

Oriya

The United Nations recommended system was approved in 1972 (II/11) and amended in 1977 (III/12), based on a report prepared by D. N. Sharma. The tables and their corrections were published in volume II of the conference reports^{1,2}.

There is no evidence of the use of the system either in India or in international cartographic products.

Oriya 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. The romanization table is unambiguous. The system is mostly reversible but there may exist some ambiguities in the romanization of vowels (independent vs. abbreviated characters) and consonants (combinations with subscript consonants vs. character sequences).

Romanization

In the romanization system below the table of subscript and adscript consonants and the list of ligatures has been added.

I. Independent vowel characters

1 ଅ a	5 ଊ u	9 ଐ ai
2 ଌ ā	6 ଒ ū	10 ଓ o ^B
3 ଇ i	7 ଋ ṛ ^A	11 ଔ au
4 ି ī	8 ଏ e	

^A Rarely used characters that are positioned between characters 7 and 8: ଋ ṛ, ୠ ୡ.

^B Special form: ଓ va (not given in the original table).

II. Abbreviated vowel characters (କ stands for any consonant character)

1 କ a	5 କୁ u	9 କୈ (କୌ) ai
2 କା ā	6 କୁ ū	10 କୋ o
3 କି i ^A	7 କୃ ṛ	11 କୌ (କୌ) au
4 କୀ ī	8 କେ e	

^A Variations: ଥି thi, ଧି dhi.

III. Other symbols (କ stands for any consonant character)

1	କ ^o	m	3	କ ⁸	h
2	କ ^e	ṁ	4	କ	(A)

^A Pronunciation without a vowel: କ k.

IV. Consonant characters

1	କ	ka	13	ଡ	ḍa ^A	25	ମ	ma
2	ଖ	kha	14	ଢ	ḍha ^A	26	ଯ	ya ^B
3	ଗ	ga	15	ଣ	ṇa	27	ର	ra
4	ଘ	gha	16	ଟ	ṭa	28	ଲ	la
5	ଙ	ṅa	17	ଥ	ṭha	29	ଳ	ḷa
6	ଚ	cha	18	ଢ	ḍa	30	ଶ	sha
7	ଛ	chha	19	ଧ	dha	31	ଷ	ṣha
8	ଜ	ja	20	ନ	na	32	ସ	sa
9	ଝ	jha	21	ପ	pa	33	ହ	ha
10	ଞ	ña	22	ଫ	pha	34	କ୍ଷ	kṣha
11	ଟ	ṭa	23	ବ	ba			
12	ଠ	ṭha	24	ଭ	bha			

^A Dotted variants of the characters: ଡ ṛa, ଢ ṛha.

^B Special form: ଯ ya.

V. Subscript and adscript consonant characters

Character numbers correspond to those in Table IV (କ stands for any base character)

1	କ	k	9	କ୍	jh	17	କ୍	th
2	କ୍	kh	11	କ୍	t	18	କ୍	d
3	କ୍	g	12	କ୍	ṭh	19	କ୍	dh
4	କ୍	gh	13	କ୍	ḍ	20	କ୍	n
6	କ୍	ch	14	କ୍	ḍh	21	କ୍	p
7	କ୍	chh	15	କ୍	ṇ	22	କ୍	ph
8	କ୍	j	16	କ୍	t	23	କ୍	b

24	କ୍ଷ	bh	27	କ୍ଷ	r	32	କ୍ଷ	s
25	କ୍ଷ	m	28	କ୍ଷ	l			
26	କ୍ଷ	y	29	କ୍ଷ	!			

VI. Ligatures (the list is not complete)

କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ
kka	kta	kḷa	kṣha	kṣhṇa	ksa	ṅka	ṅkṣha	ṅkha	ṅga	ṅgha	chcha
କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ
chchha*	jjha	jjha	jñha	ñcha	ñchha	ñja	ñjha	ṭṭa	ḍḍa	ṇṭa	ṇṭha
କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ
ṇḍa	ṇḍha	ṇṇa	tka	tta	tpa	tra	tsa	dga	dda	ddha	dbha
କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ
nta	ntra	ntha	nda	ndha	nna	pta	psa	bda	bba	mpa	mpha
କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ
mba	mbha	mma	lka	lpa	lpha	lbha	shcha	shchha	shka	shṭa	shṭha
କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ	କ୍ଷ
ṣhṇa	ṣhpa	ṣhpha	ska	skha	sta	stra	stha	spa	spha	hna	hla

Combinations with *r* as the first component are written with a special superscript symbol, e.g. କ୍ଷ^ୠrka.

Other systems of romanization

For differences between the UN system and the **ISO transliteration standard ISO 15919: 2001** see the section on the romanization of Hindi.

References

1. *Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*. London, 10–31 May 1972. Vol. II. *Technical papers*. United Nations. New York 1974, pp. 143–144.
2. *Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names*. Athens, 17 August – 7 September 1977. Vol. II, *Technical papers*, pp. 393 etc.