

Oriya

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

ଅ	a	ଊ	r̄
ଆ	ā	ଋ	l̄
ଇ	i	ଏ	e
ଈ	ī	ଐ	ai
ଉ	u	ଓ	o
ଔ	ū	ଌ	au
ଋ	r̄		

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
କ	ka	ଚ	ca	ଟ	ṭa	ଡ	ḍa
ଖ	kha	ଛ	cha	ଠ	ṭha	ଢ	ḍha
ଗ	ga	ଜ	ja	ଡ	ḍa	ଣ	ṇa
ଘ	gha	ଝ	jha	ଢ	ḍha		
ଙ	ṅa	ଞ	ña	ଣ	ṅa		
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
ପ	pa	ଯ	ya	ଶ	śa	ହ	ha
ଫ	pha	ୟ	ya	ଷ	ṣha		
ବ	ba	ର	ra	ସ	sa		
ଭ	bha	ଲ	la				
ମ	ma	ଳ	ḷa				
		ଝ	ba (see Note 3)				

Candrabindu

Anusvāra (see Note 4)

◌̣ ṁ

Bisarga

◌̣ ḥ

(anunāsika) (see Note 5)

◌̣ ṇ̇, ṃ̇

Abagraha (see Note 6)

◌̣ ’ (apostrophe)

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.

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. *ṡ* 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 *ṡ* is doubled, it is transliterated *bba*.
4. Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
 - a) *ṅ* before gutturals,
 - b) *ñ* before palatals,
 - c) *ṇ* before cerebrals,
 - d) *n* before dentals, and
 - e) *m* before labials.
5. *Candrabindu* before guttural, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated *ṇ̇*. Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated *ṃ̣*.
6. When doubled, *abagraha* is transliterated by two apostrophes (" ").