

Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Odùduwà Script in the UCS

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To: Script Encoding Working Group (SEWG) / Unicode Technical Committee (UTC)

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Subject: Odùduwà Script

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We propose the addition of the Odùduwà script into the Unicode Standard. The script is used to write the Yoruba language.

I Background

The Odùduwà script (ᏌᏊᏍᏏᏉᏍᏏ) was devised by Olóyè¹ Tolúlàṣẹ̀ Ògúntósìn of Benin in 2011 and is used to write the Yoruba language (ISO 639-1: *yo* / ISO 639-3: *yor*). Olóyè Ògúntósìn reports that the script is based on a vision he received in his sleep believed to have been granted to him from Odùduwà, the Yoruba divine king and legendary found of the Ife Empire (1000-1420 AD). The script has received approval and support from other prominent monarchs in Yorubaland who hold various forms and levels of authority and are legally recognized by the governments of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Benin.

The script has been taught in many regions of Benin and Nigeria, such as at the “Odùduwà Alphabetic Academy School” in Àjàṣé (Porto-Novo), Benin; Ife, Nigeria; Lagos State, Nigeria; and more. See Figure 7 in Section IX for an example of a Certificate of Registration for an Odùduwà Academy. Students graduate from these academies (see References 1 and 2, Section VII) after completing a month or more worth of lessons of education to become literate and receive diplomas reflecting so (see Figures 5 and 15, Section VII). As of writing this proposal, there are 1,000+ people that have learned and use the script. Among the user community are children, and people that have graduated from higher institutions of learning (both middle-aged and elderly). I want to direct the SEWG towards Reference 15, Section VII specifically to view a documentary showcasing hundreds of individual script users.

Two fonts for the script have been created by the community. Material in Section IX showcases one font, but the second font (with Serifs) will be used in the main body text, tables, and the reference code chart throughout this proposal. Typographers should refer to this serif font in the code chart.

A digital keyboard was created and can be found here: <https://worldscriptexplorer.page/odu> . A transliteration tool for Latin↔Odùduwà was created and can be found here: <https://github.com/oduduwatranslate/yoruba> . The community refer to an “Oduduwa Alphabet Keyboard” as “Pátákó-ikòwé Àébàììogbè Odùduwà” (ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ).

II Script Name

The proposed Unicode name for the script is “ODUDUWA”. The user community refer to the script as “Àébájìogbè Odùduwà” or “Àébájìogbè”, where the latter means “alphabet”. It is at times referred to as the “Talking Alphabet” in English because speaking/reading the script letters in their collation/alphabetic order creates four Yoruba-language sentences, which translates into English as:

¹ Olóyè is a title, not a personal name.

"If you are using it, you shall successively be ahead in your endeavors in life. Enshrine divinity within your actions as you accept responsibility for your thoughts and actions. God's answer is the final approval on all supplications. You shall live long enough to fulfil your God ordained purpose for your life on Earth."

or to:

"If you are using it, you shall be moving forward in every way in life. God shall move you to the next level if you think deeper. God is the only one that has the final say. You shall live long on Earth, to complete your assignment as God sent you to do."

III Structure

The Odùduwà script is an alphabet that is written right-to-left (RTL), in horizontal lines from the top of a page to the bottom of a page. Below shows the basic letters of the script:

| | Odùduwà Letter Name | Odùduwà Letter | IPA | Latin-Yoruba Orthography (Nigeria / Benin) | | Odùduwà Letter Name | Odùduwà Letter | IPA | Latin-Yoruba Orthography (Nigeria / Benin) |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------|-------|--|----|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|--|
| 1 | A | ᐱ | /a/ | A | 14 | U | ᐱ | /u/ | U |
| 2 | E | ᐸ | /e/ | E | 15 | MI | ᐸ | /m/ | M |
| 3 | BA | ᐸ | /b/ | B | 16 | NI | ᐸ | /n/; /ñ/ | N |
| 4 | JI | ᐸ | /d͡ʒ/ | J | 17 | I | ᐸ | /i/ | I |
| 5 | O | ᐸ | /o/ | O | 18 | HU | ᐸ | /h/ | H |
| 6 | GBE | ᐸ | /gb/ | GB | 19 | RE | ᐸ | /r/ | R |
| 7 | DI | ᐸ | /d/ | D | 20 | SI | ᐸ | /s/ | S |
| 8 | FA | ᐸ | /f/ | F | 21 | ŞE | ᐸ | /ʃ/ | Ş / SH |
| 9 | TI | ᐸ | /t/ | T | 22 | KI | ᐸ | /k/ | K |
| 10 | Ẹ | ᐸ | /ɛ/ | Ẹ / ɛ | 23 | GI | ᐸ | /g/ | G |
| 11 | Ọ | ᐸ | /ɔ/ | Ọ / ɔ | 24 | YE | ᐸ | /j/ | Y |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|-----|---|----|----|---|------|--------|
| 12 | LQ | ┘ | /l/ | L | 25 | PẸ | ᐸ | /kp/ | P / KP |
| | | | | | | | | /p/ | P |
| 13 | WU | ᐃ | /w/ | W | | | | | |

Table 1. Basic character inventory of the Odùduwà script.

Additionally, there are five other distinct letters in the script used to spell loan-words (e.g., from English, French, etc.).

| | Odùduwà Letter | Odùduwà Letter Name & Latin-script equivalent | Examples | |
|----|----------------|---|----------|--------------|
| 26 | ᐸ | c | ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | “Victor” |
| 27 | ᐃ | v | ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ | “violin” |
| 28 | ᐸ | q | ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | “quarantine” |
| 29 | ᐸ | x | ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | “boxe” |
| 30 | ᐸ | z | ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ | “Zainab” |

Table 2. Supplementary graphemes of the Odùduwà script. See other examples in Figure 64, Section IX.

Ligatures

A unique and important aspect of the Odùdùwà script is the heavy use of ligatures. These ligatures are *not* separate letters (e.g., æ in Danish/Norwegian), but rather they are the default way certain two-letter sequences appear. Ligatures form when two adjacent letters share a long vertical line when written next to each other. This never happens for shared horizontal lines.

| Ligature Glyph | Components | Ligature Glyph | Components | Ligature Glyph | Components |
|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 𐌇𐌚 | 𐌇+𐌚 | 𐌛 | 𐌛+𐌛 | 𐌚 | 𐌚+𐌛 |
| 𐌇𐌞 | 𐌇+𐌞 | 𐌜 | 𐌛+𐌜 | 𐌛 | 𐌚+𐌛 |
| 𐌇𐌟 | 𐌇+𐌟 | 𐌝 | 𐌛+𐌝 | 𐌜 | 𐌚+𐌚 |
| 𐌇𐌠 | 𐌇+𐌠 | 𐌞 | 𐌛+𐌞 | 𐌝 | 𐌚+𐌞 |
| 𐌇𐌡 | 𐌇+𐌡 | 𐌟 | 𐌛+𐌟 | 𐌞 | 𐌚+𐌞 |
| 𐌇𐌢 | 𐌇+𐌢 | 𐌠 | 𐌛+𐌠 | 𐌟 | 𐌚+𐌟 |
| 𐌇𐌣 | 𐌇+𐌣 | 𐌡 | 𐌛+𐌡 | 𐌠 | 𐌚+𐌡 |
| 𐌇𐌤 | 𐌇+𐌤 | 𐌢 | 𐌛+𐌢 | 𐌡 | 𐌚+𐌡 |
| 𐌇𐌥 | 𐌇+𐌥 | 𐌣 | 𐌛+𐌣 | 𐌢 | 𐌚+𐌢 |
| 𐌇𐌦 | 𐌇+𐌦 | 𐌤 | 𐌛+𐌤 | 𐌣 | 𐌚+𐌣 |
| 𐌇𐌧 | 𐌇+𐌧 | 𐌥 | 𐌛+𐌥 | 𐌤 | 𐌚+𐌤 |
| 𐌇𐌨 | 𐌇+𐌨 | 𐌦 | 𐌛+𐌦 | 𐌥 | 𐌚+𐌥 |
| 𐌇𐌩 | 𐌇+𐌩 | 𐌧 | 𐌛+𐌧 | 𐌦 | 𐌚+𐌦 |
| 𐌇𐌪 | 𐌇+𐌪 | 𐌨 | 𐌛+𐌨 | 𐌧 | 𐌚+𐌧 |
| 𐌇𐌫 | 𐌇+𐌫 | 𐌩 | 𐌛+𐌩 | 𐌨 | 𐌚+𐌨 |
| 𐌇𐌬 | 𐌇+𐌬 | 𐌪 | 𐌛+𐌪 | 𐌩 | 𐌚+𐌩 |
| 𐌇𐌭 | 𐌇+𐌭 | 𐌫 | 𐌛+𐌫 | 𐌪 | 𐌚+𐌪 |
| 𐌇𐌮 | 𐌇+𐌮 | 𐌬 | 𐌛+𐌬 | 𐌫 | 𐌚+𐌫 |
| 𐌇𐌯 | 𐌇+𐌯 | 𐌭 | 𐌛+𐌭 | 𐌬 | 𐌚+𐌬 |
| 𐌇𐌰 | 𐌇+𐌰 | 𐌮 | 𐌛+𐌮 | 𐌭 | 𐌚+𐌭 |
| 𐌇𐌱 | 𐌇+𐌱 | 𐌯 | 𐌛+𐌯 | 𐌮 | 𐌚+𐌮 |
| 𐌇𐌲 | 𐌇+𐌲 | 𐌰 | 𐌛+𐌰 | 𐌯 | 𐌚+𐌯 |
| 𐌇𐌳 | 𐌇+𐌳 | 𐌱 | 𐌛+𐌱 | 𐌰 | 𐌚+𐌰 |
| 𐌇𐌴 | 𐌇+𐌴 | 𐌲 | 𐌛+𐌲 | 𐌱 | 𐌚+𐌱 |
| 𐌇𐌵 | 𐌇+𐌵 | 𐌳 | 𐌛+𐌳 | 𐌲 | 𐌚+𐌲 |
| 𐌇𐌶 | 𐌇+𐌶 | 𐌴 | 𐌛+𐌴 | 𐌳 | 𐌚+𐌳 |
| 𐌇𐌷 | 𐌇+𐌷 | 𐌵 | 𐌛+𐌵 | 𐌴 | 𐌚+𐌴 |
| 𐌇𐌸 | 𐌇+𐌸 | 𐌶 | 𐌛+𐌶 | 𐌵 | 𐌚+𐌵 |
| 𐌇𐌹 | 𐌇+𐌹 | 𐌷 | 𐌛+𐌷 | 𐌶 | 𐌚+𐌶 |
| 𐌇𐌺 | 𐌇+𐌺 | 𐌸 | 𐌛+𐌸 | 𐌷 | 𐌚+𐌷 |
| 𐌇𐌻 | 𐌇+𐌻 | 𐌹 | 𐌛+𐌹 | 𐌸 | 𐌚+𐌸 |
| 𐌇𐌼 | 𐌇+𐌼 | 𐌺 | 𐌛+𐌺 | 𐌹 | 𐌚+𐌹 |
| 𐌇𐌽 | 𐌇+𐌽 | 𐌻 | 𐌛+𐌻 | 𐌺 | 𐌚+𐌺 |
| 𐌇𐌾 | 𐌇+𐌾 | 𐌼 | 𐌛+𐌼 | 𐌻 | 𐌚+𐌻 |
| 𐌇𐌿 | 𐌇+𐌿 | 𐌽 | 𐌛+𐌽 | 𐌼 | 𐌚+𐌼 |
| 𐌇𐍀 | 𐌇+𐍀 | 𐌾 | 𐌛+𐌾 | 𐌽 | 𐌚+𐌽 |
| 𐌇𐍁 | 𐌇+𐍁 | 𐌿 | 𐌛+𐌿 | 𐌾 | 𐌚+𐌾 |
| 𐌇𐍂 | 𐌇+𐍂 | 𐍀 | 𐌛+𐍀 | 𐌿 | 𐌚+𐌿 |
| 𐌇𐍃 | 𐌇+𐍃 | 𐍁 | 𐌛+𐍁 | 𐍀 | 𐌚+𐍀 |
| 𐌇𐍄 | 𐌇+𐍄 | 𐍂 | 𐌛+𐍂 | 𐍁 | 𐌚+𐍁 |
| 𐌇𐍅 | 𐌇+𐍅 | 𐍃 | 𐌛+𐍃 | 𐍂 | 𐌚+𐍂 |
| 𐌇𐍆 | 𐌇+𐍆 | 𐍄 | 𐌛+𐍄 | 𐍃 | 𐌚+𐍃 |
| 𐌇𐍇 | 𐌇+𐍇 | 𐍅 | 𐌛+𐍅 | 𐍄 | 𐌚+𐍄 |
| 𐌇𐍈 | 𐌇+𐍈 | 𐍆 | 𐌛+𐍆 | 𐍅 | 𐌚+𐍅 |
| 𐌇𐍉 | 𐌇+𐍉 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍆 | 𐌚+𐍆 |
| 𐌇𐍊 | 𐌇+𐍊 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐍋 | 𐌇+𐍋 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐍌 | 𐌇+𐍌 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐍍 | 𐌇+𐍍 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐍎 | 𐌇+𐍎 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐍏 | 𐌇+𐍏 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐍐 | 𐌇+𐍐 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐍑 | 𐌇+𐍑 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐍒 | 𐌇+𐍒 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐍓 | 𐌇+𐍓 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐍔 | 𐌇+𐍔 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐍕 | 𐌇+𐍕 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐍖 | 𐌇+𐍖 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐍗 | 𐌇+𐍗 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐍘 | 𐌇+𐍘 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐍙 | 𐌇+𐍙 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐍚 | 𐌇+𐍚 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐍛 | 𐌇+𐍛 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐍜 | 𐌇+𐍜 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐍝 | 𐌇+𐍝 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐍞 | 𐌇+𐍞 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐍟 | 𐌇+𐍟 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐍠 | 𐌇+𐍠 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐍡 | 𐌇+𐍡 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐍢 | 𐌇+𐍢 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐍣 | 𐌇+𐍣 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐍤 | 𐌇+𐍤 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐍥 | 𐌇+𐍥 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐍦 | 𐌇+𐍦 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐍧 | 𐌇+𐍧 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐍨 | 𐌇+𐍨 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐍩 | 𐌇+𐍩 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐍪 | 𐌇+𐍪 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐍫 | 𐌇+𐍫 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐍬 | 𐌇+𐍬 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐍭 | 𐌇+𐍭 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐍮 | 𐌇+𐍮 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐍯 | 𐌇+𐍯 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐍰 | 𐌇+𐍰 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐍱 | 𐌇+𐍱 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐍲 | 𐌇+𐍲 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐍳 | 𐌇+𐍳 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐍴 | 𐌇+𐍴 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐍵 | 𐌇+𐍵 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐍶 | 𐌇+𐍶 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐍷 | 𐌇+𐍷 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐍸 | 𐌇+𐍸 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐍹 | 𐌇+𐍹 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐍺 | 𐌇+𐍺 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐍻 | 𐌇+𐍻 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐍼 | 𐌇+𐍼 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐍽 | 𐌇+𐍽 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐍾 | 𐌇+𐍾 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐍿 | 𐌇+𐍿 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐎀 | 𐌇+𐎀 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐎁 | 𐌇+𐎁 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐎂 | 𐌇+𐎂 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐎃 | 𐌇+𐎃 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐎄 | 𐌇+𐎄 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐎅 | 𐌇+𐎅 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐎆 | 𐌇+𐎆 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐎇 | 𐌇+𐎇 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐎈 | 𐌇+𐎈 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐎉 | 𐌇+𐎉 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐎊 | 𐌇+𐎊 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐎋 | 𐌇+𐎋 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐎌 | 𐌇+𐎌 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐎍 | 𐌇+𐎍 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐎎 | 𐌇+𐎎 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐎏 | 𐌇+𐎏 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐎐 | 𐌇+𐎐 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐎑 | 𐌇+𐎑 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐎒 | 𐌇+𐎒 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐎓 | 𐌇+𐎓 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐎔 | 𐌇+𐎔 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐎕 | 𐌇+𐎕 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐎖 | 𐌇+𐎖 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐎗 | 𐌇+𐎗 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐎘 | 𐌇+𐎘 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐎙 | 𐌇+𐎙 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐎚 | 𐌇+𐎚 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐎛 | 𐌇+𐎛 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐎜 | 𐌇+𐎜 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐎝 | 𐌇+𐎝 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐎞 | 𐌇+𐎞 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐎟 | 𐌇+𐎟 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐎠 | 𐌇+𐎠 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐎡 | 𐌇+𐎡 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐎢 | 𐌇+𐎢 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐎣 | 𐌇+𐎣 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐎤 | 𐌇+𐎤 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐎥 | 𐌇+𐎥 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐎦 | 𐌇+𐎦 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐎧 | 𐌇+𐎧 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐎨 | 𐌇+𐎨 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐎩 | 𐌇+𐎩 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐎪 | 𐌇+𐎪 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐎫 | 𐌇+𐎫 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐎬 | 𐌇+𐎬 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐎭 | 𐌇+𐎭 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐎮 | 𐌇+𐎮 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐎯 | 𐌇+𐎯 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐎰 | 𐌇+𐎰 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐎱 | 𐌇+𐎱 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐎲 | 𐌇+𐎲 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐎳 | 𐌇+𐎳 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐎴 | 𐌇+𐎴 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐎵 | 𐌇+𐎵 | 𐍋 | 𐌛+𐍋 | 𐍊 | 𐌚+𐍊 |
| 𐌇𐎶 | 𐌇+𐎶 | 𐍌 | 𐌛+𐍌 | 𐍋 | 𐌚+𐍋 |
| 𐌇𐎷 | 𐌇+𐎷 | 𐍍 | 𐌛+𐍍 | 𐍌 | 𐌚+𐍌 |
| 𐌇𐎸 | 𐌇+𐎸 | 𐍎 | 𐌛+𐍎 | 𐍍 | 𐌚+𐍍 |
| 𐌇𐎹 | 𐌇+𐎹 | 𐍇 | 𐌛+𐍇 | 𐍎 | 𐌚+𐍎 |
| 𐌇𐎺 | 𐌇+𐎺 | 𐍈 | 𐌛+𐍈 | 𐍇 | 𐌚+𐍇 |
| 𐌇𐎻 | 𐌇+𐎻 | 𐍉 | 𐌛+𐍉 | 𐍈 | 𐌚+𐍈 |
| 𐌇𐎼 | 𐌇+𐎼 | 𐍊 | 𐌛+𐍊 | 𐍉 | 𐌚+𐍉 |
| 𐌇𐎽 | 𐌇+𐎽 | | | | |

Table 3. Odùduwà script ligatures and their components.

Diacritics

There are 2 diacritics in Odùduwà script.

| Odùduwà diacritic name | Odùduwà diacritic | IPA | Meaning |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Àmì ohùn ìsàlẹ̀ | ◌̀ | /ɿ/ | indicates low-tone |
| Àmì ohùn òkẹ̀ | ◌́ | /ɿ/ | indicates high-tone |

Table 4. Odùduwà script diacritics.

The mid-tone in Yoruba, /ɿ/, is unmarked. The Odùduwà diacritics can only be used on nine letters, namely:

| Odùduwà Letter that can use diacritics | Letter with diacritics |
|--|------------------------|
| Ṛ | Ṛ Ṛ́ |
| Ṣ | Ṣ Ṣ́ |
| Ṗ | Ṗ Ṗ́ |
| Ṣ | Ṣ Ṣ́ |
| Ṗ | Ṗ Ṗ́ |
| Ṣ | Ṣ Ṣ́ |
| Ṗ | Ṗ Ṗ́ |
| Ṣ | Ṣ Ṣ́ |
| Ṗ | Ṗ Ṗ́ |
| Ṣ | Ṣ Ṣ́ |

Table 5. The nine Odùduwà letters that can have diacritics on them.

One or both diacritics can be used in a ligature of two letters as well (if applicable).

| | | | |
|-----|-----|------|------|
| Ṣ́ | Ṣ̀ | Ṣ̣́ | Ṣ̣̀ |
| Ṣ̣́ | Ṣ̣̀ | Ṣ̣̣́ | Ṣ̣̣̀ |

Table 6. Example of diacritics can be attached to the ligature Ṣ̣̣.

Punctuation and Numerals/Digits:

There are script-specific punctuation marks and numerals/digits in the Odùduwà script.

| Yoruba punctuation names | Odùduwà punctuation | Latin-script approximate |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Àmì idánudúró | ṡ | . fullstop |
| Àmì idánudúró diẹ | ṩ | , comma |
| Àmì Ìsẹmíí-kà | ṩ̣ | : colon |
| Àmì Ìsẹmíí-tò | ṩ̣̣ | ; semi-colon |
| Àmì asọrọpọ | ṩ̣̣̣ | - hyphen |
| Àmì ibéèrè | ṩ̣̣̣̣ | ? question mark |
| Kọmá olókè | ṩ̣̣̣̣̣ | ' apostrophe |
| Àmì Àyọlò abẹ̀jì ibẹ̀rẹ̀ | ṩ̣̣̣̣̣̣ | “ opening quotation marks |
| Àmì Àyọlò abẹ̀jì iparí | ṩ̣̣̣̣̣̣̣ | ” closing quotation marks |

Table 7. Odùduwà script punctuation marks.

These punctuation marks are used in a similar manner as their English equivalents. One exception is that the Kpmá olókè (i.e., “apostrophe”) may be used to mark an elided sound:

| Odùduwà | Latin |
|---------|--------|
| ḲḲ ḲḲ | ní ilé |
| ḲḲḲ | ń'lé |

Table 8. How Kpmá olókè can be used to elide <ní ilé> into <ń'lé>.

Certain punctuation marks like Àmì idánudúró diẹ (i.e., comma) and Àmì Àyọlò abẹ̀jì ibẹ̀rẹ̀/ìparí (i.e., opening/closing quotation marks) go below or above the baseline, respectively. See Figure 51, Section IX for precise examples of how to properly place punctuation marks in relation to letters and the descender/ascender.

| Odùduwà numerals/digits | Hindu-Arabic numeral/digit equivalents |
|----------------------------|---|
| o | 0 |
| Ṗ | 1 |
| Ṗ | 2 |
| Ṗ | 3 |
| Ṗ | 4 |
| Ṗ | 5 |
| Ṗ | 6 |
| Ṗ | 7 |
| Ṗ | 8 |
| Ṗ | 9 |

Table 9. Odùduwà script numerals/digits.

Numbers never fuse together (i.e., they do not create ligatures) even if two adjacent digits share a straight vertical line between them.

Numbers are written right-to-left. When representing multi-digit numbers, the most-significant digit is on the right, and the least-significant digit on the left, and digits decrease in significance as you go from right-to-left. Examples: 10 = ɔ^P; 20 = ɔ^B; 35 = ɛ^B; 45 = ɛ^A; 100 = ɔɔ^P. This is similar to multi-digit numerals in Adlam (e.g., 10 = ɔɪ; 100 = ɔɔɪ) and Nko (e.g., 10 = 0ɪ; 100 = 00ɪ), but *unlike* Eastern Arabic numerals (10 = ١٠; 100 = ١٠٠) and Western Arabic numerals (10; 100).

IV Character Repertoire

| Odùduwà Character | Unicode Name |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ɔ | U+1X000 ODUDUWA LETTER A |
| ɛ | U+1X001 ODUDUWA LETTER EE |
| ɔ ^A | U+1X002 ODUDUWA LETTER BA |
| ɔ ^B | U+1X003 ODUDUWA LETTER JI |
| ɔ ^P | U+1X004 ODUDUWA LETTER OO |
| ɔ ^B ɔ ^A | U+1X005 ODUDUWA LETTER GBEE |
| ɔ ^P | U+1X006 ODUDUWA LETTER DI |
| ɔ ^B | U+1X007 ODUDUWA LETTER FA |
| ɔ ^A | U+1X008 ODUDUWA LETTER TI |
| ɔ ^P | U+1X009 ODUDUWA LETTER E |
| ɔ ^A | U+1X00A ODUDUWA LETTER O |
| ɔ ^B | U+1X00B ODUDUWA LETTER LO |
| ɔ ^B ɔ ^A | U+1X00C ODUDUWA LETTER WU |

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| U | U+1X00D ODUDUWA LETTER U |
| M | U+1X00E ODUDUWA LETTER MI |
| N | U+1X00F ODUDUWA LETTER NI |
| I | U+1X010 ODUDUWA LETTER I |
| H | U+1X011 ODUDUWA LETTER HU |
| R | U+1X012 ODUDUWA LETTER REE |
| S | U+1X013 ODUDUWA LETTER SI |
| Sh | U+1X014 ODUDUWA LETTER SHE |
| K | U+1X015 ODUDUWA LETTER KI |
| G | U+1X016 ODUDUWA LETTER GI |
| Y | U+1X017 ODUDUWA LETTER YEE |
| P | U+1X018 ODUDUWA LETTER PE |
| C | U+1X019 ODUDUWA LETTER C |
| V | U+1X01A ODUDUWA LETTER V |
| Q | U+1X01B ODUDUWA LETTER Q |
| X | U+1X01C ODUDUWA LETTER X |
| Z | U+1X01D ODUDUWA LETTER Z |
| AMI OHUN ISALE | U+1X01E ODUDUWA AMI OHUN ISALE |

| | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| ◌̣ | U+1X01F ODUDUWA AMI OHUN OKE |
| ◌̤ | U+1X020 ODUDUWA AMI IDANUDURO |
| ◌̥ | U+1X021 ODUDUWA AMI IDANUDURO DIE |
| ◌̦ | U+1X022 ODUDUWA AMI ISEMII-KA |
| ◌̧ | U+1X023 ODUDUWA AMI ISEMII-TO |
| ◌̨ | U+1X024 ODUDUWA AMI ASOROPO |
| ◌̩ | U+1X025 ODUDUWA AMI IBEERE |
| ◌̪ | U+1X026 ODUDUWA KOMA OLOKE |
| ◌̫ | U+1X027 ODUDUWA AMI AYOLO ABEJI IBERE |
| ◌̬ | U+1X028 ODUDUWA AMI AYOLO ABEJI IPARI |
| ◌̭ | U+1X036 ODUDUWA DIGIT ZERO |
| ◌̮ | U+1X037 ODUDUWA DIGIT ONE |
| ◌̯ | U+1X038 ODUDUWA DIGIT TWO |
| ◌̰ | U+1X039 ODUDUWA DIGIT THREE |
| ◌̱ | U+1X03A ODUDUWA DIGIT FOUR |
| ◌̲ | U+1X03B ODUDUWA DIGIT FIVE |
| ◌̳ | U+1X03C ODUDUWA DIGIT SIX |
| ◌̴ | U+1X03D ODUDUWA DIGIT SEVEN |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Ƨ | U+1X03E ODUDUWA DIGIT EIGHT |
| Ƨ | U+1X03F ODUDUWA DIGIT NINE |

Table 10. Odùduwà script character repertoire.

The actual names for all Odùduwà letters can be seen in Tables 1, 2, 4, and 7. As Unicode does not allow non-ASCII characters in the official Unicode names for characters the proposal authors have employed simple substitutions to adhere to this. Letters spelled with the Yoruba ‘E’ were changed to ‘EE’; ‘O’ was changed to ‘OO’; ‘S’ was changed to ‘SH’. Letters spelled with the Yoruba ‘Ɛ’ were replaced with ‘E’; and ‘Q’ was simply replaced with ‘O’.

Chart

| | U+1X00 | U+1X01 | U+1X02 | U+1X03 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0 | ₣ | Γ | ₣ | |
| 1 | £ | ₣ | ₣ | |
| 2 | ₣ | ₣ | ₣ | |
| 3 | ₣ | ₣ | ₣ | |
| 4 | ₣ | ₣ | ₣ | |
| 5 | ₣ | ₣ | ₣ | |
| 6 | ₣ | ₣ | ₣ | ₣ |
| 7 | ₣ | ₣ | ₣ | ₣ |
| 8 | ₣ | ₣ | ₣ | ₣ |
| 9 | ₣ | ₣ | | ₣ |
| A | ₣ | ₣ | | ₣ |
| B | ₣ | ₣ | | ₣ |
| C | ₣ | ₣ | | ₣ |
| D | ₣ | ₣ | | ₣ |
| E | ₣ | ₣ | | ₣ |
| F | ₣ | ₣ | | ₣ |

Letters

U+1X000 𐤀 ODUDUWA LETTER A
U+1X001 𐤁 ODUDUWA LETTER EE
U+1X002 𐤂 ODUDUWA LETTER BA
U+1X003 𐤃 ODUDUWA LETTER JI
U+1X004 𐤄 ODUDUWA LETTER OO
U+1X005 𐤅 ODUDUWA LETTER GBEE
U+1X006 𐤆 ODUDUWA LETTER DI
U+1X007 𐤇 ODUDUWA LETTER FA
U+1X008 𐤈 ODUDUWA LETTER TI
U+1X009 𐤉 ODUDUWA LETTER E
U+1X00A 𐤊 ODUDUWA LETTER O
U+1X00B 𐤋 ODUDUWA LETTER LO
U+1X00C 𐤌 ODUDUWA LETTER WU
U+1X00D 𐤍 ODUDUWA LETTER U
U+1X00E 𐤎 ODUDUWA LETTER MI
U+1X00F 𐤏 ODUDUWA LETTER NI
U+1X010 𐤐 ODUDUWA LETTER I
U+1X011 𐤑 ODUDUWA LETTER HU
U+1X012 𐤒 ODUDUWA LETTER REE
U+1X013 𐤓 ODUDUWA LETTER SI
U+1X014 𐤔 ODUDUWA LETTER SHE
U+1X015 𐤕 ODUDUWA LETTER KI
U+1X016 𐤖 ODUDUWA LETTER GI
U+1X017 𐤗 ODUDUWA LETTER YEE
U+1X018 𐤘 ODUDUWA LETTER PE

Supplementary Letters

U+1X019 𐤙 ODUDUWA LETTER C
U+1X01A 𐤚 ODUDUWA LETTER V
U+1X01B 𐤛 ODUDUWA LETTER Q
U+1X01C 𐤜 ODUDUWA LETTER X
U+1X01D 𐤝 ODUDUWA LETTER Z

Tone marks

U+1X01E 𐤞 ODUDUWA AMI OHUN ISALE
U+1X01F 𐤟 ODUDUWA AMI OHUN OKE

Punctuation

U+1X020 𐤠 ODUDUWA AMI IDANUDURO
U+1X021 𐤡 ODUDUWA AMI IDANUDURO DIE
U+1X022 𐤢 ODUDUWA AMI ISEMII-KA
U+1X023 𐤣 ODUDUWA AMI ISEMII-TO
U+1X024 𐤤 ODUDUWA AMI ASOROPO
U+1X025 𐤥 ODUDUWA AMI IBEERE
U+1X026 𐤦 ODUDUWA KOMA OLOKE
U+1X027 𐤧 ODUDUWA AMI AYOLO ABEJI IBERE
U+1X028 𐤨 ODUDUWA AMI AYOLO ABEJI IPARI

Digits

U+1X036 𐤩 ODUDUWA DIGIT ZERO
U+1X037 𐤪 ODUDUWA DIGIT ONE
U+1X038 𐤫 ODUDUWA DIGIT TWO

U+1X039 𐤬 ODUDUWA DIGIT THREE
U+1X03A 𐤭 ODUDUWA DIGIT FOUR
U+1X03B 𐤮 ODUDUWA DIGIT FIVE
U+1X03C 𐤯 ODUDUWA DIGIT SIX
U+1X03D 𐤰 ODUDUWA DIGIT SEVEN
U+1X03E 𐤱 ODUDUWA DIGIT EIGHT
U+1X03F 𐤲 ODUDUWA DIGIT NINE

[Additional information on characters](#)

Phonetic value

See Table 1 in Section III for all letters' IPA value.

Joining information

See Section III, subsection "Ligatures".

Punctuation

See Section III, subsection "Punctuation and Numerals/Digits".

Numbers

See Section III, subsection "Punctuation and Numerals/Digits".

V Properties

General Category and other properties

| | | |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| U+1X000 | ODUDUWA LETTER A | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X001 | ODUDUWA LETTER EE | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X002 | ODUDUWA LETTER BA | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X003 | ODUDUWA LETTER JI | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X004 | ODUDUWA LETTER OO | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X005 | ODUDUWA LETTER GBEE | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X006 | ODUDUWA LETTER DI | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X007 | ODUDUWA LETTER FA | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X008 | ODUDUWA LETTER TI | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X009 | ODUDUWA LETTER E | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X00A | ODUDUWA LETTER O | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X00B | ODUDUWA LETTER LO | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X00C | ODUDUWA LETTER WU | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X00D | ODUDUWA LETTER U | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X00E | ODUDUWA LETTER MI | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X00F | ODUDUWA LETTER NI | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X010 | ODUDUWA LETTER I | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X011 | ODUDUWA LETTER HU | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X012 | ODUDUWA LETTER REE | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X013 | ODUDUWA LETTER SI | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X014 | ODUDUWA LETTER SHE | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X015 | ODUDUWA LETTER KI | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X016 | ODUDUWA LETTER GI | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X017 | ODUDUWA LETTER YEE | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X018 | ODUDUWA LETTER PE | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X019 | ODUDUWA LETTER C | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X01A | ODUDUWA LETTER V | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X01B | ODUDUWA LETTER Q | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X01C | ODUDUWA LETTER X | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X01D | ODUDUWA LETTER Z | Lo;0;R;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X01E | ODUDUWA AMI OHUN ISALE | Mn;230;NSM;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X01F | ODUDUWA AMI OHUN OKE | Mn;230;NSM;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X020 | ODUDUWA AMI IDANUDURO | Po;0;ON;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X021 | ODUDUWA AMI IDANUDURO DIE | Po;0;ON;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X022 | ODUDUWA AMI ISEMII-KA | Po;0;ON;;;N; ; ; ; |
| U+1X023 | ODUDUWA AMI ISEMII-TO | Po;0;ON;;;N; ; ; ; |

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U+1X024 ODUDUWA AMI ASOROPŌ;Po;0;ON;,,,N;,,,;
U+1X025 ODUDUWA AMI IBEERE;Po;0;ON;,,,N;,,,;
U+1X026 ODUDUWA KOMA OLOKE;Po;0;ON;,,,N;,,,;
U+1X027 ODUDUWA AMI AYOLO ABEJI IBERE;Po;0;ON;,,,N;,,,;
U+1X028 ODUDUWA AMI AYOLO ABEJI IPARI;Po;0;ON;,,,N;,,,;
U+1X036 ODUDUWA DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;R;;0;0;0;N;,,,;
U+1X037 ODUDUWA DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;R;;1;1;1;N;,,,;
U+1X038 ODUDUWA DIGIT TWO;Nd;0;R;;2;2;2;N;,,,;
U+1X039 ODUDUWA DIGIT THREE;Nd;0;R;;3;3;3;N;,,,;
U+1X03A ODUDUWA DIGIT FOUR;Nd;0;R;;4;4;4;N;,,,;
U+1X03B ODUDUWA DIGIT FIVE;Nd;0;R;;5;5;5;N;,,,;
U+1X03C ODUDUWA DIGIT SIX;Nd;0;R;;6;6;6;N;,,,;
U+1X03D ODUDUWA DIGIT SEVEN;Nd;0;R;;7;7;7;N;,,,;
U+1X03E ODUDUWA DIGIT EIGHT;Nd;0;R;;8;8;8;N;,,,;
U+1X03F ODUDUWA DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;R;;9;9;9;N;,,,;

```

Character properties for the Odùduwà script characters.

Line breaking information

- Words are separated using U+0020 SPACE.
- Line breaks can occur within a word, but U+1X024 ODUDUWA AMI ASOROPŌ (̃) is used to connect the word, similar to how English sometimes uses a hyphen to connect a broken word across lines.
- Line breaks cannot occur within numbers.
- Lines do not break before punctuation.

VI Collation

Collation of basic letters can be seen in Table 1, Section III; the letters are numbered 1 through 25 and reflects the alphabetic order. The 5 letters used in foreign words (seen in Table 2, Section III) are ordered after the initial 25 letters. The order of the 5 foreign letters is also reflected by their numbering in Table 2, Section III.

When diacritics are used, the order is affected as such:

1. A letter with the àmì ohùn isàlẹ̀ (low-tone)
2. The same letter, unmarked, without any diacritics
3. Lastly, the same letter with the àmì ohùn òkẹ̀ (high tone).

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VIII Acknowledgements

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This project was made possible in part by a grant from the Mellon Foundation to the Script Encoding Initiative at the University of California, Berkeley.

Below is a list of monarchs, and their respective lands, that endorse the encoding of the Odùduwà script in the Unicode Standard:

1. Oba Orangun of ILA – Osun State
2. Oba Owa Ajero of Ijero – Ekiti State
3. Oba Alára of Aramọkọ – Ekiti State
4. Oba Olugbọn of Orile-Igbọn – Oyo State
5. Oba Arẹsà of Iresapa – Oyo State
6. Oba Olowu of Owu Abeokuta – Ogun State
7. Oba Olowu of Owu-Kuta – Osun State
8. Oba Ọlọwọ of Ọwọ – Ondo State
9. Oba Onisabe of Sabe – Republic of Benin
10. Oba Onipopo of Grand-Popo – Republic of Benin
11. Oba Alajaṣẹ of Ajase-Ile Porto-Novu – Bénin Republic
12. Oba Ọlọyẹ of Ọyẹ – Ekiti State
13. Oba Ojomu of Ajiran – Lagos State
14. Oba Ọlọtọ of Ọtọ Awori Ijanikin – Lagos State
15. Oba Alajowun of Ajowun – Republic of Benin
16. Oba ImulẹAje Agbaye of Ajaṣẹ – Republic of Benin
17. Oba Alabirun of Ikare – Lagos State
18. Oba Osolu of Osolu – Lagos State
19. Oba Ogboni of Ijẹṣa – Osun State
20. Oba Lejọka of Ijẹṣa – Osun State
21. Oba Akire of Ìkirè IFE – Osun State
22. Oba Oranmiyan of IFE – Osun State
23. Oba Dio of IFE – Osun State

IX Examples



የጤሃ ለህዝባዊ ለግጥላ ፋርገሌ ግዕግፍ ገረፋጋገሌ ፋ

Γ2ΓΔCP4 Δ4PΔY5 (P)

□4P4H-5 □4N (P)

2014 409 (B)

[illegible]

የግዴታ ማረጋገጫ ሰነድ (5)

[illegible]

1970-71 C. J. 45 CP4 (1)

[illegible]

Figure 1.1 Pamphlet about a graduation from an Odùduwà Academy.

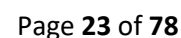




Figure 5. See Reference 1, Section VII.



Figure 6. Certificate/diploma given to graduates of an AebajioGBE Oduduwa Alphabetic Academy.

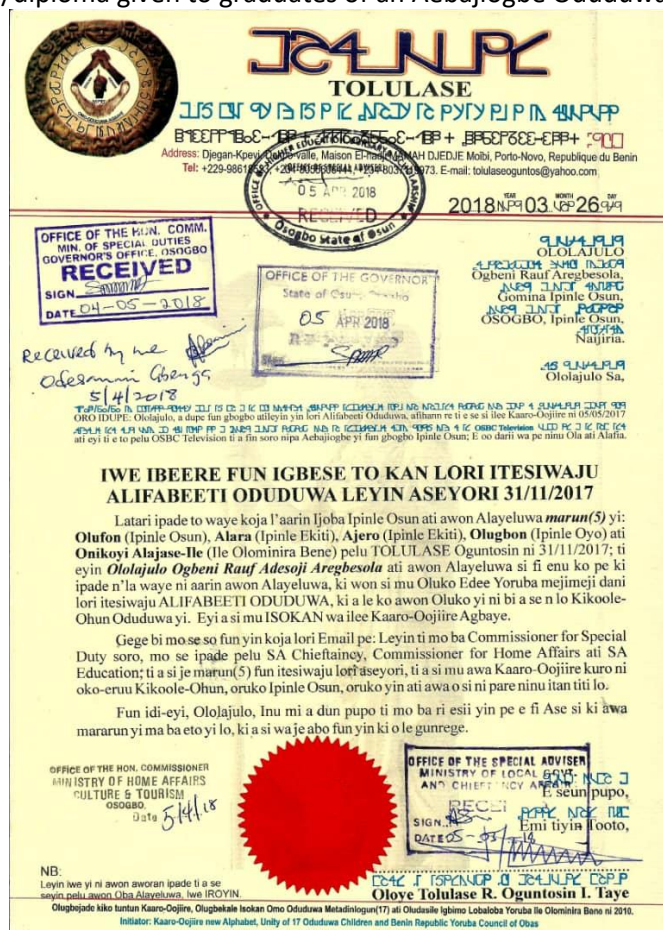


Figure 7.



Figure 8. Certificate of Registration for the ÀÉBÁÌÒGBÈ Odùduwà Alphabetic Academy. See Reference 19, Section VII.



Figure 9.1. Graduates in the script. See Reference 23, Section VII.



Figure 9.2. Charlemagne Yankouty, Mayor of Porto-Novo, Benin, at an Odùduwà graduation ceremony in Benin Republic. See Reference 2, Section VII.



Figure 10.



Figure 11. Another graduation ceremony at an Odùduwà Academy. See Reference 41, Section VII.

[illegible]

Figure 12. Digital text discussing Yoruba literacy.

Figure 13. A text on various topics, religion, medicine, certain peoples.

Fun Akọbẹrẹ Aebajigbe Oduduwa

၇ ၆ ၅ ၄ ၃ ၂ ၁

$$= \mathbb{Q} + \mathbb{H}$$

כ סוכה ג

Figure 17. See Reference 32, Section VII.

1

РР.Р / Р / Б

1. 445 2. 924 3. 125
 4. 125 5. 924 6. 125
 7. 445 8. 924 9. 125

॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

[illegible][illegible]

ଟି ଟି ଟି ଟି ଅଧିକ ଟି ମା ଏ ନିଜ
 ଟି ଟି ଟି ଅଧିକ ଟି ମା ଏ ନିଜ

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$$\beta\beta\circ\beta \backslash P \backslash \overline{}$$

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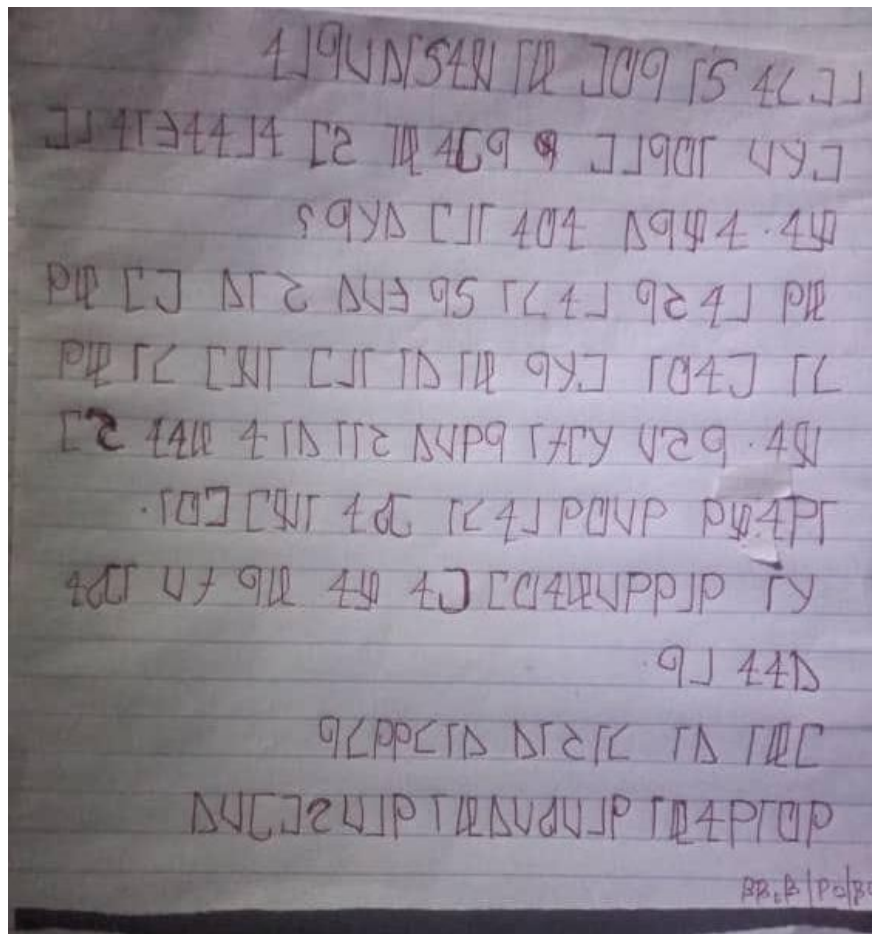


Figure 20. A letter from one person to another.

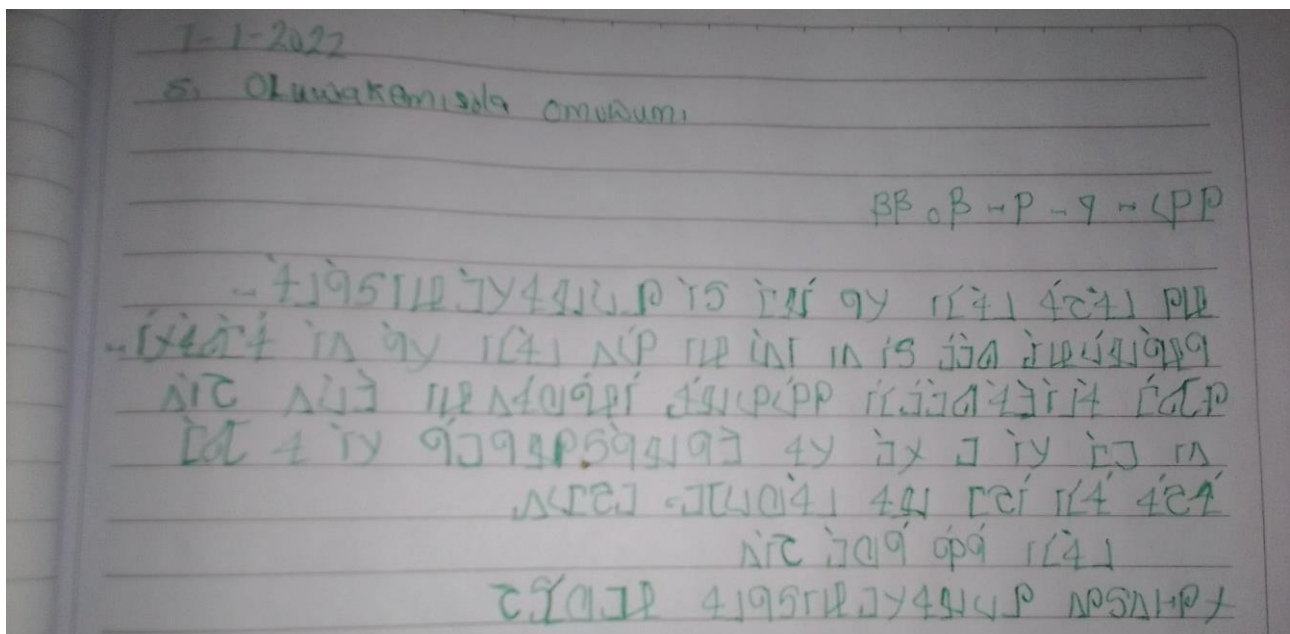


Figure 21. A letter from one person to another.

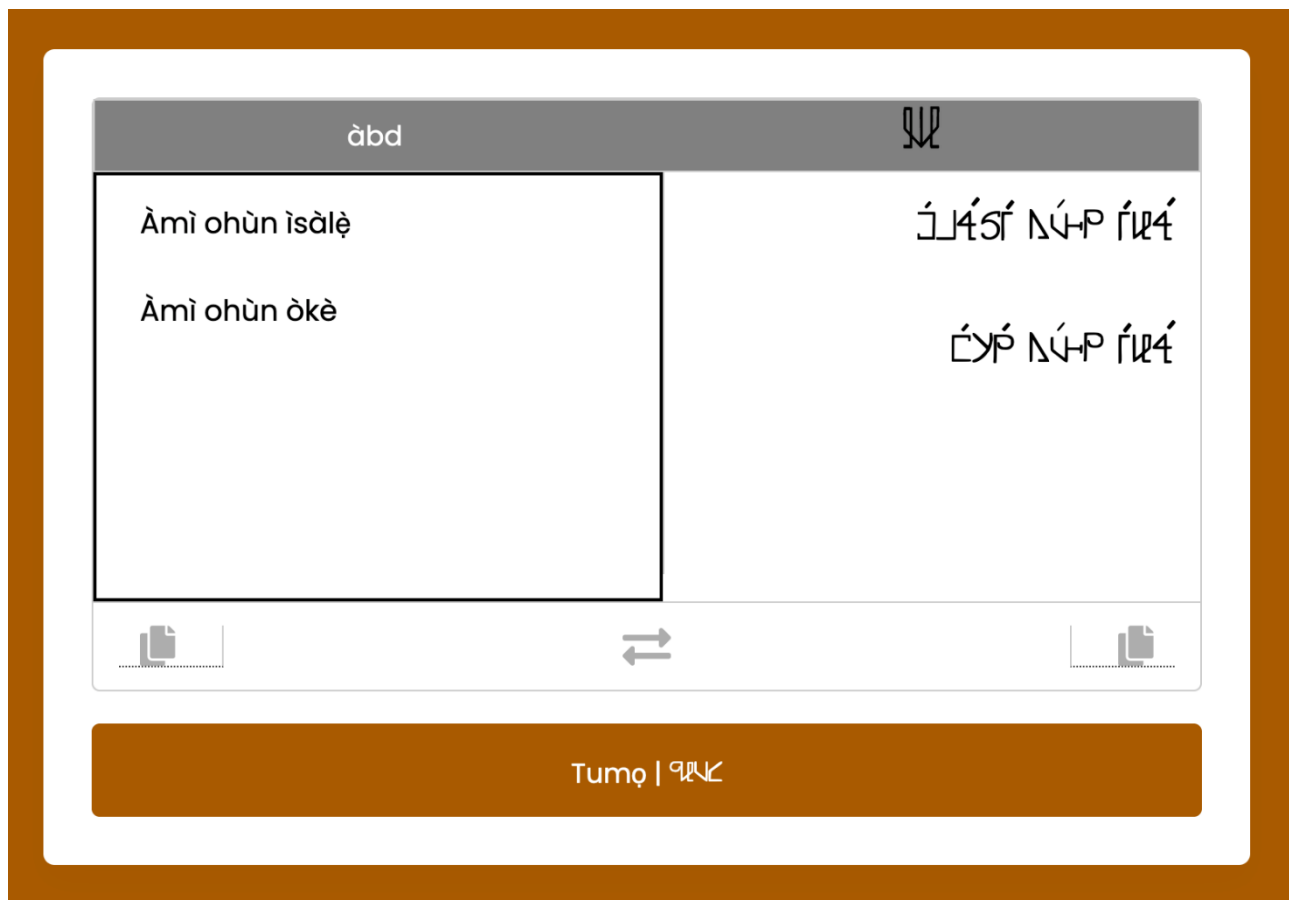


Figure 23. Online transliteration tool between Odùduwà↔Latin. See Reference 43, Section VII.

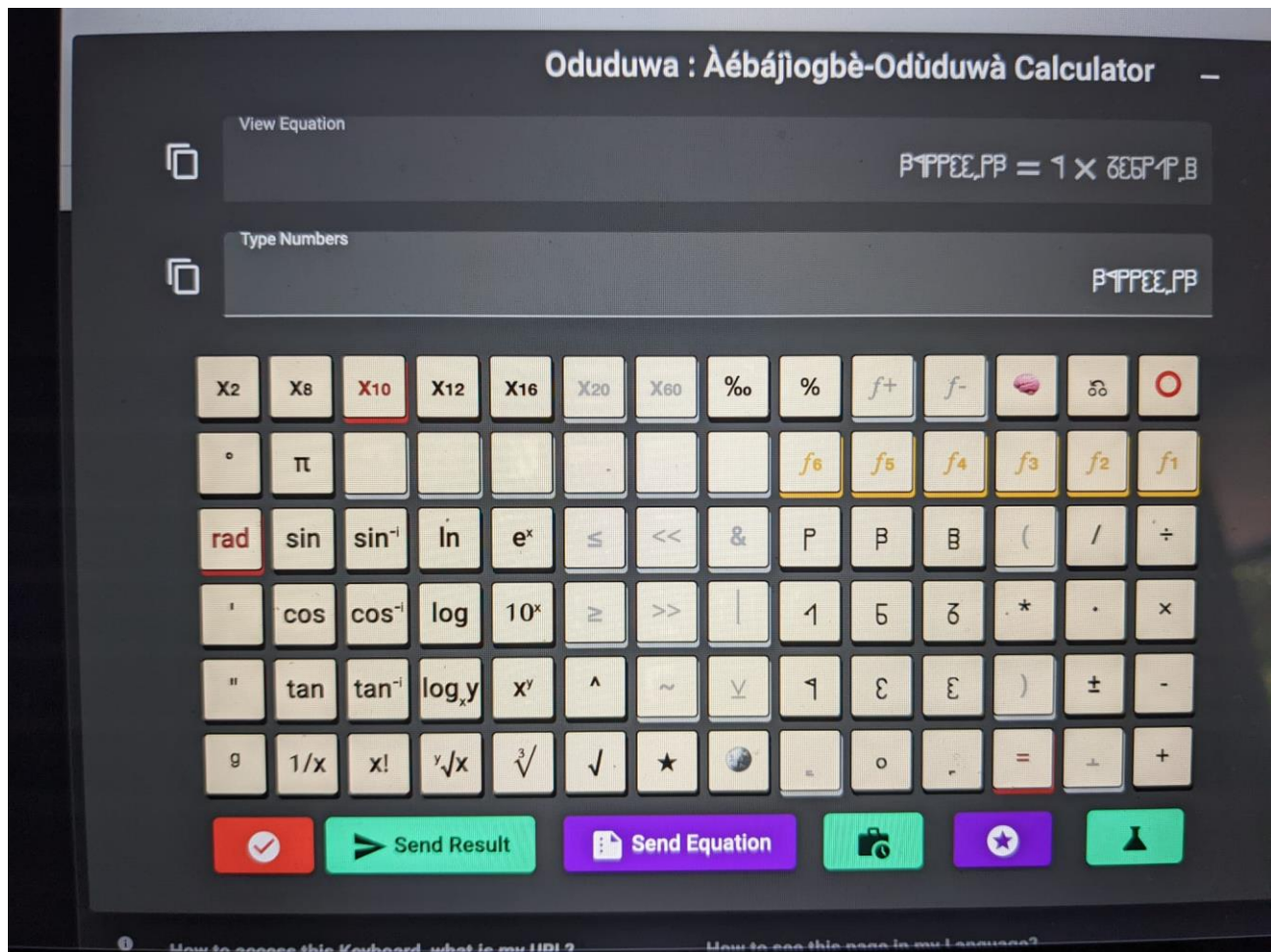


Figure 24. Calculator.



Figure 26. Odùduwà script used on a wall at the Palace of ALAJAŞE Porto Novo, Republic of Benin.



Figure 27. See Reference 37, Section VII.



Figure 28. Video showing construction of a building's Odùduwà script engraving. See Reference 14, Section VII.





Figure 30. "OBA AKIRE" is written on a building at the Oba AKIRE of IKIRE IFE's Palace. See Reference 24, Section VII.

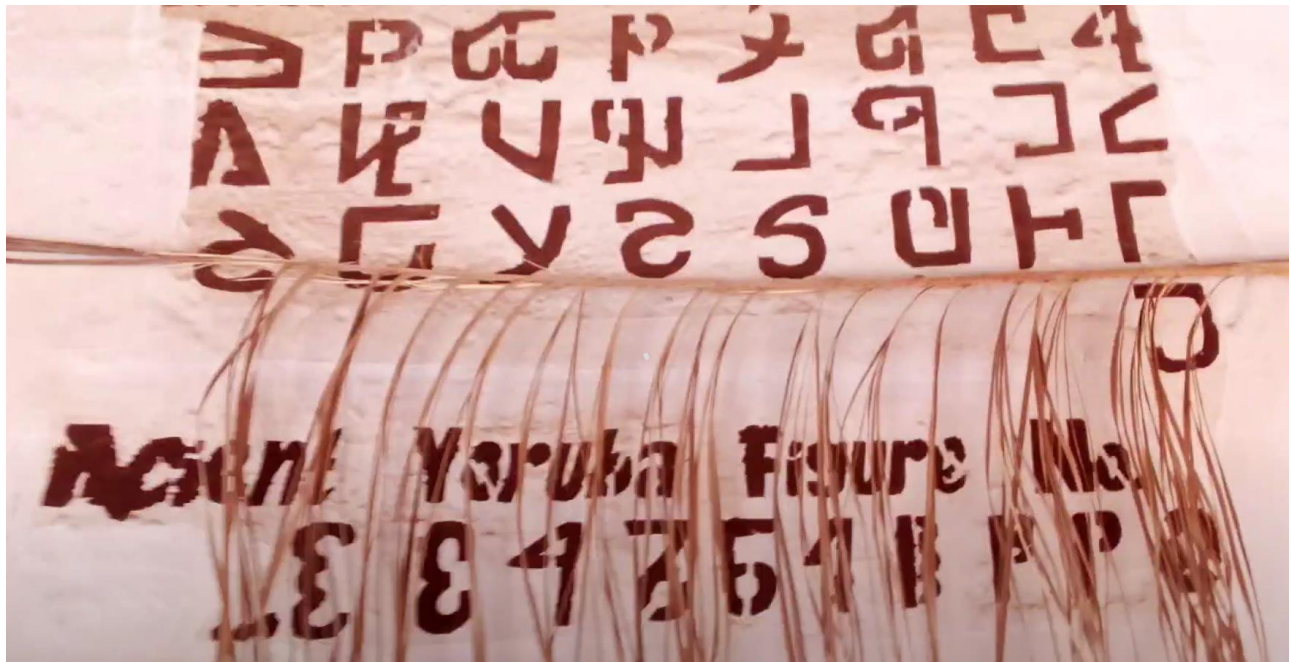


Figure 31. A third building with Odùduwà script letters and digits/numerals on a shrine in Ilé-Ifè, Nigeria. See Reference 8, Section VII.

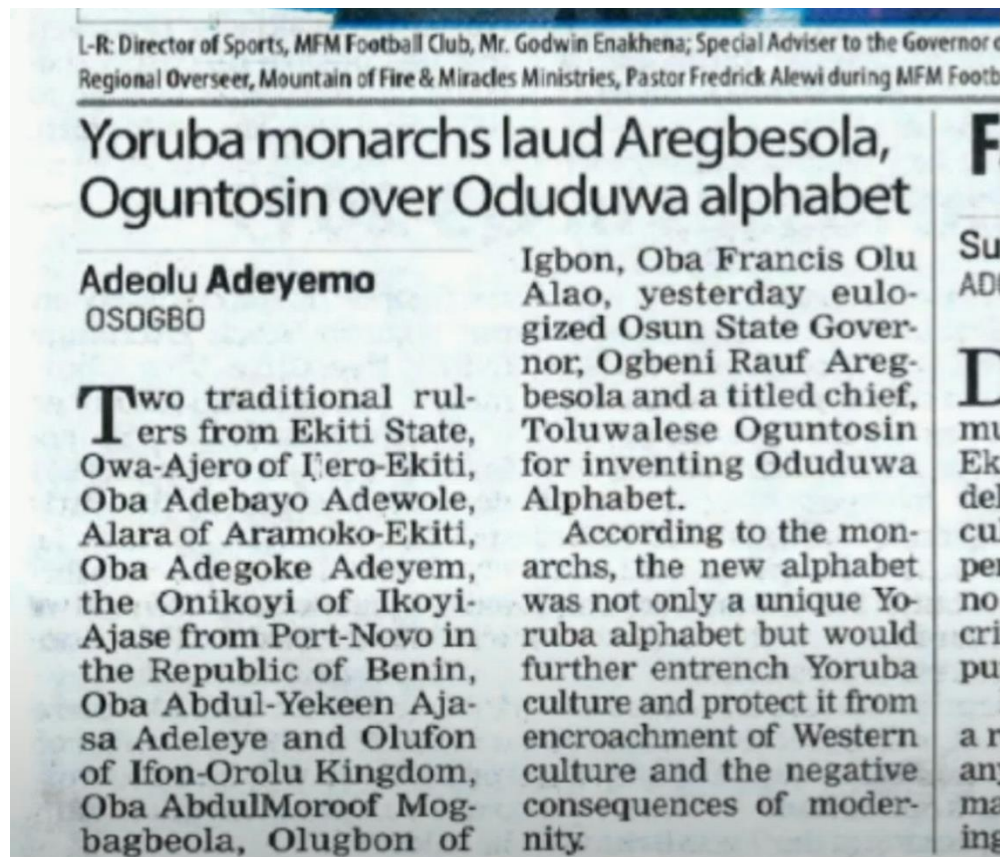


Figure 32. Newspaper coverage of the Odùduwà script from Thursday, November 2, 2017. See Reference 21, Section VII.

New Oduduwa alphabets will reconnect Yoruba globally — Traditional rulers

OLUWOLE IGE - OSOGBO

PROMINENT traditional rulers in Yorubaland and the diaspora have expressed optimism that the newly discovered Oduduwa alphabets have the potentials and means of reconnecting all Yoruba race within Nigeria, Africa and the world, declaring that it was capable of checkmating western culture and negative consequences of modernity.

They maintained that if sustained, it would further lend credence to the historical facts and the leading role of the Yoruba race in the world.

The traditional rulers, who were on advocacy visit to Osun State governor, Mr Rauf Aregbesola, on Tuesday night, at the Government House, Oke-Fia, Osogbo, the state capital, affirmed that the institutionalisation, domestication, teaching and learning of the newly discovered Oduduwa alphabets, were capable of improving the lots of the Yoruba people.

The Oduduwa alphabets were invested by Chief Toluwalese Oguntosin, who was also present on the occasion.

Oguntosin, whose invention was demonstrated during the meeting, said that he was divinely inspired to come up with the alphabets that were fundamentally different from the English alphabets.

The traditional rulers on the advocacy visit led by **Obafunmilola Olorunso** of Ifon-Olorun Kingdom, **Oba AbdulMorof Mogbagbeola**, include **Onikoyi** of Ikoyi-Ajase Port-Novo in Republic of Benin, **Oba Abdul-Yekken Ajasa Adeleye**, Owa-Ajero of Ijero-Ekiti, **Oba Adebayo**

Adeyemi, **Alara** of Aramoko-Ekiti, **Oba Adeyemi** and **Ogunbon of Igbon, Oba Francis Olu Alao**.

Speaking on the occasion, **Onikoyi** of Ikoyi-Ajase Port-Novo in Republic of Benin, **Oba Abdul-Yekken Ajasa Adeleye**, said the purpose of the visit was to intimate Aregbesola with the need to

support the promotion of new Oduduwa alphabet, which he said, will give the Yorubas their deserved identity.

According to him, "we are here to advocate the need for us as Yorubas, both at home and in the Diaspora, particularly, we that fall to other countries on the need to support the promotion, teaching and learning of the newly discovered Oduduwa alphabets".

The trio lauded Aregbesola for being committed to the promotion and advancement of African culture, tradition and values, particularly Yoruba language, describing him as symbol of African culture whose personality and

influence had been used to promote indigenous culture, norms and customs.

Responding, Aregbesola implored them to complement the efforts by taking the teaching and learning of the alphabets to their various domains, saying "this will serve as a means of engendering unity among the Yorubas."



From right, Osun State governor, Mr Rauf Aregbesola; chairman publicity committee, Iwade Iles Festival, Mrs Dupe Ajayi Gbadebo; chairman, planning committee, Chief Olu Falomo and the vice chairman, Professor Olu Odeyemi, during a visit to the governor at the Government House, Osogbo, on Wednesday.

UBTH denies monkeypox report

BANJI ALUKO - BENIN CITY

THE University of Benin Teaching Hospital (UBTH), has denied media report that a Monkeypox sufferer is currently on admission at the hospital, regretting that some journalists went to town with the story without making attempt verify the report.

A report in some national dailies, on Wednesday, had stated that a sufferer of the

monkeypox disease was on admission at UBTH.

Speaking with the *Nigerian Tribune*, on Wednesday, the Public Relations Officer (PRO) of UBTH, Joshua Uwaila, said the patient posed no danger to anyone, adding that there was no panic in the hospital.

He said: "Yes, there was a suspected case and sample has been taken to a WHO accredited test centres."

"Until the result of the test

comes out, we cannot say this is it."

"We have an isolation centre where we put victims of suspected ailment such as that."

However, a relative of the suspected monkeypox patient, who did not want to be named in print, dismissed the hospital's report, saying that they were driven away by authorities of UBTH.

The family member said, "I read reports of suspected

monkeypox patient admitted to UBTH with surprise."

"For the record, when we took our brother there on Monday, we were driven away by some medical personnel at the accident and emergency ward on account that they don't have facilities to cater for monkeypox patients."

"So, I have this question for UBTH management: Is it our brother that they chased away that is now in their facility receiving treatment."

"Except, of course, they have another patient over there. If we are to go by that, would they have rejected my brother on Tuesday on account of no facility and admitted another in their supposed monkeypox isolated complex."

Lagos commences discussion over 2018 budget

BILATERAL discussions on the preparation of 2018 budget with all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), in Lagos State has commenced.

Submission and defence, which commenced on Wednesday, is expected to run for one week under the chairmanship of Mr Akinyemi Ashade, Commissioner for Finance, Budget and Economic Planning.

According to the Call Circular signed by the Permanent Secretary, Mr Abayomi Kadri, the state government had recently embarked on series of financial management reforms with emphasis on revenue in view of the dwindling revenues accruing to the state from the Federation Account. The state government, is there-

fore, committed to growing the state Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) with the revenue reform which is expected to promote efficient and effective collection and service delivery by MDAs in order to sustain the developmental programmes, projects and structures that had already been put in place.

While speaking in his office, Kadri said that the overarching policy documents that drives the annual budget still remains Lagos State Development Plan (LSDP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

However, he noted that the current administration had identified environment, transportation and energy as priority areas for 2018 budget while the 2017

budget focused on environment, transportation and justice.

He said MEPB will continue to maintain the established international standard of nine classification of functions of government

under high tension wires

JACOB SEGUN OLATUNJI AND KOLAWOLE DANIEL - ABUJA

THE House of Representatives, on Wednesday, urged the Inspector General of Police, Ibrahim Idris, the Commandant-General of the Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC), Mr Abdulahi Gana Muhammadu and other relevant agencies to lend support to the efforts to demolish structures erected

(COFOG), with a view to engender effective tracking of the budget and also ensure that a robust and critical evaluation of programmes and projects is adopted in order to add value to the well-being of the citizens.

under high tension wires

The House also mandated the committee on Power, Works and Housing to interface with the Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing, the Nigeria Electricity Management Services Agency (NEMSA), the Distribution Companies (DISCOS) and relevant Min-

istries, Departments and Agencies of State governments to determine ways to ensure the enforcement of laws prohibiting the erection of structures under high tension wires.

The House resolution followed a motion sponsored by Honourable Jimoh Abdulsalam Olajide, entitled: "Call for removal of structures erected under high tension wires to prevent incidents."

Iwajowa LG boss lauds Oyo govt over payment of gratuity, salary arrears

BY GABRIEL OSHOKHA

CHAIRMAN, Iwajowa Local Government Area of Oyo State, Mr Lateef Adeyemi Gbadamosi, said the payment of gratuity and salary arrears to workers of the state, by the government has not only put smiles on the faces of the people, but has also raised their purchasing power.

The chairman made the observation while receiving the local government chapter of the Nigerian Union of Pensioners, at the council's secretariat, Iwre-Ile, Oyo State.

Gbadamosi, who noted that the gesture would boost trading and business activities in the state, added that economic recession obviously affected the business of governance, even as he asserted that the issue of salary arrears was not peculiar to Oyo State.

He commended the state governor, Senator Abiola Ajimobi, for placing the workers' and pensioners' welfare on high priority in spite of several ongoing development projects calling for financial attention.

Abandoned children



Emmanuel Amosun

A boy of about five years old, Emmanuel Amosun, was deliberately abandoned by his mother when the subject was a year and five months old, at Erubodo Home for Special Needs Children, Ijebu - Od, Ogun State, on November 19, 2013, at about 14:00 hours.



Quadri Jamii

A boy of about 17 years old, Quadri Jamii, was found wandering about and he was subsequently, referred to Juvenile Correctional Home, Abeokuta, Ogun State, 10 years ago when the subject was about seven years old.

Anyone with contrary view or useful information about the whereabouts of their parents/relatives of their mothers, should please, contact the nearest police station or the Director of Social Welfare Services, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Oke - Mosan, Abeokuta, Ogun State.

Figure 33. Newspaper coverage of the Oduduwa script from Thursday, November 2, 2017. See Reference 23, Section VII.



Figure 34. Yoruba subtitles for tv show using the Odùduwà script. See Reference 35, Section VII.



Figure 35. Yoruba subtitles for a tv show using the Odùduwà script. See Reference 36, Section VII.



Figure 36. Osun State Governor's office discussing the Odùduwà script. See Reference 4, Section VII.



Figure 37.1. Classroom of students learning the Odùduwà script. See Reference 5, Section VII.

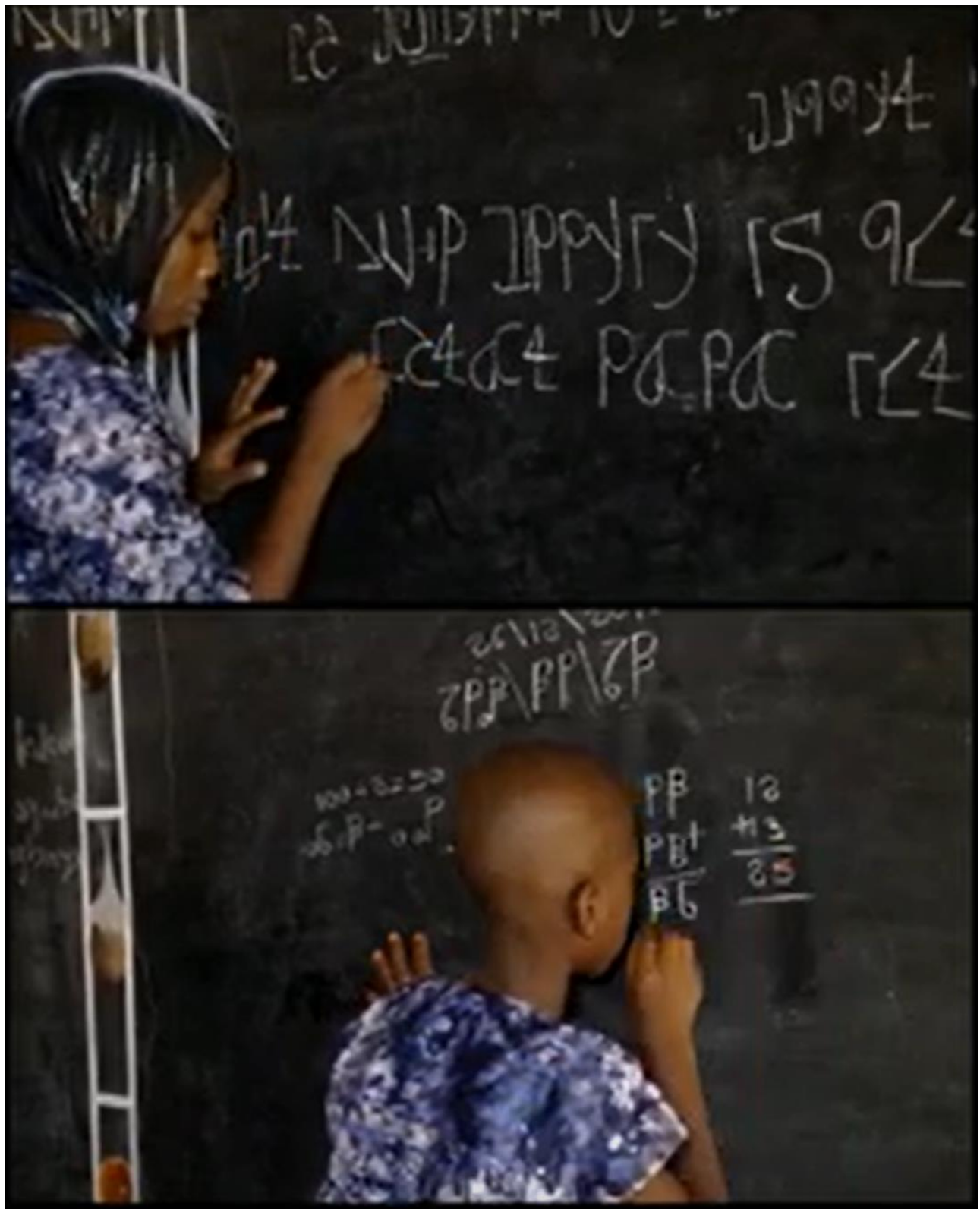


Figure 37.2

ODUDUWA NI O LO KIKO YI SEYIN, TI O SI FI KO IWE SILE

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| Ti | Fa | Di | GB | O | Ji | Ba | E | A |
| ⌞ | ⌞ | P | ⌞ | P | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | 4 |
| Hu | I | Ni | Mi | U | Wi | Lo | Q | U |
| ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ |
| Pe | Ye | Gi | Ki | Se | Si | Re | | |
| ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | | |

AWON WON YI NI AKOPO KIKOOLE YI, bii GB = ⌞:
 C = ⌞, Q = ⌞, V = ⌞, X = ⌞, Z = P⌞

Kikoole-Ohun yi ma n bere lati owo-otun, bi a se n'ko Edee Yoruba pelu ABD Oyinbo seyin naa ni a oo ma koo, aworan Kikoole (Alphabet) re ni a yato; Atipe, ti opa gignun Alifabeeti yi meji ba pade, a di okan soso.

Fun apere: ODUDUWA 4⌞⌞⌞⌞⌞
 MUYIWA 4⌞⌞⌞⌞
 KOLAWOLE ⌞⌞⌞⌞⌞⌞
 IRE-OLA 4⌞⌞-⌞⌞

CHIEFATOLULASE R. OGUNTOSINI, TAYE
 Oluwani Kikoole-Ohun ODUDUWA

To learn this Alphabet, visit our YouTube channel & FaceBook Group: ODUDUWA ALPHABET the only Talking Alphabet on Earth

Figure 36. See Reference 13, Section VII.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⌞ | ⌞ | P | ⌞ | P | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | 4 |
| ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ |
| ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ | ⌞ |

NINE EIGHT SEVEN SIX FIVE FOUR THREE TWO ONE ZERO
 ⌞ ⌞ 1 3 5 1 B P P ⌞ “ ” , ? - ⌞ ⌞ ⌞ ⌞

Figure 38. See Reference 3, Section VII.

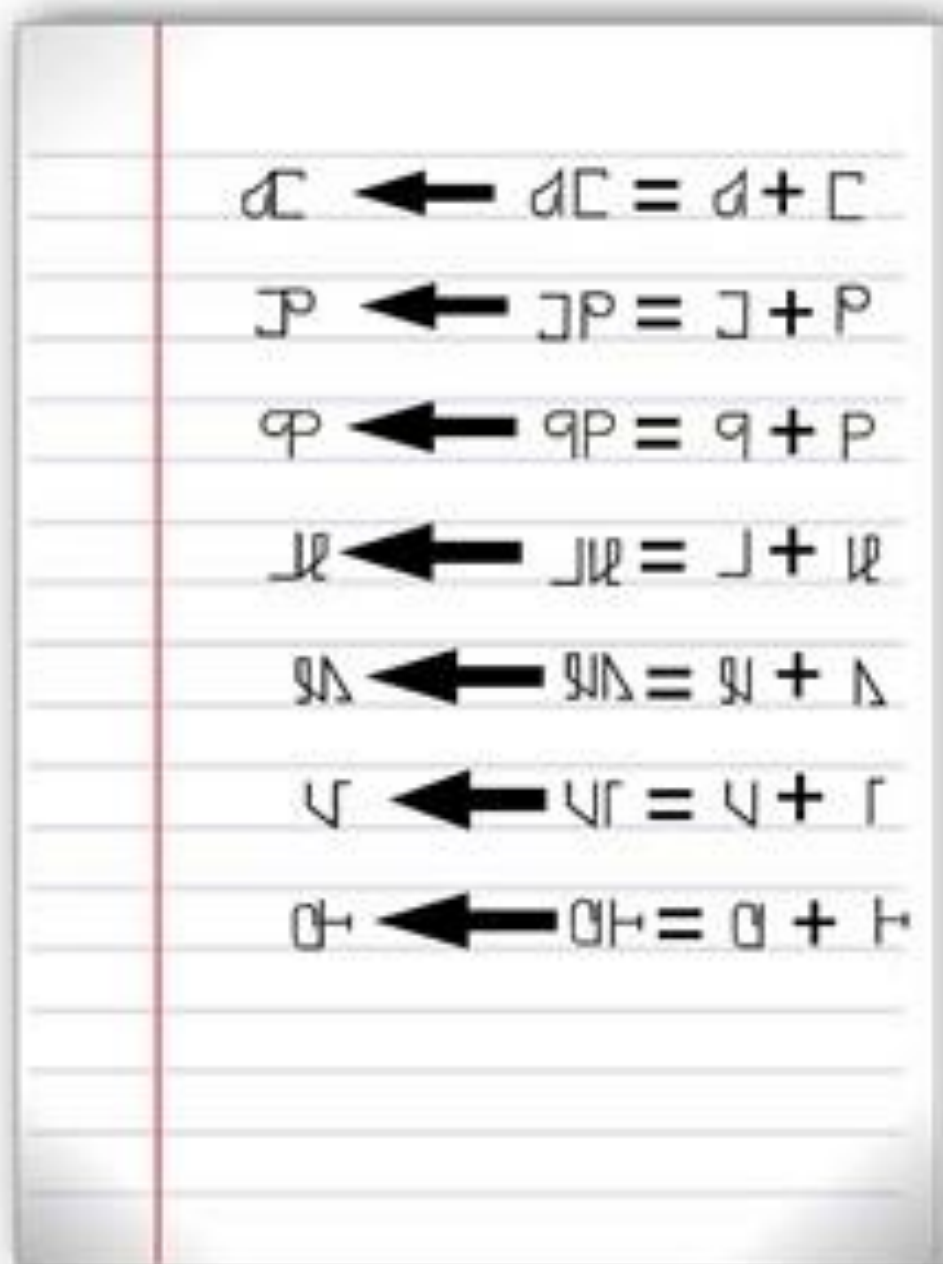


Figure 39. Some letters that fuse together to create ligatures.

To learn this Alphabet, visit our YouTube channel & FaceBook Group:
ODUDUWA ALPHABET the only Talking Alphabet on Earth

᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋

᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ ᠋᠋᠋᠋ ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋

EKO AKOBERE A,E,B,J,O,GB.
AFIHAN KIKOOLĒ-OHUN ODUDUWA PELU AWORAN



Oloye Tolulase Oguntosin ni Adeda fi Kikoole-Ohun Oduduwa yi ran pada si gbogbo omo Kaaro-Oojiire. Ogbeni Tolulase wa lati Aafin Oba Onikoyi Abesan (Alajase-Ile, Porto-Novo). Ero ibanisoro won ni
 Tel:+229-98618523, +234-8055606444, +234-8037119973
 Email: raimioguntosinitaye@gmail.com



Figure 40. See Reference 10, Section VII.

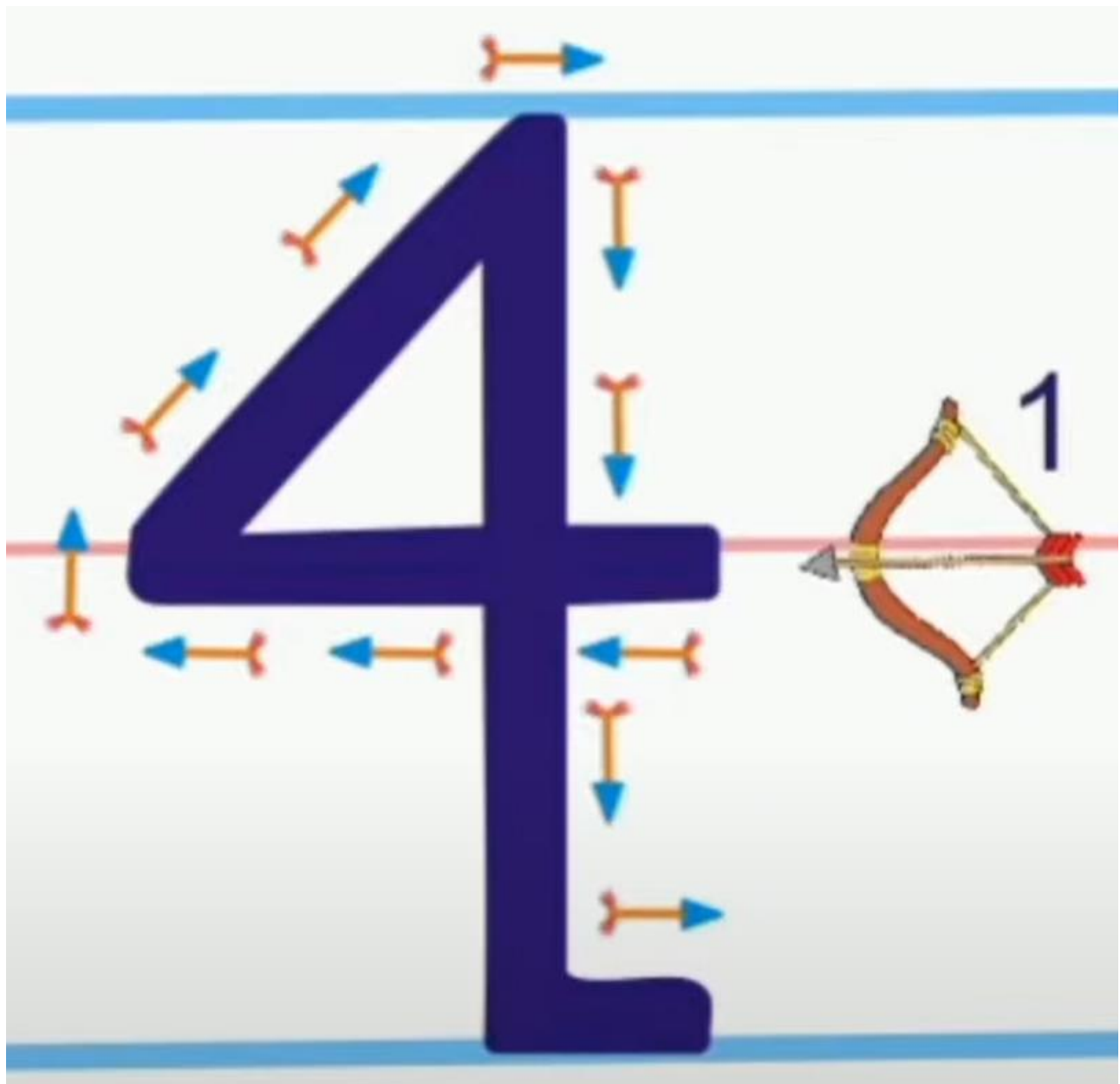


Figure 42.1. Stroke order for a letter. See Reference 10, Section VII.

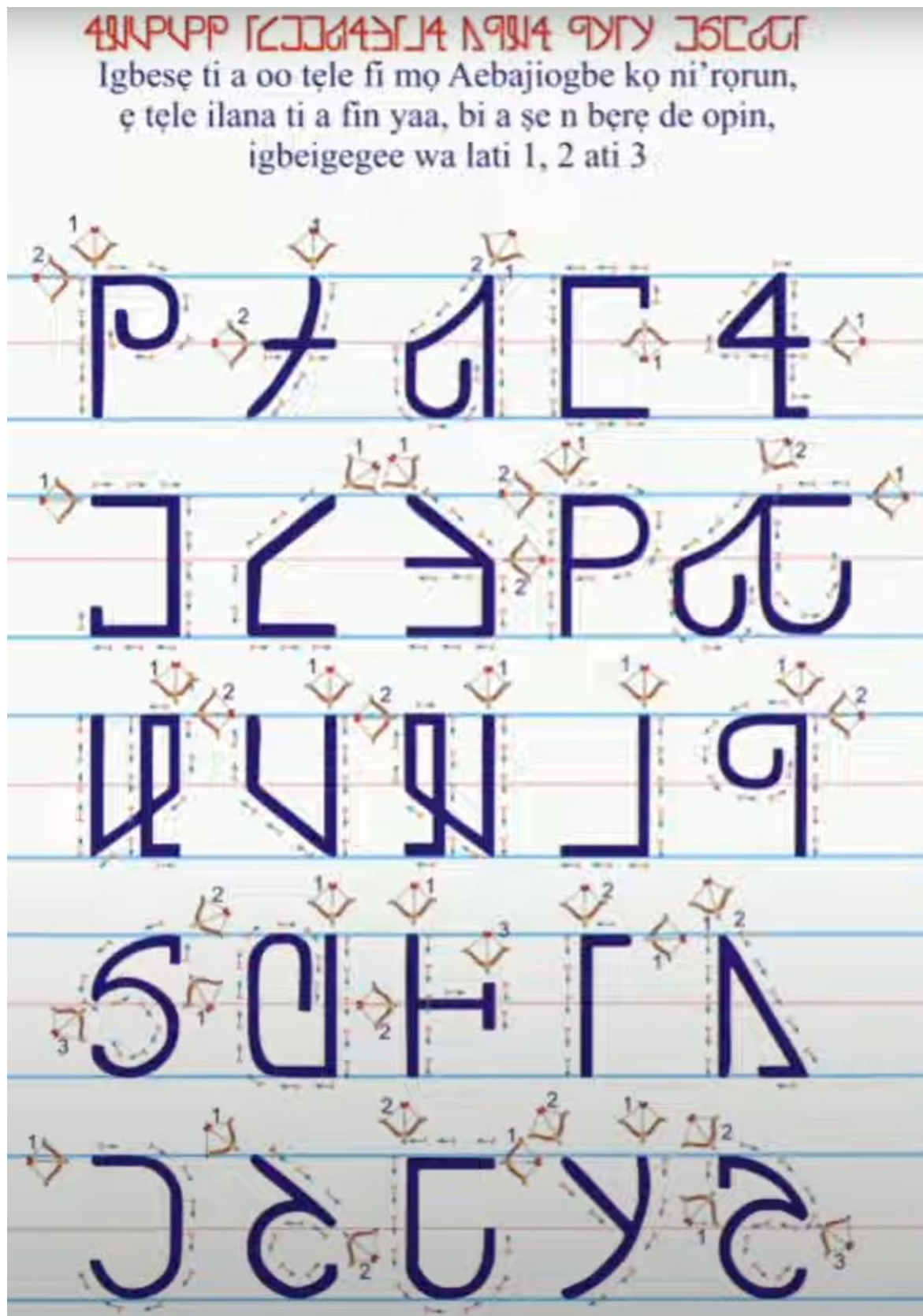


Figure 42.2. Stroke order when writing all letters. See Reference 10, Section VII.



Figure 43. Example words. See Reference 13, Section VII.

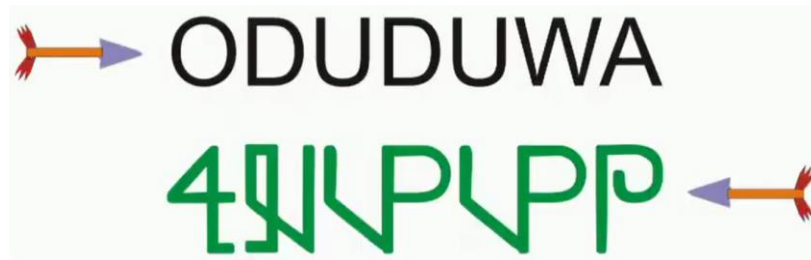


Figure 44.1. “Oduduwa” in Latin script (written left-to-right), on the top and in Odùduwà script (written right-to-left) on the bottom. See Reference 13, Section VII.

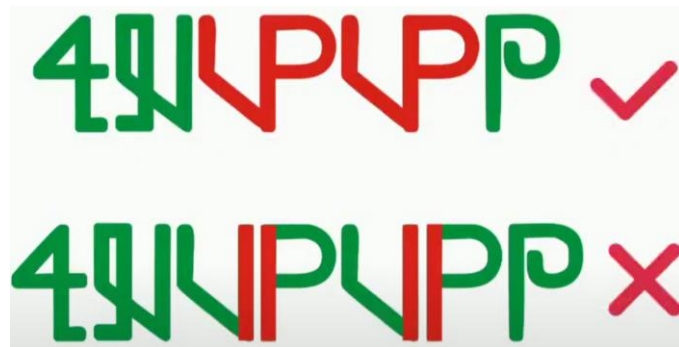


Figure 44.2. Showing how certain letters connect to each other if they share a common vertical line of the same length. See Reference 13, Section VII.



Figure 44.3. Example word in Latin and Odùduwà script. See Reference 13, Section VII.

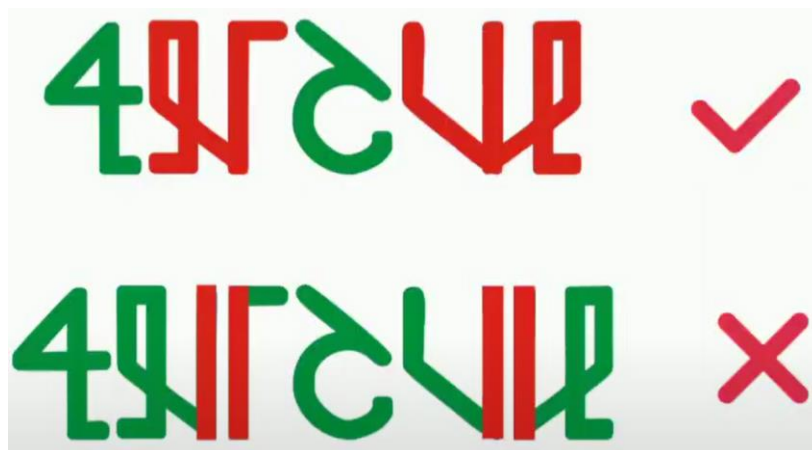


Figure 44.4. Showing how certain letters connect to each other if they share a common vertical line of the same length. See Reference 13, Section VII.



Figure 44.5. Example word in Latin and Odùduwà script. See Reference 13, Section VII.



Figure 44.6. Showing how this word contains no adjacent letters that share a common vertical line of the same length to cause letters to join. See Reference 13, Section VII.



Figure 44.7. Example word in Latin and Odùduwà script. See Reference 13, Section VII.



Figure 44.8. Showing how certain letters connect to each other if they share a common vertical line of the same length. See Reference 13, Section VII.

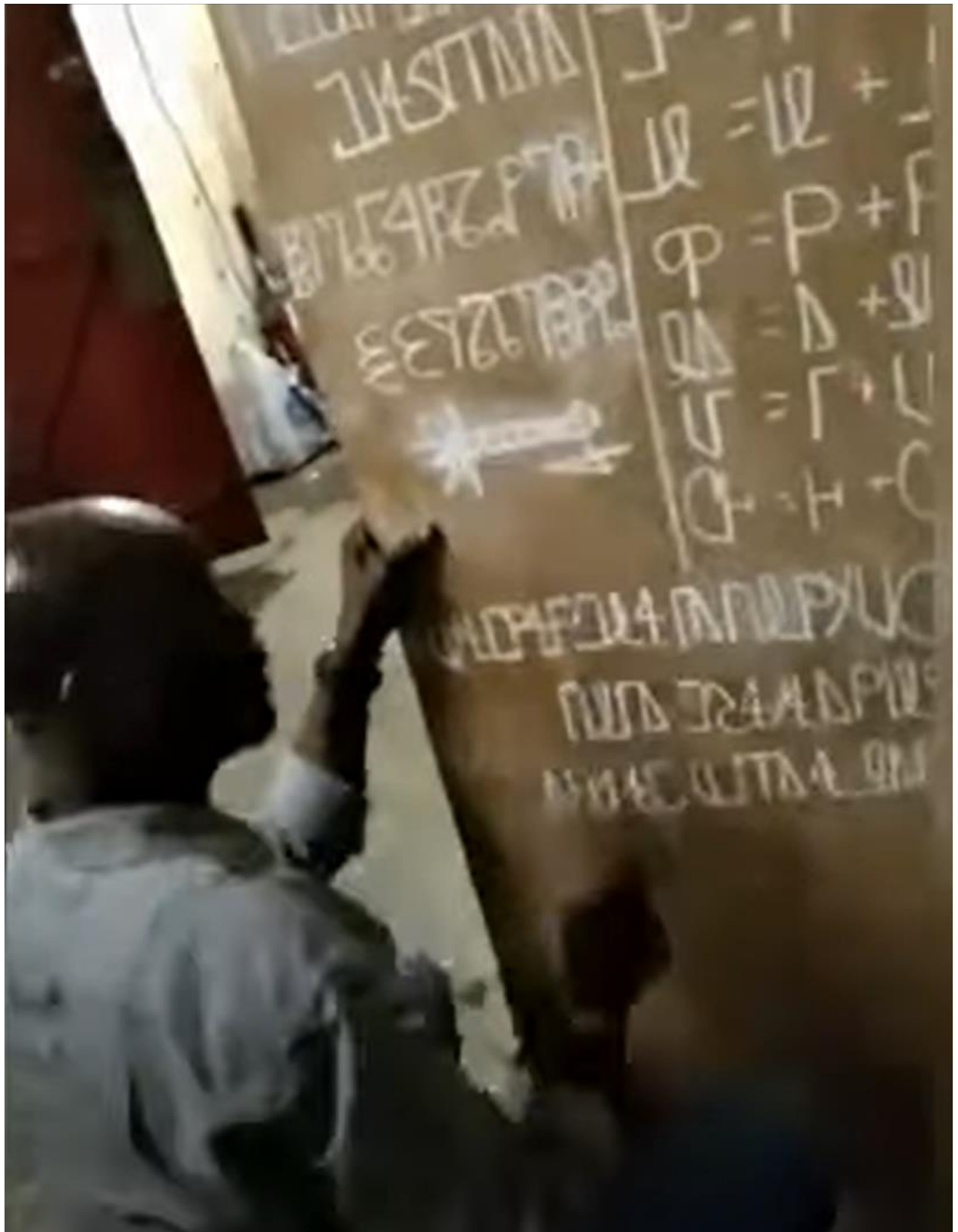


Figure 45. Odùduwà script handwriting. Top right shows letters that combine. See Reference 15, Section VII.



Figure 46. See Reference 17, Section VII.



Figure 47. 2 and 3 digit numerals. See Reference 19, Section VII.

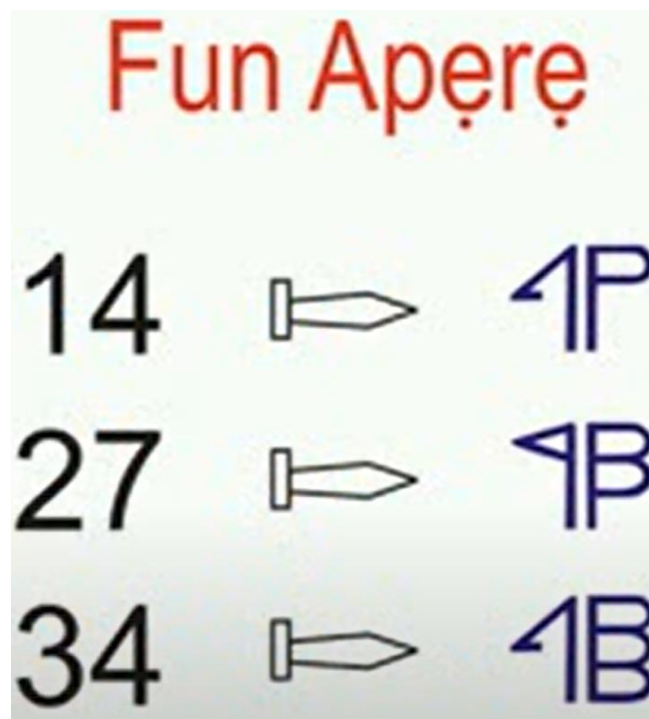


Figure 48. Illustration of how multi-digit numbers never create ligatures even if they share a long vertical line between them. See Reference 19, Section VII.

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ
 4 ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱ
 ᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱ
 ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱ

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \quad 7 \\
 + 1 \quad 5 \\
 \hline
 4 \quad 2
 \end{array}$$

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ
 ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱ 4 ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱ
 ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad \beta \\
 6 \quad \rho + \\
 \hline
 \beta \quad 1
 \end{array}$$

Figure 49. Math instructions. See Reference 19, Section VII.

Punctuation Marks And Their Symbols

AEBAJOGBE/ ENGLISH

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|-------------------|
| AEBAJOGBE | Ḃ | } | COMMA |
| ENGLISH | , | | |
| AEBAJOGBE | Ḅ | } | FULL-STOP/ PERIOD |
| ENGLISH | . | | |
| AEBAJOGBE | Ḇ | } | COLON |
| ENGLISH | : | | |
| AEBAJOGBE | Ḉ | } | SEMICOLON |
| ENGLISH | ; | | |
| AEBAJOGBE | Ḭ | } | HYPHEN/DASH |
| ENGLISH | - | | |
| AEBAJOGBE | Ḱ | } | QUESTION MARK |
| ENGLISH | ? | | |
| AEBAJOGBE | Ḳ | } | APOSTROPHE |
| ENGLISH | ' | | |
| AEBAJOGBE | Ḵ Ḷ | } | QUOTATION MARKS |
| ENGLISH | " " | | |

Figure 50. Punctuation marks. See Reference 20, Section VII.

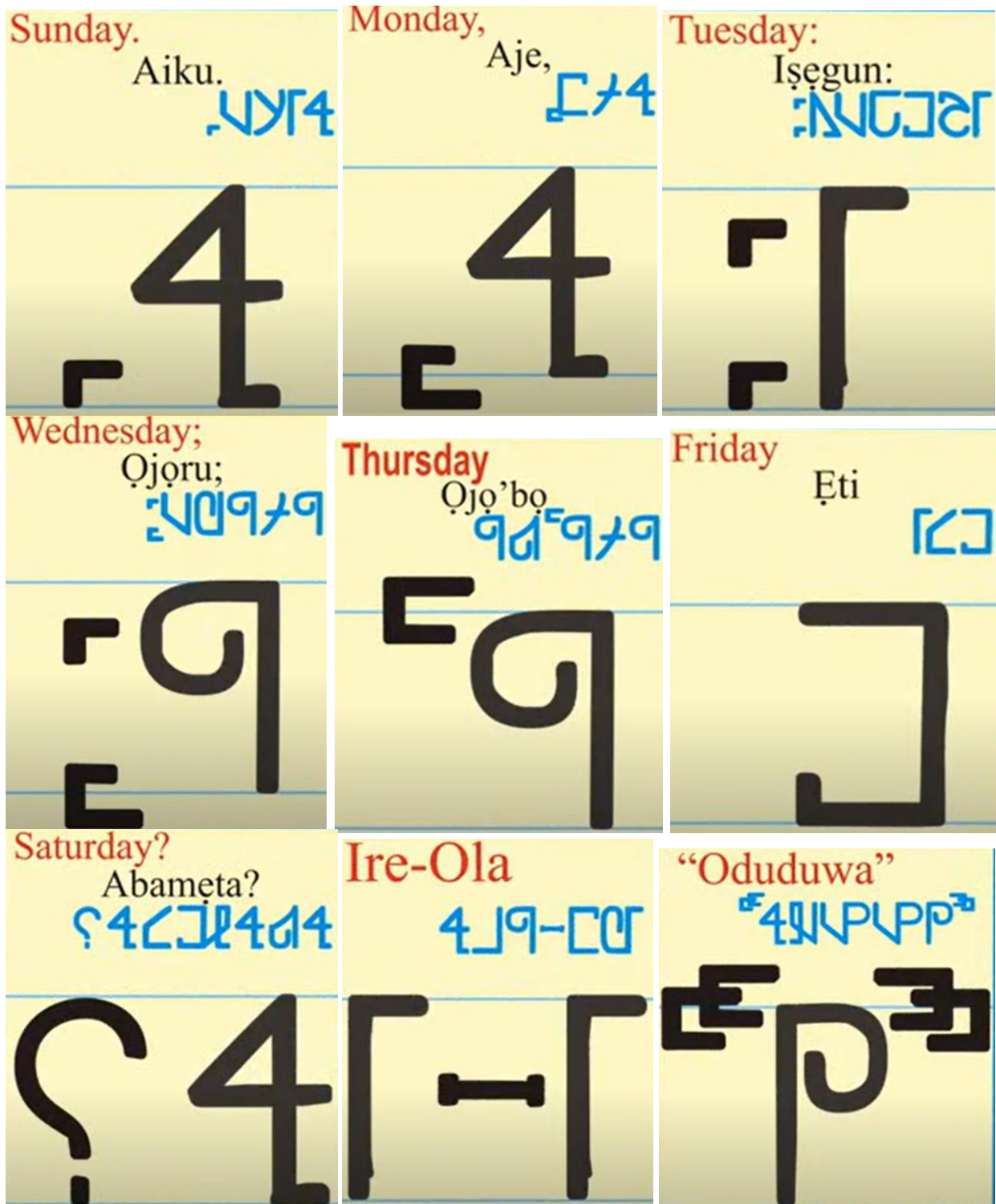


Figure 51. Punctuation with letters representing the first letter of a word. See Reference 20, Section VII.



Figure 52. Example words with Odùduwà diacritics. Àgbàdo – maize; Èkó – education; Ìjèbú - this is a name of a place in Yorùbáland; Bímbó - a name of a person; Ǹkan – something. See Reference 20, Section VII.



Figure 53. Graduation ceremony of Odududwa script students at Obafemi Awolowo University in Ilé-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria on February, 17, 2022. See Reference 27.



Figure 54.1 Opening ceremony of Odùduwà script graduates at an Academy in Porto-Novo, Benin. See Reference 30, Section VII.



Figure 54.2. The Mayor of Porto-Novo, the capital of Benin, at the opening ceremony of graduates from an Odùduwà Academy. See References 30 and 31, Section VII.



Figure 54.3 6th year anniversary graduation of an Odùduwà Academy in Porto-Novo, Benin. See 54 31, Section VII.

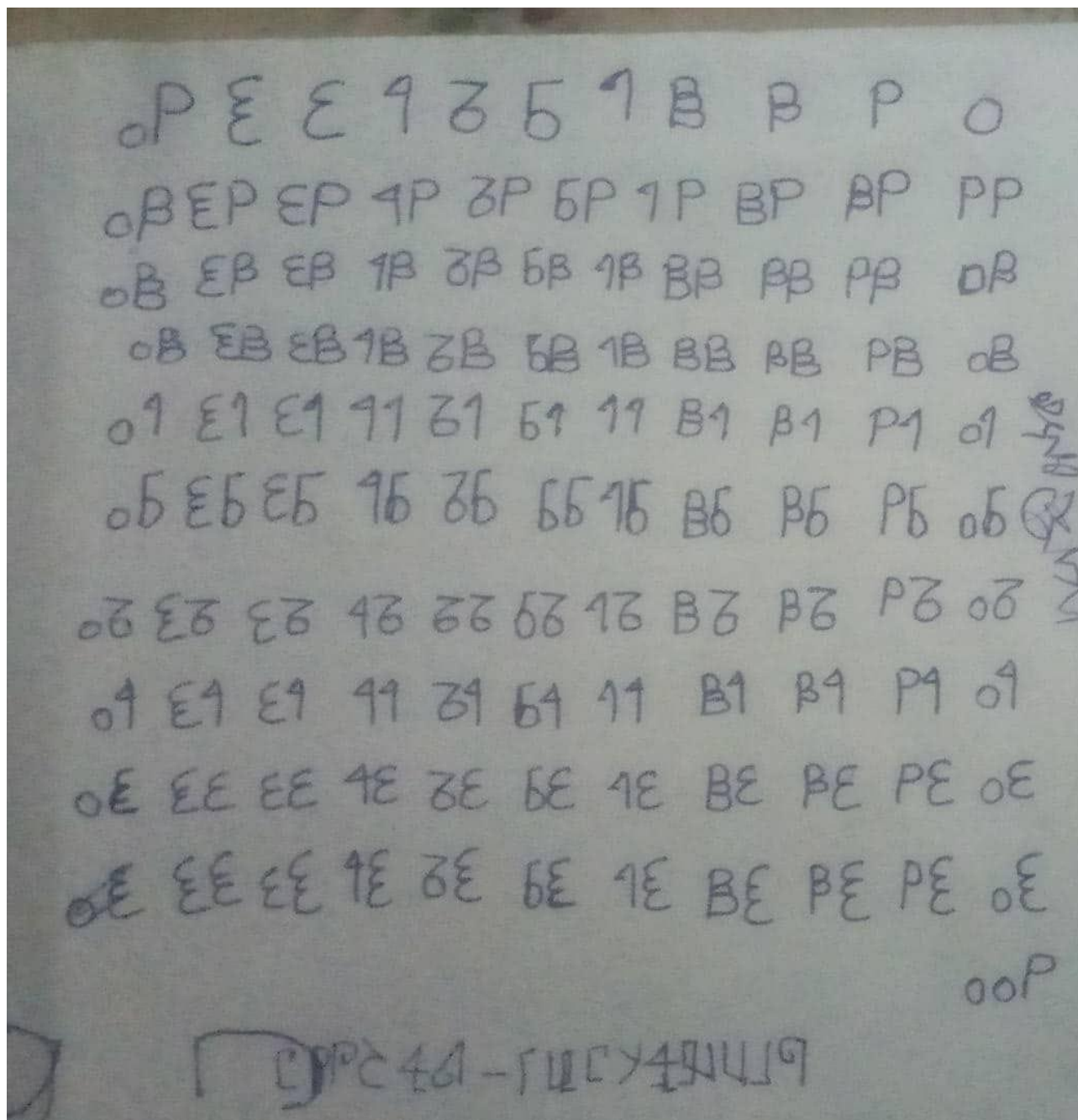


Figure 55. 0-100 in script-specific numerals.

01/23/2022 BB 0B / P 0 / B B
ISRAEL AKINTOLA JJ405T
4J9<A FY4
JJ90T ÚYJ
9Y T3 924 T<4 ÚAÚPT ÚJJJ
T<4] AFS J2A40 T2 CTIT
P442T AT2 4T3 4J4 CTCT
A44 A4CT4T 944 T<4
444PT C2A404 4T3 4J4 T4 44
44ÚJJJ44
T4CT T4434C
GAFARI LIGALY

Figure 56. A letter from one person to another.

ΔΙΣΠΕΛΥΟΡ ΠΕΛΙΩΡΕ ΑΥΙ ΑΥΙΟΑΥ
 ΔΙΠΥΓΥ ΕΟΕ ΓΕ ΡΙ ΑΡΠΡΑ ΓΑ
 ΠΙ ΙΣ ΑΥΙ ΑΡΑΔ ΑΥΑΥΑΥΡ ΑΥΡ
 ΕΡΟΡ ΓΑ ΕΑΥΑΥΡ-ΑΥΑΥΑΥ

Figure 57. A short text on the Odùduwà script creator.

Figure 58. A letter from one person to another.

| BAYI NI BI A SE N'KA OSE ATI OSU NI ILE KAAARO-OOJIIRE | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|
| OSU | MONTH | | ṼṼṼ | | | |
| ṢERẸ | JANUARY | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| ERELE | FEBRUARY | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| ẸRENÀ | MARCH | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| (IGBE) | APRIL | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| (EBIBI) | MAY | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| (OKUDU) | JUNE | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| (AGEMO) | JULY | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| (OGUN) | AUGUST | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| (OẸẸẸ) | SEPTEMBER | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| (OWARA) | OCTOBER | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| (BELU) | NOVEMBER | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| (OPE) | DECEMBER | | ṼṼṼṼ | | | |
| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
| Aiku | Aje | Iṣegun | Ojoru | Ojọbọ | Ẹti | Abameṭa |
| ṼṼṼṼ | ṼṼṼṼ | ṼṼṼṼṼṼ | ṼṼṼṼṼṼ | ṼṼṼṼṼṼ | ṼṼṼṼ | ṼṼṼṼṼṼṼṼṼ |
| ③ | | | | | | |

Figure 60. Months and days of the week.



Figure 61. Clock using Odùduwà numerals.

Ẹ kọ Aebajioḡbe si ayee rẹ ḡḡḡ bii ti Oyinbo

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|---|-------|---|----------|---|---------|----|
| OGONGO | O | JAGUNJAGUN | J | BATA | B | EJO | E | AJA | A |
| _____ | Ṗ | _____ | Ḷ | _____ | Ḃ | _____ | Ḅ | _____ | Ḍ |
| ẸYE | Ẹ | TAFATAFA | T | FILA | F | DOJE | D | GBAGUDA | GB |
| _____ | Ḷ | _____ | Ḥ | _____ | Ḷ | _____ | Ḃ | _____ | ḂḂ |
| MAALU | M | UKUTA-ARA | U | WARA | W | LABALABA | L | ỌFA | Ọ |
| _____ | Ṃ | _____ | Ṃ | _____ | Ṃ | _____ | Ḷ | _____ | Ṃ |
| SALUBATA | S | RAKUNMI | R | HUDA | H | IGBALE | I | NAIRA | N |
| _____ | Ṣ | _____ | Ṛ | _____ | Ḥ | _____ | Ḷ | _____ | Ḥ |
| PEPEYE | P | YANMUNYANMUN | Y | GELE | G | KINIUN | K | ṢAAGO | Ṣ |
| _____ | Ṗ | _____ | Ḷ | _____ | Ḃ | _____ | Ḷ | _____ | Ṣ |

Ẹ kọ ọrọ ti a le lo awọn Alifabeṡi Oyinbo wọnyi si isale

ṖṢ ṚḶ ḂḂ Ḥ ḂḂ

Ẹ kọ orukọ yin ati ibugbee yin ni ẹkunrẹrẹ, pẹlu ọjọ oni

_____ ḶḶ ḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶ
_____ ḶḶ ḶḶḶḶ ḶḶ

_____ / / ḶḶ ḶḶḶ ḶḶḶ

To learn this Alphabet, visit our YouTube channel & FaceBook Group:
ODUDUWA ALPHABET the only Talking Alphabet on Earth
OR Call TOLULASE; +23496610523, +2348037110973.

Figure 62.



Figure 63. Classroom to learn the script; script-specific calendar on the right. See Reference 38, Section VII.

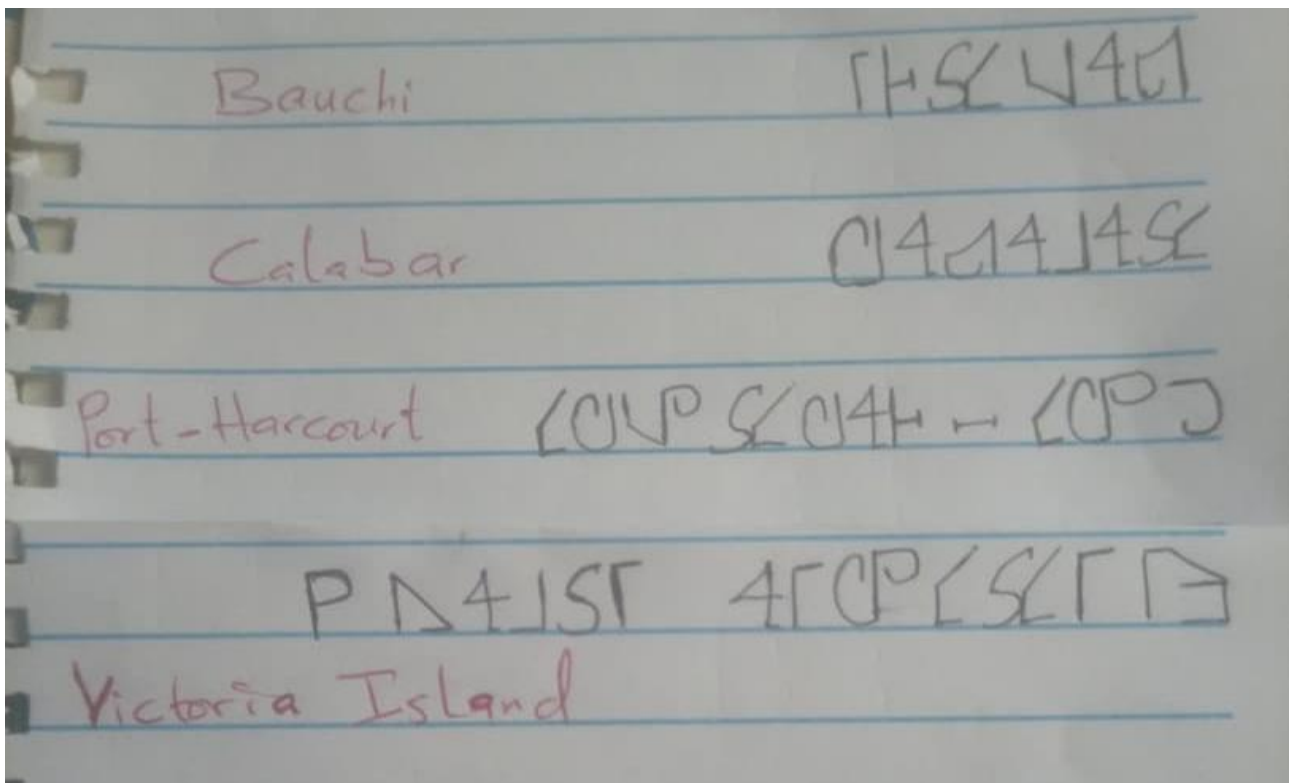


Figure 64. Example words using letters for foreign words.

X ISO Proposal Summary Forms

| |
|--|
| <p>ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2</p> <p>PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS</p> <p>FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646²</p> <p>Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.</p> <p>Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html for guidelines and details before filling this form.</p> <p>Please ensure you are using the latest Form from http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html.</p> <p>See also http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html for latest Roadmaps.</p> |
|--|

A. Administrative

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Title: | Preliminary Proposal to Encode the Odùduwà Script in the UCS |
| 2. Requester's name: | Oreen Yousuf; Vyshantha Simha |
| 3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): | Individual contribution |
| 4. Submission date: | 2025 December 26 |
| 5. Requester's reference (if applicable): | |
| 6. Choose one of the following: | |
| This is a complete proposal: | Yes |
| (or) More information will be provided later: | |

B. Technical – General

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Choose one of the following: | | |
| a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): | Yes | |
| Proposed name of script: | | |
| b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: | | |
| Name of the existing block: | | |
| 2. Number of characters in proposal: | 51 | |
| 3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document): | | |
| A-Contemporary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | B.1-Specialized (small collection) <input type="checkbox"/> | B.2-Specialized (large collection) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C-Major extinct <input type="checkbox"/> | D-Attested extinct <input type="checkbox"/> | E-Minor extinct <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic <input type="checkbox"/> | G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 4. Is a repertoire including character names provided? | Yes | |
| a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document? | | |
| b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? | Yes | |
| 5. Fonts related: | | |
| a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard? | Oreen Yousuf | |
| b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.): | Olóyè Tolúlàṣẹ̀ Ògúntòsín via Oreen Yousuf (oreen.yousuf@gmail.com) | |
| 6. References: | | |
| a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? | Yes | |
| b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? | Yes | |
| 7. Special encoding issues: | | |
| Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? | Yes | |
| | A sorting description is enclosed in this document. | |
| 8. Additional Information: | | |
| <p>Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in</p> | | |

² Form number: N4502-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database (<http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/>) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

C. Technical - Justification

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? | No |
| If YES explain | |
| 2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? | Yes |
| If YES, with whom? | <i>Script user community, script creator, monarchs of Yorubaland in Benin and Nigeria</i> |
| If YES, available relevant documents: | <i>Enclosed in this document.</i> |
| 3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? | Yes |
| Reference: | <i>Enclosed in this document.</i> |
| 4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) | Rare |
| Reference: | <i>Enclosed in this document.</i> |
| 5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? | Yes |
| If YES, where? Reference: | <i>Benin and Nigeria.</i> |
| 6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? | No |
| If YES, is a rationale provided? | |
| If YES, reference: | |
| 7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)? | Yes |
| 8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? | No |
| If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? | |
| If YES, reference: | |
| 9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? | No |
| If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? | |
| If YES, reference: | |
| 10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character? | No |
| If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? | |
| If YES, reference: | |
| 11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? | No |
| If YES, is a rationale for such use provided? | |
| If YES, reference: | |
| Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided? | |
| If YES, reference: | |
| 12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? | No |
| If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary) | |
| 13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters? | No |
| If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified? | |
| If YES, reference: | |