

Proposal to encode the Minim Dag Noore script in the UCS

Oreen Yousuf

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

From: Oreen Yousuf | oreen.yousuf@gmail.com

Subject: Minim Dag Noore Script

Date: 2025 March 28

We propose the addition of the Minim Dag Noore script into the Unicode Standard. Since its invention in 2006, the script has been used to write the Mooré language (also known as “Mossi”) of Burkina Faso and neighboring countries.

Considerations for encoding the script

Encoding 1) The Minim Dag Noore script is a bidirectional script (i.e., it can be written *either* right-to-left (RTL) or left-to-right (LTR), however it is not at all a boustrophedon script. There are separate glyphs for each writing direction, and one cannot mix directions when writing. We propose to only encode the RTL letters of the script and have the LTR letters be properly handled by fonts. RTL is the most used direction of writing in the user community. 2) The script’s mathematical numbers are explained in full on pages 19-20. A question for the SEWG is if it’s preferable to only encode the “base” mathematical numbers, or to additionally, separately encode several additions of the script’s mathematical numbers (i.e., 6,7,8,9,60,70,80,90,200,300).

Sources At the end of the document we have provided ample evidence of use by multiple authors in the community that are not the script creator nor related to the script creator. We include excerpts from 15 typed books, handwritten works, educational materials/primers, digital media, images of in-person and virtual classes of people learning the script, and an interview with a Burkinabe scholar who also wrote a letter of attestation of the script’s suitability for Mooré.

I Background

The Mooré language (ISO 639-3: *mos*) is a Gur language spoken by about 12 million people. It is the native language of the Mossi people who primarily live in Burkina Faso, but also neighboring countries like Benin, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali, Togo, Niger, and Senegal. Along with being one of the four official languages of Burkina Faso, it also acts as a lingua franca of the country and a Latin orthography is employed by the government when written.

On November 23, 2006, the Minim Dag Noore script (سماڊيس ڊاگ ڊاڭو) was created by Mahamadi Ouédraogo, a Burkinabe man born in 1982 in the village of Lamba, in the Békuy commune, Tuy Province, Hauts-Bassins Region, Burkina Faso. The script came to Ouédraogo as a revelation in 2006 after extensive scholarly and spiritual travel of West and North Africa.

The script has appeared on a Burkinabe National Television (RTB) news report, and discussed at the Department of Linguistics and National Languages at *Institut des Sciences des Sociétés* (INSS) (Institute of Social Sciences), an institution within the framework of the National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST). While there is no government support of the script, in 2016 Ouédraogo met and interviewed with Bétéo D. Nébié and Inoussa Guiré, the former and current (as of August-September 2022) director, respectively, of the Department of Linguistics and National Languages at INSS. Nébié and Guiré “let [Ouédraogo] undergo some tests and [...] found that his alphabet was coherent.” An official letter certifying this is attached after the Acknowledgments section of this proposal. Additionally, to the proposal author’s knowledge, the first non-Burkinabe academic to document the use and structure of the script was paleographer Jannis Kostelnik after conducting fieldwork in the area of use.

There are 1,000+ people that have learned and used the Minim Dag Noore script and the script has grown far beyond the inventor’s social circle. Most users of the script live in various areas of Burkina

Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, and in certain European countries. The script is taught in-person in group settings, and online (e.g., WhatsApp, Facebook). There are 2 very large and active WhatsApp group-chats devoted to teaching/learning the script with a few hundred script users/learners in them. People actively partake in exercises in the WhatsApp groups. While most learners in the WhatsApp groups are from the previously mentioned countries, there are notably many people joining from Arab countries. March 2024 saw an influx of a few hundred new students into the WhatsApp group chats perhaps due to a new TV/radio report on Ouédraogo. The WhatsApp groups have also attracted some political attention as one of the new members is former presidential candidate Yeli Monique Kam.

The user community has developed 3 fonts for the script that have been used to write several books on various topics (e.g., poetry, proverbs, etc.), primers, documents, pamphlets, and create digital content in online videos. The script is included in materials written by individuals **other** than the script creator.

A layout of how the community types in the Minim Dag Noore script can be seen from a keyboard layout, and a subsequent linguistic analysis of said layout, in Figures 29-31 in Section IX, which will be helpful for keyboard designers. The community essentially uses the Arabic and English keyboards/codepoints with their fonts to type their script.

A very important aspect of the Minim Dag Noore script is that it can be, and is, used to write the Arabic language (ISO 639-3: *ara*) in addition to Mooré. The phonetic values of a subset of the letters change when the writer uses the script to write the Arabic language instead of Mooré.

II Script Name

The proposed Unicode name for the script is “MINIM DAG NOORE”, which means “the doors of knowledge/science” in the Mooré language. The canonical name of the script is سماڠيس داب النجيب.

III Structure

The Minim Dag Noore script is an alphabet at its core, but has heavy elements of an abjad. Minim Dag Noore is both a sinistrotic (right-to-left) script and a dextrotic script (left-to-right). This means the script is written either from right-to-left (RTL) *or* left-to-right (LTR) in a remarkably unique case of bidirectional text among the world’s writing systems. Minim Dag Noore is not a boustrophedon script, wherein the first line of text is written in one direction and the subsequent line is written in the opposite direction. Depending on how a person learns the script, they will write either RTL or LTR. People can easily read both RTL and LTR and there is no confusion in reading direction in a group of people that has both RTL and LTR writers. While the majority of people write RTL, there is a non-insignificant number of LTR users. People do not mix directions when writing.

There are lowercase and uppercase letters for each direction of writing. Lowercase letters are joined at the bottom similar to the Arabic, Nko, and Adlam scripts. There are positional forms for the lowercase letters (as seen in Table 23), though they are not as drastic as positional forms in the Arabic script.

Name	IPA	RTL Letters (Sinistrograde)		LTR Letters (Dextrograde)	
		Lowercase	Uppercase	Lowercase	Uppercase
A	/a/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
BA	/b/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
DJA	/g ⁱ /	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
DA	/d/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
HA	/h/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
WOU	/w/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
ZA	/z/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
PAHE	/p/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
VATE	/v/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
YI	/j/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
KA	/k/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
LA	/l/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
MA	/m/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
NA	/n/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
SA	/s/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
FA	/f/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
NGAS	/g/, if occurring after /ŋ/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
QAX	[k], [ɣ] and possibly [g ⁱ] as allophones of /g/. /k ⁱ / as allophone of /k/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
RA	/r/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
TA	/t/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
SANG	/ŋ/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ
GA	/g/	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐱ

Table 1. Basic character inventory of the Minim Dag Noore script when writing Mooré.

The letters A, WOU, and YI, are considered the 3 “base vowel-letters” and are used with diacritics to create several different vowels (shown in the ‘Diacritics’ subsection below).

Other letters

Writing WOU or YI with a diacritic word-initially always represents a vowel with semi-vocalic onset, e.g. [wo] or [yi], comparable to Arabic Wāw و or Yā’ ي with a following short vowel, i.e., [ُ] or [َ]. However, there are two additional letters similar to WOU and YI that are used for word-initial vowels *without* a preceding semi-vowel, which is unusual in Mooré and mostly occurs in loanwords (e.g., *Espā’i* (“Spain”, from French *Espagne*)).

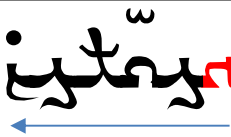
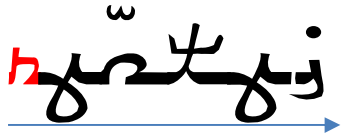
	Word-initial lowercase vowel WOU	Example	Word-initial lowercase vowel YI	Example
RTL				
LTR				

Table 2.1. Lowercase word-initial vowel letters.

𐤀 + respective vowel diacritic* corresponds to an initial /ɪ/, /e/, /ẽ/, /ĩ/, /i/, /ɛ/.

𐤁 + respective vowel diacritic* corresponds to an initial /ʊ/, /o/, /õ/, /ũ/, /u/, [oa].

* See Diacritics table (Table 4) below to see vowel diacritics for Mooré.

This word-initial vowel YI letter can also be used when writing the Arabic language and represents ɰ (IPA: /ʔi/).

There are also uppercase word-initial vowel letters:

Direction	Word-initial vowel WOU		Word-initial vowel YI	
	Uppercase	Lowercase	Uppercase	Lowercase
RTL				
LTR				

Table 2.2 Uppercase and lowercase word-initial vowel WOU and YI.

Both the sinistrograde (RTL) script and the dextrograde (LTR) script have distinct letters for representing word-final lowercase vowels:

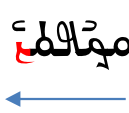
	Abasga (Word-final lowercase vowel A)	Examples	Yibasga (Word-final lowercase vowel YI)	Examples	Wubasga (Word-final lowercase vowel WOU)	Examples
RTL						
LTR						

Table 3. Word-final vowel graphemes. Note: any empty spaces between the letters in the examples above is due to an imperfect font; all text is, and should be, connected in the examples above.

These should be encoded as they are considered separate letters and are collated differently than the “normal” A, WOU, and YI letters in Table 1 (see Figure 48 in Section IX).

Diacritics

There are many (non-spacing) diacritics in the Minim Dag Noore script. To write the Mooré language, the following diacritics are used.

Name	Diacritic	RTL		LTR		Mooré Latin Orthography	IPA
		Base	Base + Diacritic	Base	Base + Diacritic		
Abila	◌̣	𐎗	𐎗̣	𐎗	𐎗̣	a	/a/
		𐎙	𐎙̣	𐎙	𐎙̣	u	/ʊ/
		𐎛	𐎛̣	𐎛	𐎛̣	ɪ	/ɪ/
Sobila	◌̤	𐎗	𐎗̤	𐎗	𐎗̤		/ə/
		𐎙	𐎙̤	𐎙	𐎙̤	o	/o/
		𐎛	𐎛̤	𐎛	𐎛̤	e	/e/
Höbila	◌̥	𐎗	𐎗̥	𐎗	𐎗̥	ä	/ä/
		𐎙	𐎙̥	𐎙	𐎙̥	ö	/ö/
		𐎛	𐎛̥	𐎛	𐎛̥	ë	/ë/
Zĩbila	◌̦	𐎗	𐎗̦	𐎗	𐎗̦		/ɐ/
		𐎙	𐎙̦	𐎙	𐎙̦	ũ	/ũ/
		𐎛	𐎛̦	𐎛	𐎛̦	ĩ	/ĩ/
Dibila	◌̧	𐎗	𐎗̧	𐎗	𐎗̧		/æ/
		𐎙	𐎙̧	𐎙	𐎙̧	u	/u/
		𐎛	𐎛̧	𐎛	𐎛̧	i	/i/
Zoabila	◌̨	𐎗	𐎗̨	𐎗	𐎗̨		/ɑ̃ɔ/
		𐎙	𐎙̨	𐎙	𐎙̨	oa	[oa]
		𐎛	𐎛̨	𐎛	𐎛̨	ɛ	/ɛ/

Table 4. The 6 vowel diacritics used on top of the 3 base vowel-letters to write the Mooré language. **When a vowel-letter does not have a vowel-diacritic on top of it, it is generally assumed the vocalic realization comes from Abila** ◌̣. Writing vowels with uppercase letters will be discussed later. While /ə/, /ɐ/, /æ/, and /ɑ̃ɔ/ do not natively occur in Mooré (hence the empty cells in the Latin orthography column), verified by a consulted scholar familiar with Mooré phonology, the letter+diacritic combinations are used in the script, most likely for emphasis or volume.

Notice from Table 4 that diacritics' shapes are fixed and do not change orientation when used on either the RTL or LTR versions of the script.

“Zaouga” is used when displaying the 6 vowel diacritics in isolation (for pedagogical texts) and for using the script to write the Arabic language. We sometimes refer to Zaouga as “vowel diacritic holders” in the proposal. “Zoubedre” is used for vocalization in uppercase text in addition to the same pedagogical purposes as Zaouga.

Case	Direction of Writing	Default	ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
Zaouga (for lowercase)	RTL							
	LTR							
Zaoubedre (for uppercase)	RTL							
	LTR							

Table 5. Zaouga and Zaoubedre.

There is an obsolete version of Zaouga that was used in the past and should be encoded to preserve older material. The largest use of the Old Zaouga is throughout a 305-page publication of an Arabic-language Qur’an written in the Minim Dag Noore script. Old Zaouga behaves the same as the modern version in Table 5. The change in appearance for the glyph(s) was very quick after the script’s creation.

	Direction of Writing	Default	ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
Old Zaouga (for lowercase)	RTL							
	LTR							

Table 6. Obsolete forms/graphemes of Zaouga.

When writing **Mooré** in capital letters (not in lowercase), in either direction, specific vowel marks are used in lieu of the 3 base vowel-letters (as seen in Tables 1 and 4). These vowel-marks are placed below a consonantal letter. In Mooré, following the consonant that these marks are placed below, a Zaoubedre with a vowel diacritic atop it is written to specify exactly which vowel is produced. So, in summary, one must use a below vowel-mark and the subsequent Zaoubedre's vowel diacritic value to produce a specific vowel. If a Zaoubedre and/or its vowel-diacritic is not written after the consonant, an inherent Abila diacritic ̣ and its vocalization can be assumed.

These diacritics can also be used on any letters (including the base vowel-letters) when writing Arabic.

There are two distinct marks that represent YI, called Masgōdga. One is used for capital letters (i.e., when writing Mooré) and one used for lowercase letters (i.e., when writing Arabic). See Figures 41.1-41.3 in Section IX for examples of how to read/interpret vowels in uppercase text.

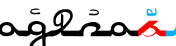
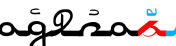
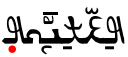
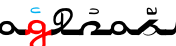
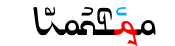
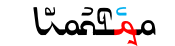
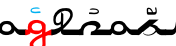
Below Vowel-Mark		Equivalent Vowel-Letters	Examples of Use		
			Mooré		Arabic*
			LTR	RTL	
Masturga (represents vowel A)	◌̣ ◌̣	   	 	 	
		Mooré Lowercase Equivalent →	 	 	
Mastēkre (represents vowel WOU)	◌̣ ◌̣	   	 	 	
		Mooré Lowercase Equivalent →	 	 	
Masgōdga (represents vowel YI)	used for Uppercase	◌̣ ◌̣	 	 	-
		Mooré Lowercase Equivalent →	 	 	
	used for Lowercase	◌̣ ◌̣	-		

Table 7. Below vowel-marks. Red = specified diacritic in the word; Blue = specified vocalization.

*While Arabic can be written both RTL and LTR in Minim Dag Noore, it's mostly written RTL.

It is important to note that these below-vowel marks in Table 7 **cannot** be used together with the vowel-diacritics in Table 4.

Takre, , is a diacritic used to mark long vowels. Takre can be used on two adjacent vowel-letters. It is visually stretched over the top of both vowel-letters. When this happens, Takre can be used in conjunction with vowel-diacritics.

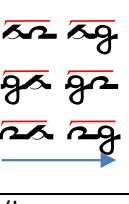
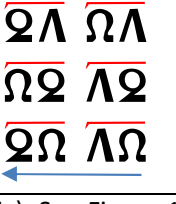
Takre (LONG VOWEL DIACRITIC)	Examples			
	Lowercase		Uppercase	
	RTL	LTR	RTL	LTR
				
Across 2 base vowel-letters				

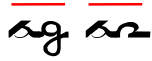
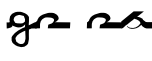
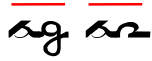
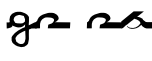
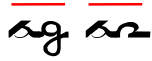
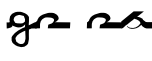
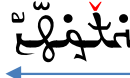
Table 8. Minim Dag Noore script Takre (long vowel diacritic). See Figure 15 in Section IX to see Takre stretched over two vowel letters; see Figure 17 to see another diacritic above Takre stretched over two vowel letters; and see Figure 21 to see 2 diacritics above Takre stretched over two vowel letters.

If a vowel-diacritic has already been placed on a basic vowel-letter, a distinct long-vowel letter follows the respective base vowel-letter. When writing in lowercase (regardless of direction) this long-vowel letter is always connected to the preceding vowel, but separated from the following consonant. In that respect, as well as in shape, it exhibits parallels to an Arabic Alif representing a long vowel /a:/, <ا>. The uppercase version of the script (also regardless of direction) has its own long-vowel letter – a long vertical bar/line, and is also, naturally, not connected to the following letter.

	Takzısgo (for lowercase)		Takbedre (for uppercase)	
	RTL	LTR	RTL	LTR
Lowercase				
Examples				

Table 9. Long-vowel letters.

There are other (non-spacing) diacritics used in the Minim Dag Noore script for various linguistic phenomena.

Name	Diacritic	Function	Example						
Kengre	◌̣	* Reduplication/gemination							
Gõdga	◌̤	* Consonantal ending of a lexeme. Used only when writing Arabic.							
Turga	◌̥	* [Exceptionally] short vowels * Placeholder diacritic for vowel phonemes absent from Mooré * Free variation of /r/ ⇔ /d/ and /s/ ⇔ /h/ * Conversion of Mooré phonemes to Arabic phonemes							
		This diacritic can continuously stretch (without interruption) over two vowel-letters, similar to Takre in Table 8. However, if 2 adjacent letters both use this diacritic, and they are not <i>both</i> vowels, the diacritic is disjointed	<table><tr><th>RTL</th><th>LTR</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	RTL	LTR				
RTL	LTR								
									
									
									
Yıkre	◌̦	* Prenasalized consonants * Syllabic nasals of languages other than Mooré * Palatalization of /n/							
Kuuga	◌̧	* Distinction of words that are homophone or only tonally distinct							
Gemgango	◌̨	* Accommodation of manners and places of articulation absent from Mooré (especially labial-velars)							
Pirgu	◌̩	* Abbreviated terms * Marker of French loanwords * Word-medial pronunciation of /w/ as a consonant							

Zulmbila	▼ ○	* Accommodation of manners and places of articulation absent from Mooré (especially implosives)	
----------	--------	---	---

Table 10. Other diacritics used in the Minim Dag Noore script. *There are many references, those listed in this table only represent some.

[illegible]

Table 11.1. Vertical positioning of multiple diacritics above a single letter when writing Mooré. Empty cells are linguistically impossible

As mentioned earlier under Table 7, the below vowel-marks (Masturga 𐭠, Masgōdga 𐭡/𐭢, and Mastēkre 𐭣) cannot be combined with the vowel-diacritics (Abila 𐭤, Sobila 𐭥, Hōbila 𐭦, Zībila 𐭧, Dibila 𐭨, and Zoabila 𐭩).

Therefore, the below vowel-marks can be combined with the following single-diacritics:

	𐭠	𐭡	𐭢	𐭣	𐭤	𐭥	𐭦	𐭧	𐭨
𐭠	𐭠𐭠	𐭡𐭠	𐭢𐭠	𐭣𐭠	𐭤𐭠	𐭥𐭠	𐭦𐭠	𐭧𐭠	𐭨𐭠
𐭡	𐭠𐭡	𐭡𐭡	𐭢𐭡	𐭣𐭡	𐭤𐭡	𐭥𐭡	𐭦𐭡	𐭧𐭡	𐭨𐭡
𐭢	𐭠𐭢	𐭡𐭢	𐭢𐭢	𐭣𐭢	𐭤𐭢	𐭥𐭢	𐭦𐭢	𐭧𐭢	𐭨𐭢
𐭣	𐭠𐭣	𐭡𐭣	𐭢𐭣	𐭣𐭣	𐭤𐭣	𐭥𐭣	𐭦𐭣	𐭧𐭣	𐭨𐭣

Table 11.2 Linguistically valid combinations of the below vowel-marks and diacritics.

Finally, below are all of the linguistically possible combinations for below-vowel marks with multiple diacritics above a letter:

𐭠	𐭠𐭠	𐭠𐭡	𐭠𐭢	𐭠𐭣	𐭠𐭤	𐭠𐭥	𐭠𐭦	𐭠𐭧	𐭠𐭨
𐭡	𐭡𐭠	𐭡𐭡	𐭡𐭢	𐭡𐭣	𐭡𐭤	𐭡𐭥	𐭡𐭦	𐭡𐭧	𐭡𐭨
𐭢	𐭢𐭠	𐭢𐭡	𐭢𐭢	𐭢𐭣	𐭢𐭤	𐭢𐭥	𐭢𐭦	𐭢𐭧	𐭢𐭨
𐭣	𐭣𐭠	𐭣𐭡	𐭣𐭢	𐭣𐭣	𐭣𐭤	𐭣𐭥	𐭣𐭦	𐭣𐭧	𐭣𐭨
𐭤	𐭤𐭠	𐭤𐭡	𐭤𐭢	𐭤𐭣	𐭤𐭤	𐭤𐭥	𐭤𐭦	𐭤𐭧	𐭤𐭨
𐭥	𐭥𐭠	𐭥𐭡	𐭥𐭢	𐭥𐭣	𐭥𐭤	𐭥𐭥	𐭥𐭦	𐭥𐭧	𐭥𐭨
𐭦	𐭦𐭠	𐭦𐭡	𐭦𐭢	𐭦𐭣	𐭦𐭤	𐭦𐭥	𐭦𐭦	𐭦𐭧	𐭦𐭨
𐭧	𐭧𐭠	𐭧𐭡	𐭧𐭢	𐭧𐭣	𐭧𐭤	𐭧𐭥	𐭧𐭦	𐭧𐭧	𐭧𐭨
𐭨	𐭨𐭠	𐭨𐭡	𐭨𐭢	𐭨𐭣	𐭨𐭤	𐭨𐭥	𐭨𐭦	𐭨𐭧	𐭨𐭨

Table 11.3 Linguistically valid combinations of below vowel-marks and multi-diacritic pairs above a letter.

Miscellaneous & Punctuation

A character named “Woglogo” in the Minim Dag Noore script extends the length of a letter. It is written on the baseline and can be used when only writing in lowercase letters. It looks the same in RTL and LTR text.

Woglogo	Example Letters	Direction	Lengthener position when attached to letter					+ another letter (RA) RTL: ڤ LTR: ڤ
			Isolated - Initial	Initial	Both sides	Final	Isolated - Final	
—	SA /s/	RTL ڤ	ڤ —	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	— ڤ	ڤ
		LTR ڤ	— ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ —	ڤ
	MA /s/	RTL ڤ	ڤ —	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	— ڤ	ڤ
		LTR ڤ	— ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ	ڤ —	ڤ

Table 12. Minim Dag Noore script letter lengthener.

The Minim Dag Noore script has a character called Baare (which looks like: ڤ) which is used for multiple purposes: as a period, comma, and/or a paragraph/section separator. See Figures 10 and 22 in Section IX for examples.

Minim Dag Noore when writing the Arabic language

Minim Dag Noore can be, and is, used to write the Arabic language in addition to Mooré. The most famous Arabic-language publication by the Minim Dag Noore community is a transliteration of the Qur'an. The sinistroke script (RTL) is used to write Arabic. While capital letters can technically be used to write Arabic, lowercase letters are much more common. The phonetic value of several Minim Dag Noore letters changes when the script is used to write Arabic.

Name	RTL Letters		Original Letter IPA for Mooré	New IPA for the letter	Arabic-script equivalent
	Lowercase	Uppercase			
PAHE	ⲡⲁⲏⲉ	ⲡⲁⲏⲉ	/p/	/ħ/	ح
VATE	ⲱⲁⲧⲉ	ⲱⲁⲧⲉ	/v/	/tʕ/	ط
NGAS	Ⲛⲓⲓⲁⲥ	Ⲛⲓⲓⲁⲥ	/g/, if occurring after [ŋ]	/sʕ/	ص
QAX	Ⲛⲁⲕⲣ	Ⲛⲁⲕⲣ	[k], [ɣ] and possibly [g] as allophones of /g/, [kj] as allophone of /k/	/q/	ق
SANG	ⲥⲁⲛⲓⲓⲁ	ⲥⲁⲛⲓⲓⲁ	/ŋ/	/θ/	ث
GA	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	/g/	/ɣ/	غ
AI	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	Vowel diacritic Ai ('a)	/ʕ/	ع
CHO	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	Vowel diacritic Cho (Šū')	/j/	ش
HON	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	Vowel diacritic Hon (Ḥū')	/x/	خ
JUN	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	Vowel diacritic Jun (Ḍī')	/ð/	ذ
DU	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	Vowel diacritic Du (Ḍī')	/dʕ/	ض
ZOA	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	Vowel diacritic Zoa (Za)	/ðʕ/	ظ
YI	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	/j/ + diacritic	/ʔ/ preceded by /i/	ئ
WOU	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	/w/ + diacritic	/ʔ/ preceded by /u/	ؤ
A YI	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	-	Arabic alif maqṣūrah uses	ى
YI	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	ⲓⲓⲁⲓⲓⲁ	word-initial vowel YI - /j/	/ʔi/	إ

Table 13. Note that the remaining Minim Dag Noore letters are also used to write Arabic and have the same phonetic value as when they are used for Mooré.

Numbers

There are two sets of digits (both are base 10), and a set of mathematical numbers used in the Minim Dag Noore script. When representing multi-digit numbers, both sets of digits have the least-significant number on the right and the most-significant number on the left, and numbers increase in significance as you go from right-to-left, similar to Arabic and Latin, but opposite to Nko and Adlam. This is true regardless of writing direction; in RTL and LTR, digits increase in significance from right-to-left.

However, it's important to note that the writing direction of text affects how people actually write multi-digit numbers. When writing RTL, multi-digit numbers are written in the same manner as in Arabic (i.e., the least-significant digit is written first and the most-significant digit is written last), but when writing LTR, numbers are written in the same manner as English/French/etc. (i.e., the most-significant digit is written first and the least-significant digit is written last); see Figure 39 in Section IX to see an example of this.

The following digits/numerals are the default Minim Dag Noore digits used for most purposes.

Minim Dag Noore	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	100	200
Hindu-Arabic	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	100	200

Table 14. Minim Dag Noore script digits/numerals.

The following digits/numerals are alternates distinctly used in special contexts such as supplicative texts, certain proverbs, secretive writing, or in texts involving the names of God.

Minim Dag Noore	•	।	ᳵ	ᳶ	᳷	᳸	᳹	ᳺ	᳻	᳼	᳽	᳾	᳿	ᳺ᳽
Hindu-Arabic	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	100	200

Table 15. Alternate/special Minim Dag Noore script digits/numerals.

The letters of the Minim Dag Noore script also have numerical value, and are tied to the alternate/special digits in Table 15. This is similar to how the Arabic-speaking world used Arabic Abjad numerals (Arabic: حِسَابُ الْجُمْل / Latin transliteration: ḥisāb al-jummal). Minim Dag Noore Abjad numerals use all of the basic character inventory, and in the table below you will see how all of the Minim Dag Noore letters needed to write Mooré are used as Abjad numerals, and also six of the modified letters used to write the Arabic language.

Letter Name	"Minim Dag Noore" Abjad Numeral	Minim Dag Noore Special Digit Value	Equivalent Hindu-Arabic Value	Equivalent Arabic Abjad Numeral	
				"Common" Abjad Order	Maghrebi Abjad Order
A	ⵏ	ⵍ	1	ا	
BA	ⵐ	ⵎ	2	ب	
DJA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	3	ج	
DA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	4	د	
HA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	5	ه	
WOU	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	6	و	
ZA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	7	ز	
PAHE	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	8	ح	
VATE	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	9	ط	
YI	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	10	ى	
KA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	20	ك	ك
LA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	30	ل	
MA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	40	م	
NA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	50	ن	
SA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	60	س	ص
AI	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	70	ع	
FA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	80	ف	
NGAS	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	90	ص	ض
QAX	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	100	ق	
RA	ⵏⵓ	ⵎⵓ	200	ر	

SO	𐎑𐎎	𐎕𐎎	300	ش	س
TA	𐎕𐎎	𐎕𐎎	400	ت	
SANG	𐎕𐎎	𐎕𐎎	500	ث	
HON	𐎕𐎎	𐎕𐎎	600	خ	
JUN	𐎕𐎎	𐎕𐎎	700	ذ	
DU	𐎕𐎎	𐎕𐎎	800	ض	ظ
ZOA	𐎕𐎎	𐎕𐎎	900	ظ	غ
GA	𐎕𐎎	𐎕𐎎	1,000	غ	ش

Table 16. Minim Dag Noore script Abjad numerals; comparison with Arabic-script Abjad numerals. See Figure 38 in Section IX for an example. The letters here represent the full “alphabet” as users learn them.

The Minim Dag Noore system has a mathematical notation system for mathematics as well.

Minim Dag Noore Mathematical Notation	Hindu-Arabic numerical value	English short form name	Power of 10
𐎠	0	zero	
𐎡	1	one	10 ⁰
𐎢	10	ten	10 ¹
𐎣	+5 to '1' ; +50 to '10'	adds 5 to the '1' symbol, adds 50 to the '10' symbol. Goes underneath the '1' and '10' symbol	
𐎤	100	hundred	10 ²
𐎥	1,000	thousand	10 ³
𐎦	1,000,000	million	10 ⁶
𐎧	1,000,000,000	billion	10 ⁹
𐎨	1,000,000,000,000	trillion	10 ¹²
𐎩	1,000,000,000,000,000	quadrillion	10 ¹⁵
𐎪	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	quintillion	10 ¹⁸
𐎫	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	sextillion	10 ²¹

Table 17. Minim Dag Noore script mathematical notation symbols. See Figures 27 and 35-37 in Section IX for examples.

The following shows how each of the above mathematical notation symbols is used. The notation for one can be written up to 5 times in a row, each increasing its value. Afterwards, a dot is written below a single symbol to represent 6. Another line is written after the line+dot combination to represent 7. This pattern repeats until 9. The same pattern applies to 10-90. 100 is represented with a horizontal line, and can be horizontally stacked up to 3 times to represent up to 300. Afterwards, a second column of one additional horizontal line appears to the left of the previous 3 horizontal bars to represent 400. This column can also be stacked up to 3 times to represent 600 in total. The process repeats until 900.

Hindu-Arabic numerical value	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minim Dag Noore Mathematical Notation	۶	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹
Hindu-Arabic numerical value		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Minim Dag Noore Mathematical Notation		۱۰	۲۰	۳۰	۴۰	۵۰	۶۰	۷۰	۸۰	۹۰
Hindu-Arabic numerical value		100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
Minim Dag Noore Mathematical Notation		۱۰۰	۲۰۰	۳۰۰	۴۰۰	۵۰۰	۶۰۰	۷۰۰	۸۰۰	۹۰۰

Table 18. Illustration of how the Minim Dag Noore script mathematical notation system works. It's **important to note** that 7, 9, 70, and 90 have dots that appear *between* the lines/circles on the bottom, rather than directly below the lines/circles (as it occurs for 6, 8, 60, and 80). Also note the vertical position of a new column of horizontal bars for the hundreds numerals.

The higher magnitude symbols are shown below. It is used similar to a digit system.

Higher Magnitude Minim Dag Noore Mathematical Notation	Hindu-Arabic numerical value	Equivalent Scientific Notation
𐌹𐌺	1,000	1×10^3
𐌹𐌺𐌹	1,000,000	1×10^6
𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌹	1,000,000,000	1×10^9
𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌹𐌹	1,000,000,000,000	1×10^{12}
𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹	1,000,000,000,000,000	1×10^{15}
𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	1×10^{18}
𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	1×10^{21}

Table 19. Mathematical notation symbols of higher magnitude.

Symbols

Name	Symbol	Used to write	Example
Daya	𐌹	Days	𐌹𐌺𐌹 𐌹𐌺𐌹 𐌹𐌺𐌹 2006 11 23
Kiisi	𐌹𐌹	Months	
Yuuma	𐌹𐌹𐌹	Years	

Table 20. See Figures 27 and 32 in Section IX for examples.

The Minim Dag Noore script uses the following parentheses.

Tāblebnde (Right Parenthesis)	Tāppo (Left Parenthesis)	LTR Example	Equivalent
𐌹	𐌹	𐌹𐌹𐌹	(25)

Table 21. Minim Dag Noore script parentheses. See Figures 2, 6, and 11 in Section IX for examples.

IV Character Repertoire

Below is the character repertoire to encode. The glyphs represented below are the RTL rendering of the script. It should be noted that the forms vary in appearance when written LTR. This variation is handled during text rendering rather than with separate encoding. Type designers should note these differences when developing typefaces to support both RTL and LTR versions of the script.

Character	Unicode Name
Λ	U+1X000 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER A
Q	U+1X001 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER BA
⌘	U+1X002 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER DJA
ᄁ	U+1X003 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER DA
⌘	U+1X004 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER HA
Q	U+1X005 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER WOU
Q	U+1X006 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER ZA
⌘	U+1X007 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER PAHE
⌘	U+1X008 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER VATE
Q	U+1X009 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER YI
⌘	U+1X00A MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER KA
Q	U+1X00B MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER LA
⌘	U+1X00C MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER MA
Q	U+1X00D MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER NA
⌘	U+1X00E MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER SA
Q	U+1X00F MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER FA
Q	U+1X010 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER NGAS
Q	U+1X011 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER QAX
Q	U+1X012 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER RA
⌘	U+1X013 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER TA
⌘	U+1X014 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER SANG
Q	U+1X015 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER GA
Λ	U+1X016 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL WORD INITIAL VOWEL YI
Λ	U+1X017 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL WORD INITIAL VOWEL WOU
l	U+1X018 MINIM DAG NOORE TAKBEDRE
l	U+1X019 MINIM DAG NOORE ZAOUBEDRE
˘	U+1X01A MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER A

Ბ	U+1X01B MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER BA
Გ	U+1X01C MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER DJA
Დ	U+1X01D MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER DA
Ე	U+1X01E MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER HA
Ვ	U+1X01F MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER WOU
Ზ	U+1X020 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER ZA
Თ	U+1X021 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER PAHE
Ი	U+1X022 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER VATE
Კ	U+1X023 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER YI
Ლ	U+1X024 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER KA
Მ	U+1X025 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER LA
Ნ	U+1X026 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER MA
Ო	U+1X027 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER NA
Პ	U+1X028 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER SA
Ჟ	U+1X029 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER FA
Რ	U+1X02A MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER NGAS
Ს	U+1X02B MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER QAX
Ტ	U+1X02C MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER RA
Უ	U+1X02D MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER TA
Ფ	U+1X02E MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER SANG
Ქ	U+1X02F MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER GA
Ღ	U+1X030 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL YI
Ყ	U+1X031 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL WOU
Შ	U+1X032 MINIM DAG NOORE ABASGA
Ჩ	U+1X033 MINIM DAG NOORE YIBASGA
Ც	U+1X034 MINIM DAG NOORE WUBASGA
Ძ	U+1X035 MINIM DAG NOORE TAKZISGO
Წ	U+1X036 MINIM DAG NOORE ZAOUGA
Ჭ	U+1X037 MINIM DAG NOORE OLD ZAOUGA

0	U+1X038 MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT ZERO
᠘	U+1X039 MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT ONE
᠎	U+1X03A MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT TWO
᠊	U+1X03B MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT THREE
᠄	U+1X03C MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT FOUR
᠅	U+1X03D MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT FIVE
ᠸ	U+1X03E MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT SIX
ᠹ	U+1X03F MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT SEVEN
ᠺ	U+1X040 MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT EIGHT
ᠻ	U+1X041 MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT NINE
•	U+1X042 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT ZERO
᠊	U+1X043 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT ONE
᠋	U+1X044 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT TWO
᠌	U+1X045 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT THREE
᠍	U+1X046 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT FOUR
᠎	U+1X047 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT FIVE
᠏	U+1X048 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT SIX
᠐	U+1X049 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT SEVEN
᠐	U+1X04A MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT EIGHT
᠑	U+1X04B MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT NINE
᠒	U+1X04C MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL ZERO
᠓	U+1X04D MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL ONE
᠐	U+1X04E MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL TEN
᠐	U+1X04F MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL FIVE MULTIPLIER
—	U+1X050 MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL HUNDRED
᠒	U+1X051 MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL THOUSAND
᠒	U+1X052 MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL MILLION
᠒	U+1X053 MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL BILLION
᠒	U+1X054 MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL TRILLION

□	U+1X055 MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL QUADRILLION
□	U+1X056 MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL QUINTILLION
★	U+1X057 MINIM DAG NOORE MATHEMATICAL SEXTILLION
○	U+1X058 MINM DAG NOORE ABILA
○	U+1X059 MINM DAG NOORE SOBILA
○	U+1X05A MINM DAG NOORE HOBILA
○	U+1X05B MINM DAG NOORE ZIBILA
○	U+1X05C MINM DAG NOORE DIBILA
○	U+1X05D MINM DAG NOORE ZOABILA
○	U+1X05E MINIM DAG NOORE TAKRE
○	U+1X05F MINIM DAG NOORE MASTIRGA
○	U+1X060 MINM DAG NOORE MASGODGA UPPERCASE
○	U+1X061 MINIM DAG NOORE MASGODGA LOWERCASE
○	U+1X062 MINIM DAG NOORE MASTEKRE
○	U+1X063 MINM DAG NOORE KENGRE
○	U+1X064 MINM DAG NOORE GODGA
○	U+1X065 MINM DAG NOORE TIRGA
○	U+1X066 MINM DAG NOORE YIKRE
○	U+1X067 MINM DAG NOORE KUUGA
○	U+1X068 MINM DAG NOORE GEMGANGO
○	U+1X069 MINM DAG NOORE PIRGU
○	U+1X06A MINM DAG NOORE ZILIMBILA
○	U+1X06B MINM DAG NOORE WOGLOGO
○	U+1X06C MINIM DAG NOORE DAYA
○	U+1X06D MINM DAG NOORE KIISI
✕	U+1X06E MINM DAG NOORE YUUMA
◊	U+1X06F MINIM DAG NOORE BAARE
✂	U+1X070 MINM DAG NOORE TAPPO
✂	U+1X071 MINM DAG NOORE TABLEBNDE

Table 22. Character repertoire of the Minim Dag Noore script.

Chart

	U+1X00	U+1X01	U+1X02	U+1X03	U+1X04	U+1X05	U+1X06	U+1X07
0	Λ	᠎	᠋ᠠ	᠋ᠡ	᠋ᠢ	᠋ᠣ	᠋ᠤ	᠋ᠥ
1	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ
2	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
3	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
4	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
5	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
6	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
7	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
8	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
9	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
A	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
B	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
C	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
D	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
E	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	
F	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	᠋ᠦ	

Additional information on characters

Joining information

- The bottom of all lowercase letters can join together on both sides.
- Uppercase letters never join together.
- Word initial vowel letters (SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL YI; SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL WOU) connect on both sides as well.
- Word-final letters connect as well: ABASGA; WUBASGA; and YIBASGA connect on the right (as they are used in RTL text), and LEFT ABASGA; LEFT WUBASGA; and LEFT YIBASGA connect on the left (as they are used in LTR text).
- Vowel-diacritic holders connect on both sides (ZAOUGA; OLD ZAOUGA; LEFT ZAOUGA; and OLD LEFT ZAOUGA).
- The long-vowel grapheme TAKZISGO connects on the right (as it is used in RTL text) and LEFT TAKZISGO connects on the left (as it is used in LTR text).
- The letter connector/extender WOGLOGO connects on both sides.

Letter	RTL					LTR			
	Final	Medial	Initial	Isolated		Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final
A									
BA									
DJA									
DA									
HA									
WOU									
ZA									
PAHE									
VATE									
YI									
KA									
LA									
MA									
NA									
SA									
FA									

NGAS	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ		Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ
QAX	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ		Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ
RA	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ		Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ
TA	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ		Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ
SANG	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ		Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ
GA	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ		Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ
SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL YI		Ლ	Ლ	Ლ		Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	
SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL WOU			Ლ	Ლ		Ლ	Ლ		
ABASGA	Ლ			Ლ		Ლ			Ლ
YIBASGA	Ლ			Ლ		Ლ			Ლ
WUBASGA	Ლ			Ლ		Ლ			Ლ
ZAUGA	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ		Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ
OLD ZAUGA	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ		Ლ	Ლ	Ლ	Ლ

Table 23: Positional forms for the Minim Dag Noore script.

The Isolated forms are used in the character repertoire table (Table 22) and the Code Chart.

Punctuation

See Section III, subsection “Miscellaneous”.

Numbers

See Section III, subsection “Numbers”.

V Properties

General Category and other properties

U+1X000;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	A;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X001;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	BA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X002;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	DJA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X003;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	DA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X004;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	HA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X005;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	WOU;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X006;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	ZA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X007;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	PAHE;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X008;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	VATE;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X009;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	YI;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X00A;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	KA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X00B;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	LA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X00C;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	MA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X00D;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	NA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X00E;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	SA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X00F;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	FA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X010;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	NGAS;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X011;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	QAX;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X012;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	RA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X013;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	TA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X014;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	SANG;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X015;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	LETTER	GA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X016;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	WORD INITIAL	VOWEL YI;0;R;N;;
U+1X017;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	WORD INITIAL	VOWEL WOU;0;R;N;;
U+1X018;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	TAKBEDRE	;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X019;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	CAPITAL	ZAUBEDRE	;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X01A;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	A;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X01B;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	BA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X01C;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	DJA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X01D;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	DA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X01E;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	HA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X01F;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	WOU;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X020;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	ZA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X021;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	PAHE;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X022;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	VATE;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X023;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	YI;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X024;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	KA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X025;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	LA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X026;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	MA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X027;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	NA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X028;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	SA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X029;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	FA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X02A;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	NGAS;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X02B;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	QAX;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X02C;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	RA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X02D;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	TA;Lo;0;R;N;;
U+1X02E;MINIM	DAG	NOORE	SMALL	LETTER	SANG;Lo;0;R;N;;

VI Collation

The basic alphabetic order is shown below:

Order	Name	RTL Letters (Sinistrograde)		LTR Letters (Dextrograde)	
		Lowercase	Uppercase	Lowercase	Uppercase
1	A	ᐃ	ᐱ	ᐱ	ᐃ
2	BA	ᐅ	ᐅ	ᐅ	ᐅ
3	DJA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
4	DA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
5	HA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
6	WOU	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
7	ZA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
8	PAHE	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
9	VATE	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
10	YI	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
11	KA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
12	LA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
13	MA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
14	NA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
15	SA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
16	AI	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
17	FA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
18	NGAS	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
19	QAX	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
20	RA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
21	SO	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
22	TA	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ

23	SANG				
24	HON				
25	JUN				
26	DU				
27	ZOA				
30	GA				
31	WORD INITIAL VOWEL YI				
32	WORD INITIAL VOWEL WOU				
33	TAKZISGO/ TAKBEDRE				
34	ABASGA				
35	YIBASGA				
36	WUBASGA				

Table 24. Basic collation order of the Minim Dag Noore script.

See Figure 48 in Section IX to see collation in community primers.

Capital letters are ordered before lowercase letters. This is true for both the RTL and LTR versions of the script. Regarding directionality for collation, RTL is ordered before LTR for the same cases as RTL is more frequently used by the community. **Therefore, collation should be: Uppercase RTL, Uppercase LTR, lowercase RTL, lowercase LTR.**

There are 19 diacritics in the Minim Dag Noore script. When accounting for writing Mooré and Arabic, all letters can be used with all diacritics. Here is how collation is affected when diacritics are used:

UNMARKED LETTER < ABILA < SOBILA < HOBILA < ZIBILA < DIBILA < ZOABILA < TAKRE < MASTIRGA < MASGODGA UPPERCASE < MASGODGA LOWERCASE < MASTEKRE < KENGRE < GODGA < TIRGA < YIKRE < KUUGA < GEMGANGO < PIRGU < ZILIMBILA

Here is a table visualizing the order with the letter ᳵ (A) :

1 st	Unmarked letter	ᳵ	11 th	Masgōdga Lowercase	ᳵ᳚
2 nd	Abila	ᳵ᳚	12 th	Mastēkre	ᳵ᳚᳚
3 rd	Sobila	ᳵ᳚᳚	13 th	Kengre	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚
4 th	Hōbila	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚	14 th	Gōdga	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚
5 th	Zībila	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚	15 th	Turga	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚
6 th	Dibila	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	16 th	Yukre	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚
7 th	Zoabila	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	17 th	Kuuga	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚
8 th	Takre	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	18 th	Gemgango	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚
9 th	Masturga	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	19 th	Pirgu	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚
10 th	Masgōdga Uppercase	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	20 th	Zɪlmbila	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚

Table 25. Order of diacritics on letters.

As seen in Tables 11.1-11.3, multiple diacritics can be used on a single letter. All individual diacritics are ordered first, then 2-diacritic combinations, then 3-diacritic combinations, then the next letter in the script is ordered. 2-part and 3-part diacritics are ordered according to the basic diacritic order in Table 25. Below is an exhaustive table of how every linguistically possible diacritic and diacritic combination is ordered for any particular letter:

1	ᳵ	ᳵ᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚
2	ᳶ	ᳶ᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳶ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚
3	᳷	᳷᳚	᳷᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳷᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚
4	᳸	᳸᳚	᳸᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳸᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚
5	᳹	᳹᳚	᳹᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	᳹᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚
6	ᳺ	ᳺ᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚	ᳺ᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚᳚

[illegible]

In summary, ***the capital letters are ordered first***, then lowercase. Remember that all of the diacritic possibilities can occur on capital letters as well as lowercase. For any letter, the unmarked letter (for example **A**) is ordered first, then the same letter with all possible diacritic combinations in the above table, in the order they appear (left-to-right, top to bottom), then the next letter (i.e., **B**).

VII References/Citations

1. Kostelnik, J. (2023). Technological Adaptation and the Role of Social Media in the Proliferation of the Newly Created Minim Script from Burkina Faso. *Ahyu: A Journal of Language and Literature*, 6, 71–87. <https://doi.org/10.56666/ahyu.v6i.163>

Additional Resources

1. "l'alphabet mooré. Moor guls bi-paala" YouTube, June 24, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fWBEp3BJhg/> <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1559147544197689>
2. "l'alphabet mooré" YouTube June 26, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RsQSZ6943-o>
3. "Alphabet en moore miniim dag noore inventé au burkina faso" حروف مينيم داغنوري لمحمد القاي YouTube, March 17, 2017. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y0bPZK1gnTc>
4. "Alphabet miniim dag noore" YouTube, December 12, 2017. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-SUmTcauHFM>
5. "Moore miniim biissi" YouTube, January 2, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t7KOsK8i6N0>
6. "Fondation miniim dag noore nouveau alphabet" YouTube, January 25, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKNuWxNpxpk>
7. "Moor yelbuna Moor bipaala" YouTube, October 31, 2019. The title roughly translates to "Moore proverbs [in] new Mooré [letters]" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QaMCnwyfdu>
8. "2 décembre 2023" YouTube, December 2, 2013. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aUbpGYQA4J8>
9. "l'hymne national en mooré" YouTube, June 27, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WLzXKKpK53A>
10. "l'hymne national" YouTube, July 5, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFUZogTTCqE>
11. "Prononciation de nouveau alphabet du mooré" YouTube, July 10, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iydP22PyJvU>
12. "Prononciation de nouveau alphabet du mooré" YouTube, July 10, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7QB9IMQVIFg>
13. "Prononciation de nouveau alphabet du mooré 3" YouTube, July 10, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgkUEwIJJwl>
14. "Prononciation de nouveau alphabet du mooré 4" YouTube, July 10, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eX2F5sZah1Q>
15. "Prononciation de nouveau alphabet du mooré 5" YouTube, July 10, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d9EHf4VjtwA>
16. "Prononciation de nouveau alphabet du mooré 06" YouTube, July 10, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T3deNL44LrU>
17. "Prononciation de nouveau alphabet du mooré 07" YouTube, July 10, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tPBvdQKF3CE>
18. "Nouvel alphabet mooré" YouTube, August 3, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fjdUMeu33eM>
19. "Nouvel alphabet mooré" YouTube, August 3, 2018. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z1_xqb3xWuo
20. "Nouvel alphabet mooré" YouTube, August 3, 2018. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Me4IXj_WoSo
21. "Nouvel alphabet mooré" YouTube, August 3, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NAJSL01NJ6Q>
22. "Nouvel alphabet mooré" YouTube, August 3, 2018.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cbWXaR55dLQ>

VIII Acknowledgements

The proposal author would like to thank Jannis Kostelnik for informing him of the Minim Dag Noore script, and for connecting him to the script user community. Special thanks are given to Karim Tapsoba and Mahamadi Ouédraogo – without whom would have made writing this document immensely more difficult.

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.

MINISTERE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR
DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ET DE
L'INNOVATION

BURKINA FASO

UNITE-PROGRES-JUSTICE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE
SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNOLOGIQUE

Ouagadougou le 14 septembre 2016

INSTITUT DES SCIENCES DES SOCIETES
(IN.S.S.)

03 BP 7047 Ouagadougou 03

Tél : (226) 50 35 55 97/95

Fax : (226) 50 35 55 96

Attestation

Je, soussigné Bétéo D. NEBIE, chef du Département de Linguistique et des Langues Nationales (DLLN), atteste avoir présidé une réunion de chercheurs du département avec monsieur Mahamadi OUEDRAOGO, chercheur indépendant. La rencontre a eu lieu dans la salle de réunion de l'INSS ce mardi 13 septembre 2016, de 12h 06 à 14h 24, et a concerné un système d'écriture inventé par monsieur OUEDRAOGO.

Au terme de ces échanges consécutifs à deux précédents, plusieurs remarques ont été faites, sous réserve d'investigations plus approfondies :

- Le système inventé par monsieur Mahamadi Ouédraogo semble cohérent.
- Il semble être spécifique en attendant d'éventuelles vérifications supplémentaires.
- Il peut et doit être perfectionné à plusieurs niveaux ; des conseils variés ont été prodigués dans ce sens par les chercheurs.
- Il mérite un encouragement soutenu.

En foi de quoi, cette attestation a été établie pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Bétéo D. NEBIE



IX Examples

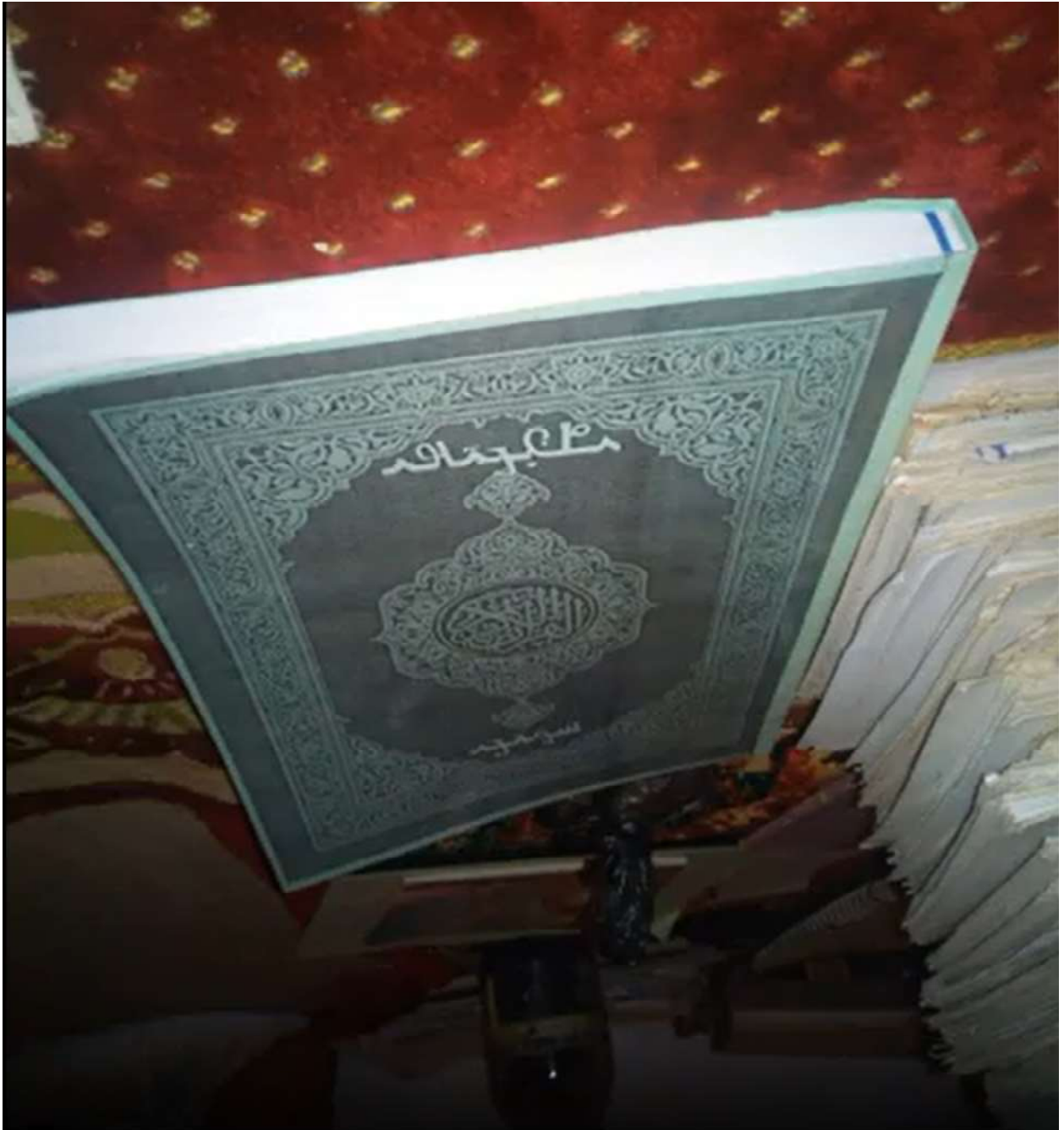


Figure 1. Qur'an, 2021, written by Mahamadi Ouédraogo.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgkUEwIJJwI>.

مَعْلَمٌ لِلَّذِينَ هَدَى اللَّهُ سَبِيلَهُ ۚ وَاللَّهُ يَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ ۚ وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٧﴾
 ﴿٢٨﴾ سَمِيعٌ قَدِيرٌ ﴿٢٩﴾ يُخَوِّفُ مَنِ ارْتَدَّى ۖ وَيَمْحِطُ بِمَا يَفْعَلُونَ ﴿٣٠﴾
 مُبْدِئُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۖ يَخْتَارُ ۚ لَئِنْ شِئْنَا لَنَذْهَبَنَّهُمْ وَسَمَكُنَّا بَحْرًا مُّجْتَمِعًا ﴿٣١﴾

مَعْلَمٌ مَطْلَعٌ مَطْلَعٌ مَطْلَعٌ

[illegible]

Page 40 of 82

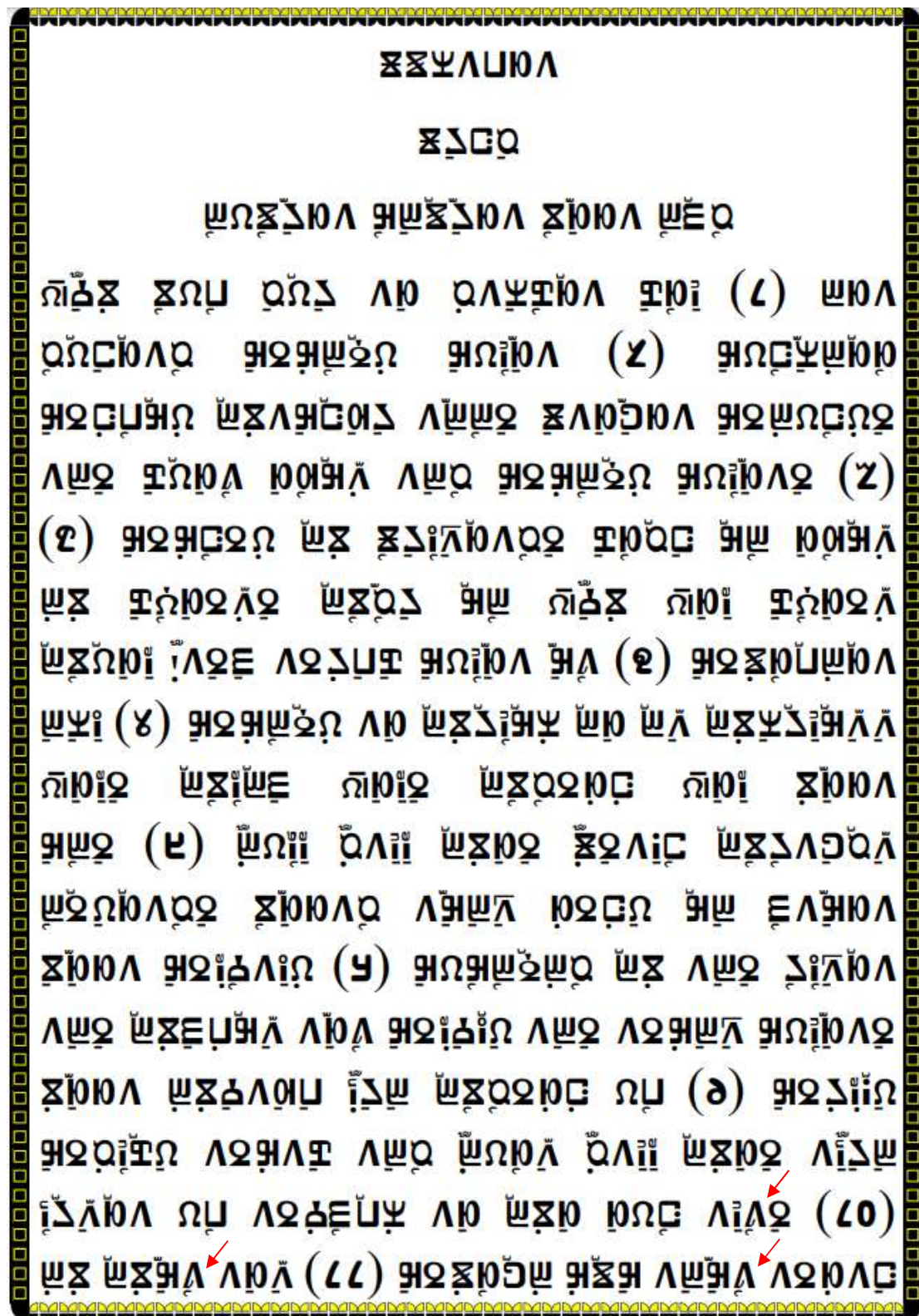


Figure 3. Surat Al-Baqarah, 2022 647-page Quran. Red arrow: Uppercase word-initial vowel YA. Note that this is in Arabic.

الْقَدَّاسُ تَبَّاهُ، الْغَوْثُ الْغَوْثُ الْغَوْثُ
 الْمُبْدِي، مَقْدُومُ الْبَدَا، الْغَوْثُ الْغَوْثُ
 حَقْدِي الْمُبْدِي الْغَوْثُ، مَقْدُومُ الْبَدَا الْغَوْثُ
 ، لَكَدَّيْ خَلَّاهُ مَقْدُومُ الْبَدَا الْغَوْثُ

لَا تَدْرِي مَا يَخْلُقُ لَنَا عَمَلُهُ

نَحْمَدُكَ يَا مُجَسِّدَ الْكَوْنِ
 يَا مَنْ لَا يَمُوتُ وَلَا يَمُوتُ
 يَا مَنْ لَا يَمُوتُ وَلَا يَمُوتُ
 يَا مَنْ لَا يَمُوتُ وَلَا يَمُوتُ

Page 42 of 82

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

عَلَيْهِ سَلَامٌ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ سَقِيمٌ وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

مَقَامًا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا وَلَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

لَا تَكُنْ سَقِيمًا وَلَا مُرًّا

Figure 5. Book on Mooré poetry, written by Abdul Wahab.

﴿٢٧﴾ مِّنْ مَّوَدَّةِ الْإِنْسَانِ ﴿٢٨﴾ لَّهُمْ فِيهَا مَنَافِعُ وَمِنْهَا فِيهَا خَسْرٌ ﴿٢٩﴾
 ﴿٣٠﴾ وَفِيهَا مِنَّا رَحْمَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا يَوْمَ الْمُنَادِ ﴿٣١﴾
 ﴿٣٢﴾ وَفِيهَا مَنَافِعُ وَمِنْهَا فِيهَا خَسْرٌ ﴿٣٣﴾
 ﴿٣٤﴾

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ମାତ୍ରା

ମୂଳ ମୂଳ ମୂଳ ମୂଳ ମୂଳ

﴿٣٥﴾ مِّنْ مَّوَدَّةِ الْإِنْسَانِ ﴿٣٦﴾ لَّهُمْ فِيهَا مَنَافِعُ وَمِنْهَا فِيهَا خَسْرٌ ﴿٣٧﴾
 ﴿٣٨﴾ وَفِيهَا مِنَّا رَحْمَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا يَوْمَ الْمُنَادِ ﴿٣٩﴾
 ﴿٤٠﴾

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ମାତ୍ରା

ମୂଳ ମୂଳ ମୂଳ ମୂଳ ମୂଳ

﴿٤١﴾ مِّنْ مَّوَدَّةِ الْإِنْسَانِ ﴿٤٢﴾ لَّهُمْ فِيهَا مَنَافِعُ وَمِنْهَا فِيهَا خَسْرٌ ﴿٤٣﴾
 ﴿٤٤﴾ وَفِيهَا مِنَّا رَحْمَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا يَوْمَ الْمُنَادِ ﴿٤٥﴾
 ﴿٤٦﴾

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ମାତ୍ରା

Figure 6. 2021, 61-page book Quran, written by Abdul Rahim.

١ تجلسه يومه الى هتس خلت له السه ه من مقله
٢ عقالق فون له تملل له لك مقله
٣ مقله لله تجلسه السه ه من تملل
٤ سمقله تملل الى هتس خلت له مقله
٥ تملل له مقله من تملل له مقله
٦ مقله له التملل مقله ه هقله
٧ التملل له لك التملل مقله هقله
٨ التملل له لك التملل مقله هقله

Page 46 of 82

مَعَسَ مَقَلِكْ مَقَلِيَسَاكْ مَقَلِيَقَسَس
 قُسَ اِ مَعَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا اِ مَقَلَا
 اِ مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا
 مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا
 مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا
 اِ مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا
 مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا

→ مَقَلَا مَقَلَا

مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا
 مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا
 مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا مَقَلَا

Page 49 of 82

وَتَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ فَنَتِ
 لَكَ مِنْهُ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ فَنَتِ
 تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ فَنَتِ
 تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ فَنَتِ
 تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ فَنَتِ
 تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ فَنَتِ
 تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ فَنَتِ
 تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ تَعْلَمُ فَنَتِ

Figure 12. Medical book, written by Abdel Rahim Yaogo. Alternate/special Minim digits are underlined in red. Arrow: red = long-vowel diacritic with Höbila above Yl.

مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى
 مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى
 مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى
 مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى
 مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى
 مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى
 مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى
 مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى مَعْنَى

Figure 15. 2017, another medical book, written by Abdel Rahim Yaogo. Arrows: red = long-vowel diacritic, green = word-final vowel grapheme.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم اللهم صل على
سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم تسليماً
آمين.

مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ
مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ
مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ
مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ مَعِ

اللهم صل على سيدنا ومولانا محمد
رسول الله صلى الله عليه وعلى آله
وصحبه في كل لحظة ونفس بعدد كل معلوم
لك يا رب العالمين

 ماليه من م
 ميريت
 ميريت
 67
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت

89

 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت
 ميريت

Figure 17. Book on various educational topics, shown above are African nations written in the Minim Dag Noore script. Arrows: red = word-initial vowel 'Yi' letter; blue = word-final vowel letters; pink = Takre stretched over two letters with Zoabila above the letter Yi; green = Turga diacritic.

٢٢

درس الأول في معرفة الله تعالى

مَعْرِفَةُ اللَّهِ مَعْرِفَةُ مَوَاقِعِ مَوْجِدَاتِهِ مَوَاقِعُهُ
 مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوَاقِعُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ
 مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ
 مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ
 مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ
 مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ
 مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ
 مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ
 مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ
 مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ مَوْجِدَاتُهُ

Figure 18. Handwritten text on religion.

[illegible]

Figure 20. Handwritten text on literacy.

٨٩ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ٩٠ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا انځم ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ٩١ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا لځ ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ٩٢ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا لځ ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ٩٣ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا لځ ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ٩٤ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا لځ ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ٩٥ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا لځ ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ٩٦ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا لځ ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ٩٧ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا لځ ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ٩٨ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا لځ ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ٩٩ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا لځ ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن
 ١٠٠ نكلا مځالمنځ ١ ټالالا لځ ټالالا ځن لټالا لځ ټالالا ځن

Figure 21. 2016, book of proverbs. Alternate/special Minim Dag Noore numerals written in red. Red arrows = Takre stretched over two vowel letters and some examples of 1 or 2 diacritics above Takre.

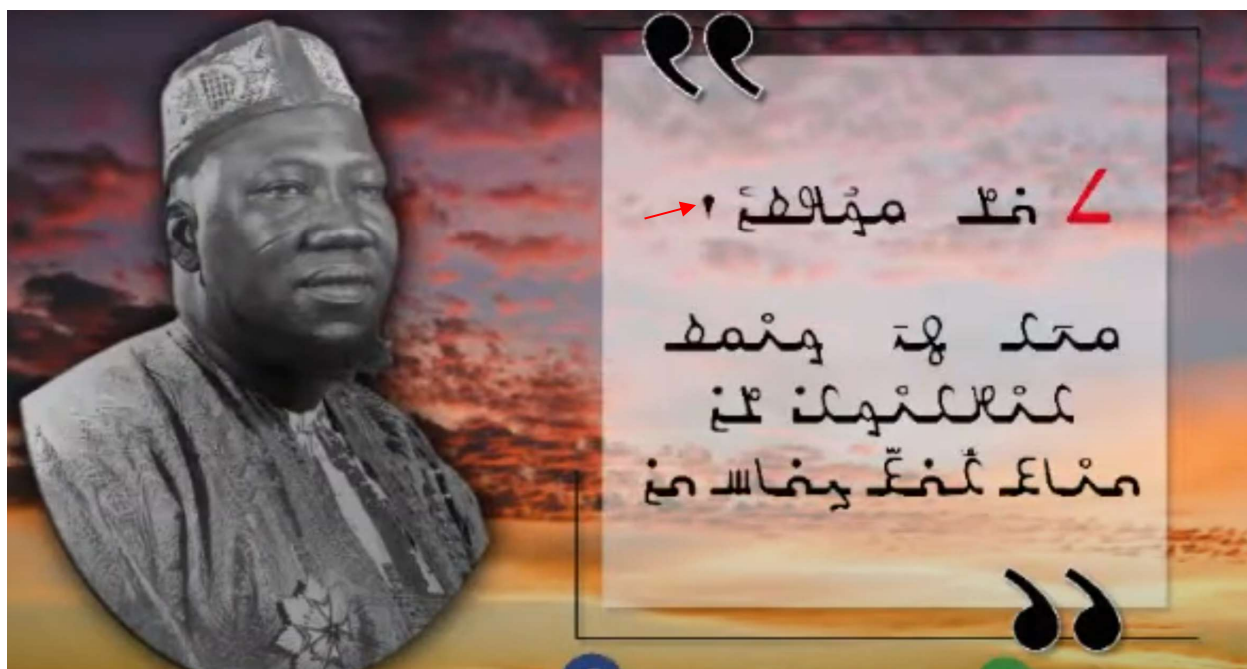


Figure 22. The 1st Mooré proverb in a video of 10 proverbs.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QaMCnwyfdsU> Red arrow = Baare punctuation mark. The man in the image is Moro Naba Kougri (born Moussa Congo). “Moro Naba” is a title for the king/ruler of Wogodogo, one of the Mossi Kingdoms located in present-day Burkina Faso. The kingdom takes its name from its historic capital, now the Burkinabe national capital of Ouagadougou.

ԲՆԻՃԵՆԻՎԱԿԱ ԱԿՏՅԻ ԱԿՈՐԸՄ ՄՈՒԼԵԾԿԱ ՌԽՈՒ
 ԲՆԻՃԵՆԻՎԱԿԱ ՃՈՒԳԱՆԻ ԲՈՒՄԸԿԱ ՅԻՃԱՅԻ ԽՃ ՈՒԳԱՆՈՒ
 ՃԱԽՈ ՈՅՈՒ ԻՅԻՃՆՈՒՄ . Օ ԲՈՒՄԸԿԱՅԻ ԱԿՈՐԸՄ ՈՒ ԲՈՐԿԱ ՃԱԽՈ
 ՈՅՈՒ ԲՅՈՐԸԿԱՅԻ . ՃԱԻԳՈՒ ՈՒՄԱՅԻ Օ ԻՅԱՐԿԱՅԻ ՏՈՒԽՈՒՄ
 ՅՈՐԿԱ ԻՅԻՆՄՈՒ ԽՈՒՐԸՆՈՒ ՈՒՅԽՅՈՒ ՈՒՄԱՅԻ . Օ ԲՈՒՄԸԿԱՅԻ
 ՏՈՒԽՈՒՄ ՅՈՐԿԱ ՈՒՄԱՅԻ ԳՈՒԿԱ ԻՈՒԼԵԾՈՒ ԻՈՒԳԱՆՈՒԿԱ ԱԿՈՒ
 ԶՈՒԽՈՒՄ . ՅԻՄԸՅԻ ՕԿՃԱ ՃԱՅԱՅԻ ԽՃ ԲՈՒՄՆԱ ՄԻ ՏՈՒՄ
 ԹԱԻՐՏԱՄՈՒ ԽՃ ՃԱԻԼԵԾ ԲՅԻԼԵԾԱԿԻ ԽՃ ԻՅԻՐԸՆԱԿԻ ԽՃ ԻՅԽՐԿԱ
 ԲԱՐԸՆՈՒՄ . ԹՈՄԱ ՃԱԻՐԸՆՈՒՄ ԲՈՒԼԵԾԱ ԳՈՒՄԱՅԻՆԱԿԱ ՃՈՒԽՅՈՒ
 ԽՃ ՃԱՅԱՐ ՃԱՅԱՅԻ ԽՈՒՐՈՒ ԹՈՒԲՅԱ ԲՆԻՃԵՆԻՎԱԿԱՅԻ . ԽՃ
 ՈՅԼԵԾԱՅԻ ՈՒԳԻԿԱՅԻ Կ ՈՒԳԻԿԱՅԻ ԲՅՈՒՄԱ ԳՈՒՄԱՅԻՆԱԿԱ ԻՅՈՒ
 ԲՈՒՐԱՃՆՈՒՄ ԽՃ ՈՅԼԵԾԱՅԻ ՈՒԳԻԿԱՅԻ Կ ՈՒԳԻԿԱՅԻ ԲԱԽՈ ՃՅԻՐԸՅԻ
 ՃԱԻ ԻՈՒՐԸՆՈՒՄ ՏՅԻՃ ՃԱԲԱՏՆՈՒՄ . ԻՈՒ ՃՈԲՈՒ ՕԿԱՅԱ ԻՅՈՒ
 ԳՅՐԸՅԻ ՈՅԼԵԾԱ ԽԱՐԿԱՄԱ ԻՅԻԳ ԳՈՒՄԱՅԻՆԱԿԱՅԻ . ԳՈՒ
 ԳՈՒՄԱՅԻՆԱԿԱՅԻ ՕՈՒ ԱՅԻԳՈՒ ՅԱՅԻ ԱԿՈՒ ՃՅԻՐԸՆՈՒՄ . ՕԿՃ
 ԻՈՒՐԸՆՈՒ ԽՃ ՃԱԻԼԵԾՅԻ ԳՈՒՐԱ ՏՅԻՐԸՆԱԿԻ ԱԿՈՒ ԲԱԽՈ ԻՈՒ ԻՅԻՐԸ
 ԲԱԽՈ ԳԱ ԲՈՒ ԻՈՒԼԵԾ ՈՒԼԵԾԱՅԻ

Figure 23.2. A screenshot from a video singing the Burkina Faso national anthem in Mooré with lyrics written in the uppercase LTR version of the Minim Dag Noore script.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WLzXKKpK53A> Arrows: red = long-vowel letter; blue = LTR word-final vowel letter YI.

Burkīna Faso fāag-m-meng yulle

(Ditanye)

Burkīmba pīnd n kiswa wōrbo la yānde hal yuum tusri,
B kiswa fāadbā sēn yi yuga hal yuum koabga n wa ne
yembdo,
B tōdga silem-wεεgā sēn toeeme n lebg yaoolem yembdo,
B kiswa silem-wεεgā yembdo ne a tēng-n-tēendbā fāa gilli.
Wusg n bas raodo la kēer me sid zāgsame,
La pān-kongrā la tōogrā la tuulgā kaagre,
Zumā raagre kenga d nin-buiidā pelse
La b paasa b raodo n leb n zēk b burkīndi.

Reesgo

La yung a ye tāa, a ye tāa kumba nin-buiidā vum kibare.
La yung a ye tāa bal pugē waa... tilgre ! sor pakame,
Ti b rik n babsd vi-noogo, yung a ye lagma tōnd nin-buiidā
Ne nin-buiidā sēn be dūni wā fāa pugē
N baood tilgre la paoongo, ne b sūurā fāa
Kall ti d t-oge, ba d na ki d tēng yīnga!

Figure 24. A screenshot of from a video singing the Burkina Faso national anthem in Mooré with lyrics written in the Latin script. This is, presumably, a follow-up accompanying video to the video showcased in Figures 23.1-23.2 that used the Minim Dag Noore script.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFUZogTTCqE>

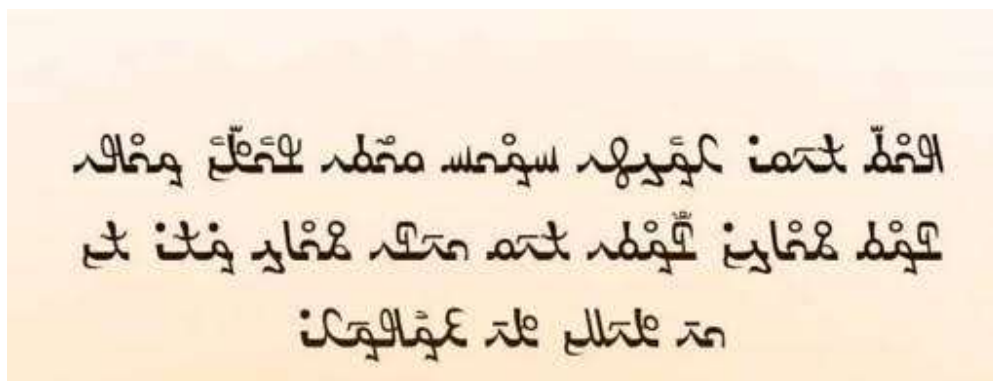


Figure 25. Example of a short digital text consisting of greetings and blessing to celebrate Eid al-Fitr (عيد الفطر / Īd al-Fiṭr) in May 2023. Arrows: red = long-vowel diacritic; green = Turga diacritic; blue = Kengre diacritic.

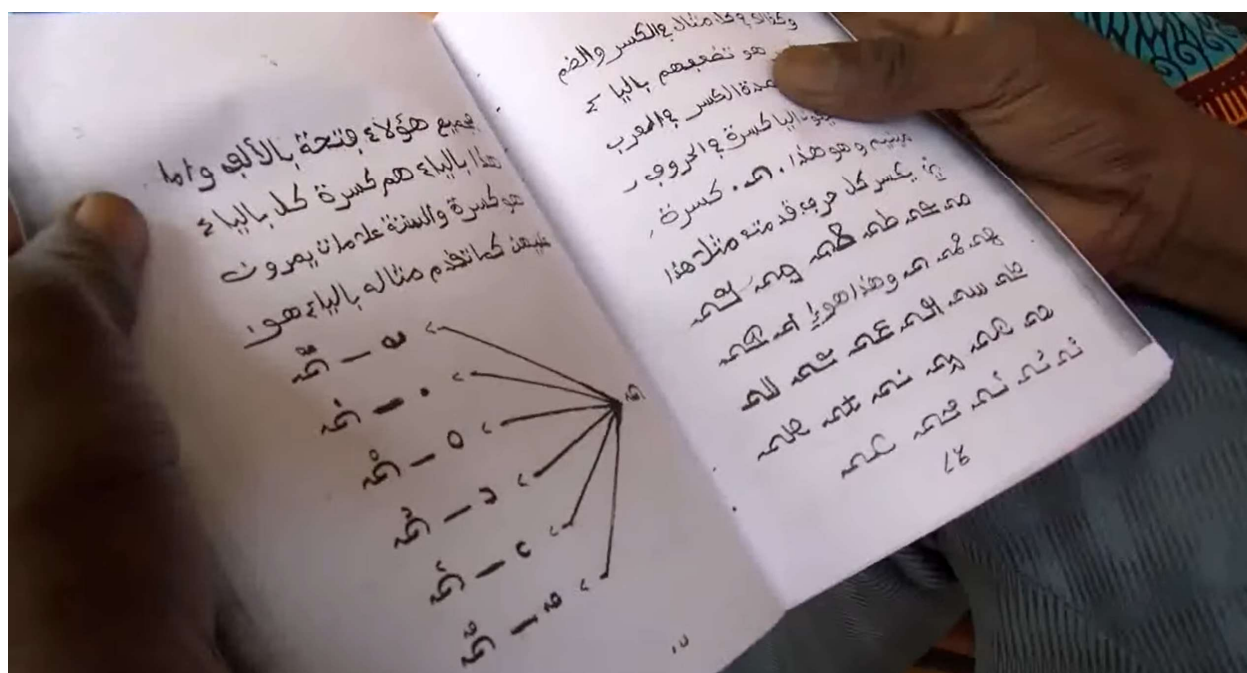


Figure 26. Minim Dag Noore script primer written in Arabic and Moored.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fWBEp3BJhg>

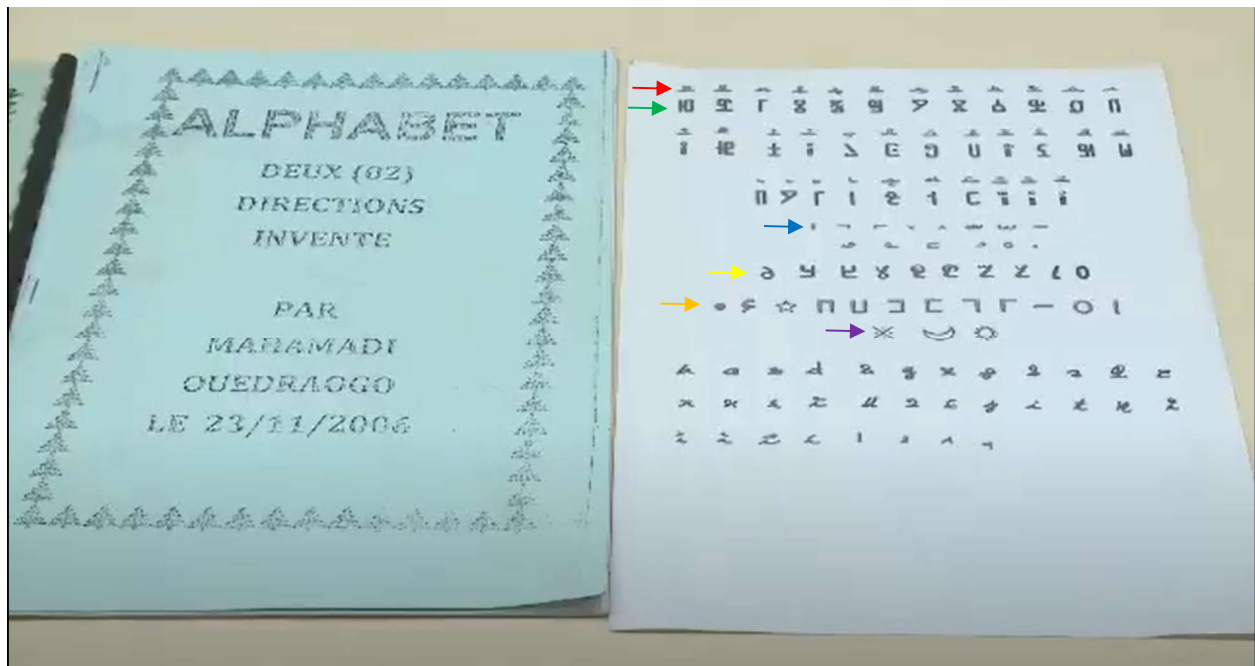


Figure 27. Educational material on the Minim Dag Noore script. The paper on the right displays Minim Dag Noore script letters. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RsQSz6943-o> Arrows: red = LTR lowercase letters; green = LTR uppercase letters; blue = diacritics; yellow = numerals; orange = mathematical notation; purple = date symbols.

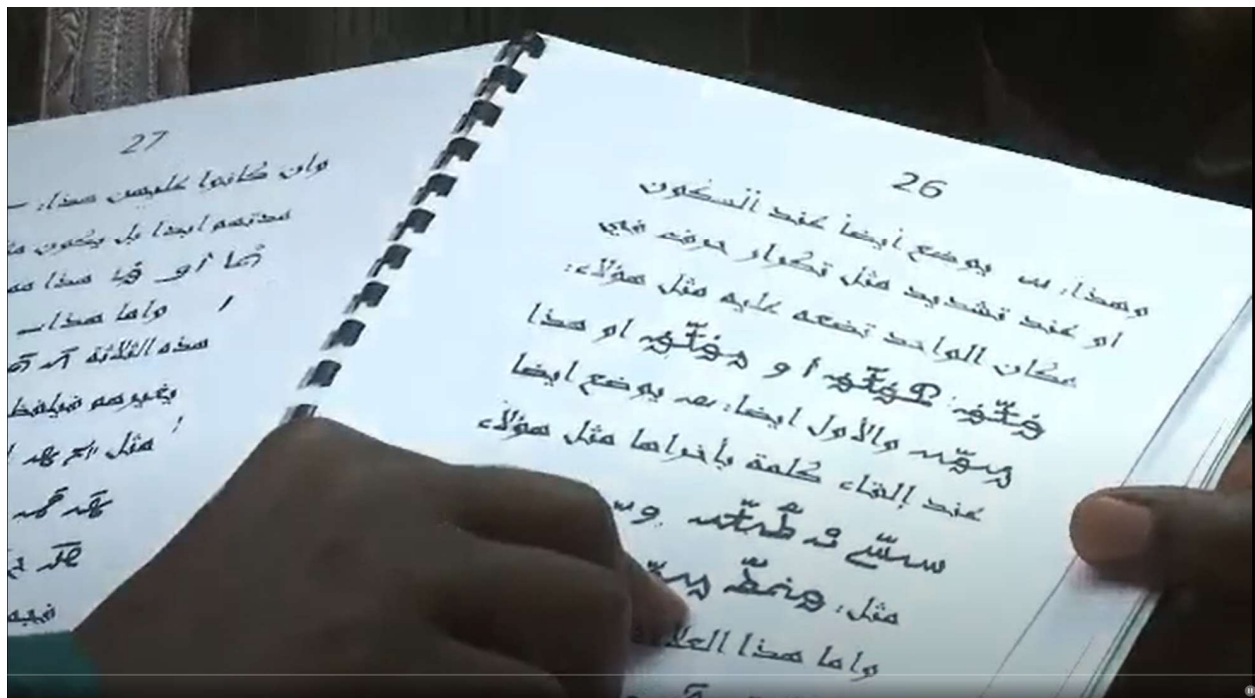


Figure 28. Interlinear Mooré and Arabic text in the Minim Dag Noore and Arabic scripts. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RsQSz6943-o>

̀	ل	ز	ژ	ﺉ	ﺀ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﺍ	ﻭ	؟
Tab	ء	ﺀ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ
Caps Lock	ء	ﺀ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	#
.Shift	ء	ﺀ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	ﻩ	Shift

Figure 29. The Minim Dag Noore keyboard layout; compare with an Arabic keyboard below (Figure 91). (Figures 90-92 are from “Technological Adaptation and the Role of Social Media in the Proliferation of the Newly Created Minim Script from Burkina Faso” by: Jannis Kostelnik)

~	!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	(	)	-	+	←
ذ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	=	=	Backspace
Tab	ض	ص	ث	ق	ف	ل	ع	ح	خ	ج	د	ا	
Caps Lock	ش	س	ي	ب	ل	أ	ت	ن	م	ك	ط	Enter	
Shift	ء	ء	{	}	ر	لا	آ	ة	و	ز	ظ	Shift	
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt							Alt Gr	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl	

Figure 30. Arabic keyboard that the community are using with Minim Dag Noore script fonts.

VD /ð/	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	?	
Tab	VD /d ^h /	[^hg] /s ^h /	[h] /θ/	... /q/	/f/	/g/ /ɣ/	VD /ʃ/	/h/	VD /x/	/p/ /h/	[g] /dʒ/	/d/
Caps Lock	VD /f/	/s/	/j/	/b/	/l/	/a/	/t/	/n/	/m/	/v/ /t ^h /	#	
Shift	<u>LV</u>	<u>FV</u>	<u>FV</u>	<u>FV</u>	/r/	[la:]	<u>LV</u>	<u>Base</u>	/w/	/z/	VD /ð ^h /	Shift

Unaltered = Glyph occurs both in Mooré and Arabic with the same value
Bold = Glyph occurs both in Mooré and Arabic, Mooré value
Italic = Glyph occurs both in Mooré and Arabic, Arabic value
Underlined = Glyph is only relevant for Mooré
Italic underlined = Glyph is only relevant for Arabic

LV = Long Vowel
FV = Final Vowel
VD = Vowel Diacritic

Figure 31. Script/linguistics analysis comparing Mooré with Arabic.

TROIS (03) SYMBOLES DATEURS

Trois symboles permettent, en association avec les chiffres, de déterminer le jour, le mois et l'année dans tous les calendriers possibles :



Exemples :

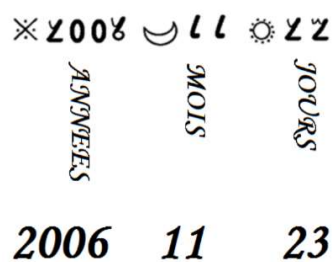


Figure 32. Minim Dag Noore script date symbols.

DEUX SORTES DE SIGNES NUMERIQUES

SIGNES NUMERIQUES CLASSIQUES

SIGNES TRANSAFRICAINE S	୦ ୧ ୨ ୩ ୪ ୫ ୬ ୭ ୮ ୯
SIGNES CLASSIQUES	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Figure 33. Minim Dag Noore script numerals (top) and Hindu-Arabic equivalents (bottom).



Figure 34. Minim Dag Noore script numerals and Mooré-language names written out besides them.

Le nouveau alphabet possède ses propres chiffres prêts à toutes formes de mathématiques. Douze chiffres initiaux constituent la base de cette mathématique :

LES DOUZE CHIFFRES INITIAUX	
CHIFFRES NOUVEAU ALPHABET	• ♡ ☆ ▯ ▮ ▮ ▮ ▮ ▮ ▮ - ○
CORRESPONDANCES FRANCAISES	un dix cent mille million milliard billiard triard quatriard cinquiard zero plus de 5

Le calcul avec ces chiffres se fait avec les signes

La présentation détaillée des chiffres initiaux

☆,,, ▯,,, ▮,,,],,, [,,, |,,, [,,, - ○ |

كسند ا هكمانع ○ هقمتت - هقندر ا

هناقمتتسند ا هقمتتاسند ا هاقمتت]

هناقمتت هاقمتت ▯

Figure 35. Minim Dag Noore script mathematical notation symbols.
Page 70 of 82

☆ اَلْمَاتَمَاتِيكِيَّة

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10
900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100
1 000 000 000			1 000 000			1 000		
1 000 000 000 000 000					1 000 000 000 000			
1 000 000 000 000 000 000								
1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000								

Figure 36. Minim Dag Noore script mathematical notation symbols.

—○ ☆—○ Π—○ Π—○ □—○ □—○ Γ—○ Γ—○							
111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵	𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵	𐌵𐌵𐌵	𐌵𐌵	𐌵	𐌵	𐌵	𐌵
5000	4000	3000	2000	1000			
𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵	𐌵𐌵𐌵	𐌵𐌵					
30 000	20 000	10 000					
𐌵𐌵𐌵	𐌵𐌵	𐌵					
300 000	200 000	100 000					
𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵	𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵						
222 000 000	111 000						

CINQ (03) MOIS REVOLUS D'ASSIMULATION

Le temps requis pour l'assimilation complète des lettres et des chiffres y compris l'écriture, la lecture et le calcul est estimé à trois mois maximum pour un sujet motivé et attentionné. Un sujet distrait les aura assimilés en cinq mois révolus

Une méthode simple et rapide de cet alphabet et ses chiffres a déjà imposé son efficacité à travers quelques expériences effectuées.

Figure 37. Minim Dag Noore script mathematical notation symbols written in combinations to create different values.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Figure 38. Mooré Abjad numerals.

	2024	2025
de droite à gauche	L'année en cours est 2024. L'année prochaine sera 2025.	
de gauche à droite	العام الحالي هو 2024. والعام القادم سيكون 2025 2024 2025	

Figure 39. An example of how Minim Dag Noore script digits are written/read LTR (top) and RTL (bottom) using French and Arabic as examples.

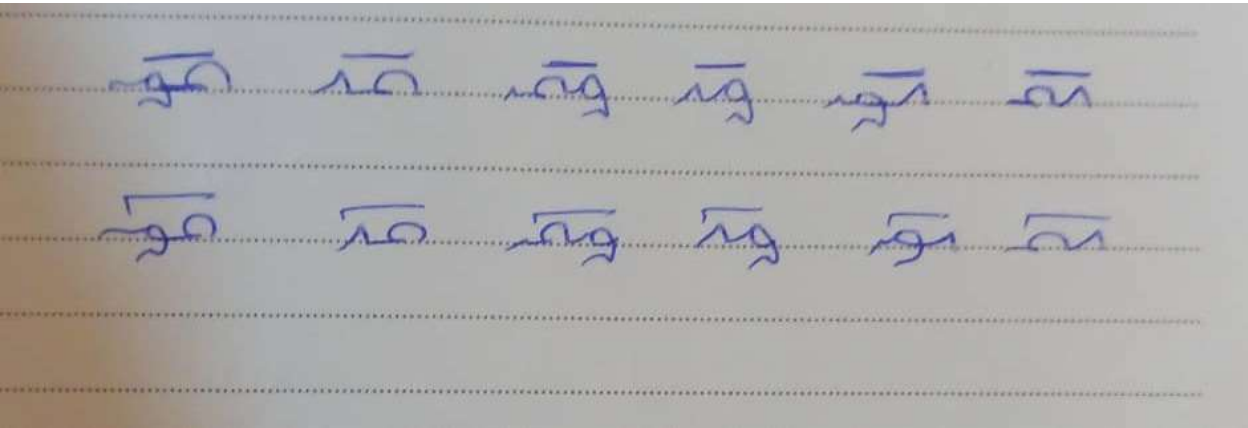


Figure 40. How Takre , and the Turga  diacritic can stretch over 2 base-vowels at the same time.

ባህላዊነት ጽሑፍ ፍጥነት ያለበት ዘመን ለሰላም ጽሑፍ ትግል

Figure 41.1. An excerpt from a page written in uppercase RTL Minim Dag Noore script.

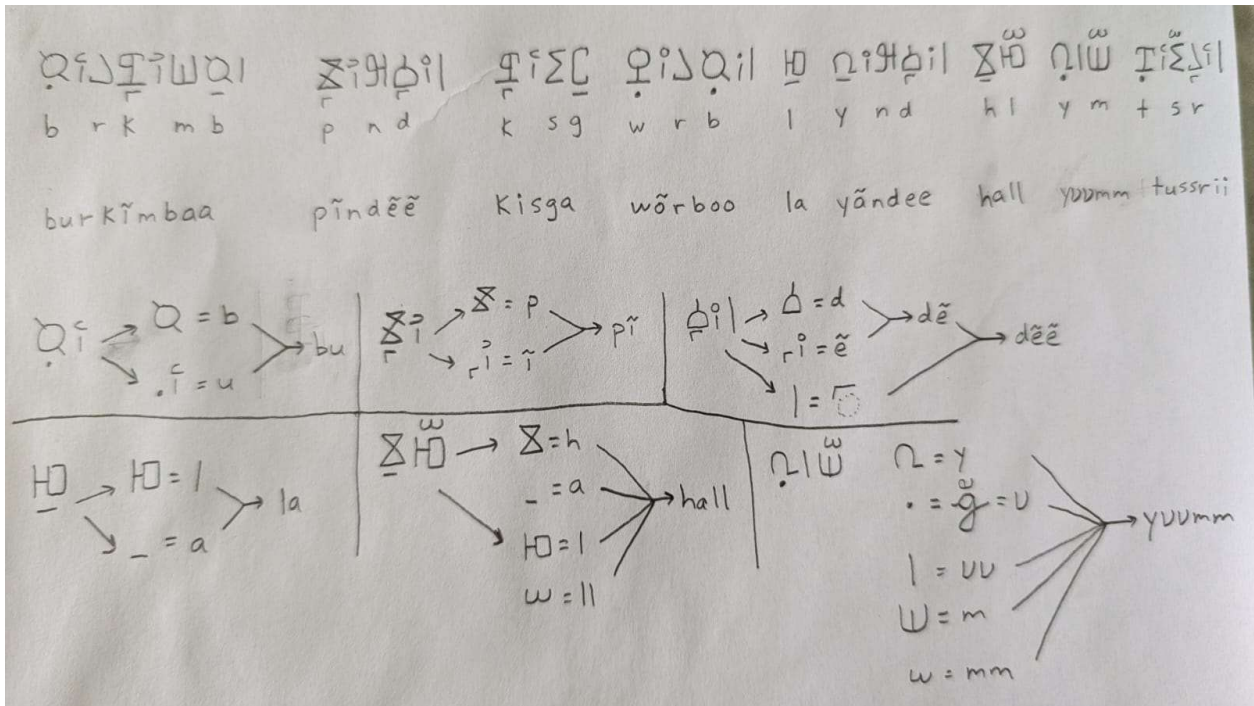


Figure 41.2. The proposal author's attempt to transliterate Figure 137's excerpt into the Latin Mooré orthography described in Table 4.

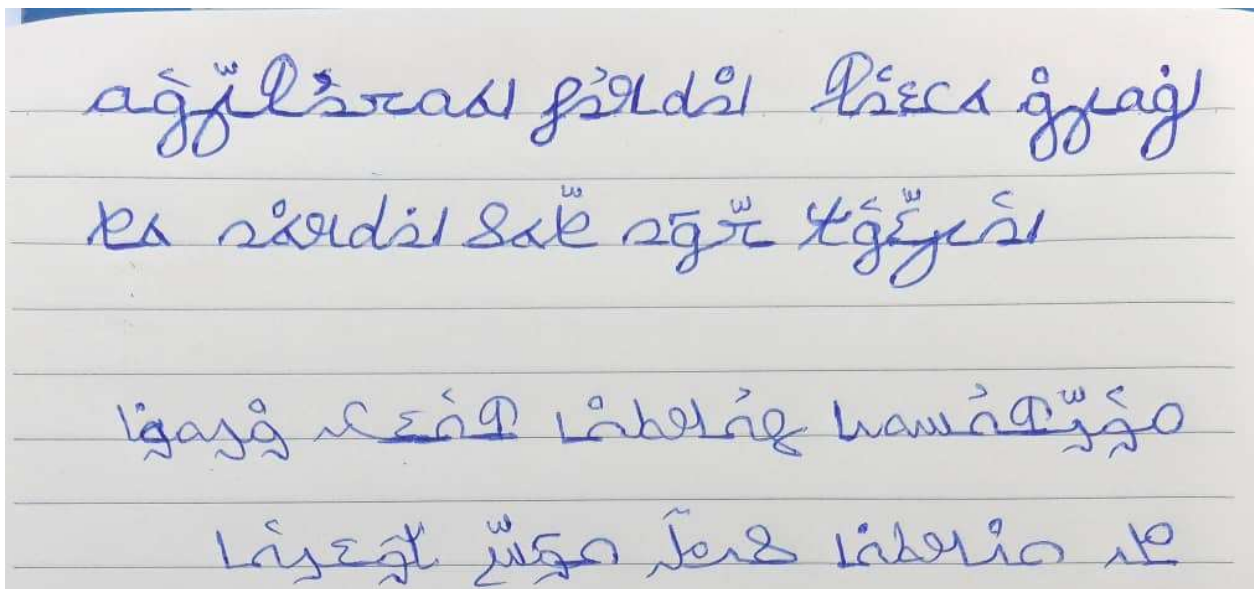


Figure 41.3. Lowercase equivalents of the excerpt from Figure 137. RTL on the top; LTR on the bottom.



Figure 42. Classroom of students learning the Minim Dag Noore script.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fWBEp3BJhg>



Figures 43 (left) – 129 (right). A classroom of 13-14 students learning the Minim Dag Noore script.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NAJSLo1NJ6Q>

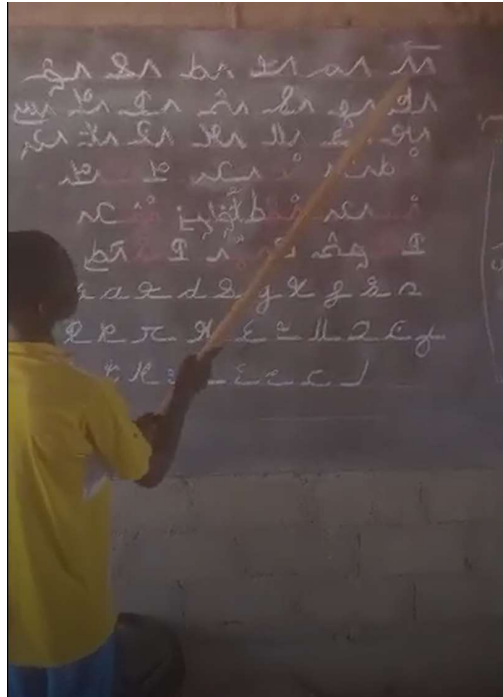


Figure 44. Classroom learning the Minim Dag Noore script.

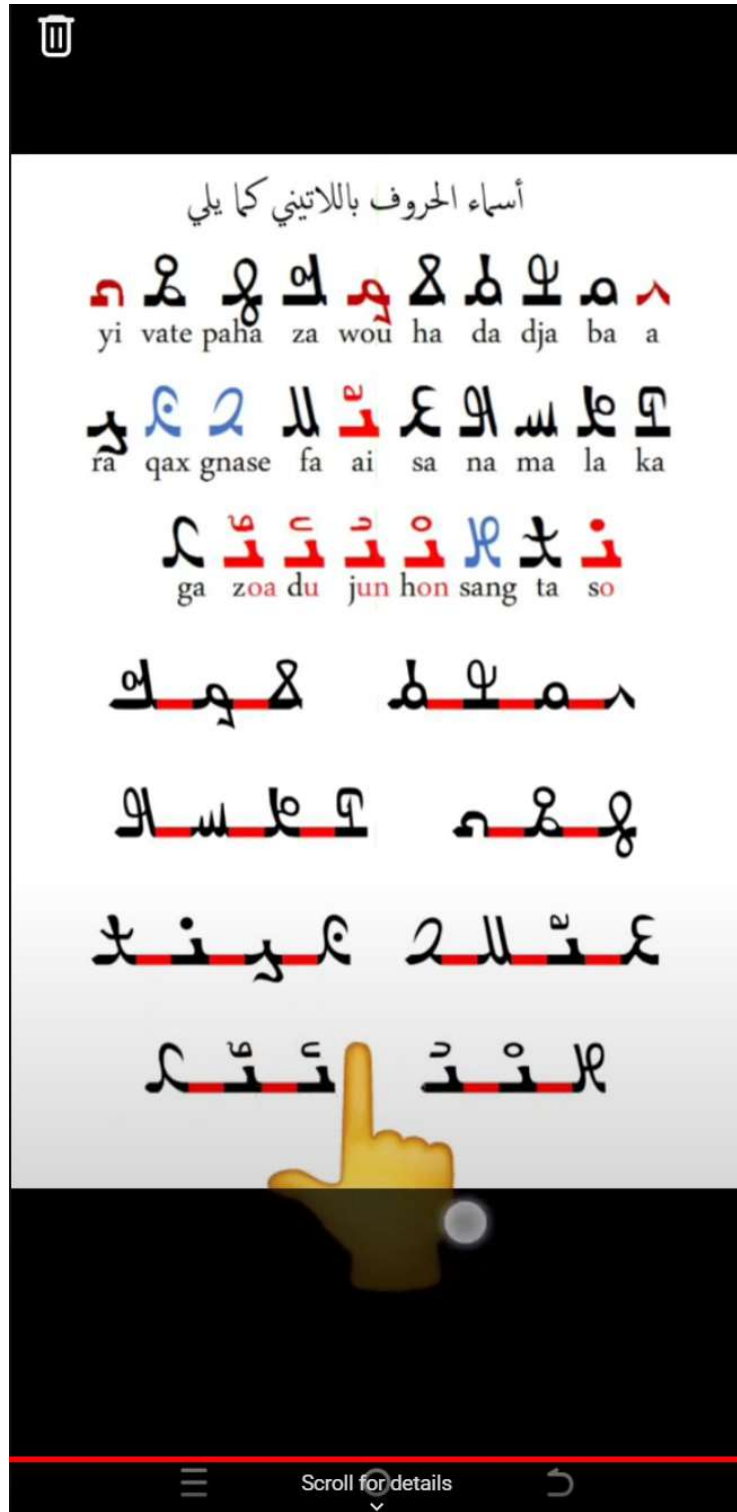


Figure 45. A screenshot from a mobile phone screen-recording of a teacher using an emoji as a pointer to virtually teach the Minim Dag Noore script. This is an exercise that is then sent in one of the very large WhatsApp group chats for people to engage in exercises.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aUbPGYQA4J8>

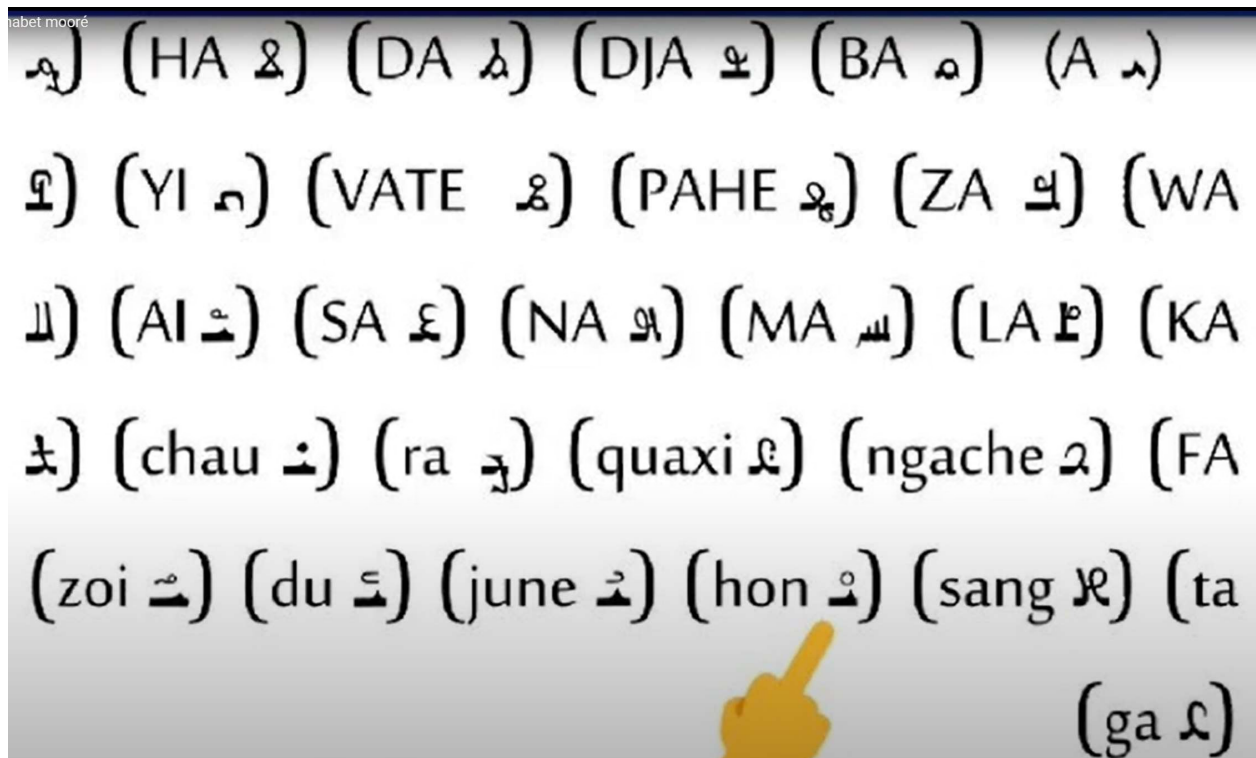


Figure 46. A screenshot from a video teaching the Minim Dag Noore script letters.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fjdUMeu33eM>

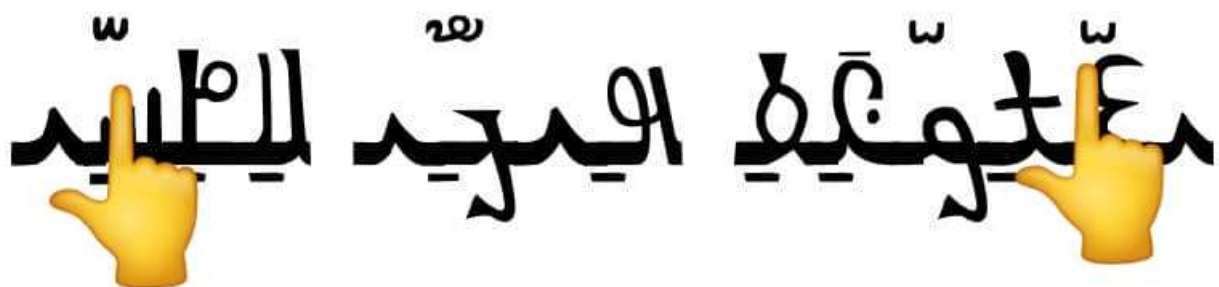


Figure 47. Screenshot of video pointing out the Kengre (left) and Gōdga (right) diacritics

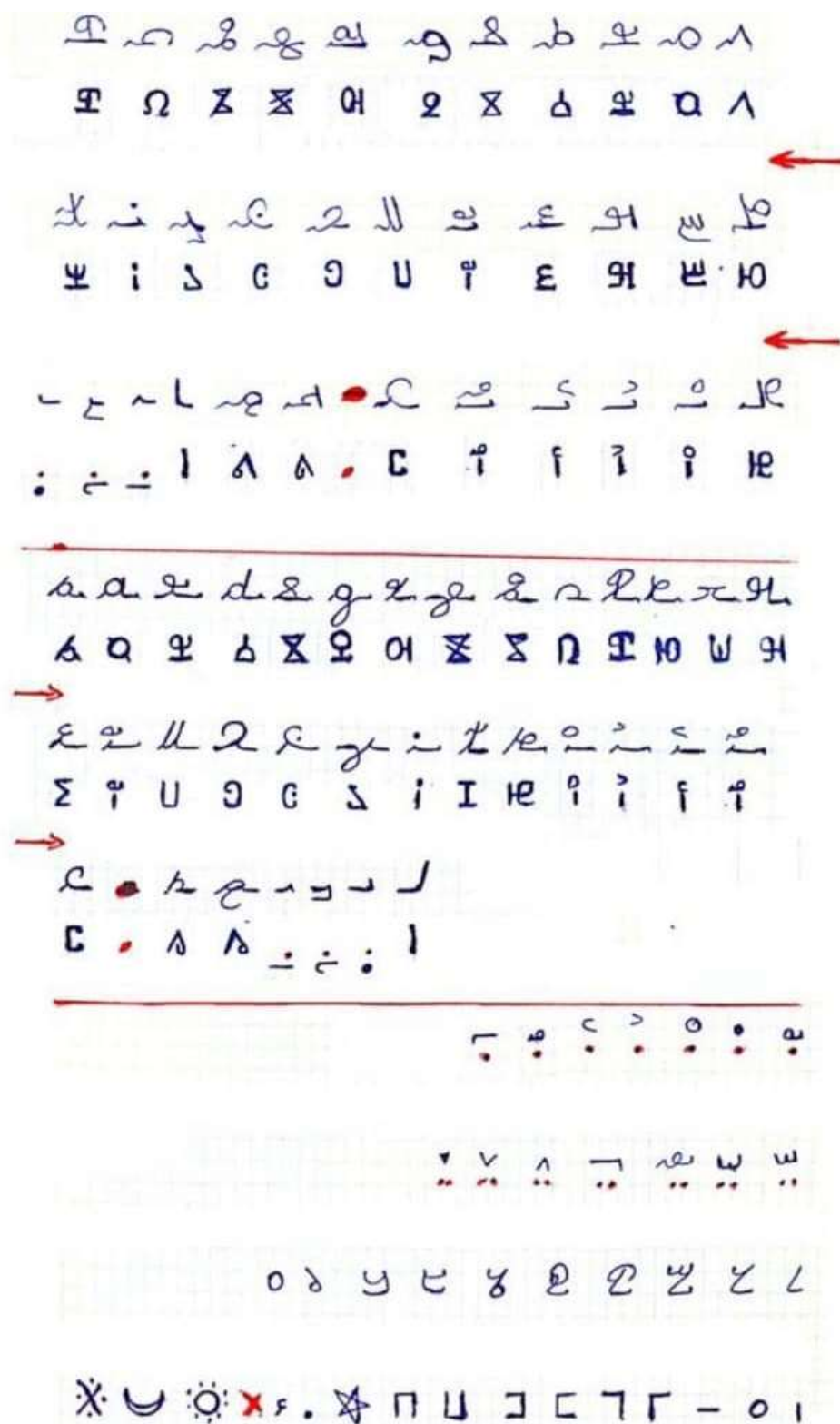


Figure 48. Collation of RTL (top) and LTR (middle) lowercase and uppercase letters in the Minim Dag Noore script.



Figure 49. RTB interview about the Minim Dag Noore script with Dr. Inoussa Guiré, director of the Department of Linguistics and National Languages at *Institut des Sciences des Sociétés* (INSS) (Institute of Social Sciences), an institution within the framework of the National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fWBEp3BJhg>

مۆڤتاهدا لىتەڤ

Figure 50.1. “Burkina Faso” written in the Minim Dag Noore script.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fWBEp3BJhg>

مۆڤتاهدا لىتەڤ

Figure 50.2. “Ouagadougou” written in the Minim Dag Noore script.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fWBEp3BJhg>

X ISO Proposal Summary Forms

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646¹ Please fill all the sections A, B and C below. 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. Please ensure you are using the latest Form from http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html. See also http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html for latest <i>Roadmaps</i>.

A. Administrative

1. Title:	<i>Proposal to encode the Minim Dag Noore script in the UCS</i>		
2. Requester's name:	<i>Oreen Yousuf</i>		
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Individual contribution</i>		
4. Submission date:	<i>2025 March 28</i>		
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):			
6. Choose one of the following:			
This is a complete proposal:			
(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):		<i>Yes</i>	
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:		<i>167</i>	
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):			
A-Contemporary	☒	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	
C-Major extinct		D-Attested extinct	
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic		G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols	
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?			
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?			<i>Yes</i>
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?			<i>Yes</i>
5. Fonts related:			
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?			
<i>Oreen Yousuf</i>			
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):			
<i>Mahamadi Ouédraogo via Oreen Yousuf (oreen.yousuf@gmail.com)</i>			
6. References:			
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?			<i>Yes</i>
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?			<i>Yes</i>
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)?			<i>Yes</i>
<i>A very detailed sorting description is enclosed in this document.</i>			
8. Additional Information:			
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			

¹ 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?	
Script user community; script creator	
If YES, available relevant documents:	
Enclosed in this document.	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	Yes
Reference:	
Enclosed in this document.	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	Rare
Reference:	
Enclosed in this document.	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	Yes
If YES, where? Reference:	
Burkina Faso and neighboring countries; some script users in Arab countries.	
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:	