

/l/	/lOta/	'creeper'	/pila/	'child'	/lal/	'red'
/L/	/lthaLi/	'plate'	/DhaL/	'pour'		
/r/	/rOsO/	'juice'	/garO/	'line'	/kOr/	'do!'
/s/	/sOrO/	'cream'	/masO/	'month'	/as/	'come!'
/h/	/hOLO/	'plough'	/mOhu/	'honey'	/kOh/	'speak!'
/w/	/tawa/	'frying pan'	/hawa/	'air'		
/y/	/chaya/	'shadow'	/sOmOyO/	'time'		

[N,L and y in Oriya does not occur initially.]

### Major allophonic distribution

Oriya vowels do not have specific or significant allophones.

### Consonantal allophones

In case of consonantal allophones some questions may arise with the status of the velar nasal /M/ and the flapped retroflex [R]. The phone /M/ occurs in the language with the following contexts.

- (i) Conditionally before a homorganic stop, that is  
 /OMkO/ 'mathematics' /beMgO/ 'frog' etc
- (ii) It occurs somewhat unstably in word-final or syllable final positions. For example  
 /ebOM/ 'and' /bOrOM/ 'rather' etc.  
 These rare words have no fixed norms rather no consistencies in pronunciation. They vary as

/ebOû ~ ebOM ~ ebOm/ 'or';  
 /bOrOû ~ bOrOM ~ bOrOm/ 'rather' etc.

A nasal occurring before the velar consonant is less frequent than a nasal occurring before dental consonant. In other words, velar nasal is less frequent in Oriya than the dental nasal and velar nasal is treated as a conditional variant of dental nasal.

The [R] flapped retroflex on the other hand is treated as an allophone of /D/ and is a very frequent phone in the language. [R] occurs intervocally whereas /D/ occurs elsewhere. However, [R] is increasingly distributed elsewhere by the introduction of a number of loan words where /D/ also occurs intervocally. For example

/reDiO/ 'radio' /reDi/ 'ready' etc. But the distribution is not pervasive enough to destroy the native speakers' intuition of grouping these two sounds. One may hear frequently that [kORa] 'strong' is pronounced /kODa/ or /kODDa/ ; /maDO/ or /maDDO/ for [maRO] 'beating' ; /baDDeibi/ for [baReibi] 'I will beat you' etc. in specific cases.

In addition to the above allophonic variations, Bhattacharya (1993) specifically mentions about /h/ and its allophonic distribution in Oriya as

	Phone	Allophone	Distribution		
1.	/h/	[h]	/hOM gama/ /baha/	'riot' 'marriage' etc.	/hOjeiba/ 'to lose'
2.	/D/	[D]	/Deri/ /uDrO/ /mONDO/	'late' 'historical name of Orissa' 'gruel'	/DaLO/ 'branch' /muNDO/ 'head'
		[R]	[bORO] [baRO]	'big' 'fence' etc.	[jhORO] 'storm'
3.	/Dh/	[Dh] [Rh]	/Dheul/ [bORhi] [ORhei]	'wave' 'flood' 'two and half'	/DhaLibal/ 'to pour' [muRhi] 'fried rice'
4.	/n/	[n]	/sanO/ /snanO/ /jOtnO/ /dantO/	'small' 'bath' 'care' 'teeth'	/nOdi/ 'river' /snigdho/ 'pleasant' /rOtnO/ 'jewel' /santi/ 'peace'
		[M]	[paM`cO] [guM`jiba] [cOM`cOLO]	'five' 'to insert' 'quickly'	[KOM`ca] 'raw'

### Diphthongs

There are two diphthongs / Oi / and / Ou / available in Oriya. Below are the examples;

/ Oi /	/ SOinikO /	'Soldier'	/OirabOtO /	'name of elephant'
/ Ou /	/ OitihasiKO /	'historical'		
	/ jOubOnO /	'youth'	/ OuSODhO /	'medicine'
	/ KOusOLO /	'trick'		

### Consonant clusters

The consonant clusters are two-member, three-member and four-member types. The two-member consonant clusters are initially and medially occurring while the three and four member consonant clusters occur only medially. Example

#### Two-member clusters initially occurring

/kr/	as in	/krOmO/	'serial'
/khr/	as in	/khrisTabdO/	'year'
/gr/	as in	/grOhONOI/	'accept'
/tr/	as in	/truptil/	'satisfaction'
/dr/	as in	/drObyO/	'material'
/Tr/	as in	/Tren/	'train'
/Dr/	as in	/DrOm/	'drum'
/dhr/	as in	/dhrubO/	'name of a star'
/pr/	as in	/prOmaNOI/	'proof'
/phr/	as in	/phrem/	'frame'