Sinhalese

No information has been received on whether there exist any national systems of romanization for Sinhalese (Sinhala) in Sri Lanka.

In 1972, D. N. Sharma prepared a romanization table for Sinhalese (Sinhala) which was published in vol. II of the conference report together with the other languages of the Indian group¹.

Sinhalese uses an alphasyllabic script whereby each character represents a syllable rather than one sound. Vowels and diphthongs are marked in two ways: as independent characters (used syllable-initially) and in an abbreviated form, to denote vowels after consonants.

System of romanization

Character variants and a list of ligatures have been added to the table prepared by D. N. Sharma.

I. Independent vowel characters

1 4	a	5 9	i	9 🕿 g i	13	ai ^A
2 අ)	ā	6 Ö	ī	10 æaa <u>F</u>	14 @	ŏ
3 අ 7	$\check{\boldsymbol{x}}^{\mathrm{A}}$	7 C	u	11 ð ĕ	15 @	o
4 ሮን ጀ	$\mathbf{æ}^{ ext{A}}$	8 Ç 9	ū	₁₂ ඒ e	₁₆ @ෟ	au

A The character **&z** was romanized as $\check{a}i$ and the character **&z** as ai in Sharma's table, but there was no romanization for the character **&D** which, though rarely used, represents the ai proper of the Indian languages; here the romanization of these characters is given in accordance with the pronunciation.

II. Abbreviated vowel characters and other symbols (• stands for any consonant character)

```
1 •
                                               9 • g
                                                                       13 66• ai
                                                                                                          ṁ
                       6 ~
2 • )
            ā
                                   ī
                                                                      14 G•) ŏ
                                               10 •aa r
                                                                                              18 8
                                                                                                          h
                                                                                                         (D)
                                                                                              19 •P
            \check{x}^{\scriptscriptstyle A}
                                   \mathbf{u}^{\mathrm{B}}
                                               11 ⑤• ĕ
3 •Z
                       7 📑
                                                                      15 6• 3 O
            \mathbf{æ}^{\mathrm{A}}
                                   \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathrm{C}}
                                               12 6 € e
4 •₹
                                                                      16 6.9 au
                       8 🚅
```

Exceptions. So ia, So ia.

A Exceptions: & ræ, & ræ.

B Exceptions: ap ku, ap gu, ap tu, ap bhu, ot ru, ap shu.

^C Exceptions: ぬ kū, ぬ gū, む tū, ぬ bhū, る rū, ぬ shū.

^D Marks absence of the inherent vowel. Special forms: බ් kh, ඩ් ṅ, ව් ch, ට් ṭ, ඩ් ḍ, ධ් dh, බ් b, ම m, ව් v.

¹ Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. London, 10-31 May 1972. Vol. II. Technical papers, pp. 151-152.

III. Consonant characters

1 ක	ka	6 O cha ^A	11 O ţa	₁₆ ත ta	21 8 pa	26 G ya	31 A sha ^A
2 a	kha ^A	7ජ chha ^A	12 🖒 ṭha ^A	17 O tha ^A	22 ð pha ^A	27 ó ra	32 ७ ṣha ^A
3 ⑤	ga	8ජ ja	13 a da	18 Ç da	23 @ ba	28 © la	33 & sa
4 6	gha ^A	9 කට jha ^A	14 🖒 dha ^A	19 🛱 dha ^A	₂₄ හ bha ^A	29 ව va	34 හ ha
5 ඩ	na ^A	10 なた ña ^A	15 50 na	20 30 na	25 © ma	30 (ෆ fa)	35 E la

^A These consonants are used only in Sanskrit and Pali loanwords.

IV. Consonant ligatures

Examples

- r- దీ rka, డీ rṭa, తీ rma, లీ rva, తీ rṣha.
- 💃 -r 🐞 kra, 🕸 gra, 🕏 ghra, 💆 jra, 🖸 tra, 🔁 dra, 🗘 dra, 🗘 dhra, 🕏 pra, Ձ bra, 🧐 bhra, 🧐 shra.
- •හ -y කහ kya, තහ tya, වන vya.

Prenasalized sounds: න nga, ජ nja, ව nda, R nda, w mba.

Other ligatures: se kṣha, et jña, O dva, et nda.