

The Cypriot Font

This provides short examples of the Cypriot font.

The vowels (a, e, i, o, u) are: ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱.

The g syllables (ga) are: >X.

The j syllables (ja, jo) are: 0 vW.

The k syllables (ka, ke, ki, ko, ku) are: ↑ ↘ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↘.

The l syllables (la, le, li, lo, lu) are: V 8 ≤ + 0.

The m syllables (ma, me, mi, mo, mu) are: X X V 0 X.

The n syllables (na, ne, ni, no, nu) are: T | ↘ ↘ X.

The p syllables (pa, pe, pi, po, pu) are: † † ↘ ↘ X.

The r syllables (ra, re, ri, ro, ru) are: 0 ↑ ↘ X X.

The s syllables (sa, se, si, so, su) are: V W ↑ X X.

The t syllables (ta, te, ti, to, tu) are: † ↓ ↑ F F.

The w syllables (wa, we, wi, wo) are: X I X ↑.

The x syllables (xa, xe) are:)((†.

The z syllables (zo) are: X.

The word divider (coded as , and : and /) are: ' ' '.

Note that some use *za*, *ya* and *yo* as the syllabic values represented by the signs >X 0 vW; above these are given as the *ga*, *ja* and *jo* syllables, respectively.

The Cypriot text ↑X·F·↑↑↑ transliterates to *ti-me-/to-/re-ti-re-*. The previous sentence was produced by:

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\newcommand{\egtext}{\Cti\Cme/\Cto/\Cre\Cti\Cre}
The Cypriot text \textcypr{\egtext} transliterates to
\translitcypr{\egtext}.
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Table 1: The syllabary

	a	e	i	o	u
	✱	✱	✱	≍	Υ
g	✱				
j	∅			W	
k	↑	✱	Υ	∩	✱
l	∇	∅	≍	+	∅
m	✱	✱	∇	∅	✱
n	↑	∇	∇	∇	∇
p	≍	∇	∇	∇	∇
r	∅	↑	∇	∇	∇
s	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇
t	↑	∇	↑	∇	∇
w	✱	∇	✱	↑	
x)	(
z				∇	