

Course map

This book is organized as a progressive course. Beginner units establish glyph recognition and sound. Foundation units introduce words and sentence patterns. Intermediate units teach compounds, technical discourse, fast reading and the dual use of Nulltongue as a language and as a terminal font.

Level	Units	Goal
Beginner	1-4	Recognize families, vowels, ZEN, digits and basic signs
Foundation	5-8	Build words and simple SVO sentences
Intermediate	9-12	Negation, questions, modifiers, compounds and technical dialogue
Practicum	13-14	Terminal reading, drills, assessment and answer key

BEGINNER

Unit 1 - What you are looking at

Nulltongue is intentionally unfamiliar. Do not try to find hidden Latin letters in each symbol. Learn each sign as a complete shape. The lowercase script is phonetic: one key corresponds to one syllable. Uppercase is semantic: one key corresponds to one logographic concept.



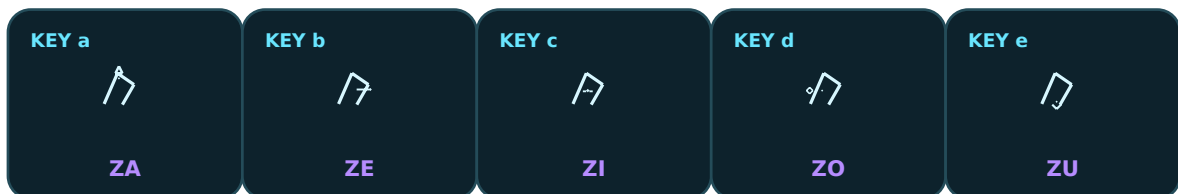
Class drill: cover the roman text, point to five glyphs, then reveal the key. Repeat until recognition is immediate rather than analytical.

Unit 2 - The five vowels

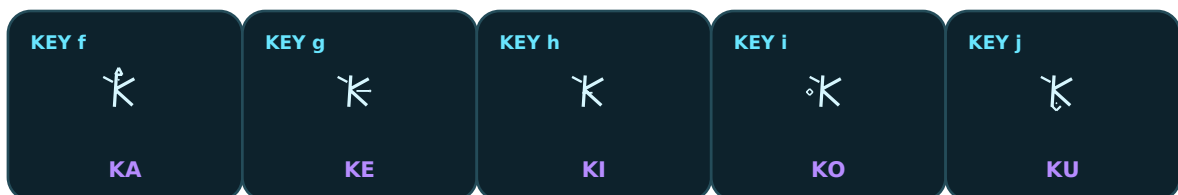
The syllabary cycles through the same vowel order in every consonant family: A, E, I, O, U. Think of the vowel as the ending state of the glyph.

Vowel	Sound	Mouth cue
A	/a/	open
E	/e/	mid-front
I	/i/	smile/front
O	/o/	rounded mid
U	/u/	rounded high

Unit 3 - Z and K families



Read the Z row aloud from A to U. Then reverse it. Then identify a random glyph without using its keyboard key.



Read the K row aloud from A to U. Then reverse it. Then identify a random glyph without using its keyboard key.

Exercise 3A: Write the roman syllables for keys a, c, e, g, i.

Exercise 3B: Which key produces KU? Which key produces ZE?

Unit 4 - R, T, SH and ZEN





ZEN is a special sign. It can function as a syllable, a root meaning unknown/hidden, or a mnemonic marker in learner exercises.

FOUNDATION

Unit 5 - Reading words

A Nulltongue word is read continuously from its syllables. In the learner romanization, familiar-looking Latin letters are merely a teaching aid; the installed font shows the corresponding alien glyphs.

※ㄥㄷ

vek - machine/computer

ㄷㄥㄱ

kesh - file

ㄷㄥㄱ

nara - network

ㄷㄷㄱ

tora - open/begin

ㄷㄱㄥㄱ

shera - read/inspect

※ㄷㄱ

gora - write/create

Exercise 5: Copy each word three times by hand. On the third pass, hide the romanization and name the meaning from the glyph sequence.

Unit 6 - Pronouns and the simplest sentence

Nulltongue uses SVO order: subject - verb - object. Start with three pronouns: ka = I/speaker, ke = you, ki = they/it.

Pattern: ka shera kesh. = I read the file.

ㄷㄱ ㄷㄱㄥㄱ ㄷㄥㄱ

Swap only one slot at a time: ke shera kesh. / ka gora kesh. / ka shera sora.

Unit 7 - Place, instrument and source

Particle	Meaning
to	at / in / on / toward
sha	with / using
vor	from / of

Examples: vekta to loci (terminal at the location), xira kora sha vekta (execute a command using the terminal), kesh vor zhari (file of the user).

Unit 8 - Uppercase logographs

Uppercase symbols are concept signs, not pronounced capital letters. In language exercises you may read the concept aloud in your own language, or replace it with the corresponding Nulltongue lexical root when one exists.



INTERMEDIATE

Unit 9 - Negation and questions

Put nul immediately before a verb or predicate to negate it. Put qir? at the end of a yes/no question.

ka nul shera kesh. = I do not read the file.

ke shera kesh qir? = Do you read the file?

𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂𐀃 𐀀𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇 𐀀𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋 𐀀𐀌 𐀀𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐 𐀀𐀑𐀒𐀓 𐀀𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗

Exercise 9: Negate 'ka tora vekta.' Then turn 'ke gora kesh.' into a question.

Unit 10 - Modifiers and time

Adjectives precede nouns: sek kesh = private file; xor sora = encrypted data; mir vekri = small device.

Time words normally lead the clause: tal = now; ren = later.

Example: tal ka tora sek kesh. = Now I open the private file.

𐀀𐀁𐀂 𐀀𐀃 𐀀𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇 𐀀𐀈𐀉 𐀀𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍

Unit 11 - Compounds and derivation

Nulltongue prefers transparent compounds. The final root is usually the head. A modifier narrows it: sek-kesh private-file, nara-kora network-command, xor-sora encrypted-data.

Productive suffixes: -ta place/tool/interface, -ri instance/device/member, -i agent/account, -a active/action form. These are learner rules, not exceptions.

Exercise 11: Invent a word for 'network terminal' and explain which root is the head. Invent a word for 'security command'.

Unit 12 - Technical dialogue

A: ke tora vekta qir?

Do you open the terminal?

𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅 𐀀𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊 𐀀𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎

B: sai. tal ka tora vekta.

Yes. Now I open the terminal.

𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅 𐀀𐀆𐀇𐀈 𐀀𐀉𐀊 𐀀𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎 𐀀𐀏𐀐𐀑𐀒𐀓𐀔𐀕

A: ke shera sek kesh qir?

Do you read the private file?

𐀀𐀁 𐀀𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇 𐀀𐀈𐀉𐀊 𐀀𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎 𐀀𐀏𐀐𐀑𐀒𐀓𐀔𐀕

B: nul. ka shera sora vor nara.

No. I read data from the network.

𐀀𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇 𐀀𐀈𐀉 𐀀𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑𐀒𐀓 𐀀𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗 𐀀𐀘𐀙𐀚𐀛𐀜𐀝

A learner is ready to move beyond intermediate when they can: identify all 26 lowercase signs in random order; produce the five vowel endings; recognize at least 20 uppercase concepts; read 30 core words without transliteration; form SVO statements, negatives and questions; build transparent compounds; and distinguish language mode from visual terminal mode.

Answer key

3A: a=ZA, c=ZI, e=ZU, g=KE, i=KO. 3B: KU=j; ZE=b.

9: ka nul tora vekta. / ke gora kesh qir?

11: Suggested: nara-vehta (network terminal); sul-kora or prax-kora depending intended meaning (permitted/security-control command).

14: 1. I open the file. / 2. You do not execute the command. / 3. Now the user sends data to the network. / 4. Later I close the terminal. / 5. I read encrypted data using the device.

Quick-reference sheet

Lowercase matrix: a-e ZA ZE ZI ZO ZU; f-j KA KE KI KO KU; k-o RA RE RI RO RU; p-t TA TE TI TO TU; u-y SHA SHE SHI SHO SHU; z ZEN.

Handwritten text: $h, a, a, a, k, k, k, k, \dots, j, j, j, j, \dots, m, m, m, m, \dots$

Core syntax: [TIME] SUBJECT [nul] VERB [ADJECTIVE] OBJECT [to/sha/vor phrase] [qir?]

Core words: dara=delete, dun=slow, esh=and, fara=path, gora=write, haxa=process, ka=I, ke=you, kesh=file, keshu=directory, ki=they, kora=command, loci=place, luma=light, meka=change, mir=small, moro=time, naka=close, nara=network, nari=link, nul=no, pran=fast, prax=permission, qir=or, ra=this, re=that, ren=later, rima=memory, ruka=receive, sai=yes.