

Official Martian Script Rules Summary

Ver. 1.0

English Edition

Consonants are skeletons; vowels are directions.

Official creation date of the Martian Script 2026.10.06

Project: Light and Sound: Boundary · Probable Garden

Rules Summary

Core specification preserved as Version 1.0

The Martian script consists of 18 consonant signs and 7 vowels, for a total of 25 basic graphemic units. Consonants form the structural skeleton of each character, while vowels are expressed by direction on an imaginary orbit associated with the consonant.

Read the consonant by form, and the vowel by direction.

1. Consonant System

The system has 13 base consonants.

p · t · k · d · m · n · s · sh · h · l · r · v · y

Four extended consonants are used for foreign sounds and for representing Earth languages.

b · g · z · w

Extended consonant	Base consonant	Relationship
b	p	Derived form of p
g	k	Derived form of k
z	s	Extended form of s with one short horizontal stroke
w	v	Expanded branching form of v

One null consonant sign is added, bringing the official consonant inventory to 18 signs. A consonant skeleton does not rotate according to the vowel. Calligraphic variation is allowed, but the essential skeleton must remain recognizable and distinct from other consonants.

In particular, s and sh are separate consonants. The letter s represents /s/-type sounds, while sh represents /ʃ/-type sounds.

2. Null Consonant

The null consonant is the unmodified primary stem. In form, it may be understood as the p consonant with its right wedge removed. It provides the onset position for a syllable that has no consonant sound.

The null consonant itself has no consonant value. In a vowel-initial syllable, the appropriate vowel direction is combined with the null consonant.

Example: the initial O in Ora is written as “null consonant + o direction.”

The basic form of the null consonant is a simple central stem. Like other Martian characters, it may be decorated or stylized as long as it remains identifiable.

3. Vowel System

The official system has 7 vowels.

Vowel	Direction	Recommended position
i	Up	12 o'clock
e	Upper right	2 o'clock
a	Right	3 o'clock
ʌ	Lower right	5 o'clock
—	Down	6 o'clock
u	Lower left	8 o'clock
o	Upper left	10 o'clock

Starting from a at the 3 o'clock direction and moving counterclockwise, the order is a → e → i → o → u → — → ʌ.

Clock positions are recommended directions, not mandatory exact angles. For example, e may vary in its precise angle as long as it is clearly positioned in the upper-right region.

4. Imaginary Orbit

Each consonant is understood to be associated with an invisible imaginary circular orbit. A vowel is indicated by direction on this orbit.

The orbit does not have to be drawn explicitly. A complete circle, a partial circle, a short arc, or no visible orbit line at all are all acceptable.

The radius of the imaginary orbit is not fixed. The orbit may surround the consonant broadly, pass through it, or use a different radius from one character to another.

The orbit may be drawn freely and beautifully. What determines the vowel value is not the ornamentation or size of the orbit, but its direction.

5. Vowel Marks

A vowel mark has no fixed shape. A dot, four-point star, small circle, diamond, arc, gap, projection, change in line thickness, or other forms may be used.

For the same vowel a, any mark may be used – such as a star, dot, short arc, or a break in the orbit – as long as the 3 o'clock directional relationship is preserved.

The direction matters more than the exact form of the mark.

6. Syllable Structure

The Martian script can represent onset–nucleus–coda structure. The following abbreviations are used to describe written forms.

Symbol	Meaning
C	Consonant
V	Vowel
N	Null consonant

CV – consonant + vowel

NV – null consonant + vowel (for a vowel-initial syllable)

CVC – onset consonant + vowel + coda consonant

NVC – null consonant + vowel + coda consonant

C / CC / CCC ... – one or more consonants written in sequence without vowels

No separate set of final-consonant characters is needed to represent a coda. The existing consonant skeleton is used unchanged, without a vowel mark. An orbit may still be drawn, but no mark indicating a vowel direction is added.

7. Orientation and Calligraphic Freedom

A consonant does not rotate because of a vowel. The consonant skeleton normally keeps its upright orientation, while vowel information is expressed through directional relationships around it.

The writer may freely choose the size of the orbit, the length of arcs, the shape of ornaments, and the thickness of lines. The same word may therefore appear in different visual forms, provided that the consonant skeletons and vowel directions remain identifiable.

8. Auxiliary Vowel Notation

The following auxiliary notation is used when explaining Martian vowels with Earth characters.

a · e · i · o · u · – · ʌ

The special symbol – is U+2212 MINUS SIGN, and ʌ is U+028C LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED V.

The symbol – is the Martian auxiliary notation for a vowel similar to Korean “ㅡ”, while ʌ may be used for a vowel similar to Korean “ㅣ”. These comparisons are pronunciation aids rather than identity claims.

When the official symbols are difficult to type, -, _, or — may be used temporarily in place of –, and ^ may be used in place of ʌ. These are keyboard substitutes for convenience and do not change the official symbols.

9. Inventory and Scope

Category	Count
Base consonants	13
Extended consonants	4
Null consonant	1
Vowels	7
Total	25

The current official Martian script is defined by the 25 basic graphemic units above together with the directional orbital-vowel rules.

The experimental “Orbital Placement Vowel System,” in which the consonant itself is positioned on the orbit, is not part of the official specification. It may instead be used within the fictional world as an artistic script, archaic script, cipher, or experimental writing style.

10. Core Principles

Consonants are skeletons; vowels are directions.

Read the consonant by form, and the vowel by direction.

Version 1.0 is the first official rules summary defining the Martian script’s base consonant system, null consonant, seven directional vowels, syllable structure, and calligraphic freedom.

Preservation Note

This document is an archival record preserving the rules of Version 1.0. Features added in later versions – including compound directional vowels and pronunciation order based on multiple orbital radii – are intentionally not applied retroactively to this document.