

01/17

# Antonym

Release 15. 08. 2019 – 02. 03. 2020  
Designers Vyacheslav Kirilenko & Gayaneh Bagdasaryan  
Styles 4  
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 Light Italic*

Antonym Regular

*Antonym Regular Italic*





05/17

Open Type Features (off/on)

Case Sensitive	{H} ĩHi «H» OSLO–ROME	{H} ĩHi «H» OSLO–ROME
Tabular Lining	10.508	10.508
Oldstyle	18.403	18.403
Fraction	25/6 59/100	25 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>6</sub> 59 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
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)	Ⓢ
Stylistic Alternates (Set 3)	(8)	Ⓢ
Stylistic Alternates (Set 4)	(O) [ ]	(O) [ ]

06/17

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  
1905) was a French novelist, phi-  
losopher, playwright, screenwriter,  
political activist, biographer, and  
literary critic. He was one of the  
key figures in the philosophy of ex-  
istentialism and phenomenology,

07/17  14 points, 18.5 leading	Light  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		
12 points, 16 leading	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		
9 points, 12 leading	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 1556 925 2067">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-</td> <td data-bbox="925 1556 1525 2067">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</td> </tr> </table>	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-	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
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-	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		

08/17	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 gjennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gjennem Havet, som Veiret gjennem 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 protějščí 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>



09/17

Light Italic

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 1905)  
was a French novelist, philosopher,  
playwright, screenwriter, political ac-  
tivist, biographer, and literary critic.  
He was one of the key figures in the  
philosophy of existentialism and phe-  
nomenology, and one of the leading*

- 10/17 Light Italic
- 14 points, 18.5 leading
- 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,*
- 12 points, 16 leading
- 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 (mauvaise foi, literally, “bad faith”) and an “authentic” way of “being” became the dominant theme of Sartre’s early work, a theme embodied in*
- 9 points, 12 leading
- 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 (mauvaise foi, 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 Being and Nothingness (L’Être et le Néant, 1943). Sartre’s introduction to his philosophy is his work Existentialism Is a Humanism (L’existentialisme est un humanisme, 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 himself to be turned into an institution”. Sartre’s primary idea is that people, as humans, are “condemned to be free”.*

11/17

Light Italic

German, French  
9 points, 12 leading

*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 diesem Fall begreiflich war, so konnte er Frau Grubach als Zeugin führen*

*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 souvenant peut-être d'un Cottard bien médiocre et d'un Swann poussant*

Danish, Spanish  
9 points, 12 leading

*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, dersom en evig Glemsel altid hungrig lurede paa sit Bytte, og der*

*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 carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos inventos. Primero llevaron el imán. Un gitano corpulento, de barba*

Czech, Russian  
9 points, 12 leading

*Pocítíl 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 činžáků a přemýšlí. Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Bál 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 jí už nikdy neuvidí. Chtěl, aby za ním přijela anebo*

*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 — Кречмар был не только*

12/17

Regular

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  
1905) was a French novelist, phi-  
losopher, playwright, screenwriter,  
political activist, biographer, and  
literary critic. He was one of the  
key figures in the philosophy of  
existentialism and phenomenology,

13/17	Regular	
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</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>,</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 chal-</p>	<p>lenged 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 “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</p>

14/17	Regular	<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</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,</p>
German, French 9 points, 12 leading			
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 møttet, 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</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 señalarlas con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a</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: stoj í u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protěj ších činžáků 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</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</p>

15/17

Regular Italic

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 1905)  
was a French novelist, philosopher,  
playwright, screenwriter, political ac-  
tivist, biographer, and literary critic.  
He was one of the key figures in the  
philosophy of existentialism and phe-  
nomenology, and one of the leading*

16/17	Regular Italic	<p><i>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 expecta-</i></p>		
14 points, 18.5 leading				
12 points, 16 leading		<p><i>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 “authentic” way of “being” became the dominant theme of</i></p>		
9 points, 12 leading		<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="438 1568 949 2067"> <p><i>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</i></p> </td> <td data-bbox="989 1568 1500 2067"> <p><i>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 (L’Être et le Néant, 1943)</i>. Sartre’s introduction to his philosophy is his work <i>Existentialism Is a Humanism (L’existentialisme est un humanisme, 1946)</i>, 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 himself to be turned into an institution”. Sartre’s primary idea is</i></p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><i>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</i></p>	<p><i>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 (L’Être et le Néant, 1943)</i>. Sartre’s introduction to his philosophy is his work <i>Existentialism Is a Humanism (L’existentialisme est un humanisme, 1946)</i>, 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 himself to be turned into an institution”. Sartre’s primary idea is</i></p>
<p><i>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</i></p>	<p><i>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 (L’Être et le Néant, 1943)</i>. Sartre’s introduction to his philosophy is his work <i>Existentialism Is a Humanism (L’existentialisme est un humanisme, 1946)</i>, 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 himself to be turned into an institution”. Sartre’s primary idea is</i></p>			



17/17	Regular Italic	<p><i>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 diesem Fall begreiflich war, so konnte er</i></p>	<p><i>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 souvenant peut-être d'un Cottard</i></p>
Danish, Spanish 9 points, 12 leading	<p><i>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 gjennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gjennem Havet, som Veiret gjennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og ufrugtbar Gjærning, dersom en evig Glemsel altid hung-</i></p>	<p><i>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 carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos inventos. Primero llevaron el imán. Un gitano</i></p>	
Czech, Russian 9 points, 12 leading	<p><i>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 protějí sích činžáků 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 jí už nikdy neuvidí. Chtěl, aby za ním</i></p>	<p><i>Сам Кречмар не только не был Маэде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, еустое 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</i></p>	