This provides short examples of the Cypriot font.

The vowels (a, e, i, o, u) are: 𐠀 𐠁 𐠂 𐠃 𐠄.

The g syllables (ga) are: 𐠼.

The j syllables (ja, jo) are: 𐠅 𐠈.

The k syllables (ka, ke, ki, ko, ku) are: 𐠊 𐠋 𐠌 𐠍 𐠎.

The l syllables (la, le, li, lo, lu) are: 𐠏 𐠐 𐠑 𐠒 𐠓.

The m syllables (ma, me, mi, mo, mu) are: 𐠔 𐠕 𐠖 𐠗 𐠘.

The n syllables (na, ne, ni, no, nu) are: 𐠙 𐠚 𐠛 𐠜 𐠝.

The p syllables (pa, pe, pi, po, pu) are: 𐠞 𐠟 𐠠 𐠡 𐠢.

The r syllables (ra, re, ri, ro, ru) are: 𐠣 𐠤 𐠥 𐠦 𐠧.

The s syllables (sa, se, si, so, su) are: 𐠨 𐠩 𐠪 𐠫 𐠬.

The t syllables (ta, te, ti, to, tu) are: 𐠭 𐠮 𐠯 𐠰 𐠱.

The w syllables (wa, we, wi, wo) are: 𐠲 𐠳 𐠴 𐠵.

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

The z syllables (zo) are: 𐠿.

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

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

The Cypriot text 𐠯𐠕'𐠰'𐠤𐠯𐠤 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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