Carta Nueva

Carta Nueva Display

Carta Nueva Large

Carta Nueva Medium

Carta Nueva Deck

Carta Nueva Small

Grandiloquence

Display — 84pt

Quintessential

Large — 84pt

Magnanimity

Medium — 84pt

Librocubularist

Deck — 84pt

Bouleversement

Small — 84pt

PALAVER

Display — 84pt

SUBLIME

Large — 84pt

FROWARD

Medium — 84pt

MAGNIFY

Deck — 84pt

WRITRIX

Small — 84pt

Eloquence

Display — 136 pt

FORM

Display — 136 pt

Wonderful

Display — 136 pt

AURA

Display — 136 pt

Demeanour

Large – 110 pt

ZENITH

Large – 110 pt

Antebellum

Large – 110 pt

EMBER

Large – 110 pt

Reciprocity

Large – 110 pt

Luminescence

Medium — 84pt

UNRAVEL

Medium — 84pt

Pandæmonium

Medium — 84pt

DEMESNE

Medium — 84pt

Juxtapositional

Medium— 84pt

FINAGLE

Medium — 84pt

EXTRAVAGANT

"Butter Upon Bacon"

Deck — 56pt

HABILIMENT

Kidderminster Carpet

Deck — 56pt

COUNTENANCE

His Coriolanian Nose

Deck — 56pt

GALLIMAUFRY

Mulligatawny Soup

Deck — 56pt

ÉCLAIRCISSEMENT

A clearing up of something obscure

Small — 40 pt

INCOMPREHENSIBLE

Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious

Small — 40 pt

SUBDERMATOGLYPHIC

Isograms Don't Repeat Letters

Small — 40 pt

SESQUIPEDALIANISM

Tendency To Use Long Words

Small — 40 pt

UNIMAGINATIVELY

Perfect Alternance of Consonants

Small — 40 pt

200pt

Opulent

90pt

Distinct hallmarks include architectural elements, lighting & furnishing.

200pt

Emboîté

90pt

A classical ballet circular dance move.

60pt – Straight 'j'

A coupé jeté manèges is done by a male dancer in a coda of a classical pas de deux.

200pt

Rocaille

60pt – Looped 'o'

Rococo style in interior design, crafts, painting, architecture, and sculpture is characterized by lightness, elegance & an exuberant use of curving forms in ornamentation.
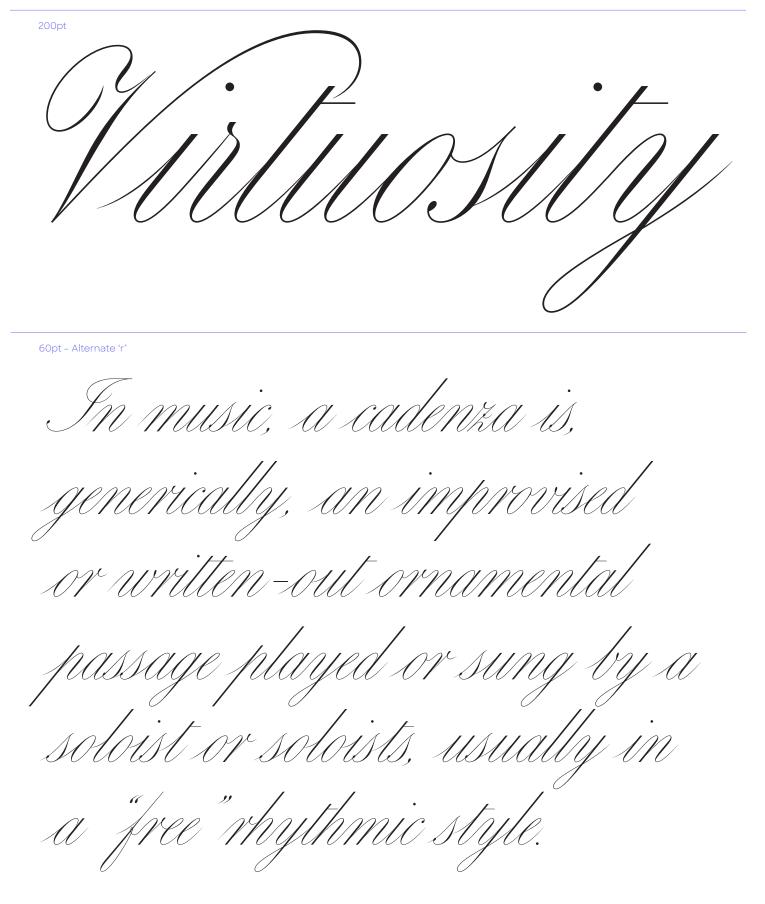
48pt

Walls, ceilings, and moldings were
decorated with delicate interlacings of
curves and countercurves based on
the fundamental shapes of the "C"
and the "S" as well as with shell
forms and other natural shapes.

36pt

Light pastels, ivory white, and gold were
the predominant colours, and Rococo decorators
frequently used mirrors to enhance the sense
of open space. Its asymmetrical forms and
rocaille ornament were quickly adapted to silver
and porcelain, and French furniture.

200pt

Virtuosity

60pt – Alternate 'r'

In music, a cadenza is, generically, an improvised or written-out ornamental passage played or sung by a soloist or soloists, usually in a "free" rhythmic style.
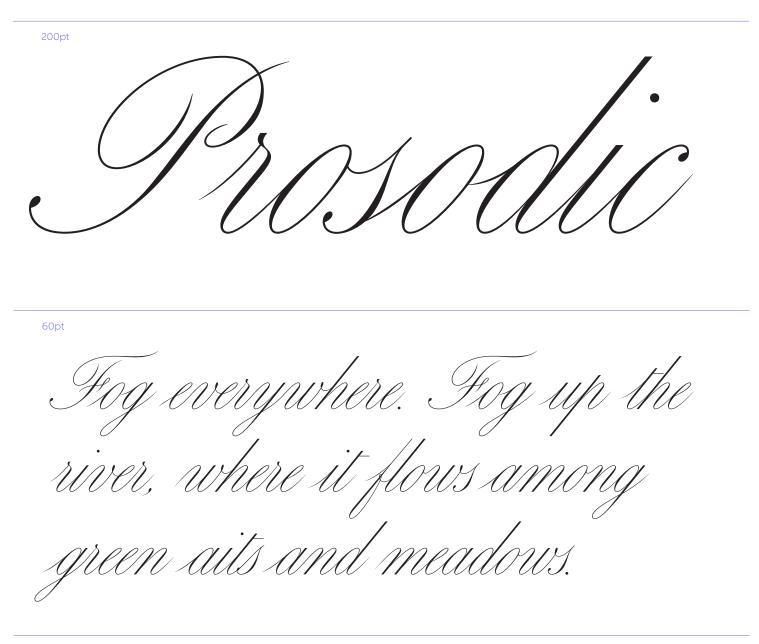
48pt – Alternate 't'

During this time the accompaniment will rest, or sustain a or chord, indicated by a fermata in all parts.

36pt

The cadenza will include small parts for other instruments besides the soloist; an example is in Sergei Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto N° 3, where a flute, clarinet & horn are used over rippling arpeggios in the piano.

20pt

The cadenza was originally, and remains, a vocal flourish improvised by a performer to elaborate a cadence in an aria. It was later used in instrumental music, and soon became a standard part of the concerto. Cadenzas for voice and wind instruments were to be performed in one breath, and they should not use distant keys. An example is Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto, where in the first five minutes a cadenza is used.

200pt

Prosodic

60pt

Fog everywhere. Fog up the river, where it flows among green aits and meadows.

48pt

Prosody refers to the expressiveness with which a student reads. It is the intonation, rhythm, and emphasis.

36pt

Young readers with good prosody use the elements of prosody given to words and sentences when reading out, including voice pitch, sound length, and stress on certain words and syllables—to convey meaning beyond the plain words alone.

20pt

There are various components that go into prosody—in fact, experts in linguistics haven't quite decided how many elements of prosody there are. However, the most common elements include voice pitch, sound length, the variation between soft and loud sounds, stress on certain words and syllables, and the timbre, or quality, of the sound. In people with good prosody, voice pitch varies. For example, in reading a poem, voice pitch might vary at the end of each line. Good prosody also involves variations in the lengths of sounds. Think of words as long notes or short notes.

14pt – Alternate 'W'

When reading aloud, you wouldn't provide the same emphasis to simple words like "the" as you would to important nouns and verbs. You can give meaning to certain words simply by stressing them or stressing certain syllables in them. Just as good prosody involves volume variation, it also involves variations in the "color" of the sound. This is known as voice timbre. Prosody is also used to provide semantic information. For example, speakers spontaneously raise the pitch of their voice when describing an upward motion. Although prosody can be thought of as adding musicality to speech, prosodic signals differ between speech and song. Someone with excellent prosody knows when to emphasize certain words but not others.

Carta Nueva Glyph Overview

Uppercase

A A B C C D D E F F G G H H I I J J K K L L M N N N O P P Q Q R R S T T U U V V V W W X Y Y Z Z

Lowercase

a a a a b b b c c c c d d d d e e e e f f f f g g g g h h h h i i i i i j j j j j j i i i k k k k l l l l m m m m m n n n n n o o o o o o o o p p p p q q q q r r r r r r r r s s s t t t i l i l i u u u u v v v v v v w w w w w w x x x x x x y y y y y y z z z z z

Ligatures

ffi ffl ff ffs ij ij js qs ys tt 41 ♡ ßs ßs gs gs gs gs js js js ijs ys ys ys ysqs ys ys

Oldstyle Figures (Default)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Lining Figures

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Superscript & Subscript

+ − = ( ) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 + − = ( )

Prebuilt Fractions

½ ⅓ ⅔ ¼ ¾ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅐ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞

Currency Symbols

₿ ₵ £ ₫ ₿ ₲ ₣ ₺ ₦ ₧ ₨ ₩ ₩ ₮ ₱ ₸

Arrows

← ↗ → ↙ ↗ ↘ ↖ ↙ ↗ ↙ ⤺ ⤻ ⤸ ⤹ ⤾ ⤿

Diacritics Uppercase

Á Â Ä Ä Å Å Ā Ă Ą Ǎ Å Ã Á Â Ä Ä Å Å Æ Æ Ç Ć Ĉ Č Ď Ď É Ê Ë Ë Ě Ē Ĕ Ę Ě Ẽ Ė Ğ Ĝ Ģ Ĥ Ì Í Î Ï Ĩ Ī Ĭ Į İ Ĵ Ĵ Ķ Ĺ Ľ Ļ Ł Ń Ñ Ň Ŋ Ó Ô Ö Ō Ŏ Ő Ó Ô Ö Õ Ø Ó Ô Ö Õ Ø Ó Ô Ö Œ Ŕ Ř Ś Ŝ Ş Š Ş Þ Ţ Ť Ú Û Ü Ŭ Ů Ū Ŭ Ų Ů Ű Ũ Ŵ Ŵ Ẅ Ẃ Ỳ Ý Ÿ Ŷ Ý Ÿ Ź Ż Ž

Diacritics Lowercase

á à â ä å å ā ă ą ǎ å å ã á â ä å å ą ç ć ĉ č ď đ é è ê ë ē ĕ ė ę é ê ĕ ė ĝ ğ ĝ ĝ ĥ ì í î ï ĩ ī ĭ į ı í ì ĵ ŷ ý ķ ł ĺ ľ ļ ŀ ń ñ ň ŋ ó ò ô ö õ ó ô ö õ ŏ ő ó ô ö õ ø ó ô ö ő œ ð ą þ ŕ ř ś ŝ ş š ş ß ţ ť ú ù û ü ŭ ů ū ŭ ů ų ů ű ũ ŵ ŵ ẅ ẃ ẁ ý ỳ ÿ ŷ ý ÿ ý ý ẑ ž ż

Punctuation & Symbols

. , ‥ … · : ; ¡ ! ¿ ? ' " ( ) [ ] { } / | \ ‖ " ? ‹ › « » — – — − _ · ~ ^ † ‡ & № # ¶ § * ° @ ® © ™ ℠

■ □ ■ ■ □ ⊠ ● ○ ⊙ ▲ ▲ ▼ ▶ ▷ ◀ ▽ ◢ ◀ ◁ ◣ ☆ ☀ ☾ ✆ ✄ ☞ ♡ ⬭

Mathematical Symbols

+ − = × ÷ ± < > ≈ ≠ ≤ ≥ π ∂ Δ ∏ Ω ∑ √ ∞ ∫ # % ‰

Carta Nueva OpenType Features

Contextual Alternates – lowercase instrokes and outstrokes

Flabbergasted → *Flabbergasted*

'N/V/W' short words and words with ascenders (also available as Stylistic Set 4 – Short 'N/V/W')

N → *N* *Nil* *Numina* *Nullibicity*
V → *V* *Vif* *Volubility* *Velleity*
W → *W* *Woe* *Warble* *Whilom*

Descenders followed by 'j' (also available as Stylistic Set 5 – Straight 'j')

j → *j* *Gjetost* *Jjaro*
engjëll *przyjazny*

Ligatures

fj fs gs jj js qs ys tt *Mysterious unforgettable fjord fogs*

Stylistic Set 1 – Looped 'o'

o → *o* *Cogitations* → *Cogitations*

Stylistic Set 2 – Alternate 'r'

r → *r* *Barbigerous* → *Barbigerous*

Stylistic Set 3 – Alternate 't'

t → *t* *Preterlabent* → *Preterlabent*

Carta Nueva OpenType Features

Automatic All Caps Uppercase Alternates

UNRAVEL → *UNRAVEL*

FINAGLE → *FINAGLE*

Case Sensitive Forms

(@)/[\[]/[(/)(') *(capital)* → *(CAPITAL)*

Lining Figures

0123456789 → *0123456789*

Superscript / Subscript

+ − = ( ) 0123456789 *0123456789 + − = ( )* *127⁴ + 58(3+5)*

Automatic Fractions

1/2 45/3142 129836/942821 1234567890/1234567890

Languages

ISO 8859-1 / Latin1
Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Breton, Catalan, Catalan, Corsican, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English (UK and US), Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Irish (new orthography), Italian, Latin (basic classical orthography), Leonese, Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Malay, Manx, Māori, Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Occitan, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Walloon, Welsh

ISO 8859-2 / Latin2
Bosnian, Croatian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian (when in the Latin script), Slovak, Slovene, Upper Sorbian, and Lower Sorbian

ISO 8859-3 / Latin3
Esperanto, Maltese, Turkish

ISO 8859-4 / Latin4
Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Greenlandic, Sami

ISO 8859-9 / Latin5
Turkish

ISO 8859-10 / Latin6
Nordic languages

ISO 8859-13 / Latin7
Baltic languages

ISO 8859-15 / Latin9
Afrikaans, Albanian, Breton, Catalan, Danish, Dutch[b], English (US and modern British), Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Icelandic, Irish (New orthography), Italian, Kurdish (Unified Alphabet), Latin (basic classical orthography), Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Malay (Rumi script), Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Occitan, Portuguese (European and Brazilian), Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Scots, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Walloon

ISO 8859-16 / Latin10
Albanian, Croatian, French, German, Hungarian, Irish Gaelic (new orthography), Italian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian, Slovenian

ISO 3166-2:VN
Vietnamese

File formats

Desktop: OTF
Web: WOFF, TTF, EOT, SVG
App: OTF

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Sharp Type is a digital type foundry based in New York City. The foundry produces custom & retail typefaces for print, digital, and environmental design– for brands, design houses, and publications. Sharp Type designs typefaces with utility and beauty for the modern era.