

NULLTONGUE

REFERENCE DICTIONARY & SCRIPT MANUAL



A full reference to the Nulltongue writing system, phonetic syllabary, logographic uppercase layer, numerals, punctuation, starter lexicon, terminal conventions, examples, and indexes.

EDITION	v0.2 / First Learner Edition
SCRIPT	Phonetic syllabary + logographic uppercase
ENCODING	UTF-8 compatible visual layer
TERMINAL	Monospace + Nerd Font variant

How to use this dictionary

Nulltongue has two related but distinct layers. The font layer is a visual substitution over ordinary UTF-8: typing a stores U+0061 but displays the Nulltongue glyph assigned to that cell. The language layer is a constructed spoken/written system taught in this book. The two layers can be learned independently.

Security note: Nulltongue is visual obfuscation, not cryptography. Copying text into another font, inspecting Unicode, or accessing the source bytes reveals the underlying text.

Contents

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Key	Glyph	Syllable	IPA	Family	Phoneme notes
q	𐀑	TE	/te/	T	voiceless alveolar stop /t/
r	𐀒	TI	/ti/	T	voiceless alveolar stop /t/
s	𐀓	TO	/to/	T	voiceless alveolar stop /t/
t	𐀔	TU	/tu/	T	voiceless alveolar stop /t/
u	𐀕	SHA	/ʃa/	SH	postalveolar fricative /sh/
v	𐀖	SHE	/ʃe/	SH	postalveolar fricative /sh/
w	𐀗	SHI	/ʃi/	SH	postalveolar fricative /sh/
x	𐀘	SHO	/ʃo/	SH	postalveolar fricative /sh/
y	𐀙	SHU	/ʃu/	SH	postalveolar fricative /sh/
z	𐀚	ZEN	/zen/	ZEN	special coda/root

Family charts

Diagram showing five keys labeled KEY a through KEY e, each with a unique symbol and a corresponding letter (ZA, ZE, ZI, ZO, ZU) below it.

Z family: the shared consonant identity is the stable part of the syllable; the vowel changes the finishing feature. Read left-to-right as A, E, I, O, U.

Diagram showing five keys (f, g, h, i, j) with their corresponding symbols and labels (KA, KE, KI, KO, KU).

KEY f	KEY g	KEY h	KEY i	KEY j
KA	KE	KI	KO	KU

K family: the shared consonant identity is the stable part of the syllable; the vowel changes the finishing feature. Read left-to-right as A, E, I, O, U.

Diagram illustrating the state of five keys (KEY k, KEY l, KEY m, KEY n, KEY o) and their corresponding lock states (RA, RE, RI, RO, RU). Each key has a unique shape, and the lock state is indicated by a colored dot on the key's teeth.

- KEY k: RA (Red dot)
- KEY l: RE (Red dot)
- KEY m: RI (Red dot)
- KEY n: RO (Red dot)
- KEY o: RU (Red dot)

R family: the shared consonant identity is the stable part of the syllable; the vowel changes the finishing feature. Read left-to-right as A, E, I, O, U.

KEY p	KEY q	KEY r	KEY s	KEY t
				
TA	TE	TI	TO	TU

T family: the shared consonant identity is the stable part of the syllable; the vowel changes the finishing feature. Read left-to-right as A, E, I, O, U.

Diagram illustrating five keys and their corresponding symbols:

- KEY u**: Symbol is a cross with a small triangle above the top-left arm. Label: **SHA**.
- KEY v**: Symbol is a cross with a small triangle above the top-right arm. Label: **SHE**.
- KEY w**: Symbol is a cross with a small triangle above the top-right arm. Label: **SHI**.
- KEY x**: Symbol is a cross with a small circle above the top-left arm. Label: **SHO**.
- KEY y**: Symbol is a cross with a small triangle above the top-right arm and a small circle below the bottom arm. Label: **SHU**.

SH family: the shared consonant identity is the stable part of the syllable; the vowel changes the finishing feature. Read left-to-right as A, E, I, O, U.

3. Phonemes and pronunciation

Nulltongue v0.2 uses a deliberately compact phoneme inventory so it can be learned quickly. Vowels are pure and short unless doubled in a later vocabulary extension.

Class	Phoneme	Approximation	Rule
Vowel	/a/	a in father	open, unrounded
Vowel	/e/	e in cafe	mid-front
Vowel	/i/	ee in machine	high-front
Vowel	/o/	o in more, kept pure	mid-back
Vowel	/u/	oo in boot	high-back
Consonant	/z/	z in zone	always voiced
Consonant	/k/	k in key	never soft c
Consonant	/r/	light tap/trill	one clean contact is enough
Consonant	/t/	t in stop	unaspirated preferred
Consonant	/ʃ/	sh in ship	written SH in romanization

Stress defaults to the first syllable of a lexical root. Compound words retain a light secondary beat on the first syllable of the second root. There are no tones in v0.2.

4. Uppercase logographic system

Uppercase is intentionally not a capitalized version of lowercase. Each uppercase key is a compact logograph representing a computing or information concept. In ordinary compatibility use, the underlying character is still the Latin capital shown in the Key column.

Key	Glyph	Concept	Learner association
A	◈	system	whole environment
B	⋈	user	human/operator
C	▣	file	stored object
D	⋈	network	linked nodes
E	△	execute	action spark
F	◈	read	inward scan
G	▣	write	outward mark
H	⋈	process	bounded running task
I	≡	memory	stacked state
J	▣	machine	device core
K	Υ	data	branching information
L	⬮	security	guarded enclosure
M	⋈	power	energy feed

Key	Glyph	Concept	Learner association
N		time	cycle
O		location	pin/anchor
P		command	directed instruction
Q		control	constraint
R		interface	boundary
S		logic	decision path
T		terminal	console frame
U		virtual	abstract layer
V		hardware	physical nodes
W		software	coded layer
X		encrypt	scrambled lock
Y		decrypt	opened lock
Z		unknown	unresolved state

5. Numerals

Digits remain ordinary numeric values in the underlying text, but their shapes are deliberately separated from both syllabary and logographs.



Numbers are read in normal decimal order in the first edition. Technical notation such as 0xFF, IPv4 addresses, ports, timestamps and version numbers keeps its ordinary semantic value.

6. Punctuation and terminal operators

Input	Glyph	Use
!	↗	force / emphasis
"	⌞	double quote
#	Δ	tag / hash / comment
\$	⌘	shell/value
%	↗	percent/modulus
&	×	and/background
'	⌞	single quote
(	◇	group open
)	↗	group close
*	⌞	wildcard/multiply
+	Δ	add/positive
,	⌘	minor pause/list
-	↗	minus/option
.	×	period/path separator
/	⌞	path/divide

Input	Glyph	Use
:		label/time
;		statement separator
<		less/input
=		bind/equal
>		greater/output
?		question/optional
@		address/at
[		bracket open
\		escape/backslash
]		bracket close
^		up/caret
_		join/underscore
`		code/backtick
{		brace open
		pipe/or
}		brace close
~		home/approx

7. Word formation

The language layer uses short roots and productive suffixes. This is intentionally regular: learners should be able to infer unfamiliar words instead of memorizing thousands of arbitrary forms.

Form	Function	Example
root	basic concept	vek = machine
-ta	place/tool/interface	vekta = terminal
-ri	instance/device/member	vekri = device
-i	agent/account/person associated with root	zhari = user/account
-a	action or active form	gora = write/create
compound	modifier + head	sek-kesh = private file

8. Core grammar

Default word order is Subject - Verb - Object (SVO). Adjectives precede nouns. Time words normally appear first. Nulltongue has no grammatical gender and no articles.

Plural is marked only when useful with na before the noun. Negation uses nul immediately before the verb or predicate. Questions end with qir?. Possession uses vor ('from/of'): kesh vor zhari = the user's file.

Function	Nulltongue	English
Statement	ka shera kesh.	I read the file.
Negation	ka nul shera kesh.	I do not read the file.
Question	ke shera kesh qir?	Do you read the file?
Time	tal ka xira kora.	Now I run the command.
Modifier	ka tora sek kesh.	I open the private file.
Location	vekta to loci.	The terminal is at the location.
Instrument	ka xira kora sha vekta.	I execute the command using the terminal.

9. Dictionary A-Z

This is the starter lexicon for the first learner edition. It is deliberately compact and productive. Hyphenated compounds are encouraged when a new technical idea can be composed transparently.

D

dara	㇏㇏㇏㇏	verb	delete; remove
dun	㇏㇏㇏	adjective	slow

E

esh	㇏㇏㇏	conjunction	and
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F

fara	㇏㇏㇏㇏	noun	path; route
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G

gora	㇏㇏㇏㇏	verb	write; create
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H

haxa	㇏㇏㇏㇏	noun	process; task
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K

ka	㇏㇏	pronoun	I; speaker
ke	㇏㇏	pronoun	you
kesh	㇏㇏㇏㇏	noun	file; record
kesha	㇏㇏㇏㇏㇏㇏	noun	directory; collection
ki	㇏㇏	pronoun	they; it
kora	㇏㇏㇏㇏	noun	command; instruction

L

loci	㇏㇏㇏㇏	noun	place; address
luma	㇏㇏㇏㇏	noun/adjective	light; visible

M

meka	㇏㇏㇏㇏	verb	change; edit
mir	㇏㇏㇏	adjective	small
moro	㇏㇏㇏㇏	noun	time

N

naka	㇏㇏㇏㇏	verb	close; stop
nara	㇏㇏㇏㇏	noun	network
nari	㇏㇏㇏㇏	noun	link; connection
nul	㇏㇏㇏	particle	no; false; zero-state

P

pran	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	adjective	fast
prax	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	noun	permission; control

Q

qir	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	conjunction	or
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R

ra	𐀧𐀮	demonstrative	this
re	𐀧𐀮	demonstrative	that
ren	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	adverb	later
rima	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	noun	memory; state
ruka	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	verb	receive; fetch

S

sai	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	particle	yes; true
sek	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	adjective	secret; private
sha	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	preposition	with; using
shera	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	verb	read; inspect
sora	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	noun	data
sul	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	adjective	safe; permitted

T

tal	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	adverb	now
to	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	preposition	at; in; on
tora	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	verb	open; begin

U

umbra	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	noun/adjective	dark; concealed
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V

vak	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	adjective	large
vasha	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	verb	send; transmit
vek	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	noun	machine; computer
vekri	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	noun	device
vekta	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	noun	terminal; console
vor	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	preposition	from

X

xira	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶𐀮	verb	execute; run
xor	𐀧𐀮𐀢𐀶	adjective	locked; encrypted

Y

yara	𐀮𐀭𐀥𐀭	noun	key; credential
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Z

zen	𐀮𐀭𐀥	noun/particle	unknown; hidden
zhar	𐀮𐀭𐀥𐀭	noun	person; operator
zhari	𐀮𐀭𐀥𐀭𐀮	noun	user; account

10. Examples and scenes

Greeting / workstation

Nulltongue: sai zhari. tal ka tora vekta.

English: Hello/affirmation, user. Now I open the terminal.

ꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ

Private file

Nulltongue: ka shera sek kesh. ka naka kesh ren.

English: I read the private file. I close the file later.

ꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ

Network action

Nulltongue: zhari vasha sora to nara sha vekta.

English: The user sends data to the network using the terminal.

ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ

Terminal compatibility example

The following is not translated; it is ordinary shell text rendered through the Nulltongue font. This demonstrates the difference between language mode and visual-obfuscation mode.

ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ
ꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ ꠄ ꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄꠄ

11. Technical and terminal notes

Nulltongue v0.2 replaces printable ASCII U+0021-U+007E while leaving SPACE unchanged. All replaced glyphs keep a monospaced advance. Higher Unicode is inherited from DejaVu Sans Mono in the core build. The Nerd variant adds private-use and supplementary Nerd Font glyphs without replacing Nulltongue ASCII.

Recommended use: terminal themes, private visual workspaces, demos, fictional interfaces, language-learning exercises, and stylistic documents. Do not rely on the font to protect secrets.

The distribution includes TTF, OTF, WOFF, WOFF2 and a Nerd Font terminal variant. The OTF files use OpenType containers with TrueType outlines.

12. Indexes

Syllabary index by key

a=ZA, b=ZE, c=ZI, d=ZO, e=ZU, f=KA, g=KE, h=KI, i=KO, j=KU, k=RA, l=RE, m=RI, n=RO, o=RU, p=TA, q=TE, r=TI, s=TO, t=TU, u=SHA, v=SHE, w=SHI, x=SHO, y=SHU, z=ZEN

Logograph index by key

A=system, B=user, C=file, D=network, E=execute, F=read, G=write, H=process, I=memory, J=machine, K=data, L=security, M=power, N=time, O=location, P=command, Q=control, R=interface, S=logic, T=terminal, U=virtual, V=hardware, W=software, X=encrypt, Y=decrypt, Z=unknown

English concept index

I; speaker: ka; and: esh; at; in; on: to; change; edit: meka; close; stop: naka; command; instruction: kora; dark; concealed: umbra; data: sora; delete; remove: dara; device: vekri; directory; collection: kesha; execute; run: xira; fast: pran; file; record: kesh; from: vor; key; credential: yara; large: vak; later: ren; light; visible: luma; link; connection: nari; locked; encrypted: xor; machine; computer: vek; memory; state: rima; network: nara; no; false; zero-state: nul; now: tal; open; begin: tora; or: qir; path; route: fara; permission; control: prax; person; operator: zhar; place; address: loci; process; task: haxa; read; inspect: shera; receive; fetch: ruka; safe; permitted: sul; secret; private: sek; send; transmit: vasha; slow: dun; small: mir; terminal; console: vekta; that: re; they; it: ki; this: ra; time: moro; unknown; hidden: zen; user; account: zhari; with; using: sha; write; create: gora; yes; true: sai; you: ke

Part-of-speech index

Adjective: dun, mir, pran, sek, sul, vak, xor

Adverb: ren, tal

Conjunction: esh, qir

Demonstrative: ra, re

Noun: fara, haxa, kesh, kesha, kora, loci, moro, nara, nari, prax, rima, sora, vek, vekri, vekta, yara, zhar, zhari

Noun/Adjective: luma, umbra

Noun/Particle: zen

Particle: nul, sai

Preposition: sha, to, vor

Pronoun: ka, ke, ki

Verb: dara, gora, meka, naka, ruka, shera, tora, vasha, xira