## Scripts of Cyprus

Cyprus, ca. 800-200 B.C.E.

The Cypriote syllabary, used primarily in Greek inscriptions of ca. 800–200 B.C.E., shares many of the features of Linear B (Masson 1983). The sign forms (TABLE 7.3) are clearly not pictographic; they seem to be derived from Cypro-Minoan scripts. Cypriote is written from right to left, with conventions similar to those of Linear B. The chief difference is that all syllables ending in liquids or sibilants (*par, pas*), and those with nasals final in the word (*pan*), are written with two syllabograms, CV-Ce (cf.  $\times$ // $\cap$ / $\oplus$  *a-no-ko-ne* ǎvoyov [ano:gon] 'they ordered' and  $\times$ + $\times$  *i-ta-i* tv tott [in ta:i] 'in the') (Chadwick 1987, Baurain 1991).

Cyprus, ca. 1500–1200 B.C.E.

No consensus has been reached on the interpretation of the very limited corpus of *Cypro-Minoan* inscriptions. Many signs resemble those of Cypriote, except that they are written by impressing the stylus rather than drawing with the stylus; the appearance of a text is often reminiscent of Linear A signs. It has naturally been suggested that the Cypriote is descended from Cypro-Minoan, which in turn is descended from Linear A (Chadwick 1987, Palaima 1989).

*	a	Ж	e	ж	i	⊻	0	$\gamma_{i}$	u
0	ja					~~	jo		
î	ka	×	ke	Ť	ki	Π	ko	¥	ku
Y	la	8	le	∠	li	+	lo	ົ	lu
×	ma	Ж	me	$\mathbf{x}$	mi	Φ	mo	≫	mu
Ŧ	na	151	ne	Ł	ni	71	no	Х	nu
ŧ	pa	5	pe	≈	pi	8	ро	¥	pu
Q	ra	ጉ	re	F	ri	8	ro	)(	ru
$\vee$	sa	۳	se	企	si	≚	so	ж	su
ŀ	ta	业	te	$\uparrow$	ti	F	to	F	tu
Ж	wa	I	we	>'<	wi	٦	wo		
)(	xa	(+	xe			\$\$	xo		
<u>)</u> ۲	ga								

 TABLE 7.3: The Cypriote Syllabary

## SAMPLE OF GREEK IN CYPRIOTE SYLLABARY (WITH CLASSICAL EQUIVALENT)

<ol> <li>Syllabary:</li> <li>Transliteration</li> <li>Classical:</li> <li>Transcription.</li> <li>Gloss:</li> </ol>	<b>Άνωγον</b>	onasílon	F//ŢΤΏ¥۶ጲϗ to-no-na-si-ku-po-ro-ne τὸν ἀΩνασικύπρων ton onasikúpro:n the of.Onasikupros
I. $F \ge$ $\bigcirc * \Omega \# \Pi$ 2. to-nija-te-ra3. tòvi $\alpha \tau \Pi \rho \sigma$ 4. toniatê:ra5. thephysic	a-ne, ka-se, αν κὰς n kas	to-se, ka-s τὸς καα tos kas	ἐιήፑሥ si-ke-ne-to-se σιγνήτος igné:tos thers
<ol> <li>XQ∨+X₁</li> <li>i-ja-sa-ta-i,</li> <li>iâσθαι</li> <li>iâst<sup>h</sup>ai</li> <li>to heal</li> </ol>		-po-se, to-se, πος τὸς	<ul> <li>★ +★</li> <li>i ta-i</li> <li>iν τôι</li> <li>in ta:i</li> <li>in the</li> </ul>
2. ma-ka-i, i-k 3. μάχαι ικ 4. mák <sup>h</sup> a:i ik	፻ ጆጵን/ሥו ci-ma-me-no-se , μαμένος maménos punded	a-ne-u, m άνευ μι	ΩFI∮ i-si-to-ne iσθῶν. istʰô:n e

## 132 PART II: ANCIENT NEAR EASTERN WRITING SYSTEMS

'They ordered Onasilos the (son) of Onasikupros the physician and the brothers to heal the men wounded in the battle without fee.' -From the Idalion inscription, after Chadwick 1987: 56, with permission.