

# *sumihiri* – A Transliteration Scheme for the Sinhala Language

S.C. Jayewardena  
*Department of Physics*  
*University of Ruhuna*  
*Matara*  
*Sri Lanka*

June 2, 1995

## **Abstract**

Information stored in a computer has many advantages over the information stored on other media. One particular type of information is plain textual data, which can account for a large part of information. Considering the portability, text written using the ASCII character set, which is the standard for writing English textual data is highly desirable. This paper describes a scheme, which can be used to record any kind of Sinhala textual data, using an English computer keyboard.

## **1 Introduction**

It is becoming quite common that many people have access to a computer. Computer is an ideal place to store all kinds of information. One simple, though extremely useful, kind of information is plain textual data. The amount of information of general interest that has been stored in computers is immense today.

Complete works of Shakespeare and others are available on computers in text format for anybody to read.

All computer systems have simple programs called ‘text editors’ to write textual data, using a standard character set called ASCII character set. Because this is a ‘standard’ character set, documents written with these characters can be read by all computer systems, and be modified. The ASCII character set includes all the letters of the English alphabet, the numerals, as well as many commonly used symbols including punctuation marks. Thus they are sufficient to write any plain English text. Because they are universally accepted and understood, a lot of computer programs that run on different types of computers heavily make use of them. A good example is electronic mail. Because e-mail messages are written and read on all kinds of computers, adhering to a standard character set is of utmost importance. The same is true for many other programs.

Now it is so, that not everybody using computers has English as his mother tongue. He is at obvious disadvantage because his computer keyboard most likely has English keys. And even if he could type using a keyboard that has the letters of his own language, he won’t be able to take what he wrote to another computer and view or modify it. He also won’t be able to send it to another person via e-mail. Of course, one can forget about his own language and always use English when using the computer. But this would drastically limit the potential computer users to those who can work well in English. Another important aspect is that, even if a person whose mother tongue is not English is fluent in English, he will often find that he can express himself best in his mother tongue. This is clearly evident in communications between people whose mother tongue is different from English. They try to use the ASCII characters to mimic the sounds of their own languages.

This is not uncommon even with us – the Sinhalese people. Since long time we have been writing names of persons, of places, of roads, etc, using this method. Unfortunately, there does not exist a common consensus as to how a particular Sinhala word will be written using English letters. I find it rather annoying that the same name is written by different people in completely different ways - and pronounced totally wrong. For instance, a name like ‘ජයවර්ධන’ may be written by various people as ‘Jayawardhana’, ‘Jayewardena’, ‘Jayawardane’, ‘Jayawardana’, and so on. And a foreigner reading this name might pronounce it in a completely incomprehensive way.

This brings us to the point: We need a general consensus as to how a Sinhala word shall be written using English letters. We should arrive at a consensus, which would not allow such ambiguities as those mentioned above. It must allow writing any Sinhala word in an unambiguous way. Such a scheme is called a *transliteration*

*scheme*. Once we have such a scheme, we will be able to write Sinhala words unambiguously using English letters. With that, we will be able to use computers to store and communicate lots of textual data written in ‘Sinhala’. (When necessary, a computer program could translate these texts into ‘real Sinhala’ text. It suffices here to say that such programs can be devised. The author of this paper has used such a program to typeset the sinhala words in this paper.)

In this paper, we present a particular transliteration scheme called *sumihiri*. All aspects of using *sumihiri* to write Sinhala text is described step by step.

## 2 Guiding Criteria Behind the Design of ‘*sumihiri*’

The design of *sumihiri* was determined basically by the following principles:

1. We are already using English letters to write our names, etc. As far as possible, we must retain those conventions which are logical.
2. It must be possible to write any modern Sinhala word without ambiguity.
3. It must be rather easy and effortless to write.
4. It must be possible, with a little practise, to read and correctly pronounce documents written using this scheme.
5. Typing must be kept to a minimum.

The *sumihiri* transliteration scheme has been designed taking the above as guiding principles. To give you a taste of what you can write with it, *sumihiri* can be used to write everything in the following:

මෙය ගුණානුකූල කළ සඳ, කොතරම් අපූරුවට දීඝී පිරුවේ පවා සිංහලෙන් ලිවිය හැකිදැ යි ඔබට අවබෝධ වනු ඇත.

## 3 Base Letters of *sumihiri*

One first thing to note is that we need to distinguish between the two sounds in ‘මම’. In *sumihiri*, the first “open” ‘ම’ is written as ‘ma’ and the second “closed” ‘ම’ is written as ‘me’. This greatly facilitates the correct pronouncing of a word. Thus even if the two Sinhala letters (both “ම”) are identical, in *sumihiri* we write them differently.

**Example:**

ගම	:	game
පය	:	paye
නහය	:	nahaye

It is strongly recommended that you adhere to this convention when distinguishing between the two sounds.

The letter “අ” is given simply by “a”:

අ	:	a
---	---	---

Note that there is no Sinhala letter that corresponds to a single “e” in *sumihiri*, because that sound does not appear in written Sinhala.

As you can see from the above examples, there are no big surprises there. You would write most of the letters the way you are used to. However, there are a few exceptions. Notably, when we reserve “ta” and “da” for “ඊ” and “උ”, we need to introduce some other letters for “ත” and “ද”. *sumihiri* uses “tha” and “dha” for these two letters.

ත	:	tha
ද	:	dha

This clearly needs some practice. However, with this convention, there is no ambiguity arising when writing those letters.

**Example:**

thadhe	:	තද	bathe	:	ඔත
--------	---	----	-------	---	----

Similarly, there is

ච	:	cha
---	---	-----

For the ‘ඔහුගේ’ letters we simply use ‘capital version’:

ක	:	ka	→	ඔ	:	Ke
ග	:	ga	→	ඔ	:	Ge
ප	:	pa	→	ඔ	:	Pe
බ	:	ba	→	ඔ	:	Be
ත	:	tha	→	ඔ	:	The
ද	:	dha	→	ඔ	:	Dhe
ච	:	cha	→	ඔ	:	Che

Note how “ඌ”, “ඹ” and “ඊ” are derived from “ක”, “ඳ” and “ඵ”. In addition,

ඌ	: Le
ඹ	: Ne
ඊ	: she
උ	: She

For the nasal (කඳුකර) letters, *sumihiri* uses the following convention:

ඹ	: Nge
ඌ	: Ndhe
ඹ	: Nde
ඹ	: Mbe

This is also quite easy to remember: there is just an “N” or “M” in front of the basic letter. For example, to obtain “ඹ”, you write an “N” in front of “ge”. This way, it also sounds correct.

Appendix D shows the *sumihiri* convention for every Sinhala letter.

#### 4 “කා”, “කැ”, “කෑ”, “ඉ”, “ඊ”, “උ”, “ඌ”, “ඍ”, “ඎ”, “ඏ” sounds

“කා” sound of any letter is obtained by adding the letter combination “aa” to the end.

**Example:**

කා	: maa	කාල	: baale
----	-------	-----	---------

The letter “කා” itself is obtained simply by writing “aa”:

කා	: aa
----	------

For “කැ” sound, *sumihiri* uses an unexpected character “z”. You can think of its resemblance to “ඊ”.

**Example:**

කැ	: bz
කැහැ	: bzhh

Again, for the letter “ඳ” itself, you simply write “z” alone:

ඳ	: z
---	-----

This may look somewhat strange at first, but it requires little typing and one easily gets used to it.

“ඳෂ” sound is obtained by doubling “ඳ” sound. That is, by writing “zz”.

**Example:**

බෂ	: bzz	නෂ	: nzz
----	-------	----	-------

The letter “ඳෂ” is simply:

ඳෂ	: zz
----	------

Now it is easy to guess how “ඉ”, “ඊ”, “ඔ”, “ඌ”, “උ”, “ඌ” are written:

ඉ	: i	ඊ	: ii
ඔ	: o	ඌ	: oo
උ	: u	ඌ	: uu

Letters with these sounds are obtained completely analogously to the previously discussed cases.

**Example:**

බිහිරි	: bihiri	සිරි	: siirii
කිරි	: kiri	උරා	: uuraa

“ඵ” and “බ” sounds are written in a different way. The problem is that we have already used the natural candidate “e” for the “ඵ” sound to produce the closed “ඳ” sound; and that sound appears quite often in Sinhala. Thus *sumihiri* uses the letter “E” for the sound “ඵ”.

**Example:**

මෙහෙම	: mEhEme
-------	----------

The letter “ඵ” itself is obtained simply by writing “E” alone:

ඵ	: E
---	-----

However, we keep “ee” (instead of “EE”) for the sound “ඒ” because it is easier to type.

**Example:**

මේ	: mee	මේලේ	: weelee
----	-------	------	----------

The letter “ඒ” is again obtained by writing just “ee”:

ඒ	: ee
---	------

## 5 “a” letters

“a” letters are obtained by omitting the trailing a (or e) of the base letters.

**Example:**

ක	: k
ඳ	: dh
ච්	: ch

*Actually, “a” letters should be considered as the basic constituents of all other letters. We call them sumihiri atomic letters. If we look at it this way, we can say that the base letters are formed by adding an “a” or “e” to that basic letter, “ආ” letters are formed by adding “aa”, “ඈ” are formed by adding “z”, etc. For instance:*

ක	: k	කු	: ku
කෙ	: ka/ke	කුඹ	: kuu
කා	: kaa	කේ	: kE
කැ	: kz	කේඹ	: kee
කෑ	: kzz	කො	: ko
කී	: ki	කොඹ	: koo
කීඹ	: kii		

## 6 “au” and “ai” sounds

These are obtained by adding just “au” and “ai” to the end of the corresponding *sumihiri* atom.

**Example:**

කෙඹු	: kau
කෙක	: kai

The letters “ඵ” and “ඹෙඹ” are simply given by

ඵ	: ai	ඹෙඹ	: au
---	------	-----	------

## 7 “R” sounds

We must have a way to write sinhala letters like “ඵ”, “ඹ”, etc. In *sumihiri* these letters are produced by adding an “R” to the corresponding atomic letter, thus extending the atomic letter.

**Example:**

(ඵ) : kR	ඹො : kRo
ඹ : kRa/kRe	ඹොඵ : kRoo
ඹා : kRaa	ඹෙඹ : kRai
ඹෑ : kRz	ඹෙඹඹ : kRau

Obviously, for some atomic letters, there are no “R” letters used in the Sinhala language. For example, there are no such letters as “ඹ”, “ඵ”, etc. It is up to the writer to write only letters that make sense.

Note also that “ඹඹ”, although it is written using a different decoration, has the sound “Ru” so it is obtained by “kRu”. The same is true for “ඹඹඹ”. Further examples:

ඹඹ	: bRu
ඹඹඹ	: sRu

## 8 “Y” sounds

We also need a way to write letters like “ඹඹ” which have a “ඹ” sound. In *sumihiri* they are constructed by adding “Y” to the corresponding atomic letter, thus extending the atomic letter.

**Example:**

(කඹ)	: kY
කඹ	: kYa/kYe
කඹආ	: kYaa
කඹඹ	: kYZ

Again many combinations do not occur in the real Sinhala language. It is up to the writer to write only those letters that make sense.

## 9 “reepeye”

A final construct which needs a convention is the usage of ‘ඹ’. In *sumihiri*, if the atomic letter is preceded by an “R”, that letter will be written with ‘ඹ’.

**Example:**

ඹී	: Rke
ඹා	: Rmaa
ඹී	: Rye

The last one above is an exception. One would normally expect that “Rye” would result in “ඹී”. However, there is no such letter in Sinhala and *sumihiri* interprets it as “ඹී”, which is a commonly used letter.

## 10 “ං” and “ඃ”

There are two special letters for this:

ං	: NG	ඃ	: H
---	------	---	-----

**Example:**

අං	: aNG	අඃ	: aH
මුං	: muNG		

## 11 Unwanted Effects

Although *sumihiri* is extremely versatile, there are certain rare cases, in which you need some way to escape *sumihiri* 's normal interpretation. Suppose you want to write (for whatever reason) the sequence of letters “අඉ”. Now if you simply write “ai”, this will be interpreted as “ඔ”, which is not what you wanted.

A more serious situation occurs in conjunction with nasal letters that start with “N”; that is with “Nge”, “Nde”, “Ndhe”. For example, suppose you want to write “මණ්ඩලය”. According to the above rules you write “maNdeleya”. However *sumihiri* will interpret this as “මඩලය”!

The solution to this kind of misinterpretation is to insert an underscore (“\_”) to show the letter boundary.

**Example:**

මණ්ඩලය	: maN_deleye
අඉ	: a_i

Theoretically, this kind of problem can occur with any of the following multi-character atomic letters: th, Th, dh, Dh, sh, Ndh, Nd, Ng, GN. However, a little thought will convince you that, practically, the problem occurs only with “Nd”, which is also a rare case.

## 12 Common Mistakes

You have seen how easy it is to write Sinhala using *sumihiri* transliteration scheme. Not only does it provide a non-ambiguous way to write but also is a text written using it is to a great extent readable in a quite natural way. Due to what I would like to call “bad habits”, however, the beginners make some mistakes. Here is a list of those common mistakes, so that you can avoid them from the beginning.

1. Mixing “ඳ” for “ඳ්”. This is perhaps the most frequent mistake people make. We are so used to write “d” to represent the sound of “ඳ්”, that instead of “dh”, “d” is written. It would have been nice to have a single English letter to represent “ඳ්”, but unfortunately there is none. *sumihiri* considers the other alternatives, like using “D”, or a completely unrelated letter like “c” for “ඳ්” worse. So remember that “ඳ්” is always with “dh”.
2. Another mistake that is due to “bad habit” is writing “poo” for “ඉ” and “pee” for “ඊ”. The *sumihiri* convention for “ඉ” is “puu” and for “ඊ” is “pii”. See how logical the *sumihiri* convention is.

3. Sentences don't have to start with capital letters! We are not writing English!! In Sinhala, we don't have the notion of capital letters. Indeed, *sumihiri* uses both uppercase and lowercase English letters to produce different Sinhala letters. For instance “ka” is “ක” and “Ka” is “ඔ”.
4. Remember that “z” alone stands for “ඳු” - it is not just the “ඳ”. You don't write “az” to obtain “ඳුඳ”, that combination stands for “ඳුඳු”.
5. “e” does not stand for “ඵ”. It is “E” that stands for “ඵ”. Actually, a single “e” has no meaning in *sumihiri*.
6. There is no “v” in *sumihiri*. Always use “w” for the sound of “ඵ”. Similarly, there is no “c”.

## 13 What You Cannot Write Using *sumihiri*

Actually, it is hard to find a modern Sinhala word that cannot be written using *sumihiri*. Curiously though, I have recently seen a paper advertisement in which the word “කෙලිගුරු” appears. I think this is not a correctly written Sinhala word. I would rather write it either as “කෙලුගුරු” or as “කෙලියුරු”. At any rate, *sumihiri* provides no rule to write this (probably incorrect) word. This should perhaps be counted as a plus point for *sumihiri* because it forces the writer to write correct words.

Apart from such things, *sumihiri* has no rules for producing combined letters like those in “කොක්කාගය” or “පර්වේදය” and a number of other such constructs which appear in older Sinhala texts. Thus, it would not be possible to reproduce one-to-one an old text using *sumihiri*. These letters, however, are not used nowadays even in scholarly texts. It is customary these days to use a more simplified sequence of letters, like in “කොක්කාගය”, for writing such words, instead.

## 14 What Critics Might Have To Say

Critics might say that there is too much typing involved in *sumihiri*. For instance, they might say, that in order to write “ඔ” only two key strokes are needed on a normal Sinhala type writer whereas in *sumihiri*, you need three key strokes “baa”.

True – But pressing the same key (“a”, in this case) twice does not cost much. This is true for all “aa”, “zz”, “ii”, . . . . By contrast, in order to type “ඔඔ”, you need three key strokes on the typewriter. In *sumihiri*, you need only two, “bo”.

Indeed, a little survey shows that typing Sinhala using *sumihiri* requires only a slightly more or actually less typing than typing with a Sinhala typewriter.

The following table shows the number of key strokes required to type various letters using a Sinhala typewriter keyboard and using *sumihiri*, respectively. The numbers in brackets shows what happens if pressing the same key twice is counted as one and half of a key stroke.

	typewriter	<i>sumihiri</i>
ඒ	2	1
ආ	1	2
ඈ	2	3 (2.5)
ඉ	2	2
ඊ	2	3 (2.5)
උ	2	2
ඌ	2	3 (2.5)
ඍ	2	2
ඎ	2	3 (2.5)
ඏ	2	2
ඐ	3	3 (2.5)
එ	3	2
ඒ	4	3 (2.5)
උ	3 (2.5)	3
ඌ	3	3
	35 (34.5)	37 (34)

## 15 Other Advantages of *sumihiri*

One big plus point for *sumihiri* is that there is a great uniformity in it. Consider, for example, the letters “ඉ”, “ඊ”, “උ” and “ඌ”. Note how the first three of them are obtained by adding different decorations to the base letters “ආ”, “ඇ” and “ඈ”. In the case of “ඌ”, it cannot even be obtained by adding a decoration to “ඉ” or “ඊ”. But in *sumihiri* they are written in a very uniform manner; namely as “su”, “ku”, “ru” and “Lu”. Further examples:

pz : ඉ	rz : උ
--------	--------

s : ආ	m : ඊ
-------	-------

Another important fact is that, unlike many other schemes that have been proposed to code Sinhala using English alphabet, *sumihiri* does not attempt to further reduce the richness of the written Sinhala language, just for the sake of

the scheme. The scheme *sumihiri* accomodates everything the present-day written Sinhala requires.

Those people who can understand Sinhala, but cannot read (Sinhala) can profit from *sumihiri*, because they will easily be able to reproduce the sounds of the Sinhala words without having to know the real Sinhala alphabet. Similarly, *sumihiri* would be ideal for the foreigner learning the Sinhala pronunciation and writing.

It is even conceivable that a computer (robot) can easily be taught to read aloud a Sinhala text written in *sumihiri*.

Finally, *sumihiri* can actually be considered as a complete replacement for the written Sinhala, although it was not the author's intention in designing *sumihiri*. One simplification that may be used when writing *sumihiri* by hand, or even with a typewriter would be to use a *bar* over the letters "a", "z", "i", "u", "e", "o" when they are repeated to get the extended sound.



## D Base Letters and Corresponding Atomic Letters

The following table shows the Sinhala letters called in *sumihiri* as ‘base letters’ and the corresponding *sumihiri* atomic letters.

ක : k	ත : th	ශ : sh
ඔ : K	ඵ : Th	භ : Sh
ග : g	ඳ : dh	ස : s
ඝ : G	ධ : Dh	හ : h
ඞ : Z	න : n	ල : l
ච : ch	ප : p	ඳ : Ndh
ඡ : Ch	ඵ : P	ඳ : Nd
ජ : j	බ : b	ඟ : Ng
ඤ : J	භ : B	ඹ : Mb
ඞ : q	ම : m	ඟ : f
ට : t	ය : y	ඟ : GN
ඵ : T	ර : r	ඞ : x
ඳ : d	ල : L	
ඵ : D	ව : w	
ඟ : N		

The author apologizes for the two non-intuitive letters “q” and “Z” used for “ඞ” and “ඞ”, respectively. Out of them, “ඞ” is actually hardly ever used in modern Sinhala writing.

The following example with “k” shows how other letters are formed by combining atomic letters with vowel letters.

ක : k	කෙ : kE
ක : ka/ke	කේ : kee
කආ : kaa	කො : ko
කඡ : kz	කෝ : koo
කඃ : kzz	කෙ : kai
කි : ki	කෙඟ : kau
කී : kii	
කු : ku	
කූ : kuu	

## E Atomic Letters Extended by “-R”, “-Y” and “R-”

Atomic letters are appended by “R” and “Y”, or prepended by “R” to obtain the remaining letters. Note that many such possible combinations do not correspond to real Sinhala letters – so you should never need to write them. For the sake of completeness, however, such letters are also shown in the following tables, which shows, taking “k” as an example, which letters can be formed in *sumihiri*. There are separate tables elsewhere which shows the same thing for *all* the atomic and extended-atomic letters.

කු	: kR	කෙ	: kRE
කඳ	: kRa/ke	කෙඳ	: kRee
කූආ	: kRaa	කෙආ	: kRo
කුඪ	: kRz	කෙඪ	: kRoo
කුඪ්	: kRzz	කෙඪ්	: kRai
කි	: kRi	කෙඟ	: kRau
කී	: kRii		
කඹ	: kRu		
කඹඹ	: kRuu		

කේ	: kY	කෙඹ	: kYE
කේඳ	: kYa/kYe	කෙඹ්	: kYee
කේආ	: kYaa	කෙඹආ	: kYo
කේඪ	: kYz	කෙඹඪ	: kYoo
කේඪ්	: kYzz	කෙඹඪ්	: kYai
කේඟ	: kYi	කෙඹඟ	: kYau
කේඟී	: kYii		
කේඹ	: kYu		
කේඹඹ	: kYuu		

କି	: Rk	କେ	: RkE
କି	: Rka/Rke	କେ	: Rkee
କିଠା	: Rkaa	କେଠା	: Rko
କିଠ	: Rkz	କେଠ	: Rkoo
କିଠ	: Rkzz	କେଠି	: Rkai
କି	: Rki	କେଠି	: Rkau
କି	: Rkii		
କି	: Rku		
କି	: Rkuu		

# F Base Letters

	a/e	aa	z	zz	i	ii	u	uu	E	ee	o	oo	ai	au
k	ක	කා	කෑ	කෑ	කි	කී	කු	කු	කෙ	කේ	කො	කෝ	කෙ	කෙ
K	ඛ	ඛා	ඛෑ	ඛෑ	ඛි	ඛී	ඛු	ඛු	ඛෙ	ඛේ	ඛො	ඛෝ	ඛෙ	ඛෙ
g	ග	ගා	ගෑ	ගෑ	ගි	ගී	ගු	ගු	ගෙ	ගේ	ගො	ගෝ	ගෙ	ගෙ
G	ඟ	ඟා	ඟෑ	ඟෑ	ඟි	ඟී	ඟු	ඟු	ඟෙ	ඟේ	ඟො	ඟෝ	ඟෙ	ඟෙ
Z	ට	ටා	ටෑ	ටෑ	ටි	ටී	ටු	ටු	ටෙ	ටේ	ටො	ටෝ	ටෙ	ටෙ
ch	ච	චා	චෑ	චෑ	චි	චී	චු	චු	චෙ	චේ	චො	චෝ	චෙ	චෙ
Ch	ඡ	ඡා	ඡෑ	ඡෑ	ඡි	ඡී	ඡු	ඡු	ඡෙ	ඡේ	ඡො	ඡෝ	ඡෙ	ඡෙ
j	ජ	ජා	ජෑ	ජෑ	ජි	ජී	ජු	ජු	ජෙ	ජේ	ජො	ජෝ	ජෙ	ජෙ
J	ඣ	ඣා	ඣෑ	ඣෑ	ඣි	ඣී	ඣු	ඣු	ඣෙ	ඣේ	ඣො	ඣෝ	ඣෙ	ඣෙ
q	ඤ	ඤා	ඤෑ	ඤෑ	ඤි	ඤී	ඤු	ඤු	ඤෙ	ඤේ	ඤො	ඤෝ	ඤෙ	ඤෙ
t	ට	ටා	ටෑ	ටෑ	ටි	ටී	ටු	ටු	ටෙ	ටේ	ටො	ටෝ	ටෙ	ටෙ
T	ඨ	ඨා	ඨෑ	ඨෑ	ඨි	ඨී	ඨු	ඨු	ඨෙ	ඨේ	ඨො	ඨෝ	ඨෙ	ඨෙ
d	ඳ	ඳා	ඳෑ	ඳෑ	ඳි	ඳී	ඳු	ඳු	ඳෙ	ඳේ	ඳො	ඳෝ	ඳෙ	ඳෙ
D	ප	පා	පෑ	පෑ	පි	පී	පු	පු	පෙ	පේ	පො	පෝ	පෙ	පෙ
N	ණ	ණා	ණෑ	ණෑ	ණි	ණී	ණු	ණු	ණෙ	ණේ	ණො	ණෝ	ණෙ	ණෙ
th	ත	තා	තෑ	තෑ	ති	තී	තු	තු	තෙ	තේ	තො	තෝ	තෙ	තෙ
Th	ඵ	ඵා	ඵෑ	ඵෑ	ඵි	ඵී	ඵු	ඵු	ඵෙ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙ	ඵෙ
dh	ඳ	ඳා	ඳෑ	ඳෑ	ඳි	ඳී	ඳු	ඳු	ඳෙ	ඳේ	ඳො	ඳෝ	ඳෙ	ඳෙ
Dh	ඨ	ඨා	ඨෑ	ඨෑ	ඨි	ඨී	ඨු	ඨු	ඨෙ	ඨේ	ඨො	ඨෝ	ඨෙ	ඨෙ
n	න	නා	නෑ	නෑ	නි	නී	නු	නු	නෙ	නේ	නො	නෝ	නෙ	නෙ
p	ප	පා	පෑ	පෑ	පි	පී	පු	පු	පෙ	පේ	පො	පෝ	පෙ	පෙ
P	ඵ	ඵා	ඵෑ	ඵෑ	ඵි	ඵී	ඵු	ඵු	ඵෙ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙ	ඵෙ
b	ඵ	ඵා	ඵෑ	ඵෑ	ඵි	ඵී	ඵු	ඵු	ඵෙ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙ	ඵෙ
B	භ	භා	භෑ	භෑ	භි	භී	භු	භු	භෙ	භේ	භො	භෝ	භෙ	භෙ
m	ම	මා	මෑ	මෑ	මි	මී	මු	මු	මෙ	මේ	මො	මෝ	මෙ	මෙ
y	ය	යා	යෑ	යෑ	යි	යී	යු	යු	යෙ	යේ	යො	යෝ	යෙ	යෙ
r	ර	රා	රෑ	රෑ	රි	රී	රු	රු	රෙ	රේ	රො	රෝ	රෙ	රෙ
L	ල	ලා	ලෑ	ලෑ	ලි	ලී	ලු	ලු	ලෙ	ලේ	ලො	ලෝ	ලෙ	ලෙ
w	ච	චා	චෑ	චෑ	චි	චී	චු	චු	චෙ	චේ	චො	චෝ	චෙ	චෙ
sh	ශ	ශා	ශෑ	ශෑ	ශි	ශී	ශු	ශු	ශෙ	ශේ	ශො	ශෝ	ශෙ	ශෙ
Sh	ෂ	ෂා	ෂෑ	ෂෑ	ෂි	ෂී	ෂු	ෂු	ෂෙ	ෂේ	ෂො	ෂෝ	ෂෙ	ෂෙ
s	ස	සා	සෑ	සෑ	සි	සී	සු	සු	සෙ	සේ	සො	සෝ	සෙ	සෙ
h	හ	හා	හෑ	හෑ	හි	හී	හු	හු	හෙ	හේ	හො	හෝ	හෙ	හෙ
l	ල	ලා	ලෑ	ලෑ	ලි	ලී	ලු	ලු	ලෙ	ලේ	ලො	ලෝ	ලෙ	ලෙ
Ndh	ඳ	ඳා	ඳෑ	ඳෑ	ඳි	ඳී	ඳු	ඳු	ඳෙ	ඳේ	ඳො	ඳෝ	ඳෙ	ඳෙ
Nd	ඨ	ඨා	ඨෑ	ඨෑ	ඨි	ඨී	ඨු	ඨු	ඨෙ	ඨේ	ඨො	ඨෝ	ඨෙ	ඨෙ
Ng	ග	ගා	ගෑ	ගෑ	ගි	ගී	ගු	ගු	ගෙ	ගේ	ගො	ගෝ	ගෙ	ගෙ
Mb	ඵ	ඵා	ඵෑ	ඵෑ	ඵි	ඵී	ඵු	ඵු	ඵෙ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙ	ඵෙ
f	ආ	ආා	ආෑ	ආෑ	ආි	ආී	ආු	ආු	ආෙ	ආේ	ආො	ආෝ	ආෙ	ආෙ
GN	ඥ	ඥා	ඥෑ	ඥෑ	ඥි	ඥී	ඥු	ඥු	ඥෙ	ඥේ	ඥො	ඥෝ	ඥෙ	ඥෙ
x	ඞ	ඞා	ඞෑ	ඞෑ	ඞි	ඞී	ඞු	ඞු	ඞෙ	ඞේ	ඞො	ඞෝ	ඞෙ	ඞෙ

## G Lettes Obtained by Appending “R”

	a/e	aa	z	zz	i	ii	u	uu	E	ee	o	oo	ai	au
kR	ක	කා	කූ	කූෂ	කී	කීෂ	කා	කාආ	කෙ	කෙෂ	කො	කොආ	කෙඛ	කෙඛෂ
KR	ඔ	ඔා	ඔූ	ඔූෂ	ඔී	ඔීෂ	ඔා	ඔාආ	ඔෙ	ඔෙෂ	ඔො	ඔොආ	ඔෙඛ	ඔෙඛෂ
gR	ග	ගා	ගූ	ගූෂ	ගී	ගීෂ	ගා	ගාආ	ගෙ	ගෙෂ	ගො	ගොආ	ගෙඛ	ගෙඛෂ
GR	ඟ	ඟා	ඟූ	ඟූෂ	ඟී	ඟීෂ	ඟා	ඟාආ	ඟෙ	ඟෙෂ	ඟො	ඟොආ	ඟෙඛ	ඟෙඛෂ
ZR	ඳ	ඳා	ඳූ	ඳූෂ	ඳී	ඳීෂ	ඳා	ඳාආ	ඳෙ	ඳෙෂ	ඳො	ඳොආ	ඳෙඛ	ඳෙඛෂ
chR	ච	චා	චූ	චූෂ	චී	චීෂ	චා	චාආ	චෙ	චෙෂ	චො	චොආ	චෙඛ	චෙඛෂ
ChR	ඡ	ඡා	ඡූ	ඡූෂ	ඡී	ඡීෂ	ඡා	ඡාආ	ඡෙ	ඡෙෂ	ඡො	ඡොආ	ඡෙඛ	ඡෙඛෂ
jR	ජ	ජා	ජූ	ජූෂ	ජී	ජීෂ	ජා	ජාආ	ජෙ	ජෙෂ	ජො	ජොආ	ජෙඛ	ජෙඛෂ
JR	ඣ	ඣා	ඣූ	ඣූෂ	ඣී	ඣීෂ	ඣා	ඣාආ	ඣෙ	ඣෙෂ	ඣො	ඣොආ	ඣෙඛ	ඣෙඛෂ
qR	ඤ	ඤා	ඤූ	ඤූෂ	ඤී	ඤීෂ	ඤා	ඤාආ	ඤෙ	ඤෙෂ	ඤො	ඤොආ	ඤෙඛ	ඤෙඛෂ
tR	ට	ටා	ටූ	ටූෂ	ටී	ටීෂ	ටා	ටාආ	ටෙ	ටෙෂ	ටො	ටොආ	ටෙඛ	ටෙඛෂ
TR	ඨ	ඨා	ඨූ	ඨූෂ	ඨී	ඨීෂ	ඨා	ඨාආ	ඨෙ	ඨෙෂ	ඨො	ඨොආ	ඨෙඛ	ඨෙඛෂ
dR	ඳ	ඳා	ඳූ	ඳූෂ	ඳී	ඳීෂ	ඳා	ඳාආ	ඳෙ	ඳෙෂ	ඳො	ඳොආ	ඳෙඛ	ඳෙඛෂ
DR	ඪ	ඪා	ඪූ	ඪූෂ	ඪී	ඪීෂ	ඪා	ඪාආ	ඪෙ	ඪෙෂ	ඪො	ඪොආ	ඪෙඛ	ඪෙඛෂ
NR	ණ	ණා	ණූ	ණූෂ	ණී	ණීෂ	ණා	ණාආ	ණෙ	ණෙෂ	ණො	ණොආ	ණෙඛ	ණෙඛෂ
thR	ත	තා	තූ	තූෂ	තී	තීෂ	තා	තාආ	තෙ	තෙෂ	තො	තොආ	තෙඛ	තෙඛෂ
ThR	ඵ	ඵා	ඵූ	ඵූෂ	ඵී	ඵීෂ	ඵා	ඵාආ	ඵෙ	ඵෙෂ	ඵො	ඵොආ	ඵෙඛ	ඵෙඛෂ
dhR	ඳ	ඳා	ඳූ	ඳූෂ	ඳී	ඳීෂ	ඳා	ඳාආ	ඳෙ	ඳෙෂ	ඳො	ඳොආ	ඳෙඛ	ඳෙඛෂ
DhR	ඨ	ඨා	ඨූ	ඨූෂ	ඨී	ඨීෂ	ඨා	ඨාආ	ඨෙ	ඨෙෂ	ඨො	ඨොආ	ඨෙඛ	ඨෙඛෂ
nR	න	නා	නූ	නූෂ	නී	නීෂ	නා	නාආ	නෙ	නෙෂ	නො	නොආ	නෙඛ	නෙඛෂ
pR	ප	පා	පූ	පූෂ	පී	පීෂ	පා	පාආ	පෙ	පෙෂ	පො	පොආ	පෙඛ	පෙඛෂ
PR	ඵ	ඵා	ඵූ	ඵූෂ	ඵී	ඵීෂ	ඵා	ඵාආ	ඵෙ	ඵෙෂ	ඵො	ඵොආ	ඵෙඛ	ඵෙඛෂ
bR	බ	බා	බූ	බූෂ	බී	බීෂ	බා	බාආ	බෙ	බෙෂ	බො	බොආ	බෙඛ	බෙඛෂ
BR	භ	භා	භූ	භූෂ	භී	භීෂ	භා	භාආ	භෙ	භෙෂ	භො	භොආ	භෙඛ	භෙඛෂ
mR	ම	මා	මූ	මූෂ	මී	මීෂ	මා	මාආ	මෙ	මෙෂ	මො	මොආ	මෙඛ	මෙඛෂ
yR	ය	යා	යූ	යූෂ	යී	යීෂ	යා	යාආ	යෙ	යෙෂ	යො	යොආ	යෙඛ	යෙඛෂ
rR	ර	රා	රූ	රූෂ	රී	රීෂ	රා	රාආ	රෙ	රෙෂ	රො	රොආ	රෙඛ	රෙඛෂ
LR	ල	ලා	ලූ	ලූෂ	ලී	ලීෂ	ලා	ලාආ	ලෙ	ලෙෂ	ලො	ලොආ	ලෙඛ	ලෙඛෂ
wR	ව	වා	වූ	වූෂ	වී	වීෂ	වා	වාආ	වෙ	වෙෂ	වො	වොආ	වෙඛ	වෙඛෂ
shR	ශ	ශා	ශූ	ශූෂ	ශී	ශීෂ	ශා	ශාආ	ශෙ	ශෙෂ	ශො	ශොආ	ශෙඛ	ශෙඛෂ
ShR	ඡ	ඡා	ඡූ	ඡූෂ	ඡී	ඡීෂ	ඡා	ඡාආ	ඡෙ	ඡෙෂ	ඡො	ඡොආ	ඡෙඛ	ඡෙඛෂ
sR	ස	සා	සූ	සූෂ	සී	සීෂ	සා	සාආ	සෙ	සෙෂ	සො	සොආ	සෙඛ	සෙඛෂ
hR	හ	හා	හූ	හූෂ	හී	හීෂ	හා	හාආ	හෙ	හෙෂ	හො	හොආ	හෙඛ	හෙඛෂ
IR	ඉ	ඉා	ඉූ	ඉූෂ	ඉී	ඉීෂ	ඉා	ඉාආ	ඉෙ	ඉෙෂ	ඉො	ඉොආ	ඉෙඛ	ඉෙඛෂ
NdhR	ඳ	ඳා	ඳූ	ඳූෂ	ඳී	ඳීෂ	ඳා	ඳාආ	ඳෙ	ඳෙෂ	ඳො	ඳොආ	ඳෙඛ	ඳෙඛෂ
NdR	ඨ	ඨා	ඨූ	ඨූෂ	ඨී	ඨීෂ	ඨා	ඨාආ	ඨෙ	ඨෙෂ	ඨො	ඨොආ	ඨෙඛ	ඨෙඛෂ
NgR	ග	ගා	ගූ	ගූෂ	ගී	ගීෂ	ගා	ගාආ	ගෙ	ගෙෂ	ගො	ගොආ	ගෙඛ	ගෙඛෂ
MbR	ම	මා	මූ	මූෂ	මී	මීෂ	මා	මාආ	මෙ	මෙෂ	මො	මොආ	මෙඛ	මෙඛෂ
fR	ආ	ආා	ආූ	ආූෂ	ආී	ආීෂ	ආා	ආාආ	ආෙ	ආෙෂ	ආො	ආොආ	ආෙඛ	ආෙඛෂ
GNR	ඥ	ඥා	ඥූ	ඥූෂ	ඥී	ඥීෂ	ඥා	ඥාආ	ඥෙ	ඥෙෂ	ඥො	ඥොආ	ඥෙඛ	ඥෙඛෂ
xR	ඞ	ඞා	ඞූ	ඞූෂ	ඞී	ඞීෂ	ඞා	ඞාආ	ඞෙ	ඞෙෂ	ඞො	ඞොආ	ඞෙඛ	ඞෙඛෂ

## H Letters Obtained by Appending “Y”

	a/e	aa	z	zz	i	ii	u	uu	E	ee	o	oo	ai	au
kY	ක	කා	කැ	කෑ	කි	කී	කු	කූ	කෙ	කේ	කො	කෝ	කෙක	කෙඟ
KY	ඛ	ඛා	ඛැ	ඛෑ	ඛි	ඛී	ඛු	ඛූ	ඛෙ	ඛේ	ඛො	ඛෝ	ඛෙඛ	ඛෙඟ
gY	ග	ගා	ගැ	ගෑ	ගි	ගී	ගු	ගූ	ගෙ	ගේ	ගො	ගෝ	ගෙග	ගෙඟ
GY	ඝ	ඝා	ඝැ	ඝෑ	ඝි	ඝී	ඝු	ඝූ	ඝෙ	ඝේ	ඝො	ඝෝ	ඝෙඝ	ඝෙඟ
ZY	ධ	ධා	ධැ	ධෑ	ධි	ධී	ධු	ධූ	ධෙ	ධේ	ධො	ධෝ	ධෙධ	ධෙඟ
chY	ච	චා	චැ	චෑ	චි	චී	චු	චූ	චෙ	චේ	චො	චෝ	චෙච	චෙඟ
ChY	ඡ	ඡා	ඡැ	ඡෑ	ඡි	ඡී	ඡු	ඡූ	ඡෙ	ඡේ	ඡො	ඡෝ	ඡෙඡ	ඡෙඟ
jY	ජ	ජා	ජැ	ජෑ	ජි	ජී	ජු	ජූ	ජෙ	ජේ	ජො	ජෝ	ජෙජ	ජෙඟ
JY	ඣ	ඣා	ඣැ	ඣෑ	ඣි	ඣී	ඣු	ඣූ	ඣෙ	ඣේ	ඣො	ඣෝ	ඣෙඣ	ඣෙඟ
qY	ඤ	ඤා	ඤැ	ඤෑ	ඤි	ඤී	ඤු	ඤූ	ඤෙ	ඤේ	ඤො	ඤෝ	ඤෙඤ	ඤෙඟ
tY	ට	ටා	ටැ	ටෑ	ටි	ටී	ටු	ටූ	ටෙ	ටේ	ටො	ටෝ	ටෙට	ටෙඟ
TY	ඨ	ඨා	ඨැ	ඨෑ	ඨි	ඨී	ඨු	ඨූ	ඨෙ	ඨේ	ඨො	ඨෝ	ඨෙඨ	ඨෙඟ
dY	ඳ	ඳා	ඳැ	ඳෑ	ඳි	ඳී	ඳු	ඳූ	ඳෙ	ඳේ	ඳො	ඳෝ	ඳෙඳ	ඳෙඟ
DY	ප	පා	පැ	පෑ	පි	පී	පු	පූ	පෙ	පේ	පො	පෝ	පෙප	පෙඟ
NY	ණ	ණා	ණැ	ණෑ	ණි	ණී	ණු	ණූ	ණෙ	ණේ	ණො	ණෝ	ණෙණ	ණෙඟ
thY	ත	තා	තැ	තෑ	ති	තී	තු	තූ	තෙ	තේ	තො	තෝ	තෙත	තෙඟ
ThY	ඵ	ඵා	ඵැ	ඵෑ	ඵි	ඵී	ඵු	ඵූ	ඵෙ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙඟ
dhY	ද	දා	දැ	දෑ	දි	දී	දු	දූ	දෙ	දේ	දො	දෝ	දෙද	දෙඟ
DhY	ඳ	ඳා	ඳැ	ඳෑ	ඳි	ඳී	ඳු	ඳූ	ඳෙ	ඳේ	ඳො	ඳෝ	ඳෙඳ	ඳෙඟ
nY	න	නා	නැ	නෑ	නි	නී	නු	නූ	නෙ	නේ	නො	නෝ	නෙන	නෙඟ
pY	ප	පා	පැ	පෑ	පි	පී	පු	පූ	පෙ	පේ	පො	පෝ	පෙප	පෙඟ
PY	ඵ	ඵා	ඵැ	ඵෑ	ඵි	ඵී	ඵු	ඵූ	ඵෙ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙඟ
bY	බ	බා	බැ	බෑ	බි	බී	බු	බූ	බෙ	බේ	බො	බෝ	බෙබ	බෙඟ
BY	භ	භා	භැ	භෑ	භි	භී	භු	භූ	භෙ	භේ	භො	භෝ	භෙභ	භෙඟ
mY	ම	මා	මැ	මෑ	මි	මී	මු	මූ	මෙ	මේ	මො	මෝ	මෙම	මෙඟ
yY	ය	යා	යැ	යෑ	යි	යී	යු	යූ	යෙ	යේ	යො	යෝ	යෙය	යෙඟ
rY	ර	රා	රැ	රෑ	රි	රී	රු	රූ	රෙ	රේ	රො	රෝ	රෙර	රෙඟ
LY	ල	ලා	ලැ	ලෑ	ලි	ලී	ලු	ලූ	ලෙ	ලේ	ලො	ලෝ	ලෙල	ලෙඟ
wY	ච	චා	චැ	චෑ	චි	චී	චු	චූ	චෙ	චේ	චො	චෝ	චෙච	චෙඟ
shY	ශ	ශා	ශැ	ශෑ	ශි	ශී	ශු	ශූ	ශෙ	ශේ	ශො	ශෝ	ශෙශ	ශෙඟ
ShY	ඡ	ඡා	ඡැ	ඡෑ	ඡි	ඡී	ඡු	ඡූ	ඡෙ	ඡේ	ඡො	ඡෝ	ඡෙඡ	ඡෙඟ
sY	ස	සා	සැ	සෑ	සි	සී	සු	සූ	සෙ	සේ	සො	සෝ	සෙස	සෙඟ
hY	හ	හා	හැ	හෑ	හි	හී	හු	හූ	හෙ	හේ	හො	හෝ	හෙහ	හෙඟ
lY	ල	ලා	ලැ	ලෑ	ලි	ලී	ලු	ලූ	ලෙ	ලේ	ලො	ලෝ	ලෙල	ලෙඟ
NdhY	ඳ	ඳා	ඳැ	ඳෑ	ඳි	ඳී	ඳු	ඳූ	ඳෙ	ඳේ	ඳො	ඳෝ	ඳෙඳ	ඳෙඟ
NdY	ඳ	ඳා	ඳැ	ඳෑ	ඳි	ඳී	ඳු	ඳූ	ඳෙ	ඳේ	ඳො	ඳෝ	ඳෙඳ	ඳෙඟ
NgY	ඟ	ඟා	ඟැ	ඟෑ	ඟි	ඟී	ඟු	ඟූ	ඟෙ	ඟේ	ඟො	ඟෝ	ඟෙඟ	ඟෙඟ
MbY	ම	මා	මැ	මෑ	මි	මී	මු	මූ	මෙ	මේ	මො	මෝ	මෙම	මෙඟ
fY	ෆ	ෆා	ෆැ	ෆෑ	ෆි	ෆී	ෆු	ෆූ	ෆෙ	ෆේ	ෆො	ෆෝ	ෆෙෆ	ෆෙඟ
GNY	ඤ	ඤා	ඤැ	ඤෑ	ඤි	ඤී	ඤු	ඤූ	ඤෙ	ඤේ	ඤො	ඤෝ	ඤෙඤ	ඤෙඟ
xY	ඞ	ඞා	ඞැ	ඞෑ	ඞි	ඞී	ඞු	ඞූ	ඞෙ	ඞේ	ඞො	ඞෝ	ඞෙඞ	ඞෙඟ

# I Letters Obtained by Prepending “R”

	a/e	aa	z	zz	i	ii	u	uu	E	ee	o	oo	ai	au
Rk	කි	කා	කිෑ	කිෂ	කි	කි	කු	කු	කේ	කේ	කො	කෝ	කෙකි	කෙය
RK	ඛ	ඛා	ඛිෑ	ඛිෂ	ඛි	ඛි	ඛු	ඛු	ඛේ	ඛේ	ඛො	ඛෝ	ඛෙඛි	ඛෙය
Rg	ගි	ගා	ගිෑ	ගිෂ	ගි	ගි	ගු	ගු	ගේ	ගේ	ගො	ගෝ	ගෙගි	ගෙය
RG	ඝ	ඝා	ඝිෑ	ඝිෂ	ඝි	ඝි	ඝු	ඝු	ඝේ	ඝේ	ඝො	ඝෝ	ඝෙඝි	ඝෙය
RZ	ඳ	ඳා	ඳිෑ	ඳිෂ	ඳ	ඳ	ඳු	ඳු	ඳේ	ඳේ	ඳො	ඳෝ	ඳෙඳ	ඳෙය
Rch	ච	චා	චිෑ	චිෂ	ච	ච	චු	චු	චේ	චේ	චො	චෝ	චෙච	චෙය
RCh	ඡ	ඡා	ඡිෑ	ඡිෂ	ඡ	ඡ	ඡු	ඡු	ඡේ	ඡේ	ඡො	ඡෝ	ඡෙඡ	ඡෙය
Rj	ජ	ජා	ජිෑ	ජිෂ	ජ	ජ	ජු	ජු	ජේ	ජේ	ජො	ජෝ	ජෙජ	ජෙය
RJ	ඣ	ඣා	ඣිෑ	ඣිෂ	ඣ	ඣ	ඣු	ඣු	ඣේ	ඣේ	ඣො	ඣෝ	ඣෙඣ	ඣෙය
Rq	ඤ	ඤා	ඤිෑ	ඤිෂ	ඤ	ඤ	ඤු	ඤු	ඤේ	ඤේ	ඤො	ඤෝ	ඤෙඤ	ඤෙය
Rt	ඵ	ඵා	ඵිෑ	ඵිෂ	ඵ	ඵ	ඵු	ඵු	ඵේ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙය
RT	බ	බා	බිෑ	බිෂ	බ	බ	බු	බු	බේ	බේ	බො	බෝ	බෙබ	බෙය
Rd	ඵ	ඵා	ඵිෑ	ඵිෂ	ඵ	ඵ	ඵු	ඵු	ඵේ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙය
RD	බ	බා	බිෑ	බිෂ	බ	බ	බු	බු	බේ	බේ	බො	බෝ	බෙබ	බෙය
RN	ඹ	ඹා	ඹිෑ	ඹිෂ	ඹ	ඹ	ඹු	ඹු	ඹේ	ඹේ	ඹො	ඹෝ	ඹෙඹ	ඹෙය
Rth	ති	තා	තිෑ	තිෂ	ති	ති	තු	තු	තේ	තේ	තො	තෝ	තෙති	තෙය
RTh	ඵ	ඵා	ඵිෑ	ඵිෂ	ඵ	ඵ	ඵු	ඵු	ඵේ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙය
Rdh	දි	දා	දිෑ	දිෂ	දි	දි	දු	දු	දේ	දේ	දො	දෝ	දෙදි	දෙය
RDh	ඵ	ඵා	ඵිෑ	ඵිෂ	ඵ	ඵ	ඵු	ඵු	ඵේ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙය
Rn	නි	නා	නිෑ	නිෂ	නි	නි	නු	නු	නේ	නේ	නො	නෝ	නෙති	නෙය
Rp	ඵ	ඵා	ඵිෑ	ඵිෂ	ඵ	ඵ	ඵු	ඵු	ඵේ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙය
RP	ච	චා	චිෑ	චිෂ	ච	ච	චු	චු	චේ	චේ	චො	චෝ	චෙච	චෙය
Rb	ඵ	ඵා	ඵිෑ	ඵිෂ	ඵ	ඵ	ඵු	ඵු	ඵේ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙය
RB	භි	භා	භිෑ	භිෂ	භි	භි	භු	භු	භේ	භේ	භො	භෝ	භෙභි	භෙය
Rm	ම	මා	මිෑ	මිෂ	ම	ම	මු	මු	මේ	මේ	මො	මෝ	මෙම	මෙය
Ry	යනි	යනා	යනිෑ	යනිෂ	යනි	යනි	යනු	යනු	යනේ	යනේ	යනො	යනෝ	යනෙයනි	යනෙය
Rr	රි	රා	රිෑ	රිෂ	රි	රි	රු	රු	රේ	රේ	රො	රෝ	රෙරි	රෙය
RL	ලි	ලා	ලිෑ	ලිෂ	ලි	ලි	ලු	ලු	ලේ	ලේ	ලො	ලෝ	ලෙලි	ලෙය
Rw	ඵ	ඵා	ඵිෑ	ඵිෂ	ඵ	ඵ	ඵු	ඵු	ඵේ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙය
Rsh	ශි	ශා	ශිෑ	ශිෂ	ශි	ශි	ශු	ශු	ශේ	ශේ	ශො	ශෝ	ශෙශි	ශෙය
RSh	ඡ	ඡා	ඡිෑ	ඡිෂ	ඡ	ඡ	ඡු	ඡු	ඡේ	ඡේ	ඡො	ඡෝ	ඡෙඡ	ඡෙය
Rs	සි	සා	සිෑ	සිෂ	සි	සි	සු	සු	සේ	සේ	සො	සෝ	සෙසි	සෙය
Rh	හි	හා	හිෑ	හිෂ	හි	හි	හු	හු	හේ	හේ	හො	හෝ	හෙහි	හෙය
RI	ලි	ලා	ලිෑ	ලිෂ	ලි	ලි	ලු	ලු	ලේ	ලේ	ලො	ලෝ	ලෙලි	ලෙය
RNd	දි	දා	දිෑ	දිෂ	දි	දි	දු	දු	දේ	දේ	දො	දෝ	දෙදි	දෙය
RNd	ඵ	ඵා	ඵිෑ	ඵිෂ	ඵ	ඵ	ඵු	ඵු	ඵේ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙය
RNg	ගි	ගා	ගිෑ	ගිෂ	ගි	ගි	ගු	ගු	ගේ	ගේ	ගො	ගෝ	ගෙගි	ගෙය
RMb	ඹ	ඹා	ඹිෑ	ඹිෂ	ඹ	ඹ	ඹු	ඹු	ඹේ	ඹේ	ඹො	ඹෝ	ඹෙඹ	ඹෙය
Rf	ඵ	ඵා	ඵිෑ	ඵිෂ	ඵ	ඵ	ඵු	ඵු	ඵේ	ඵේ	ඵො	ඵෝ	ඵෙඵ	ඵෙය
RGN	ඤ	ඤා	ඤිෑ	ඤිෂ	ඤ	ඤ	ඤු	ඤු	ඤේ	ඤේ	ඤො	ඤෝ	ඤෙඤ	ඤෙය
Rx	ඞ	ඞා	ඞිෑ	ඞිෂ	ඞ	ඞ	ඞු	ඞු	ඞේ	ඞේ	ඞො	ඞෝ	ඞෙඞ	ඞෙය