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Odia script - Wikipedia

16-20 minutes

Odia	
<div>ଓଡ଼ିଆ</div>	
Type	Abugida
Languages	Odia , Sanskrit , Kui , Santali , Ho , Chhattisgarhi
Time period	c. 1060–present
Parent systems	<div> <div>Proto-Sinaitic script^[a]</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Phoenician alphabet^[a]Aramaic alphabet^[a]Brahmi scriptKalinga alphabetOdia </div>
Direction	Left-to-right
ISO 15924	Orya, 327
Unicode alias	Oriya
Unicode range	U+0B00–U+0B7F
[a] The Semitic origin of the Brahmic scripts is not universally agreed upon.	
<p>This article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA.</p>	

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<div><div><div><div></div><div>Odisha</div></div></div></div>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts • Cinema • Cuisine • Culture • Odia Hindu wedding • Economy • Education • Elections • Festivals • Flora and fauna • Geography • Highest point • History • Historic sites • Maritime history • Rulers • Language • script • Act • Literature • Morphology • Sambalpur • People • Tribes • Odissi (dance) • Odissi music • Politics • Sports • Tourism
GI Products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berhampur Patta • Bomkai Sari • Dhalapathar Parda & Fabrics • Ganjam Kewda Flower • Ganjam Kewda Rooh • Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics • Habaspuri Saree & Fabrics • Khandua • Konark stone carving • Kotpad Handloom fabrics • Odisha Ikat • Pattachitra • Pipili applique work

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Southern Brahmic [\[show\]](#)

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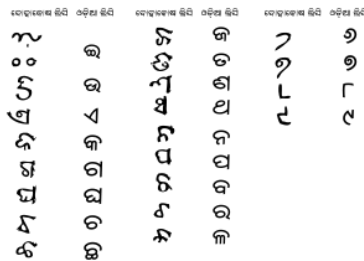
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The **Odia script** ([Odia](#): ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲିପି; also known as the **Oriya script**) is a [Brahmic script](#) used to write the [Odia language](#).

History[[edit](#)]

Kharabela's inscription in Kalinga script and Odia language at Hatigumpha, [Khandagiri](#), Bhubaneswar

The Odia script is developed from the [Kalinga alphabet](#), one of the many descendants of the [Brahmi script](#) of ancient [India](#).^[1] The earliest known inscription in the [Odia language](#), in the Kalinga script, dates from 1051.



Sample of the Odia alphabet from a Buddhist text from around 1060 AD, written by Sarahapada

The script in the [Edicts of Ashoka](#) at [Dhauli](#) and [Jaugada](#) and the [Minor Inscriptions of Kharavela](#) in the [Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves](#) give the first glimpse of possible origin of the Odia language. From a linguistic perspective, the Hati Gumptha inscriptions are similar to modern Odia and essentially different from the language of the Ashokan edicts. The question has also been raised as to whether [Pali](#) was the prevalent language in [Odisha](#) during this period. The Hati Gumptha inscriptions, which are in Pali, are perhaps the only evidence of stone inscriptions in Pali. This may be the reason why the famous German linguist Professor Oldenburg mentioned that Pali was the original language of Odisha.^[2]

There are noticeable similarities between the Odia and [Thai alphabets](#), which provides clues about the [Sadhabas](#), [Kalinga](#) traders who traveled to South East Asian countries and ruled there, leaving evidence of the Odia script on the Thai script, along with a cultural impact.^{[3][4]}

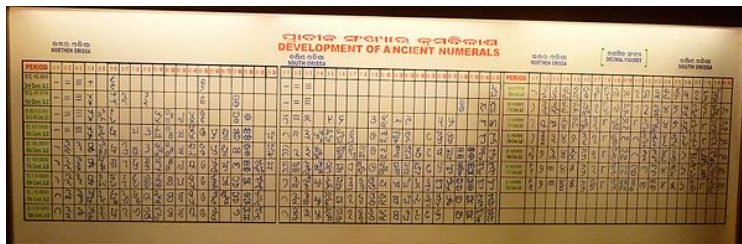
The curved appearance of the Odia script is a result of the practice of writing on palm leaves, which have a tendency to tear if you use too many straight lines.^[5]

Odia is a syllabic alphabet or an [abugida](#) wherein all [consonants](#) have an inherent [vowel](#) embedded within. [Diacritics](#) (which can appear above, below, before, or after the consonant they belong to) are used to change the form of the inherent vowel. When vowels appear at the beginning of a [syllable](#), they are written as independent letters. Also, when certain consonants occur together, special conjunct symbols are used to combine the essential parts of each consonant symbol.

Overwhelmingly, the Odia script was used to write the Odia language. However, it has been used as a regional writing-system for [Sanskrit](#). Furthermore, Grierson^[6] in his famed [Linguistic Survey of India](#) mentioned that the Odia script is sometimes used for [Chhattisgarhi](#), an [Eastern Hindi language](#), in the eastern border regions of [Chhattisgarh](#). However it appears to have been replaced with the [Devanagari script](#).


DEVELOPMENT OF ORISSAN SCRIPTS																																			
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ୱାଦ୍‌ ଗୁଣ	ଅ	ଇ	ଉ	ଋ	ୠ	ଌ	ୡ	ଐ	ଓ	ଔ	ଋ	ୠ	ଌ	ୡ	ଐ	ଓ	ଔ	ଋ	ୠ	ଌ	ୡ	ଐ	ଓ	ଔ	ଋ	ୠ	ଌ	ୡ	ଐ	ଓ	ଔ	ଋ	ୠ	ଌ	ୡ
ୱାଦ୍‌ ଲଘୁ	କ	ଖ	ଗ	ଘ	ଙ	ଚ	ଛ	ଜ	ଝ	ଞ	ଟ																								

Development of Odia scripts



Development of ancient numerals in Odia

Alphabet[[edit](#)]

	The names of the letters and numericals in spoken Standard Modern Odia
<hr/>	
<i>Problems playing this file? See media help.</i>	

All characters[\[edit\]](#)

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

၀၉၅၈ၪၫၭၭၭၭ

ଅ ଆ ଇ ଈ ଉ ଊ ଋ ଌ ଐ ଓ ଔ [ସଫୁର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ]

କାଶୀନାଥଚର ଛତ୍ରଝୁଙ୍ଗିଆ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦସମୟ ସଂସ୍କାର ମାରଳ ବାଣ୍ୟ ସହାୟକ [ସଂପାଦନା]

ବ (ଏହି ବ'ର କୌଣସି ଇତିହାସ କିମ୍ବା ବ୍ୟବହାରିତା ନାହିଁ)

ଓ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଯାହା ବୈଦେଶିକ ଶବ୍ଦ ଲେଖିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ।

Independent vowels[edit]

The vowels "ᐃ" ("i"), "ᐅ" ("ī"), "ᐱ" ("u") and "ᐱ" ("ū") are pronounced same as most long sounds are pronounced in the same way as short vowel sounds.

Letter	Diacritic	ISO notation
ଅ	n/a	a
ଆ	ା	ā
ଇ	ି	i
ଈ	ିା	ī
ଉ	ୁ	u
ଊ	ୁା	ū
ଋ	ୃ	ṛ
ୠ	ୃା	ṛī
ଌ	ୄ	ḷ
ୡ	ୄା	ḷī
ଏ	େ	e
ଐ	ୈ	ai
ଓ	ୋ	o
ଔ	ୌ	au

When a vowel follows a consonant, it is written with a diacritic rather than as a separate letter.

Consonants[\[edit\]](#)

Two categories of consonant letters (ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ byañjana) are defined in Odia: the structured consonants and the unstructured consonants.

Structured consonants[\[edit\]](#)

The structured consonants are classified according to where the tongue touches the palate of the mouth and are classified accordingly into five structured groups. These consonants are shown here with their IAST transcriptions. ^[*needs IPA*]

	voiceless	voiceless aspirate	voiced	voiced aspirate	nasal
Velars	କ (ka)	ଖ (kha)	ଗ (ga)	ଘ (gha)	ଙ (ṅa)
Palataals	ଚ (ca)	ଛ (cha)	ଜ (ja)	ଝ (jha)	ଞ (ña)
Retroflex	ଟ (ṭa)	ଠ (ṭha)	ଡ (ḍa)	ଢ (ḍha)	ଣ (ṇa)
Dentals	ତ (ta)	ଥ (tha)	ଦ (da)	ଧ (dha)	ନ (na)
Labials	ପ (pa)	ଫ (pha)	ବ (ba)	ଭ (bha)	ମ (ma)

Unstructured consonants[\[edit\]](#)

The unstructured consonants are consonants that do not fall into any of the above structures:

ଯ (ja), ର (ra), ଲ (la), ୱ (wa), ଶ (śa), ଷ (ṣa), ସ (sa), ହ (ha), କ୍ଷ (ksha). ଯ (ya). ଳ (la),

Dependent vowels[\[edit\]](#)

As in other [abugida](#) scripts, Odia consonant letters have an inherent vowel. It is transliterated as ⟨a⟩, phonetic value [ɔ]. Its absence is marked by a [halanta](#) (*virāma*):

କ = ka, କ୍ = k.



For the other vowels [diacritics](#) are used:

କ	କ୍	କଂ	କଃ	କ୍
ka	kā	kaṁ	kaḥ	k
[kɔ]	[kɔ̄]	[kɔṁ]	[kɔḥ]	[k]

(Note: In many Odia fonts the vowels *e*, *ai*, *o*, *au* do not display properly; these are given workarounds in parentheses below.)

କ	କା	କି	କୀ	କୁ	କୂ	କୃ	କୃ	କୃ	କୃ	କେ	କୈ	କୋ	କୌ
	(େକ)	(ୈକ)	(ୋକ)	(ୌକ)									
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	kṛ	kṛ	kṛ	kṛ	ke	kai	ko	kau
[kɔ]	[ka:]	[ki]	[ki:]	[ku]	[ku:]	[kru]	[kru:]	[klu]	[klu:]	[ke:]	[ko:]	[ko]	[ko:]

Vowel diacritics may be more or less fused with the consonants, though in modern printing such [ligatures](#) have become less common.

	ଅ	ଆ	ଇ	ଈ	ଉ	ଊ	ୂ	ଏ	ଐ	ଓ	ଔ
କ୍ k	କ	କା	କି	କୀ	କୁ	କୂ	କୃ	କେ	କୈ	କୋ	କୌ
ଖ୍ kh	ଖ	ଖା	ଖି	ଖୀ	ଖୁ	ଖୂ	ଖୃ	ଖେ	ଖୈ	ଖୋ	ଖୌ
ଗ୍ g	ଗ	ଗା	ଗି	ଗୀ	ଗୁ	ଗୂ	ଗୃ	ଗେ	ଗୈ	ଗୋ	ଗୌ
ଘ୍ gh	ଘ	ଘା	ଘି	ଘୀ	ଘୁ	ଘୂ	ଘୃ	ଘେ	ଘୈ	ଘୋ	ଘୌ
ଙ୍ ṅ	ଙ	ଙା	ଙି	ଙୀ	ଙୁ	ଙୂ	ଙୃ	ଙେ	ଙୈ	ଙୋ	ଙୌ
ଚ୍ c	ଚ	ଚା	ଚି	ଚୀ	ଚୁ	ଚୂ	ଚୃ	ଚେ	ଚୈ	ଚୋ	ଚୌ
ଛ୍ ch	ଛ	ଛା	ଛି	ଛୀ	ଛୁ	ଛୂ	ଛୃ	ଛେ	ଛୈ	ଛୋ	ଛୌ

କ୍ j	କ	କା	କି	କୀ	କୁ	କୁ	କୁ	କେ	କୈ	କୋ	କୌ
ଝ୍ jh	ଝ	ଝା	ଝି	ଝୀ	ଝୁ	ଝୁ	ଝୁ	ଝେ	ଝୈ	ଝୋ	ଝୌ
ଞ୍ ñ	ଞ	ଞା	ଞି	ଞୀ	ଞୁ	ଞୁ	ଞୁ	ଞେ	ଞୈ	ଞୋ	ଞୌ
ଟ୍ t	ଟ	ଟା	ଟି	ଟୀ	ଟୁ	ଟୁ	ଟୁ	ଟେ	ଟୈ	ଟୋ	ଟୌ
ଠ୍ th	ଠ	ଠା	ଠି	ଠୀ	ଠୁ	ଠୁ	ଠୁ	ଠେ	ଠୈ	ଠୋ	ଠୌ
ଡ୍ d	ଡ	ଡା	ଡି	ଡୀ	ଡୁ	ଡୁ	ଡୁ	ଡେ	ଡୈ	ଡୋ	ଡୌ
ଢ୍ dh	ଢ	ଢା	ଢି	ଢୀ	ଢୁ	ଢୁ	ଢୁ	ଢେ	ଢୈ	ଢୋ	ଢୌ
ଣ୍ n	ଣ	ଣା	ଣି	ଣୀ	ଣୁ	ଣୁ	ଣୁ	ଣେ	ଣୈ	ଣୋ	ଣୌ
ତ୍ t	ତ	ତା	ତି	ତୀ	ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ	ତେ	ତୈ	ତୋ	ତୌ
ଥ୍ th	ଥ	ଥା	ଥି	ଥୀ	ଥୁ	ଥୁ	ଥୁ	ଥେ	ଥୈ	ଥୋ	ଥୌ
ଦ୍ d	ଦ	ଦା	ଦି	ଦୀ	ଦୁ	ଦୁ	ଦୁ	ଦେ	ଦୈ	ଦୋ	ଦୌ

ଧ୍ dh	ଧ	ଧା	ଧି	ଧୀ	ଧୁ	ଧୁ	ଧୁ	ଧେ	ଧୈ	ଧୋ	ଧୌ
ନ୍ n	ନ	ନା	ନି	ନୀ	ନୁ	ନୁ	ନୁ	ନେ	ନୈ	ନୋ	ନୌ
ପ୍ p	ପ	ପା	ପି	ପୀ	ପୁ	ପୁ	ପୁ	ପେ	ପୈ	ପୋ	ପୌ
ଫ୍ ph	ଫ	ଫା	ଫି	ଫୀ	ଫୁ	ଫୁ	ଫୁ	ଫେ	ଫୈ	ଫୋ	ଫୌ
ବ୍ b	ବ	ବା	ବି	ବୀ	ବୁ	ବୁ	ବୁ	ବେ	ବୈ	ବୋ	ବୌ
ଭ୍ bh	ଭ	ଭା	ଭି	ଭୀ	ଭୁ	ଭୁ	ଭୁ	ଭେ	ଭୈ	ଭୋ	ଭୌ
ମ୍ m	ମ	ମା	ମି	ମୀ	ମୁ	ମୁ	ମୁ	ମେ	ମୈ	ମୋ	ମୌ
ୟ y	ୟ	ୟା	ୟି	ୟୀ	ୟୁ	ୟୁ	ୟୁ	ୟେ	ୟୈ	ୟୋ	ୟୌ
ଋ ṛ	ଋ	ଋା	ଋି	ଋୀ	ଋୁ	ଋୁ	ଋୁ	ଋେ	ଋୈ	ଋୋ	ଋୌ
ୠ ṡ	ୠ	ୠା	ୠି	ୠୀ	ୠୁ	ୠୁ	ୠୁ	ୠେ	ୠୈ	ୠୋ	ୠୌ
ୡ ṣ	ୡ	ୡା	ୡି	ୡୀ	ୡୁ	ୡୁ	ୡୁ	ୡେ	ୡୈ	ୡୋ	ୡୌ
ୣ ṣ	ୣ	ୣା	ୣି	ୣୀ	ୣୁ	ୣୁ	ୣୁ	ୣେ	ୣୈ	ୣୋ	ୣୌ
୥ h	୥	୥ା	୥ି	୥ୀ	୥ୁ	୥ୁ	୥ୁ	୥େ	୥ୈ	୥ୋ	୥ୌ

Consonant ligatures[\[edit\]](#)

Clusters of two or more consonants form a [ligature](#). Basically Odia has two types of such consonant ligatures. The "northern" type is formed by fusion of two or more consonants as in northern scripts like [Devanāgarī](#) (but to a lesser extent also in the [Malayalam script](#) in the south). In some instances the components can be easily identified, but sometimes completely new glyphs are formed. With the "southern" type the second component is reduced in size and put under the first as in the southern scripts used for [Kannada](#) and [Telugu](#) (and to some extent also for [Malayalam script](#)). The following table lists all conjunct forms. (Different [fonts](#) may use different ligatures.)

	କ	ଖ	ଗ	ଘ	ଙ	ଚ	ଛ	ଜ	ଝ	ଞ	ଟ	ଠ	ଡ	ଢ	ଣ	ତ	ଥ	ଦ	ଧ	ନ	ପ	ଫ	ବ	ଭ	ମ	ୟ	ଋ	ୠ	ୡ	ୣ	୥	୭	ୈ	୭	ୈ	୭	ୈ
କ	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍	କ୍

[illegible]Special forms[\[edit\]](#)

$\langle y \rangle$ and $\langle r \rangle$ as components of a ligature are given a special treatment. As last member they become \mathfrak{y} and \mathfrak{r} respectively:

ଗ୍ରା, ଦ୍ରା, ନ୍ଦ୍ରା, ପ୍ରା, ମ୍ରା, ଜ୍ୟା, ଥ୍ୟା, ବ୍ୟା

⟨r⟩ as first member of a ligature becomes



(called Repha as in other Indic scripts) and is shifted to the end of the ligature:

କ rka, ଝ rkṣa, ଢ rddhā, ଢ଼ rdvya, ଣ rṣi

Ambiguities[[edit](#)]

The Odia alphabet exhibits quite a few ambiguities which add to the difficulties beginners encounter in learning it.

Some of the letters of the script may easily be confounded. In order to reduce ambiguities a small oblique stroke is added at the lower right end as a diacritic. It resembles Halanta (Virāma) but it is joined to the letter, whereas Halanta is not joined. When the consonant forms a vowel [ligature](#) by which the lower right end is affected, this stroke is shifted to another position. This applies also to consonant ligatures bearing the stroke (see table of consonant ligatures).

ଡ	ଉ	ଚ	ର	ଢା	ଢି	ଲ	ଳ	ଲ୍ଲା	ଲ୍ଲି	ଭ	ଭା	ଭି
ḍa	u	ca	ra	rā	rī	ḷa	ḷa	lā	lī	bha	bhā	bhī

Some of the subjoined consonants, some other ligature components, and variants of vowel [diacritics](#) have changing functions:

Open top consonants get a subjoined variant of the vowel diacritic for ⟨i⟩ as in

କ୍ଷ khi, ଥି thi, ଦ୍ଵ dhi, ଞି ñci

This same little hook is used in some consonant ligatures to denote ⟨t⟩ as first component:

ତ୍ତ tka, ଥ୍ଠ ttha, ଦ୍ଢ tna, ଦ୍ଢ଼ tpa, ଦ୍ଢ଼ tma, ଦ୍ଢ଼ tsa

The subjoined form of ⟨ch⟩ is also used for subjoined ⟨th⟩:

ଚ୍ଚ ccha, ଞ୍ଚି ñcha, ଣ୍ଠ nthā, ଣ୍ଠି ścha, ଣ୍ଠି stha

The subjoined form of ⟨bh⟩ serves also as a diacritic for different purposes:

ଢ଼ mbha, ଢ଼ ଯା (versus ଢା ya), ଢ଼ି cā (versus ଢା ga), ଢ଼ି ū (versus ଢା u), ଢ଼ି ṛ (versus ଢା r)

The subjoined forms of ⟨ṇ⟩ and ⟨tu⟩ are almost identical:

ଷ ṣṇa, କ୍ଷ kṣṇa, ଣ ṇṇa, ଣ୍ଠ ntu, ଦ୍ଵ stu, ଦ୍ଵ hṇa

The sign for the [nasal](#) ⟨ṁ⟩ may be used as a [diacritic](#) too:

ଫ pha (versus ଫ pa), ଣି ña (versus ଣି ḍa and ଢା u), ଣି mpha (versus ଣି mpa)

Numerals[[edit](#)]

୦	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯	/	୧/୮	୧/୮	୧/୮	୧/୮	୧/୮
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1/8	1/8	3/16	1/4	1/2	3/4

Comparison of Odia script with its neighbours[[edit](#)]

Many Odia signs with round shapes suggests a closer relation to the southern neighbor [Telugu](#) than to the other neighbors [Bengali](#) in the north and [Devanagari](#) in the west and north. The reason for the round shapes in Odia and [Telugu](#) (and also in [Kannada](#) and [Malayalam](#)) is the former method of writing using a [stylus](#) to scratch the signs into a palm leaf. These tools do not allow for horizontal strokes because that would damage the leaf.

Odia letters are mostly round shaped whereas in [Devanagari](#) and Bengali have horizontal lines. So in most cases the reader of Odia will find the distinctive parts of a letter only below the hoop.

Vowel signs[[edit](#)]

ଠିyā	ଅ	ଆ	ଇ	ଈ	ଉ	ଊ	ଋ	ଏ	ଐ	ଓ	ଔ
Devanāgarī	अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ

Bengali	অ	আ	ই	ঐ	উ	ঊ	ঋ	এ	ঐ	ও	ঔ
Telugu	అ	ఆ	ఇ	ఈ	ఉ	ఊ	ఋ	ఎ	ఐ	ఒ	ఔ
Translit.	a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	r̥	e	ai	o	au

Consonant signs[\[edit\]](#)

Oṛiyā	କ	ଖ	ଗ	ଘ	ଙ	ଚ	ଛ	ଜ	ଝ	ଞ	ଟ	ଠ	ଡ	ଢ	ଣ
Devanāgarī	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण
Bengali	ক	খ	গ	ঘ	ঙ	চ	ছ	জ	ঝ	ঞ	ট	ঠ	ড	ঢ	ণ
Telugu	క	ఖ	గ	ఘ	ఙ	చ	ఛ	జ	ఝ	ఞ	ట	ఠ	డ	ఢ	ణ
Translit.	ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña	ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa

Oṛiyā	ତ	ଥ	ଦ	ଧ	ନ	ପ	ଫ	ବ	ଭ	ମ	ୟ	ର	ଲ	ଳ	ୱ
Devanāgarī	त	थ	द	ध	न	प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	ळ	व
Bengali	ତ	ଥ	ଦ	ଧ	ନ	ପ	ଫ	ବ	ଭ	ମ	ୟ	ର/ର୍	ଲ		ୱ
Telugu	త	థ	ద	ధ	న	ప	ఫ	బ	భ	మ	య	ర	ల	ళ	వ
Translit.	ta	tha	da	dha	na	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	ya	ra	la	ḷa	va

Oṛiyā	ଶ	ଷ	ସ	ହ
Devanāgarī	श	ष	स	ह
Bengali	শ	ষ	স	হ
Telugu	శ	ష	స	హ
Translit.	śa	ṣa	sa	ha

Vowel diacritics[\[edit\]](#)

Oṛiyā	ଘ	ଘା	ଘି	ଘୀ	ଘୁ	ଘୂ	ଘୃ	ଘେ	ଘୈ	ଘୋ	ଘୌ
Devanāgarī	घ	घा	घि	घी	घु	घू	घृ	घे	घै	घो	घौ
Bengali	ঘ	ঘা	ঘি	ঘী	ঘু	ঘূ	ঘৃ	ঘে	ঘৈ	ঘো	ঘৌ
Telugu	ఘ	ఘా	ఘి	ఘీ	ఘు	ఘూ	ఘృ	ఘే	ఘై	ఘో	ఘౌ
Translit.	gha	ghā	ghī	ghī	ghu	ghū	ghṛ	ghe	ghai	gho	ghau

The treatment of ⟨e⟩ ⟨ai⟩ ⟨o⟩ ⟨au⟩ is similar to Bengali, [Malayalam](#), [Sinhala](#), [Tamil](#), [Grantha](#) and also to SE Asian scripts like [Burmese](#), [Khmer](#) and [Thai](#), but it differs clearly from [Devanagari](#), [Gujarati](#), [Gurmukhi](#), [Kannada](#), [Telugu](#) and [Tibetan](#).

Unicode[\[edit\]](#)

Odia script was added to the [Unicode](#) Standard in October 1991 with the release of version 1.0.

The Unicode block for Odia is U+0B00–U+0B7F:

Oṛiyā^{[1][2]} Official Unicode Consortium code chart (PDF)																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
U+0B0x		ୠ	ୡ	ୢ		୤	୥	୦	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୦			୦
U+0B1x	୦			୦	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୦		ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୦	ୠ
U+0B2x	୦	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୦	ୠ	ୡ	ୢ		ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ	୦	ୠ
U+0B3x	ୠ		ୠ	ୡ		ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ				ୠ	ୡ	ୢ	ୣ

U+0B4x	ଠ	ଡ	ଢ	ଣ	ତ		ଠ	ଡ		ଠ	ଡ	ଞ		
U+0B5x					ଠ	ଡ					ଡ	ଡ		ଞ
U+0B6x	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ		ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ
U+0B7x	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ	ଞ
<div>Notes</div> <div><div>1. [^] As of Unicode version 13.0</div><div>2. [^] Grey areas indicate non-assigned code points</div></div>														

[[edit](#)]

1. [^] [Ancient Scripts](#)

See also[[edit](#)]

- [Odia Braille](#)

References[[edit](#)]

External links[[edit](#)]

- [The Unicode Book: Chapter 9](#) – South and Southeast Asian Scripts (PDF)
- [Odia alphabet](#) – From Omniglot
- [Oriya Unicode Fonts](#) WAZU JAPAN's Unicode font pages