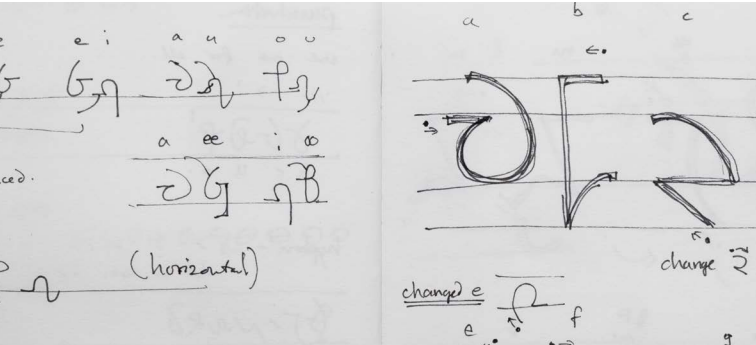


# Notes on the design of Queezoid

᠒ᠦᠡᠵᠢᠵᠢᠳ ᠒ᠦᠡ ᠨᠵᠢᠳ ᠳᠡᠨᠳᠡᠬᠡᠮᠦᠷ ᠒ᠦᠵ ᠨᠡᠵᠢᠵᠢᠳᠦᠨᠲᠦ



The invention and design of a new script is quite rare. One for an alien race is perhaps even more so. The aliens in question are the Queezies. Their home planet is Queezon 3 and their language is Queezoid.

The script was originally commissioned as part of a brand identity. A principal requirement for which was that it should easily replace English text – much like changing the weight of a font – essentially a new set of shapes to replace our existing ones. Two styles were developed into working fonts. One reflects the informal qualities of Queezie handwriting (Queezoid Hand – ᠒ᠦᠡᠵᠢᠵᠢᠳᠦᠨᠲᠦ ᠬᠡᠮᠦᠷ), whilst the other is a more formal printing type (Queezoid Sans – ᠒ᠦᠡᠵᠢᠵᠢᠳᠦᠨᠲᠦ ᠳᠡᠨᠳᠡᠬᠡᠮᠦᠷ).

Initial research revealed a huge world of ‘conlangers’ (people who create constructed languages), with many books and websites on the subject. Although fascinating, too much attention given to constructed languages proved to be of little use.



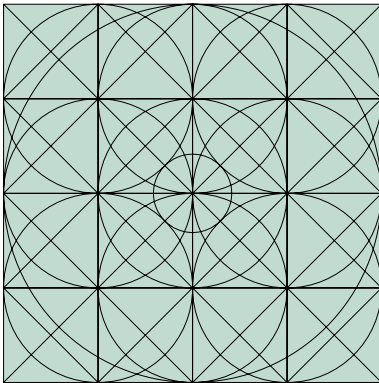




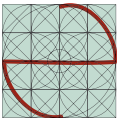
# Origins

ᠮᠣᠩᠭᠠᠨ

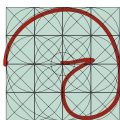
Geometry, maths and science are well practiced and hold deep significance to the Queezie culture. In their prehistory the division and sub-division of circle and square gave rise to the *ubergrid*. It is on this grid that the lines which describe the core lettershapes were originally traced.



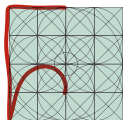
The Queezie ubergrid



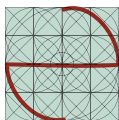
The original line shape of 'c' and the evolution to its modern shape



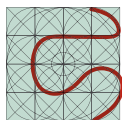
a



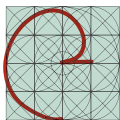
b



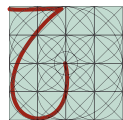
c



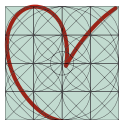
d



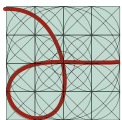
e



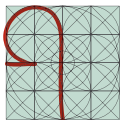
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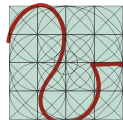
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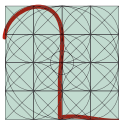
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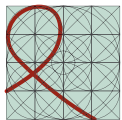
i



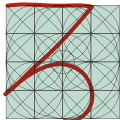
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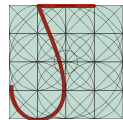
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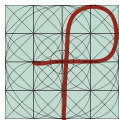
l



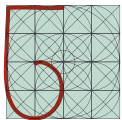
m



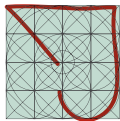
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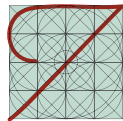
o



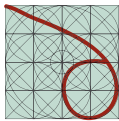
p



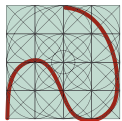
q



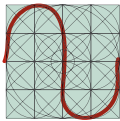
r



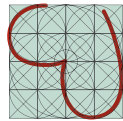
s



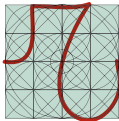
t



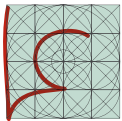
u



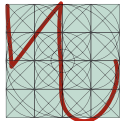
v



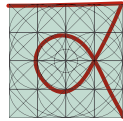
w



x



y



z

The original core letter shapes fitted to the ubergrid



## Visual texture of the script

አገላለጽ ለጥናታዊ የቪዥል ትኩረት

The handwritten form of Queezoid has resulted in many natural joins between letters. The visual appearance of which provides a more relaxed and natural look than that of the more formal printed version.

bi	ቤ	bl	ቤ	bu	ቤ
et	ጦ	eu	ጦ	ew	ጦ
fc	ፍ	fl	ፍ	fo	ፍ
gl	ገ	go	ገ	ha	ከ
hl	ከ	ho	ከ	hy	ከ
ja	ገ	jo	ገ	ki	ከ
ku	ከ	li	ከ	lt	ጦ
lu	ከ	mn	ጦ	mt	ጦ
mu	ጦ	na	ጦ	nc	ጦ
nj	ጦ	nk	ጦ	nl	ጦ
nm	ጦ	no	ጦ	ny	ጦ
nz	ጦ	pc	ፍ	pl	ፍ
po	ፍ	ui	ከ	ut	ጦ
wi	ከ	wt	ጦ	wu	ጦ
xa	ፍ	xc	ፍ	xm	ፍ
xo	ፍ	yi	ከ	yu	ከ

ፍጠጥጦ

pl a n et



One grammatical feature of Queezoid is the occurrence and marking of double letters in text. This idea was developed from conjunct consonants, especially those seen in the Burmese script where a bracket device appears to surround a letter (similar to a cartouche). In Queezoid, several common double letter combinations developed as individual lettershapes, such as ‘aa’ and ‘oo’. Less common ones change the second letter to a low or high mark that denotes the occurrence of the repeat.

Burmese      ခ ခြိ က ကြိ

mark	ာ	ါ	aa	ဉ	ဉ	bb	၎	၎
cc	ချ	ချ	dd	ဋ	ဋ	ee	ဉ	ဉ
ff	ဖျ	ဖျ	gg	၎	၎	hh	ဋ	ဋ
ii	ဂါ	ဂါ	jj	ဖျ	ဖျ	kk	ဉ	ဉ
ll	ဗ	ဗ	mm	ချ	ချ	nn	၎	၎
oo	ဇ	ဇ	pp	ဉ	ဉ	qq	ဂါ	ဂါ
rr	ဂျ	ဂျ	ss	ဋ	ဋ	tt	ဉ	ဉ
uu	ဂါ	ဂါ	vv	ဋ	ဋ	ww	ဂါ	ဂါ
xx	ဉ	ဉ	yy	ဋ	ဋ	zz	ဋ	ဋ

ဒဗဂ  
m oo n

ဓဗဂဉဉဂဉ  
s a t e l l i t e

ဉဉဉဉဉဉဉဉဉဉဉ  
e x t r a t e r r e s t r i a l

The combinations 'ch', 'ei', 'fa' and 'sh' developed to become distinct shapes.

ch	𐌸 𐌹	ei	𐌺 𐌻	fa	𐌿 𐍀
sh	𐌺 𐌻				

𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌹𐌺  
 moon sh i n e

Another grammatical feature of Queezoid is the 'tone mark'. This appears above or below the second vowel in a mixed vowel combination, such as 'ae' or 'iu'.

tone	´	-	○a	𐌺	𐌻	○e	𐌺	𐌻
○i	𐌺	𐌻	○o	𐌺	𐌻	○u	𐌺	𐌻

ae	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌻	ai	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	ao	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺
au	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	ea	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	ei	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺
eo	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	eu	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	ia	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺
ie	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	io	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	iu	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺
oa	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	oe	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	oi	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺
ou	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	ua	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	ue	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺
ui	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺	uo	𐌺𐌺 𐌻𐌺		

𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌹𐌺  
 m i ss i o n

## Punctuation & marks

ႤႤႤႤႤႤႤႤႤႤ Ⴄ ႤႤႤႤ

Only a few symbols are used to punctuate a text. Words are separated by spaces, which are also used after punctuation and before some symbols. A stop or pause in text is marked by a simple short vertical stroke that appears in the top section. Two stop marks joined together are used for emphasis, similar to an exclamation mark. A single dot, centred between the middle and top sections, is used as an apostrophe and to mark each end of a quotation. A small ring placed in the bottom section is used as a reference mark. There is only one shape for a parenthesis, bracket and brace. These symbols developed from cupped hands and are similar to large 'less then' and 'greater than' shapes. There are also lettershapes that function as an ampersand and the commercial at.

Ownership has increasingly become important throughout the Queezie cluster of planets. Currently three symbols are used which can be compared to our use of copyright, trademark and registered.

stop	!	!	!	∩	∩	?	?	?
quote	.	.	*	o	o	()	<	>
&	Ⴄ	Ⴄ	@	Ⴄ	Ⴄ	#	Ⴄ	Ⴄ
©	Ⴄ	Ⴄ	™	Ⴄ	Ⴄ	®	Ⴄ	Ⴄ

·ႤႤႤ·Ⴄ ႤႤႤႤႤ Ⴄ ႤႤႤႤ

' r u n ', j u m p ! f a l l \*

# Number system

᠒ᠤᠰᠡᠵᠢᠨᠠᠳᠤ ᠳᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ

The Queezie number system is based on units of 10. In their prehistory traders would communicate and count using their fingers and hands. Interestingly, they evolved with only eight digits – three fingers and a thumb on each hand. In order to communicate all the numbers, a flat hand was used to represent zero. This developed as a straight line in the number system. The nine is the largest single digit. To portray this they used both hands brought together to form a circle. The circle is one of their most important shapes and also gave rise to the Queezie currency and percent symbols.

Over time several of the numbers modified to become simpler shapes but, to some extent, their origins can be seen and traced back to their initial finger and hand gestures.

0	—	—	1	∟	∟	2	V	V
3	∩	∩	4	ε	ε	5	ϣ	ϣ
6	⊖	⊖	7	Ϡ	Ϡ	8	⊙	⊙
9	○	○	⌘	⊕	⊕	%	℄	℄

ᠨᠠᠳᠤ ᠲᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ ᠲᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ ᠲᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ V-∟0  
 t h e y e a r i s 2 0 1 9

ᠲᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ ᠲᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ ∩ V ∟  
 j u m p i n 3 2 1

ᠲᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ ᠲᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ ᠲᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ ᠲᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠳᠤ  
 p o w e r i s a t 8 6 %

Mathematical symbols originated from a vertical line with additional marks on one or both sides. Addition is an increase, indicated by a mark on the right; whereas subtraction is a decrease, with a mark appearing on the left. Multiplication is an increase and is derived from the plus symbol. Division is a separation into parts and is represented by a split line. The equals sign indicates a balancing of both sides of an equation. Less than and greater than modify this balancing concept in favour of one side or the other of an equation. The number system and related symbols are aligned across the middle and bottom sections.

+	┆	┆	-	┆	┆	×	┆	┆
÷	≍	≍	=	+	+	<	┌	┐
>	└	└						

$13 + 7 = 20$   
 1 3 + 7 = 2 0

$725 \times 2 = 1450$   
 7 2 5 × 2 = 1 4 5 0

$234 \div 4 = 58.5$   
 2 3 4 ÷ 4 = 5 8 . 5

$38 > 12$   
 3 8 > 1 2

## Examples

ᠯᠦᠰᠦᠨᠵᠢᠨᠠᠷᠠᠳ

The following examples show various uses of numbers, symbols of ownership, and the protocols of internet, email and social media.

ᠲᠦᠨᠴᠢᠷᠠᠳ ᠴᠢᠯᠠᠨ ᠴᠢᠨ ᠴᠡ

Space dust at £4

ᠯᠠᠴᠢᠨ ᠠᠮᠤᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ

Launch at 7:00am

ᠯᠠᠰᠤᠶᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ

13,895 light years

ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ

Queezon 3

ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ

©Interstellar

ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ

Explorer Z-class®

ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ

Black Hole™

ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ ᠶ᠋ᠢᠨ

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