

Oriya Romanization Table
2011 version

Oriya

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

ଅ	a	ଇ	ର୍
ଆ	ା	ଈ	ି
ଇ	i	ଏ	e
ଈ	ଈ	ଏୟ	ai
ଉ	u	ଓ	o
ଉ	ଉ	ଓୟ	au
ର୍	ର୍		

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
କ	ka	ଚ	ca	ତ	ତା	ତ	ta
ଖ	kha	ଛ	cha	ଥ	ଥା	ଥ	tha
ଗ	ga	ଜ	ja	ଦ	ଦା	ଦ	da
ଘ	gha	ଝ	jha	ଧ	ଧା	ଧ	dha
ନ୍ତ	ନା	ଞ୍ଚ	ଞା	ନ୍ତା	ନା	ନ	na
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
ପ	pa	ଯ	ya	ଶ	ଶା	ହ	ha
ଫ	pha	ଯ୍ଯ	ୟା	ଶା	ଶା		
ବ	ba	ର	ra	ସ	ଶା		
ଭ	bha	ଲ	la				
ମ	ma	ଲ୍ଲ	ଲା				
		ବ	ବା (see Note 3)				

Candrabindu

<i>Anusvāra</i> (see Note 4)	<i>Bisarga</i>	<i>(anunāsika)</i> (see Note 5)	<i>Abagraha</i> (see Note 6)
°	ମ	ୟ	ି

Notes

- Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed; the forms used for vowels following a consonant can be found in grammars; no distinction between the two is made in transliteration.

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2. The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in transliteration, with the following exceptions:
 - a) when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign; and
 - b) when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the subscript sign (.) called *hasanta*.
3. *ଙ* is used both as a labial and as a semivowel. When it occurs as the second consonant of a consonant cluster, it is transliterated *va*. When *ଙ* is doubled, it is transliterated *bba*.
4. Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
 - a) *ର* before gutturals,
 - b) *ର୍ମ* before palatals,
 - c) *ନ* before cerebrals,
 - d) *ନ୍ମ* before dentals, and
 - e) *ମ* before labials.
5. *Candrabindu* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ର୍ମ*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *m̤*.
6. When doubled, *abagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes (”).