

URW Palladio Pali

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208	Ḍ	Ñ	Ṇ	Ṇ	Ô	Õ	Ö	Ē	Ś	Ù	Ū	Û	Ü	Ḥ	Ṭ	ß
224	à	ā	â	ā̄	ä	ş	æ	ç	è	é	ê	ë	ī	ṣ	î	ï
240	ḍ	ñ	ṇ	ṇ	ô	õ	ö	ē	ś	ù	ū	û	ü	ḥ	ṭ	ã

This font was custom-made to the specifications of the Buddhist Publication Society (BPS) in Kandy (Sri Lanka) with the following requirements:

1. Classical *non-Unicode font* compatible with both older and modern word processors. (Since above Pāli diacritics ǎ, ě, ĩ, õ, ů, ř, ň do not have Unicode codepoints, a *standard Unicode Pāli font without* non-Unicode PUA codes would be impossible, anyway.)
2. Compatibility with British, American, French and German keyboards and including all *French* and all *German* diacritics with 1252 codepage layout (marked above in white).
3. Coverage of all standard diacritics of *Pāli* and *Sanskrit* and in addition *Sinhala* diacritics in both lowercase and uppercase (marked above in green).
4. Coverage of all additional breve and breve-macron vowels in lowercase only and of respective prosody signs (marked above in yellow). Furthermore verb root sign.
5. Copying (Duplicating) of single English quotation marks ('...') from 145, 146 to 096, 037 for reasons of compatibility with Sri Lanka keyboard macros (marked above in cyan).
6. High-quality screen display by manual hinting, and adding of standard kerning pairs.

Bhikkhu Nyanatusita of the Buddhist Publication Society (BPS) has supplied the following usage example for the Pāli diacritical characters:

In Pāli only a short vowel comes before a double consonant, never a long one. A long vowel can only come before a single consonant. In Pāli some words occur in two forms: one with a long vowel before a single consonant and the other with a short vowel before a double consonant (cūla/culla). In the Western transliteration system of Pāli texts the short and long consonants are normally not shown by special diacritical marks or accents except in the case of specialised phonetic, grammatical, and metrical studies.

In the Asian scripts diacritical marks are always used to denote the long vowels, so sekha (Western transliteration) is always transliterated as *sēkha* in Asian scripts. If there is no accent then the vowel is automatically short (e.g., *sekkha*, *taṃ*, *dhamma*). The transliteration as given in the Dhammapada translation of Sarada thera (e.g., *anvēti vahatō*) reflects the proper system of transliterating Pāli as used in Asia and is helpful in indicating the correct pronunciation. The *ā ī ū ṓ ē* diacritical characters are used in metrical studies, and occasionally in declension tables etc., to denote that the vowels can be short or long.

Pāli transliteration characters:

ā	pāṭṭa (bowl)*
ā	āra (needle)
ā	mahāpurisa (great man)*
ī	pīṭṭa (bile)*
ī	pīti (joy)
ī	itthī (woman)*
ū	cūlla (lesser)*
ū	cūla (lesser)
ū	bhikkhūnaṃ (of the monks)*
ē	sēkkha (trainee)*
ē	sēkha (trainee)
ē	sēla (rock)*
ō	mōkkha (release)*
ō	mōkha (release)
ō	santō (a calm person)*
ṇ	saṅgha (community)
ṇ	maññati (conceives)
ṭ	paṭa (sparrow)
ḍ	ḍaṃsa (biting fly)
ṇ	ciṇṇa (practised)
ḷ	pāḷi (text)
ṃ	alaṃ (enough)

* The word is never written in this way except in grammatical and metrical studies.

Sanskrit transliteration characters:

ṛ	ṛta (law)
ṛ	pitṛn (fathers, acc. pl.)*
ś	śakti (power)
ṣ	ṣaḍ-akṣa (six-eyed)
ḥ	antaḥ-sāra (internal essence)

* ṛ is used only in endings of declined words.

(Note: Sanskrit employs all the characters used in Pāli.)

Sinhala transliteration characters:

æ	æhæ (eye), <u>also</u> :
ä	ähä (eye)
æ	næ (no), <u>also</u> :
ā	nā (no)
ī	puḷwanawa (he can do)
ñ	kaṇḍa (mountain)
ṃ	aṃba (mango)

(Note: Sinhala employs all the characters used in Pāli and Sanskrit.)