



# Leet

**Leet** (or "1337"), also known as **elect** or **leetspeak**, is a system of modified spellings used primarily on the Internet. It often uses character replacements in ways that play on the similarity of their glyphs via reflection or other resemblance. Additionally, it modifies certain words on the basis of a system of suffixes and alternative meanings. There are many dialects or linguistic varieties in different online communities.

The term "leet" is derived from the word *elite*, used as an adjective to describe skill or accomplishment, especially in the fields of online gaming and computer hacking. The leet lexicon includes spellings of the word as *1337* or *leet*.

## History

Leet originated within bulletin board systems (BBS) in the 1980s,<sup>[1][2]</sup> where having "elite" status on a BBS allowed a user access to file folders, games, and special chat rooms. The Cult of the Dead Cow hacker collective has been credited with the original coining of the term, in their text-files of that era.<sup>[3]</sup> One theory is that it was developed to defeat text filters created by BBS or Internet Relay Chat system operators for message boards to discourage the discussion of forbidden topics, like cracking and hacking.<sup>[1]</sup> Creative misspellings and ASCII-art-derived words were also a way to attempt to indicate one was knowledgeable about the culture of computer users.



A "elite hacker" (31337 H4XØR) laptop sticker, along with a "Free Kevin [Mitnick]" sticker

Once reserved for hackers, crackers, and script kiddies, leet later entered the mainstream.<sup>[1]</sup> It is now also used to mock newbies, also known colloquially as noobs, or newcomers, on websites, or in gaming communities.<sup>[4]</sup> Some consider emoticons and ASCII art, like smiley faces, to be leet, while others maintain that leet consists of only symbolic word encryption. More obscure forms of leet, involving the use of symbol combinations and almost no letters or numbers, continue to be used for its original purpose of encrypted communication. It is also sometimes used as a scripting language. Variants of leet have been used to evade censorship for many years; for instance "@\$\$" (ass) and "\$#!+" (shit) are frequently seen to make a word appear censored to the untrained eye but obvious to a person familiar with leet. This enables coders and programmers especially to circumvent filters and speak about topics that would usually get banned. "Hacker" would end up as "H4x0r", for example.<sup>[5]</sup>

Leet symbols, especially the number 1337, are Internet memes that have spilled over into some culture. Signs that show the numbers "1337" are popular motifs for pictures and are shared widely across the Internet.



Various display devices showing 1337

## Algospeak

Algospeak shares conceptual similarities with leet, albeit with its primary purpose to circumvent algorithmic censorship online, "algospeak" deriving from *algo* of *algorithm* and *speak*. These are euphemisms that aim to evade automated online moderation techniques, especially those that are considered unfair or hindering free speech.<sup>[6][7][8][9][10]</sup> One prominent example is using the term "unalive" as opposed to the verb "kill" or even "suicide," or "seggs" instead of "sex." These phrases are easily understandable to humans, providing either the same general meaning, pronunciation, or shape of the original word. It is furthermore often employed as a more contemporary alternative to leet. The approach has gained more popularity in 2023 and 2024 due to the rise in conflict between Israel and Gaza with the topic's contentious nature on the Internet, especially on Meta and TikTok platforms.<sup>[11][12]</sup>

## Orthography

One of the hallmarks of leet is its unique approach to orthography, using substitutions of other letters, or indeed of characters other than letters, to represent letters in a word.<sup>[13][14]</sup> For more casual use of leet, the primary strategy is to use quasi-homoglyphs, symbols that closely resemble (to varying degrees) the letters for which they stand.

The choice of symbol is not fixed: anything the reader can make sense of is valid in leet-speak. Sometimes, a gamer would work around a nickname being already taken (and maybe abandoned as well) by replacing a letter with a similarly looking digit.

- However, leet is also seen in situations where the argot (e.g. secret language) characteristics of the system are required, either to exclude newbies or outsiders in general, i.e., anything that the average reader *cannot* make sense of is valid; a valid reader should themselves try to make sense, if deserving of the underlying message.
- Mild leet can be used to mess with frequency analysis "as is".

Another use for leet orthographic substitutions is the creation of paraphrased passwords.<sup>[1]</sup> Limitations imposed by websites on password length (usually no more than 36) and the characters permitted (e.g. alphanumeric and symbols)<sup>[15]</sup> require less extensive forms when used in this application.

Some examples of leet include:

- B1ff.
- n00b – a term for "noob", the stereotypical newbie.
- The I33t programming language.
- "E5C4P3": stylized cover of Journey's Escape album.
- k3w1 deciphers as "kewl" (which is derived from "cool").
- The web-comics Megatokyo and Homestuck, which contain characters who speak variations of leet.
- The digit "5" in Deadmau5 nickname.

- Upside-down "1337" (with a bar under "1") also reads as "LEET" (example on the photo).
- "DEF 4L7" plates are used by Defalt, a hacker from the [Watch Dogs](#) videogame (the first in the series).
- "1 (4\|7 \|/V|)3|2574\|V|) '0\|2 \V|2171\|9.17'5 (0\|=|\_51\|9" is heavily leet-style "I can't understand your writing. It's confusing".
- Sometimes, a word can be typed in leet with digits only:



The same sticker on one's laptop demonstrates upside-down "1337" as "LEET"

- "360" codes word "EGO" in leet.
- "1687" or "1987" can be used to hint to IGBTs, e.g. [insulated-gate bipolar transistors](#).
- "2007 2008" deciphers as "qoot qoob" (which is derived from "cute cube").
- "2077" (as a hint to [Cyberpunk 2077](#)) can be jokingly used towards "ZOTT" dairy brand;
- "11363015" means [LIEGEOIS](#), e.g. [Liège](#).
- "4150" may stand for "ALSO"
- "33571 - 18124" unravels as "[Eesti - Ibiza](#)".
- Spelling given names in Leet in a way the output would reference to something is also possible.
  - Say, girl name "Marisa" can be spelled as /MAR15\ - with a reference to the [AR-15](#) platform.
- Alternatively, an abbreviation can be leet-ified into a valid [hexadecimal color code](#)
  - "614D05" is a valid color HEX-code, referencing to [GLaDOS](#).

However, leetspeak should not be confused with [SMS-speak](#), characterized by using "4" as "for", "2" as "to", "b&" as "ban'd" (e.g. "banned"), "gr8 b8, m8, appreci8, no h8" as "great bait, mate, appreciate, no hate", and so on.

## Table of leet-speak substitutes for normal letters

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X		
4	I3	[	)	3	=	6	#	1	,_	>	1	/\	^/	ø	*(_,)	I2	5	7	(_)	\ /	\ /\	<>			
/\	8	\$	)	&	f	&	/-		-_	<	7	/\	\\	()	o(_)-	9	\$	+	_-	/_	/_	vv			
@	13	<	(	£	#	(+_	\-\	]	-_	1<	2	[V]	/\	oh	o	2	z	- _	v	\	\ /\	\ /\	ecks	\	
/\	\ 3	(	)	€	ph	9	-	!	-_.	c	£	/\	\\	_	_	ø	~	?	_	_	_	'//'	x		
^	B	@	I>	/-	C-	]-[	eye	-	c		^	^	<\>	{\}	<\>	p	^	?	ehs	'	_	_	\ '	?	
!3	I>	>	=-	v	gee	)-(	3y3	,	]	(7<		<\>	{\}	/\	ø	>	&	/2	es	+	u	u	\ ^/	}{	
(L	(3	?	(	(-	(,	(-)	(	:-:				{\}	/\	^	9	9	^	2	2	" "	" "	" "	\ /\	)()	
D	/3	T)	I7	c1	{,	~	,	-				(v)	/\	n	[D]	P	1z	7	7	(n)	\ /	\ /	\ /\	][	
)3	I-	c1	}	]	(.	~	~	~			/\	/\	/\	_	_	ø	12	2	~ ~	~ ~	~ ~	\ /\	\ /\		
j3												nn	11		7		[z	R	.	.	.	\ /\ /\	\ /\ /\		

3

## Morphology

Text rendered in leet is often characterized by distinctive, recurring forms.

### -xor suffix

The meaning of this suffix is parallel with the English *-er* and *-or* suffixes (seen in *hacker* and *lesser*)<sup>[2]</sup> in that it derives agent nouns from a verb stem. It is realized in two different forms: *-xor* and *-zor*, /-so:r/ and /-zo:r/, respectively. For example, the first may be seen in the word *hax(x)or* (*H4x0r* in leet) /'hæksɔ:r/ and the second in *pwnzor* /'ounzɔ:r/. Additionally, this nominalization may also be inflected with all of the suffixes of regular English verbs. The letter 'o' is often replaced with the numeral 0.

### -age suffix

Derivation of a noun from a verb stem is possible by attaching *-age* to the base form of any verb. Attested derivations are *pwnnage*, *skillage*, and *speakage*. However, leet provides exceptions; the word *leetage* is acceptable, referring to actively being *leet*.<sup>[16]</sup> These nouns are often used with a form of "to be" rather than "to have," e.g., "that was pwnnage" rather than "he has pwnnage". Either is a more emphatic way of expressing the simpler "he pwns," but the former implies that the person is *embodying* the trait rather than merely possessing it.

### -ness suffix

Derivation of a noun from an adjective stem is done by attaching *-ness* to any adjective. This is entirely the same as the English form, except it is used much more often in Leet. Nouns such as *lulzness* and *leetness* are derivations using this suffix.

### Words ending in -ed

When forming a past participle ending in *-ed*, the Leet user may replace the *-e* with an apostrophe, as was common in poetry of previous centuries, (e.g. "pwned" becomes "pwn'd"). Sometimes, the apostrophe is removed as well (e.g. "pwned" becomes "pwnd"). The word ending may also be substituted by *-t* (e.g. *pwned* becomes *pwnt*).<sup>[17]</sup>

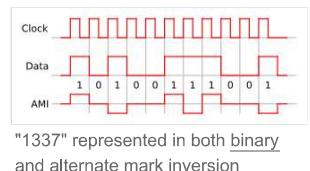
### Use of the -& suffix

Words ending in *-and*, *-anned*, *-ant*, or a similar sound can sometimes be spelled with an ampersand (&) to express the ending sound (e.g. "This is the s&box", "I'm sorry, you've been b&", "&hill/&farm"). It is most commonly used with the word *banned*. An alternative form of "B&" is "B7", as the ampersand is with the "7" key on the standard US keyboard. It is often seen in the abbreviation "IBB7" (in before banned), which indicates that the poster believes that a previous poster will soon be banned from the site, channel, or board on which they are posting.

## Grammar

Leet can be pronounced as a single syllable, /'li:t/, rhyming with *eat*, by way of apheresis of the initial vowel of "elite". It may also be pronounced as two syllables, /'ɛli:t/. Like hacker slang, leet enjoys a looser grammar than standard English.<sup>[4]</sup> The loose grammar, just like loose spelling, encodes some level of emphasis, ironic or otherwise. A reader must rely more on intuitive parsing of leet to determine the meaning of a sentence rather than the actual sentence structure. In particular, speakers of leet are fond of *verbing* nouns, turning verbs into nouns (and back again) as forms of emphasis, e.g. "Austin rocks" is weaker than "Austin roxxorz" (note spelling), which is weaker than "Au5t1N is t3h roxxorz" (note grammar), which is weaker than something like "oMFG DooD /\Ü571N 15 T3H 1\_183Я 1337 ЯоXXоЙZ" (OMG, dude, Austin is the über-elite rocks-er!). In essence, all of these mean "Austin rocks," not necessarily the other options. Added words and misspellings add to the speaker's enjoyment. Leet, like hacker slang, employs analogy in construction of new words. For example, if *haxored* is the past tense of the verb "to hack" (hack → haxor → haxored), then *winzored* would be easily understood to be the past tense conjugation of "to win," even if the reader had not seen that particular word before.

Leet has its own colloquialisms, many of which originated as jokes based on common typing errors, habits of new computer users, or knowledge of cyberspace and history.<sup>[18]</sup> Leet is not solely based upon one language or character set. Greek, Russian, and other languages have leet forms, and leet in one language may use characters from another where they are available. As such, while it may be referred to as a "cipher", a "dialect", or a "language", leet does not fit squarely into any of these categories. The term *leet* itself is often written 31337, or 1337, and many other variations. After the meaning of these became widely familiar, 10100111001 came to be used in its place, because it is the binary form of 1337 decimal, making it more of a puzzle to interpret. An increasingly common characteristic of leet is the changing of grammatical usage so as to be deliberately incorrect. The widespread popularity of deliberate misspelling is similar to the cult following of the "All your base are belong to us" phrase. Indeed, the online and computer communities have been international from their inception, so spellings and phrases typical of non-native speakers are quite common.



"1337" represented in both binary and alternate mark inversion

## Vocabulary

Many words originally derived from leet have now become part of modern Internet slang, such as "pwned".<sup>[1]</sup> The original driving forces of new vocabulary in leet were common misspellings and typing errors such as "teh" (generally considered lolspeak), and intentional misspellings,<sup>[19]</sup> especially the "z" at the end of words ("skillz").<sup>[1]</sup> Another prominent example of a surviving leet expression is *woot*, an exclamation of joy.<sup>[2]</sup> *woot* is sometimes used as a backronym for "We owned the other team."

New words (or corruptions thereof) may arise from a need to make one's username unique. As any given Internet service reaches more people, the number of names available to a given user is drastically reduced. While many users may wish to have the username "CatLover," for example, in many cases it is only possible for one user to have the moniker. As such, degradations of the name may evolve, such as "C@7LoVr." As the leet cipher is highly dynamic, there is a wider possibility for multiple users to share the "same" name, through combinations of spelling and transliterations.



A CCCamp t-shirt using leet to highlight password vulnerability

Additionally, *leet*—the word itself—can be found in the screen-names and gamertags of many Internet and video games. Use of the term in such a manner announces a high level of skill, though such an announcement may be seen as baseless hubris.<sup>[20]</sup>

## Terminology and common misspellings

Warez (nominally /wɛərz/) is a plural shortening of "software", typically referring to cracked and redistributed software.<sup>[20]</sup> Phreaking refers to the hacking of telephone systems and other non-Internet equipment.<sup>[1]</sup> Teh originated as a typographical error of "the", and is sometimes spelled *t3h*.<sup>[1][21]</sup> joo takes the place of "you",<sup>[2]</sup> originating from the affricate sound that occurs in place of the palatal approximant, /j/, when *you* follows a word ending in an alveolar plosive consonant, such as /t/ or /d/. Also, from German, is über, which means "over" or "above"; it usually appears as a prefix attached to adjectives, and is frequently written without the umlaut over the *u*.<sup>[22]</sup>

## Haxor and suxxor (suxorz)

Haxor, and derivations thereof, is leet for "hacker",<sup>[23]</sup> and it is one of the most commonplace examples of the use of the *-xor* suffix. Suxxor (pronounced suck-zor) is a derogatory term which originated in warez culture and is currently used in multi-user environments such as multiplayer video games and instant messaging; it, like *haxor*, is one of the early leet words to use the *-xor* suffix. Suxxor is a modified version of "sucks" (the phrase "to suck"), and the meaning is the same as the English slang. Suxxor can be mistaken with Succer/Sucker if used in the wrong context. Its negative definition essentially makes it the opposite of *roxxor*, and both can be used as a verb or a noun. The letters *ck* are often replaced with the Greek X (*chi*) in other words as well.

## n00b

Within leet, the term *noob*, and derivations thereof, is used extensively. The word means and derives from *newbie* (as in new and inexperienced or uninformed),<sup>[19][22][24]</sup> and is used as a means of segregating them as less than the "elite," or even "normal," members of a group.

## Owned and pwned

Owned and pwned (generally pronounced "poned"<sup>[25]</sup> [p̩oʊnd]) both refer to the domination of a player in a video game or argument (rather than just a win), or the successful hacking of a website or computer.<sup>[26][27][28][1][22][29]</sup> It is a slang term derived from the verb own, meaning to appropriate or to conquer to gain ownership. As is a common characteristic of leet, the terms have also been adapted into noun and adjective forms,<sup>[22]</sup> ownage and pwnage, which can refer to the situation of *pwning* or to the superiority of its subject (e.g., "He is a very good player. He is pwnage.").

The term was created accidentally by the misspelling of "own" in video game design due to the keyboard proximity of the "O" and "P" keys. It implies domination or humiliation of a rival,<sup>[30]</sup> used primarily in the Internet-based video game culture to taunt an opponent who has just been soundly defeated (e.g., "You just got pwned!").<sup>[31]</sup> In 2015 Scrabble added pwn to their Official Scrabble Words list.<sup>[32]</sup>

## Pr0n

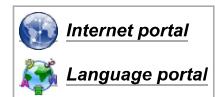
Pr0n is slang for pornography.<sup>[1]</sup> This is a deliberately inaccurate spelling/pronunciation for porn,<sup>[24]</sup> where a zero is often used to replace the letter O. It is sometimes used in legitimate communications (such as email discussion groups, Usenet, chat rooms, and Internet web pages) to circumvent language and content filters, which may reject messages as offensive or spam. The word also helps prevent search engines from associating commercial sites with pornography, which might result in unwelcome traffic. Pr0n is also sometimes spelled backwards (norp) to further obscure the meaning to potentially uninformed readers. It can also refer to ASCII art depicting pornographic images, or to photos of the internals of consumer and industrial hardware. Prawn, a spoof of the misspelling, has started to come into use, as well; in *Grand Theft Auto: Vice City*, a pornographer films his movies on "Prawn Island". Conversely, in the RPG *Kingdom of Loathing*, prawn, referring to a kind of crustacean, is spelled pron, leading to the creation of food items such as "pron chow mein". Also see perm.



An example of the term pwned in a *Laugh-Out-Loud Cats* comic strip

## See also

- [Calculator spelling](#)
  - [7-segment display](#)
- [Geek Code](#)
- [Hексспек](#)
- [Jargon File](#), a glossary and usage dictionary of computer programmer slang
- [SMS language](#)
- [All your base are belong to us](#)
- [Faux Cyrillic and Engrish](#)
- [LOLCAT and its "lolspeak", a similar phenomenon in XXI century English language](#)
- [Padonkaffsky jargon, a similar phenomenon in Russian language](#)
- [Martian language, a similar phenomenon in Chinese language](#)
- [Yaminjeongum, a similar phenomenon in Korean language](#)
- [Gyaru-moji, a similar phenomenon in Japanese language](#)



## Footnotes

1. Mitchell.
2. An Explanation of I33t Speak.
3. Mello, John P. (February 2, 2015). "[Google Expands Bug Bounty Program](#)" (<http://www.ecommerce-times.com/story/Google-Expands-Bug-Bounty-Program-81668.html>). *E-Commerce Times*.
4. Rome.
5. "[A guide to leetspeak](#)" (<https://www.ionos.com/digitalguide/online-marketing/social-media/what-is-leetspeak/>). *IONOS Digitalguide*. 17 November 2021. Retrieved 2021-12-17.
6. Lorenz, Taylor (8 April 2022). "[Internet 'algospeak' is changing our language in real time, from 'hip nops' to 'le dollar bean'](#)" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2022/04/08/algospeak-tiktok-le-dollar-bean/>). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 2 January 2024.
7. "[What is 'algospeak'? Inside the newest version of linguistic subterfuge](#)" (<https://theconversation.com/what-is-algospeak-inside-the-newest-version-of-linguistic-subterfuge-203460>). 13 April 2023. Retrieved 2 January 2024.
8. "['Mascara,' 'Unalive,' 'Corn': What Common Social Media Algospeak Words Actually Mean](#)" (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/anthonytellez/2023/01/31/mascara-unalive-corn-what-common-social-media-algospeak-words-actually-mean/?sh=634d52092a08>). *Forbes*. Retrieved 2 January 2024.
9. "[From Camping to Cheese Pizza, 'Algospeak' is Taking over Social Media](#)" (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/alexandralevine/2022/09/16/algospeak-social-media-survey/?sh=37d539855e10>). *Forbes*. Retrieved 2 January 2024.
10. Klug, Daniel; Steen, Ella; Yurechko, Kathryn (2022). "[How Algorithm Awareness Impacts Algospeak Use on TikTok](#)" (<https://dl.acm.org/doi/full/10.1145/3543873.3587355>). *Companion Proceedings of the ACM Web Conference 2022*, pp. 234–237. doi:10.1145/3543873.3587355 (<https://doi.org/10.1145/23543873.3587355>). ISBN 9781450394192. S2CID 258377709 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:258377709>). Retrieved 2 January 2024.
11. Nix, Naomi (20 October 2023). "[Pro-Palestinian creators use secret spellings, code words to evade social media algorithms](#)" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/10/20/palestinian-tiktok-instagram-algospeak-israel-hamas/>). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved 2 January 2024.
12. "[How pro-Palestinians are using 'Algospeak' to dodge social media scrutiny and disseminate hateful rhetoric](#)" (<https://www.foxnews.com/tech/how-pro-palestinians-using-algospeak-dodge-social-media-scrutiny-disseminate-hateful-rhetoric>). *Fox News*. 23 October 2023. Retrieved 2 January 2024.
13. Sterling, 70.
14. Blashki & Nichol, 80.
15. "[Username and Password Guidelines](#)" ([https://help.pearsoncmg.com/umb/b2c\\_self\\_reg/en/Content/b2c\\_signin\\_guidelines.html](https://help.pearsoncmg.com/umb/b2c_self_reg/en/Content/b2c_signin_guidelines.html)). *help.pearsoncmg.com*. Retrieved 2019-12-10.
16. Blashki & Nichol, 79.
17. LeBlanc, 33.
18. Blashki & Nichol, 81.
19. Blashki & Nichol, 83.
20. Computer Hope Dictionary.
21. LeBlanc, 34-35.
22. Van de Velde & Meuleman.
23. LeBlanc, 30; 32.
24. The Acronym Finder.
25. Merriam-Webster: [What Does 'Pwn' Mean? And how do you say it?](#) (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/pwn-what-it-means-and-how-you-say-it>)
26. Pichlmair, Martin. [Pwned – 10 Tales of Appropriation in Video Games](#) ([http://publik.tuwien.ac.at/files/pub-inf\\_4395.pdf](http://publik.tuwien.ac.at/files/pub-inf_4395.pdf)) (PDF).
27. [Computer Slang](#) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081209115317/http://books.ifmo.ru/book/vip/196.pdf>) (PDF). December 9, 2008. Archived from the original (<http://books.ifmo.ru/book/vip/196.pdf>) (PDF) on December 9, 2008.

28. Ludlow, Peter; Wallace, Mark (2007). *The Second Life Herald* (<https://archive.org/details/secondlifeherald00ludl/page/53>). MIT Press. p. 53 (<http://archive.org/details/secondlifeherald00ludl/page/53>). ISBN 978-0-262-12294-8.
29. LeBlanc, 32-33.
30. Naone, Erica (November 2008). "The Flaw at the Heart of the Internet". *Technology Review*. Vol. 111, no. 6. pp. 62–67.

## Leet - Wikipedia

31. Peckham, Aaron (2007). *Mo' Urban Dictionary: Ridonkulous Street Slang Defined*. Andrews McMeel Publishing. p. 230. ISBN 978-0-7407-6875-0.
32. Chappell, Bill (21 May 2015). "Go Forth And Pwn For Shizzle, Word List Guardians Tell Scrabble Players" (<https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2015/05/21/408508565/go-forth-and-pwn-for-shizzle-say-scrabble-word-list-s-guardians>). *NPR*. Retrieved 2020-07-05.

## References

- "The Acronym Finder" (<http://acronymfinder.com/>). Mountain Data Systems, LLC. Retrieved 2007-04-11.
- "An Explanation of I33t Speak" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110906114613/http://www.bbc.co.uk:80/dna/h2g2/A787917>). h2g2. BBC. 2002-08-16. Archived from the original (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/dna/h2g2/A787917>) on 2011-09-06. Retrieved 2007-03-29.
- Blashki, Katherine; Nichol, Sophie (2005). "Game Geek's Goss: Linguistic Creativity In Young Males Within An Online University Forum" (<http://www.swinburne.edu.au/sbs/ajets/journal/V3N2/pdf/V3N2-2-Blashki.pdf>) (PDF). *Australian Journal of Emerging Technologies and Society*. 3 (2): 77–86.
- "Computer Hope Dictionary - Game definitions" (<http://www.computerhope.com/jargon/game.htm>). Computer Hope. Retrieved 2007-04-02.
- "The Free Dictionary -- Acronyms" (<http://acronyms.thefreedictionary.com/>). The Free Dictionary. Farlex, Inc. Retrieved 2007-04-11.
- "Google Directory - Computers" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070930224351/http://www.google.org/alpha/Top/Computers/Programming/Languages/Obfuscated/>). Archived from the original (<http://www.google.org/alpha/Top/Computers/Programming/Languages/Obfuscated/>) on 2007-09-30. Retrieved 2007-04-29.
- Haig, Matt (2001). *E-Mail Essentials: How to Make the Most of E-Communications*. Kogan Page. p. 89. ISBN 978-0-7494-3576-9.
- LeBlanc, Tracy Rene (May 2005). "Is There A Translator in Teh House?": Cultural and Discourse Analysis of a Virtual Speech Community on an Internet Message Board ([https://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/gradschool\\_theses/4112](https://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/gradschool_theses/4112)) (MA thesis). Louisiana State University. doi:10.31390/gradschool\_theses.4112 ([https://doi.org/10.31390%2Fgradschool\\_theses.4112](https://doi.org/10.31390%2Fgradschool_theses.4112)). Retrieved 2007-04-10.
- Mitchell, Anthony (2006-06-12). "A Leet Primer" (<https://web.archive.org/web/2020110030926/https://www.technewsworld.com/story/47607.html>). Technology News. ECT News Network, Inc. Archived from the original (<https://www.technewsworld.com/story/47607.html>) on 2020-11-10. Retrieved 2007-04-10.
- Pereira, M.; Duñabeitia, J. A.; Carreiras, M. (2008). "R34D1Ng W0Rd5 W1Th Numb3R5" (<http://www.uv.es/~mpereira/leet1.pdf>) (PDF). *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*. 34 (1): 237–241. doi:10.1037/0096-1523.34.1.237 (<https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-1523.34.1.237>). PMID 18248151 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18248151>). S2CID 6054151 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:6054151>).
- Raymond, Eric R.; Steele, Guy L. (1996). *The New Hacker's Dictionary*. MIT Press. ISBN 978-0-262-68092-9.
- Rome, James Andrew (2001-12-18). "relax we understand j00" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070216195207/http://www.case.edu/orgs/sigmataudelta/submissions/rome-relaxweunderstand.htm>). Sigma Tau Delta, The International English Honor Society, Case Western University, Beta Beta Chapter. Archived from the original (<http://www.case.edu/orgs/sigmataudelta/submissions/rome-relaxweunderstand.htm>) on 2007-02-16. Retrieved 2007-05-03.
- Sterling, Bruce (1994). *The Hacker Crackdown: Law and Disorder on the Electronic Frontier*. New York: Bantam Spectra Books. p. 70 (<https://archive.org/details/hackercrackdown00bruc/page/70>). Bibcode:1994hcl.book.....S (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1994hcl.d.book.....S>). ISBN 978-0-553-56370-2. {{cite book}}: |journal= ignored (help)
- Van de Velde, Kristof; Meuleman, Jeroen (2004). "Lexical tensions in 'internet english': 1337 as language?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070429020757/http://www.verbumvanum.org/kristof/index.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.verbumvanum.org/kristof/index.html>) on 2007-04-29. Retrieved 2007-04-13.
- Pearson, Wayne. "The creation of "LOL"" (<http://pages.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/~crwth/LOL.html>). Retrieved 2008-11-06.

## Further reading

- Katelnikoff, Joel (2013). *SCROLL / NETWORK / HACK: A Poetics of ASCII Literature (1983-1989)* (<https://era.library.ualberta.ca/items/e81f69d0-7ce9-4013-8d73-8b06eeff85b2f>) (PhD dissertation). University of Alberta. doi:10.7939/R3PG1J01C (<https://doi.org/10.7939%2FR3PG1J01C>).

## External links

- "B.Tech/B.Tech (Leet) - CSE (Cloud technology, information security, data science, artificial intelligence, cyber security)" (<https://www.osgu.ac.in/programs/bachelor-of-computer-science-engineering-b-tech-cse-leet/>). www.osgu.ac.in/programs OM Sterling Global University. Archived (<https://archive.e.today/2021.05.22-164358/https://www.osgu.ac.in/programs/bachelor-of-computer-science-engineering-b-tech-cse-leet/>) from the original on May 22, 2021. Retrieved May 22, 2021.

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Leet&oldid=1200369693>"