

01/10

# Antonym

Release 15.08.2019  
Designers Vyacheslav Kirilenko & Gayaneh Bagdasaryan  
Styles 2  
Format OTF, TTF, WOFF, WOFF2, SVG, EOT

Opentype Features  
Proportional Lining  
Tabular Lining  
Proportional Oldstyle  
Stylistic Alternates  
Case Sensitive  
Circled Numbers  
Arrows

Languages  
Afrikaans, Azerbaijani, Basque, Belarusian,  
Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech,  
Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish,  
French, Gaelic, German, Hungarian, Icelandic,  
Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Kazakh, Latvian,  
Lithuanian, Maltese, Norwegian, Portuguese,  
Polish, Romanian, Russian, Sami, Serbian,  
Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish,  
Turkish, Ukrainian, Walloon

Codepage  
Latin 1  
Latin 2: Eastern Europe  
Cyrillic  
Turkish  
Windows Baltic

# Antonym Light

# Antonym Regular



04/10

Open Type Features (off/on)

Case Sensitive	{H} ĩHi «H» OSLO–ROME	{H} ĩHi «H» OSLO–ROME
Tabular Lining	20.508	20.508
Oldstyle	18.403	18.403
Fraction	25/6 59/100	25/6 59/100
Numerators, Denominators	182 142	18 <sup>2</sup> 14 <sub>2</sub>
Superscript, Subscript	West2 H2O	West <sup>2</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O
Ordinals	1a	1 <sup>a</sup>
Stylistic Alternates (Set 1)	A->Z	A→Z
Stylistic Alternates (Set 2)	(8)	⑧
Stylistic Alternates (Set 3)	(8)	Ⓢ
Stylistic Alternates (Set 4)	(O) [ ]	⓪ [ ]

05/10

Light

48 points, 50 leading

Jean-Paul Sartre  
(born 21 June  
1905) was a  
French novelist,

36 points, 40 leading

Jean-Paul Sartre (born  
21 June 1905) was a  
French novelist, phi-  
losopher, playwright,  
screenwriter, political

24 points, 28 leading

Jean-Paul Sartre (born 21 June  
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political activist, biographer, and  
literary critic. He was one of the  
key figures in the philosophy of ex-  
istentialism and phenomenology,

06/10	Light	
14 points, 18.5 leading	<p>Jean-Paul Sartre (born 21 June 1905) was a French novelist, philosopher, playwright, screenwriter, political activist, biographer, and literary critic. He was one of the key figures in the philosophy of existentialism and phenomenology, and one of the leading figures in 20th-century French philosophy and Marxism. His work has also influenced sociology, critical theory, post-colonial theory, and literary studies, and continues to influence these disciplines. Sartre was also noted for his open relationship with prominent feminist and fellow existentialist philosopher and writer Simone de Beauvoir. Together, Sartre and de Beauvoir challenged the cultural and social</p>	
12 points, 16 leading	<p>Jean-Paul Sartre (born 21 June 1905) was a French novelist, philosopher, playwright, screenwriter, political activist, biographer, and literary critic. He was one of the key figures in the philosophy of existentialism and phenomenology, and one of the leading figures in 20th-century French philosophy and Marxism. His work has also influenced sociology, critical theory, post-colonial theory, and literary studies, and continues to influence these disciplines. Sartre was also noted for his open relationship with prominent feminist and fellow existentialist philosopher and writer Simone de Beauvoir. Together, Sartre and de Beauvoir challenged the cultural and social assumptions and expectations of their upbringings, which they considered bourgeois, in both lifestyle and thought. The conflict between oppressive, spiritually destructive conformity (<i>mauvaise foi</i>, literally, “bad faith”) and an</p>	
9 points, 12 leading	<p>Jean-Paul Sartre (born 21 June 1905) was a French novelist, philosopher, playwright, screenwriter, political activist, biographer, and literary critic. He was one of the key figures in the philosophy of existentialism and phenomenology, and one of the leading figures in 20th-century French philosophy and Marxism. His work has also influenced sociology, critical theory, post-colonial theory, and literary studies, and continues to influence these disciplines. Sartre was also noted for his open relationship with prominent feminist and fellow existentialist philosopher and writer Simone de Beauvoir. Together, Sartre and de Beauvoir challenged the cultural and social assumptions and ex-</p>	<p>pectations of their upbringings, which they considered bourgeois, in both lifestyle and thought. The conflict between oppressive, spiritually destructive conformity (<i>mauvaise foi</i>, literally, “bad faith”) and an “authentic” way of “being” became the dominant theme of Sartre’s early work, a theme embodied in his principal philosophical work <i>Being and Nothingness</i> (<i>L’Être et le Néant</i>, 1943). Sartre’s introduction to his philosophy is his work <i>Existentialism Is a Humanism</i> (<i>L’existentialisme est un humanisme</i>, 1946), originally presented as a lecture. He was awarded the 1964 Nobel Prize in Literature despite attempting to refuse it, saying that he always declined official honours and that “a writer should not allow</p>

07/10	Light	
German, French 9 points, 12 leading	<p>Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was in</p>	<p>Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffeur que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines personnes se</p>
Danish, Spanish 9 points, 12 leading	<p>Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Menneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivlelse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gennem Havet, som Veiret gennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og ufrugtbar Gjærning</p>	<p>Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabrava construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalarías con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpaca cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos</p>
Czech, Russian 9 points, 12 leading	<p>Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stojí u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějších čínžáků a přemýšlí: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Báł se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci jednoho zapadlého města a on</p>	<p>Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме всего</p>

08/10

Regular

48 points, 50 leading

Jean-Paul Sartre  
(born 21 June  
1905) was a  
French novelist,

36 points, 40 leading

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09/10	Regular	
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12 points, 16 leading	<p>Jean-Paul Sartre (born 21 June 1905) was a French novelist, philosopher, playwright, screenwriter, political activist, biographer, and literary critic. He was one of the key figures in the philosophy of existentialism and phenomenology, and one of the leading figures in 20th-century French philosophy and Marxism. His work has also influenced sociology, critical theory, post-colonial theory, and literary studies, and continues to influence these disciplines. Sartre was also noted for his open relationship with prominent feminist and fellow existentialist philosopher and writer Simone de Beauvoir. Together, Sartre and de Beauvoir challenged the cultural and social assumptions and expectations of their upbringings, which they considered bourgeois, in both lifestyle and thought. The conflict between oppressive, spiritually destructive conformity (<i>mauvaise foi</i>,</p>	
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