The Cypriot Font

This provides short examples of the Cypriot font.

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

The g syllables (ga) are: ⟘.

The j syllables (ja, jo) are: ⟘ ⟘.

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

The l syllables (la, le, li, lo, lu) are: ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘.

The m syllables (ma, me, mi, mo, mu) are: ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘.

The n syllables (na, ne, ni, no, nu) are: ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘.

The p syllables (pa, pe, pi, po, pu) are: ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘.

The r syllables (ra, re, ri, ro, ru) are: ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘.

The s syllables (sa, se, si, so, su) are: ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘.

The t syllables (ta, te, ti, to, tu) are: ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘.

The w syllables (wa, we, wi, wo) are: ⟘ ⟘ ⟘ ⟘.

The x syllables (xa, xe, xo) are: ⟘ ⟘ .

The z syllables (zo) are: ⟘.

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

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

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

```
\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	◊			⩊	
k	⬍	⤩	ⵛ	⨅	⋇
l	⋁	8	⩽	+	⋓
m	⧖	⤬	⋁	Φ	⋈
n	⊤	�	⤪	⫽	⋋
p	‡	⋨	⩡	⨔	⩛
r	⨂	⇑	⤳	⧕	)(
s	⋁	⨅	⬍	⩥	⋈
t	⊦	↓	↑	⊤	⊩
w	⋈	⊺	⋇	↥	
x	)(	(⊣			
z				⅍	