

**Divehi Romanization Table**  
**2012 version**

Earlier versions: [1997](#)

**Divehi**

**Letters of the Alphabet**

**Consonants** (see Note 1)

ށ	h	ނ	t (see Note 4)
ރ	ް or ނ (see Note 1)	ބ	l
ޅ	n (see Note 2)	ކ	g
އ	r	ވ	ް
މ	b	ފ	s
ދ	!	ތ	ް
ލ	k	ގ	j
ޏ	' or <u>h</u> or omit (see Note 3)	ސ	c
ޑ	v	ޒ	z
ޓ	m	ޔ	ް
ޕ	f	ޖ	p
ޗ	d	ޘ	y

**Vowels** (see Note 5)

ހ	a	ށ	e
ނ	â	ނ	ê
ބ	i	ބ	o
ޅ	î	ޅ	ô
ކ	u	ކ	omit (see Note 6)
އ	û		

**Divehi Equivalents to Represent Arabic Letters**

ތ	(ނ) th	ން	(ު) ް
ބ	(ނ) ނ	ނަ	(ު) ަ
ޅ	(ނ) kh	ނަން	(ު) ްން
ކ	(ނ) dh	ނަނަ	(ު) ްނަނަ
ނަން	(ނ) sh	ނަނަން	(ު) ްނަނަން
ނަނަން	(ނ) s	ނަނަނަން	(ު) ްނަނަނަން

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**Notes**

1. Romanize  as *h* when it doubles the following consonant or is used as a glottal stop.

ahvana	
mašah	

2. When used in medial position without  (*sukūn*), romanize  as *m*.

arṅga	
harñdu	

3. Romanization of .

- (a) When used in the initial position with any vowel sign, do not romanize.

ata	
idu	
umuru	
egahugi	

- (b) When used in the medial position with any vowel sign, romanize as '.

ha'hūnu	
fa'isa	
kīn	

- (c) When a consonant follows  in medial position, double it in romanization.

cappalu	
appacci	

- (d) When used in final position with  (*sukūn*), romanize as h.

bo <u>h</u>	
bihe <u>h</u>	

4. Romanize  followed by another  as l.

atteri	
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5. Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed. When the vowels follow a consonant,  is not used and the vowel signs are added to the consonant forms. Do not distinguish between the two in romanization.

6.  (called *sukūn*) generally indicates omission of an inherent vowel associated with a consonant. For its other uses, see Notes 1, 3, and 4.