L2/26-132



Proposal for the encoding of « KORE SEBELI »

A contemporary guinean script created for the soso language
by Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura

93 characters

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April 2026 | Proposal for inclusion of new characters in the Unicode | initial stage (version 12)

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01. BACKGROUND - ROOTS AND HISTORY OF « KORÉ SÉBÈLI »

The writing *Koré Sébèli* or *Wakara* meaning *Writing / feather from the sky* was invented by the researcher-Guinean sociologist Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura. It enables to compose texts in the language soso (commonly called *soussou*), one of the national languages of Guinea-Conakry.
The Soso language, tonal language belonging to the Djallonké language family and one of the oldest indigenous language of West Africa, is spoken in Sierra Leone, Gambi, Senegal in Kédougou and mainly spoken in Guinea where it is the vehicular language of the capital Conakry.
The Soso community is one of the oldest communities in West Africa, dating of antiquity, and had its own written communication system.

The *Koré Sébèli* script had originally a sacred, secret dimension because for the sosos, *Koré Sébèli* comes from *Marigui* (God of Destiny). Its origin lies in the Laga (black secret school) where children learned 12 words to which 12 féndalis (hieroglyphics) were attached. Meaning in the Soso language "secret writing, hidden writing", the *féndalis* correspond to hieroglyphs. These 12 *féndalis* corresponded to a 12-year cycle of training and adult learning. Young people learned different trades (blacksmith, potter, weaver), disciplines (mathematics, astronomy, medicine, philosophy, chemistry) and values (mystical, mythological, medicinal). When they are kids et when they are stubborn, the sosos hear even now *N'bara wayèn foú nun firin birin fala i bè, könö i mou a mèma* (that means : I told you 12 words but you didn't understand).

In 1979, Guinean researcher-sociologist Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura decrypted the 12 *féndalis* and discovered that they correspond to a set of 12 numbers used from antiquity to count and for divinatory art in order to consult the oracles. They call them the "Bentoura Figures" (Chiffres Bentoura).

Following 33 years of field research where he explored the Guinean territory, he reconstructs and reveals also the juridical charter *Kemekiriyah* of the Sosso Empire (1077-1235 or 158 years). This legal charter, establishing the rules of the social and territorial organization of the soso empire, adopted under the sacred tree *Kiri* of the *soso* and composed of 100 articles, demonstrates an hundred of ancient ideograms. The soso were inspired by this ideographic system to compose their charter in the Middle Ages. A proposal

Inspired by the inscribed signs that he collects and lists (engraved most of the time on different supports (wood, stone, clay, irons used to mark cattle, animal skins), Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura invented and set up definitively in 2009 the alphabet *Koré Sébèli*. Composed of 29 letters (including 22 consonants, 5 vowels, 2 medials) and 12 mathematical signs, this phonetic alphabet is accompanied by a set of 83 ideograms extracted from the historic *Kemekiriyah* charter.

The writing *Koré Sébèli* breathes new life into a form of written communication transmitted from generation to generation in the Lagas but gradually forgotten, shelved due to the establishment of Arabic script (12th-14th century), then the introduction of the Latin alphabet (18th-19th) with the french colonization (1891-1956).

The Soso language was thus composed in Arabic script Adjami (12th to the 14th century) and then composed in Latin script (Old Testament for example). During colonization, the sosos who used still the ideograms were considered illiterate, ignorant and recognized and should be obliged to give up their written tradition. The lagas were removed and despised during this period.

Therefore, it's essential today for us to preserve and enhance the soso ideograms, to anchor the script Koré Sébèli adapted for the sounds of the Soso language and to guarantee his continuity through an integration into the Unicode Consortium.

For the *Koré Sébèli*'s future use, we envision to persue the same trajectories of *ADlam* writing (invented by Ibrahima and Abdoulaye Barry for their native Peul language) and *N'ko* script (created by Solomana Kante for transcribing mandingues languages) since their recent registration in Unicode (keyboard, phone). We hope thus to encourage learning of the *Koré Sébèli* script and the publication of texts written in the Soso language (dictionary, scientific works, storybook, songs, etc.) with your precious contribution.

02. PROCESSING : ORGANIZATION OF THE ALPHABET « KORÉ SÉBÈLI »

LOGICAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALPHABET KORÉ SÉBÈLI

• By reappropriation of forms and acrophony, Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura deduced and attributed to each tone of the soso language an existing sign.
Thus, he attributed to the ideogram meaning *Khamè* (man in sosso language), the value phoneme of the first phoneme "K" in its *Koré Sébèli* alphabet.
He chose to retake for the medial “N’ (equivalent of the“ I ”), the ideogram which is used to signify *N’nakha* (language of happiness, soso language in the Kemekiriyah charter).
The sound *Gné* refers to the word *Kounnari* which indicated the closing of a cycle.
The sound *Ngué* refers to the word *Guenba* (which designates an instrument used to trap).
• He also enriches the alphabet *Koré Sébèli* with a system of 4 diacritics making it possible to distinguish pronunciation of the short and long vowels of the soso language. See page 14 and 15.
• The sociologist use also mnemonics ways to order and build the alphabet. In this way, the memorization is facilitated by sequence. For example, the connexion beetween the first three letters-sounds « A-Ba-Da » responds to the phrase « Marigui » that means « Eternity ». Below, the list of the words wich echo each sequences when we read the alphabet in order :

- A BA DA	*Marigui* (eternity / God)
- É FA GUÉ	*Fé fangni nara* (it's good)
- HA I DJI KA	*Hâyi noun djigui kangni* (that is needed)
- LA MA NA	*Wo lâmanè na ra* (trust)
- O PA RA	*Wo kharan* (study)
- SA TA OU	*Satoukhoui nara* (pact)
- WÉ YÉ	*Wo wayèn* (talk)
- GBÉ GNÉ NGUÉ	*Wo gbé nan gnèguira* (your breath belongs you)
- N' N'N'	*Nakhan tin, Nakhan mou tin* (one who accept or one who don’t accept)
- FUIN KHÖ SHI	*Na fikhèkhinè fuin* (that is very clear)

DISPOSAL OF WRITING KORÉ SÉBÈLI : READING DIRECTION AND OTHERS

• At the beginning, writing and reading direction were from bottom to top and from left to right (See annotation in red in fig.3, fig. 11 and 17), syllables by syllables / sound by sound, without fixed rules. By formalizing the alphabet, the sociologist made the choice an horizontal linear arrangement from left to right in the view of facilitating the learning. The sosos are used to writing and reading in horizontal with the Latin alphabet and are familiar with this text direction. (See others figures).
Today, the horizontal direction is mainly used and is the reference.
For this reason, in this proposal, the horizontal direction would be the default.
• The vertical direction is maintained by elderly people and can be learned to preserve the tradition. For example, it is still used to consult / study the oracles (talisman, divinatory art) and by certain students to show examples in this disposition.

• The 4 vowels (which are combined with a system of 4 diacritics) align with the consonants.
The accentuation is embedded on the height of the consonants (for uppercases and lowercases).

• The punctuation is like in the Latin alphabet except for 3 signs which include a different path :

- the comma  - the exclamation mark  - question mark 

> See page 15 and Fig. 11 page 31.

• These mathematicals signs below are different to those of Latin alphabet :

- the multiplication sign  - the division sign 

- the minus sign  - the plus sign 

> See page 15 and Fig. 1 page 22.

03. PROPOSED CHARACTERS AND SEQUENCES

CATEGORY A - CONTEMPORARY (OR B.2)

We wish to encode the contemporary guinean alphabet *Koré Sèbèli*.
We propose the name KORE SEBELI for the script in the category A-Contemporay or (B.2).

We propose a set of 91 characters detailed on the following pages:

- 38 capital letters
- 38 lowercases
- 3 punctuation mark
- 2 other mathematical signs
- 10 digits / numerals

It is mentionned also:

- the others characters already existing in Unicode (from Latin Alphabet block) and used in *Koré Sébèli* writing.

Text samples composed with *Koré Sébèli* can be observed in the section *6. Corpus of figures* (pages 21).

PROPOSED CHARACTERS (1/9)
Set of 38 kore sebeli capital letters

LETTERS > 38 capital letters (1/3)		
CHARACTER SHAPE	SUGGESTED NAME FOR UNICODE	EXAMPLE IN SOSO LANGUAGE
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER VOWEL A > used to represent the short vowel writtten “A“ with alphabet latin today	WAKARA (BOOK), FARÉ (DANCE), WOULA (FOREST)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the short vowel writtten “Â“ with alphabet latin today	KÂLA (PERSONAL NAME), TÂTAMI (TREE SPECIE) TÂLI (PROVERB)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER BA > used to represent the consonant BA Several similar character existing in Unicode	BALANYI (BALAFON), LANBE (PATRONYM), BÖKHÖMASÉ (SNAKE)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER DA > used to represent the consonant DA Similar character : canadian syllabics taa / 0x1456	DONDOLI (ANT), DAKHAMOUI (ECONOMY) KONDÖNGNI (LOCK)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER E > used to represent the short vowel written “É“ with alphabet latin today	WALIFÉ (WORK), FOYÉ (WIND), YÉ (WATER)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TWO DOTS VERTICAL ABOVE > used to represent the long vowel written “ÉÉ“ with alphabet latin today	TÉÉNDA (MOSQUITO NET), KÉÉN (VERY HARD) TÉÉNTÉNGNI (HILL)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the long vowel written “È“ with alphabet latin today	I KÈNA (GOOD MORNING) • KHAMÈ (THE MAN), TANMÈ (THURSDAY)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER E WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the long vowel written “ÈÈ“ with alphabet latin today	NÊMOUI (OUBLI), MÊTA (WEDNESDAY), MAMÊTIFÉ (WAIT)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER FA > used to represent the consonant FA	SIGAFÉ (GO), FANGNÉ (STONE) FÉFÉNGNI (THE SEARCHER)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER GUE > used to represent the consonant GUÉ	GUIYA (THE MOUNTAIN), SOGUÉ (THE SUN), MANGUÉ (THE MANGO)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER HA > used to represent the consonant HA Several similar character existing in Unicode	HÂYI (NEED), HALI (MÊME) HALÂLÈ (BIEN ACQUIS LÉGALEMENT)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER I > used to represent the vowel I Similar character: Curly logical and 0x22cf	INOU WALI (THANKS YOU), SÂSSI (MOUSQUITO), KONAKIRI (CONAKRY)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE > used to represent the vowel I Similar character: Curly logical and 0x22cf	KÎNI (TALE), NÎNI (UMBRELLA), MÂKÎTI (JUDGMENT)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER DJI > used to represent the consonant DJI Similar character: Curly logical or 0x22ce	YINDJAN (JUCE OF GINGER) DJINBÉ (DJÉMBÉ) DJIGUI (RELIEF)

PROPOSED CHARACTERS (2/9)
Set of 38 kore sebeli capital letters

LETTERS > 38 capital letters (2/3)		
CHARACTER SHAPE	SUGGESTED NAME FOR UNICODE	EXAMPLE IN SOSO LANGUAGE
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER KA > used to represent the consonant KA	KASSA (LIZARD), KOULÉ (MONKEY) NÂKIRI (THE SHORE)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER LA > used to represent the consonant LA	LAGA (BLACK SCHOOL OF ANTIQUITY) LAKHATI (SUNDAY), YÉLÉFÉ (LAUGH)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER MA > used to represent the consonant MA	MÂRIGUI (DIEU), MÂMÈTIFÉ (ATTENDRE), MANANKOUNGNI (LE CAPITAL)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER NA > used to represent the consonant NA	FENDALI (HIEROGLYPH), FÉRÉFOUNA (DECEMBER), KANSSI (PEANUT)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER O > used to represent the vowel O	KORÉ (SKY), LONNI (SCIENCE) BORÉYA (FRIENDSHIP)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE > used to represent the vowel written"Ô" with latin alphabet today	BÓNGA (FISH SPECIE), KÓNKÉ (BEE- DROOM), KÓNDÉ (TOP OF MONTAIN)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the vowel written"Ö" with latin alphabet today	LÖKHÈ (DAY), FÖKHÈ («HOUSE»), TÖNÈ (INTEREST)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER O WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the vowel written"ÖÖ" with latin alphabet today	TÖÖRÈ (SUFFER), TÖÖLA (SAUCE) KÖÖNÈ (BUG)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER PA > used to represent the consonant PA	PÂNI (PLATE), PÖÖTI (CUP), PORO (LAZY)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER RA > used to represent the consonant RA	KHÖRI (BONE), WO NA BÉRÉFÉ (YOU PLAY), KIRI (SKIN)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER SA > used to represent the consonant SA	SÉMA (MASTER), SARÉ (PRICE) SOUBÉ (MEAT)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER TA > used to represent the consonant TA	TALÂTÈ (MARDI), TANA MOU FÈGNÈN (HOW WAS YOUR DAY), TÂMI (BREAD)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER OU > used to represent the short vowel written"ou" with latin alphabet today	DOUNDOUNBA (MUSICAL INST.), TOUMBOUI (STAR), KOUMI (HONEY)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER OU WITH TREE DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the long vowel written"oû" with latin alphabet today	TOÛRI (SMOKE), TOÛLISSÉ (MACHINE), BOÛLA (DURABLE)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER WE > used to represent the consonant WÉ	WOULA (FOREST), WON TANARA (NOUS SOMMES ENSEMBLE), AWA (YES - OK)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER YE > used to represent the consonant YÉ	NAMOUNYI (CULTURE) YÈTÈ (LION) YAKHÈ (FISH)

PROPOSED CHARACTERS (3/9)
Set of 38 kore sebeli capital letters

LETTERS > 38 capital letters (3/3)		
CHARACTER SHAPE	SUGGESTED NAME FOR UNICODE	EXAMPLE IN SOSO LANGUAGE
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER GBE > used to represent the consonant GBÉ	GBÉLI (RED), GBÈNGBÈ (PEPPER), MKHIGBÉ (STUDENT)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER GNE > used to represent the consonant GNÉ	FOÛGNÈ (PINEAPPLE), GNÂRI (CAT), GNÖKHÖMI (GINGER)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER NGUE > used to represent the consonant NGUÉ	NGNANI (TREE SPECIE)NGNANA (POWER), NGNÖNGNÖNYI (MUSICAL INST)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER N > used to represent the mediale / sound N’	N’KHARANFÉ (J’ÉTUDIE), N’GA (MA MÈRE), N’FÂFÉ (MON PÈRE)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER NN > used to represent the mediale / sounc N’N’	TO N’N’ TINA (AUJOURD'HUI OU DEMAIN)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER FUIN > used to represent the consonant FUIN	FUINTI (FRIDAY), FUINFI (ALBINOS) FUIN (VERY CLEAR)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER KHO > used to represent the consonant KHÔ	KHIYÉ (DREAM), KHÖNTÖNGNI (MEAL), KHINBÉLI (FRESHNESS)
	< KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER SHI > used to represent the consonant SHI	SHÖI (ROUGE FONCÉ), SHÖÈ (CAPUCHON), KÖSHÖ (TRÈS SALE)

You can see text samples with the capital letters in the different figures at the end of the proposal.
Link to see the equivalence in linguistic for the soso langage :
http://sumale.vjf.cnrs.fr/phono/AfficheTableauOrtho2N.php?choixLangue=soso

PROPOSED CHARACTERS (4/9)
Set of 38 kore sebeli lowercases

LETTERS > 38 lowercases (1/3)		
CHARACTER SHAPE	SUGGESTED NAME FOR UNICODE	EXAMPLE IN SOSO LANGUAGE
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE A WITH DOT ABOVE > used to represent the short vowel writtten “a“ with alphabet latin today	wakara (book), faré (dance) woula (forest)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE A WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the long vowel written “â“ with alphabet latin today	Kâla (personal name), Tâtami (tree specie), Tâli (proverb)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE BA > used to represent the consonant ba	balanyi (balafon), lanbe (patronym), bökhömasé (snake)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE DA > used to represent the consonant da	dondoli (ant), dakhamoui (economy), kondöngni (lock)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE E > used to represent the short vowel written “é“ with alphabet latin today	walifé (work), Foyé (wind), Yé (water)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE E WITH TWO DOTS VERTICAL ABOVE > used to represent the short vowel written “éé“ with alphabet latin today	Téénda (mosquito net), Kéén (very hard) Téénténgni (hill)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE E WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the short vowel written “ë“ with alphabet latin today	i kèna (good morning) • Khamè (the man), Tanmè (thursday)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE E WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the long vowel written “èè“ with alphabet latin today	Nêmoui (oubli), Mêta (wednesday), Mamêtifé (wait)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE FA > used to represent the consonant fa	sigafé (go), fangné (stone), féféngni (the searcher)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE GUE > used to represent the consonant gué	guiya (the mountain), sogué (the sun), mangué (the mango)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE HA > used to represent the consonant ha	hâyi (need), hali (même) halâlè (bien acquis légalement)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE I > used to represent the vowel i	inou wali (thanks you), sâssi (mousquito), konakiri (conakry)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE I WITH DOT ABOVE > used to represent the long vowel written “î“ with alphabet latin today	Kîni (tale), Nîni (umbrella), Mâkîti (judgment)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE DJI > used to represent the consonant dji	yindjan (juce of ginger), djinbé (djémbé), djigui (relief)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE KA > used to represent the consonant ka	kassa (lizard), koulé (monkey) nâkiri (the shore)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE LA > used to represent the consonant la	laga (black school of antiquity) lakhati (sunday), yéléfé (laugh)

PROPOSED CHARACTERS (5/9)
Set of 38 kore sebeli lowercases

LETTERS > 38 lowercases (2/3)		
CHARACTER SHAPE	SUGGESTED NAME FOR UNICODE	EXAMPLE IN SOSO LANGUAGE
ᠷ	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE MA > used to represent the consonant ma	mârigui (Dieu), mâmètifé (attendre), manankoungni (le capital)
ᠸ	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE NA > used to represent the consonant na	fendali (hieroglyph), féréfouna (december), Kanssi (peanut)
ᠹ	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE O > used to represent the vowel o	koré (sky), lonni (science) boréya (friendship)
ᠹ̇	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE O WITH DOT ABOVE > used to represent the vowel written "ó" with latin alphabet today	Bónga (fish specie), Kónké (beedroom), Kóndé (top of montain)
ᠹ̈	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE O WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the vowel "ö" with latin alphabet today	lökhè (day), Fökhè («house»), Tönè (interest)
ᠹ̈̇	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE O WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the vowel "öö" with latin alphabet today	Töörè (suffer), Tööla (sauce), Köönè (bug)
ᠺ	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE PA > used to represent the consonant pa	pâni (plate), pööti (cup), poro (lazy)
ᠻ	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE RA > used to represent the consonant ra	khöri (bone), Wo na béréfé (you play), kiri (skin)
ᠽ	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE SA > used to represent the consonant sa	séma (master), saré (price) soubé (meat)
ᠾ	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE TA > used to represent the consonant ta	talâtè (mardi), tana mou fègnèn (how was your day), tâmi (bread)
ᠿ	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE OU > used to represent the vowel "ou" with latin alphabet today	doundounba (musical inst.), toumboui (star) • Koumi (honey)
ᠿ̇	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE OU WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE > used to represent the vowel "oû" with latin alphabet today	Toûri (smoke), Toûlisé (machine), Boûla (durable)
ᡁ̈	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE WE > used to represent the consonant wé	woula (forest), won tanara (nous sommes ensemble), awa (yes - OK)
ᡁ	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE YE > used to represent the consonant yé	namounyi (culture), yètè (lion), yakhè (fish)
ᡂ̈	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE GBE > used to represent the consonant gbé	gbéli (red), gbèngbè (pepper), mikhigbé (student)

PROPOSED CHARACTERS (6/9)
Set of 38 kore sebeli lowercases

LETTERS > 38 lowercases (3/3)		
CHARACTER SHAPE	SUGGESTED NAME FOR UNICODE	EXAMPLE IN SOSO LANGUAGE
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE GNE > used to represent the consonant gné	foûgnè (pineapple), gnâri (cat), gnökhömi (ginger)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE NGUE > used to represent the consonant ngué	ngnani (tree specie), ngnana (power) ngnöngnönyi (musical inst)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE N > used to represent the mediale / sound n’	n’kharanfé (j’étudie) n’ga (ma mère) n’fâfé (mon père)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE NN > used to represent the mediale / sound n’n’	to n’n’ tina (aujourd'hui ou demain)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE FUIN > used to represent the consonant fuin *Fuin is a letter and is distinguished from the number 6 by the presence of the point in the upper curve.*	fuinti (friday) fuinfi (albinos) fuin (very clear)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE KHO > used to represent the consonant khô	khiyé (dream) khöntöngni (meal) khinbéli (freshness)
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE SHI > used to represent the consonant shi	shöi (rouge foncé) shöè (capuchon) köshö (très sale)

ALTERNATE DA not currently being proposed there, but may be in the future.		
	< KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE ALTERNATE DA > a various form used to represent the consonant da	dondoli (ant) dakhamoui (economy) kondöngni (lock)

You can see text samples with the lowercases in the different figures at the end of the proposal.
Link to see the equivalence in linguistic for the soso langage :
https://llacan.cnrs.fr/phono/AfficheTableauOrtho2N.php?choixLangue=soso

PROPOSED CHARACTERS (7/9)
Chart with lowercases and uppercase characters of Kore Sebeli side-by-side

SOUND	UPPERCASE CHARACTER	LOWERCASE CHARACTER
A Â / a â	𖹀 𖹁	𖹠 𖹡
BA / ba	𖹂	𖹢
DA / da	𖹃	𖹣
É ÉÉ È Ê é éé è ê	𖹄 𖹅 𖹆 𖹇	𖹤 𖹥 𖹦 𖹧
FA / fa	𖹈	𖹨
GUÉ / gué	𖹉	𖹩
HA / ha	𖹊	𖹪
I Î / i î	𖹋 𖹌	𖹫 𖹬
DJI / dji	𖹍	𖹭
KA / ka	𖹎	𖹮
LA / la	𖹏	𖹯
MA / ma	𖹐	𖹰
NA / na	𖹑	𖹱
O Ó Ö ÖÖ o ó ö öö	𖹒 𖹓 𖹔 𖹕	𖹲 𖹳 𖹴 𖹵
PA / pa	𖹖	𖹶

SOUND	UPPERCASE CHARACTER	LOWERCASE CHARACTER
RA ra	𖹗	𖹷
SA sa	𖹘	𖹸
TA ta	𖹙	𖹹
OU / OÛ ou / oû	𖹚 𖹛	𖹺 𖹻
WÉ / wé	𖹜	𖹼
YÉ / yé	𖹝	𖹽
GBÉ / gbé	𖹞	𖹾
GNÉ / gné	𖹟	𖹿
NGUÉ / ngué	𖹠	𖺀
N’ / n’	𖹡	𖺁
N’N’ / n’n’	𖹢	𖺂
FUIN / fuin	𖹣	𖺃
KHÔ / khô	𖹤	𖺄
SHI / shi	𖹥	𖺅

FURTHER INFORMATION:

• The dots belong to the letter’s shape and have different position (tilted for example in wé ou aligned with the height of the letter in da). The script follows the Arabic model, encoding base letter and dot(s) as a single atomic character. The letters are not canonically decomposable.

• The rules for using upper and lower case letters in Kore Sebeli are identical to those for the Latin alphabet. Uppercase and lowercase letters are mixed within a text. Capital letters are used at the beginning of sentences and to start first names and surnames. Titles and subtitles in texts are usually written in uppercase.

PROPOSED CHARACTERS (8/9)
Set of 10 kore sebeli digits

TABLE OF DIGITS (10 numerals)		
CHARACTER SHAPE	SUGGESTED NAME FOR UNICODE	SIMILAR CHARACTER EXISTING IN UNICODE (SHAPECATCHER)
	< KORE SEBELI DIGIT ZERO > **used for 0** (inspired by by archaic ideogramm : *Féndali Déra* that means God of the door)	*Circled white bullet* *0x29be*
	< KORE SEBELI DIGIT ONE > **used for 1** (inspired by archaic ideogramm : *Féndali Kikeren* that means God of Unicity)	*Vertical line* *0x7c*
	< KORE SEBELI DIGIT TWO > **used for 2** (inspired by archaic ideogramm : *Féndali Khousa* that means The helper)	*Old italic letter ku* *0x10312*
	< KORE SEBELI DIGIT THREE > **used for 3** (inspired by archaic ideogramm : *Féndali Sansogué* that means God of sun)	*Several*
	< KORE SEBELI DIGIT FOUR > **used for 4** (inspired by archaic ideogramm : *Féndali Sanfindi* that means God of change)	*Several*
	< SOSO DIGIT FIVE > **used for 5** (inspired by archaic ideogramm : *Féndali Yafindi* that means God of evolution)	*Several*
	< KORE SEBELI DIGIT SIX > **used for 6** (inspired by archaic ideogramm : *Féndali Kofindi* that means God of revolution)	*Greek instrumental notation symbol-25* *0x1d22c*
	< KORE SEBELI DIGIT SEVEN > **used for 7** (inspired by archaic ideogramm : *Féndali Kissango* that means God of knowledge)	*Several*
	< KORE SEBELI DIGIT EIGHT > **used for 8** (inspired by archaic ideogramm : *Féndali Toukhouma* that means God of the worlds)	*Latin capital letter o with long stroke overlay* *0xa74a*
	< KORE SEBELI DIGIT NINE > **used for 9** (inspired by archaic ideogramm : *Féndali Kirasso* that means God of the path)	----

You can see samples with the digits in Fig. 1 / Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.
This digits of the contemporary script KORE SEBELI are inspired by *Féndalis,* hieroglyphs that date from antiquity and discovered in the Laga, the black secret school. They are named today *Chiffres Bentoura.*

PROPOSED CHARACTERS (9/9)
Set of kore sebeli punctuation mark, mathematical signs and others
> On a grey background, kore sebeli signs using already existing characters

5 KORE SEBELI MATHEMATICAL SIGNS (including 4 using existing characters)		
⨯̈	< KORE SEBELI MULTIPLICATION SIGN > or sequence < 00D7 MULTIPLICATION SIGN, 0308 COMBINING DIARESIS > *The already encoded character U+1E8D LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH DIAERESIS is graphically similar.*	*Fig. 1 et Fig. 2*
:	< KORE SEBELI EQUALS SIGN > already encoded character < U+003A COLON > *There is no differentiation in shape with COLON, the mark of punctuation also used in Kore Sebeli.*	*Fig. 1 et Fig. 2*
∟	< KORE SEBELI DIVISION SIGN > Different from encoded character : < U+2A3D RIGHTHAND INTERIOR PRODUCT > *With freehand line, the sign wraps number in the layout. Used inline, the division sign would be written on the base line as the other mathematical sign.*	*Fig. 1 et Fig. 2*
⊥	< KORE SEBELI MINUS > already used encoded character < U+22A5 UP TACK > graphically identical with other value *• This sign is inspired by soso archaic ideogramm Féndali Gan. It was learned in Laga (secret school reserved to the initiates). It means originally the beginning / light. • Math symbol identical (only for the shape) to those use for GARAY (script used in Senegal for Wolof)*	
⊤	< KORE SEBELI PLUS > already used encoded character < U+22A4 DOWN TACK > graphically identical with other value *• It was learned in Laga (secret school) and reserved to the initiates. It means originally the wealth. Inspired by soso archaic ideogramm Féndali Sékan* *• Math symbol identical (only for the shape) to those use for GARAY (script used in Senegal for Wolof)*	

4 KORE SEBELI PUNCTUATION MARK (including 1 using existing characters)		
◡	< KORE SEBELI COMMA >	taguîba in soso langage *Fig. 11, 13*
¡	< KORE SEBELI EXCLAMATION MARK > *different shape from* < U+00A1 INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK > *: the mark of Kore Sebeli sit on the baseline.*	kâbafé tombi in soso langage *Fig. 5, 11, 13*
⸘	< KORE SEBELI QUESTION MARK > *shape existing in U+003F QUESTION MARK*	makhörin tombi in soso langage *Fig. 11*
./.	Sequence <002E, 002F, 002E> for < KORE SEBELI FINAL POINT >	*Fig. 4 et Fig. 14*

OTHERS CHARACTERS EXISTING IN UNICODE AND ALSO USED IN KORE SEBELI		
. : ;	< FULL STOP > < COLON > < SEMICOLON >	*Fig. 13, 14, 15 and 16*
( )	< LEFT PARENTHESIS > < RIGHT PARENTHESIS >	
-	< HYPHEN MINUS >	
« »	< LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK > < RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK >	
’	< RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK > *’ used for writing contractions*	Gangni raté > gan'até. Wo a yigbè > w'a yigbè. Wo a bèngni > w'a bèngni. Nan ara > n'ara. *Fig. 18*
* / %	< ASTERISK > < SOLIDUS > < PERCENT SIGN >	*Not in the text sample but used*

04. THE COMMUNITY PRACTISING KORÉ SÉBÈLI

About the scriptors and the readers

Inspired by a form of writing used initially within an esoteric society (secret writing reserved for initiates and revealed only by the Sema in Laga), the writing *Koré Sébèli* is today shared in order to let future generations be aware of their ancestral written traditions. The sociologist teaches the alphabet *Koré Sébèli* and the ideograms used in the charter since 10 years in his property in Coyah. He is currently building a school there.

A large part of Guineans (thousands) have knowledge of the writing through broadcasts that the professor hosted, his lectures like the one at Kankan University and also during his interventions on TV. *Koré Sébèli* writing is also taught in turn by the students of the teacher :

- in Algeria and Egypt (ten) - Cairo Marg every Saturday and Sunday (2h) by Lamine Mohamed Sylla
- in Sudan (around forty)

The community of people who practrise and master the writing and reading of *Koré Sébèli* is estimated at least to a hundred people in Guinea.
To date, some people have already produced handwritten texts in Koré Sébéli such as:

- Book about economy (Mohamed Lamine Sylla)
- Periodic table of elements (Mendeleïev)
- Syllabary (Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura)
- Summary of grammar (Mohamed Lamine Sylla)
- Translation of religious text
- Calendar

Below are examples of publishing projects envisaged when font will exist in order to promote development of writing and soso culture :

- Books of proverbs, sayings and sosos guessing names
- Dictionary of soso (wealth terms related to the sea and agriculture)
- Medicinal plants publications
- Books of tales and myth

The next publication *Wakara* by the sociologist researcher Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura, composed of a hundred pages, dealing with customs, laws and Sosos prayer texts, will be entirely composed in *Koré Sébèli* font.

Currently, a digital font for the writing is being created and developed by Lucille Guigon in order to encourage the publication of sosos texts and thus spread soso culture.

The writing attract a lot of attention in the Soso community because the elders have always heard during their childhood their parents or grandparents evoke the 12 fendalis and the Wakara, without understanding where it cames from and grasping the hidden meaning of the signs they saw. The writing also arouses the curiosity of Guinean artists like Takana Zion or Jack Woumpack who dedicated a song to it and paid tribute through the single *Abada* and *Koré Sébèli*.

MUSIC ABOUT THE GUINEAN ALPHABET KORÉ SÈBÈLI



Jack Wompack > Kore Sebeli (24 106 view)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qAB-pIhkECM



Takana Zion > Abada (11 452 view)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-L8-TVMtuc0

04. THE COMMUNITY PRACTISING KORÉ SÉBÈLI

an identification of kore sebeli teachers' numbers, students and teaching places over 10 years

Currently, the professor Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura, the author of Kore Sebeli, is training for 24 teachers, who in turn teach other students. Since 2009, the professor has trained many other groups.
It's worth noting that the exact number of people (including teachers and students) trained is not known as there is no specific list or register dedicated for that.
Nonetheless, we know that Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura teaches at least 10 to 15 people, on average 2 times a month.
Learning and mastering writing is really fast for a native speaker of the Soso language.
Few hours are enough to enable him to read and write with the Kore Sebeli adapted for his tonal language.

Through our surveys, we were able to identify the following informations:

• In the United States of America, 7 000 copies of syllabaries in Kore Sebeli were sent to Guineans when the professor was invited by the Soso community (where he took the opportunity to publish his book « Soso antiquity cultur and civilisation Wakara » sold on Amazon).

• During differents concerts of the Artist Mouctar Soumah known as Takana Zion at the palace of the people in the republic of Guinea, 1000 syllabaries were distributed to the spectators because he recites the Kore Sebeli alphabet in some of his music and some short stories. See the link in the previous page.

• Malik Sankon, the first person in charge of the National Fund of the Guinean Social Security, by the joy of having taken knowledge of the Kore Sebeli writing, he made 10 000 copies of syllabaries.
In the same way, the former Minister of Mines and Geology Ahmed Kanté made 3 000 copies of syllabaries.
ONG woffé kissi, headquartered in Guinea, has made 5000 copies of syllabaries.

• Nowadays, Kore Sebeli is taught in some Guinean prefectures, sub-prefectures and villages and outside Guinea. Here are the names of the places where kore sebeli is currently taught:
- villages: Kambalya, Balandougou, kôbè, Foulaya, Falessadé and Manèya;
- sub-prefectures: Kamsar;
- prefectures: Kindia, Boké, Boffa, Dubreka, Coyah, Fria;
- the Capital Conakry: Kaloum, Matoto, Ratoma, Dixin and Matam;
- Egypt and Sudan.

• The number of teachers is estimated at 63 in Guinea, 3 in Egypt and 1 in Sudan.

• Apart from the kore sebeli classes given in the classrooms, the author of the Soso script and his disciples also do mass teachings as you can see on this facebook link:
https://www.facebook.com/1897049770561846/videos/247733909745272

• Since the sharing one month ago of Kore Sebeli V1, the first version of the font created by Lucille Guigon, a hundred people have already installed it on their computers.

SUMMARY TABLE

Elements	Number
Teachers	225 known
Students	10 000 recorded, not counting all those who have received the syllabary or have been taught during the professor's travel for mass teachings
Place of teaching KS (national & international)	45 known
Distributed syllabaries	50 000 recorded
Books produced (except teacher's books)	7
Current books (except teacher's books)	12
Number of people who have installed the font KORE SEBELI V1 on their computer	Approximately 500 since a first sharing dating from May 2021

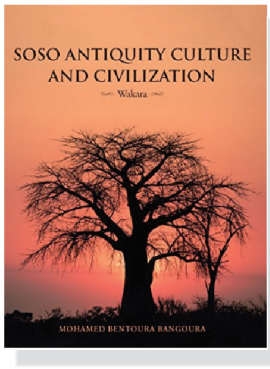
05. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

BIOGRAPHY OF MOHAMED BENTOURA BANGOURA

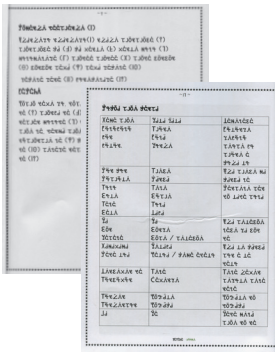
Writer, sociologist, researcher and professor, he has been involved for over 30 years in field research which enabled him to discover the etymology of the Soso language thanks to exchanges with the Sémas (Masters at the sosos), the alphabet *Koré Sèbèli* (soso script), Bentoura figures, the Laga (black school), the Kèmèkiriyah charter of the soso empire, Birinkha (the court of justice). He published in 2017 the book *Soso Antiquity Culture and Civilization: Wakara* with the Author House publishing house. This book has a character valuable for its educational and cultural dimension. His ambition is to educate the new generation on its origins.

PUBLICATIONS OF MOHAMED BENTOURA BANGOURA

- Book « Soso antiquity culture and civilization - Wakara », AuthorHouse, (31 august 2017)
- Publication « Wakara » in progress (2020)







INTERVIEW RADIO / TV

- 2019 - Radio program « Grande Gueule GG » at Espace FM
- 2016 - Radio Nostalgie (Soso grammar - 12 kinds of words)
- 17 avril 2015 - Radio Soleil FM
- 5 juin 2013 - Radio Continental FM
- 10 juillet 2010 - Radio télévision guinéenne
- Broadcast of RTG *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1JmQZ3Ysmws*

CONFERENCE

- The Secretary General of UNESCO in Guinea informed UNESCO in Paris of the existence of korésèbèli in Guinea
- IRLA (institut de recherche linguistique appliquée) - press conference, 2017
- La Basse Guinea coordination : La Civilization de L'Antiquite Sosso le «LAGA» l'Ecole Noire Africaine et La Charte de KEMEKIRIYA, de 1077
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQBrLHSL3B0&t=3s
- *https://www.facebook.com/2103605226535575/videos/alphabet-soussou/2103611039868327/*

BIBLIOGRAPHY / SOURCE OF RESEARCH

- The *Semas* interviewed (the instructors of the Sossoka tradition) by Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura during his research about *Laga* :

  - Fire Elhadj Memodou Bangoura (Coyah)
  - Fire Sira Sekhou Camara (Coyah)
  - Fire Elhadj Malik Conte (Boffa)
  - Fode Ali Gassama (Forecariah)
  - Fire Commander Amirou Camara (Sougueta - Kindia) / Professor Salif Sylla (Conakry)
  - Hadja Mbambe Soumah (Coyah)
  - Koly Bangoura (Bentouraya)
  - Kandet Bouhari Camara (Conakry)

Text samples written with KORE SEBELI



Fig. 1
Double-page extract from the first syllabary created by Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura, author of *Koré Sébèli*.
Sample for the use of the main digits and the mathematical signs (addition table, soustraction table, multiplication table and division table). *See page 7 and page 15.*

12÷6=2	18÷6=3		
24÷6=4	30÷6=5		

Example with the division sign used inline. He would be written on the base line as the other mathematical sign.

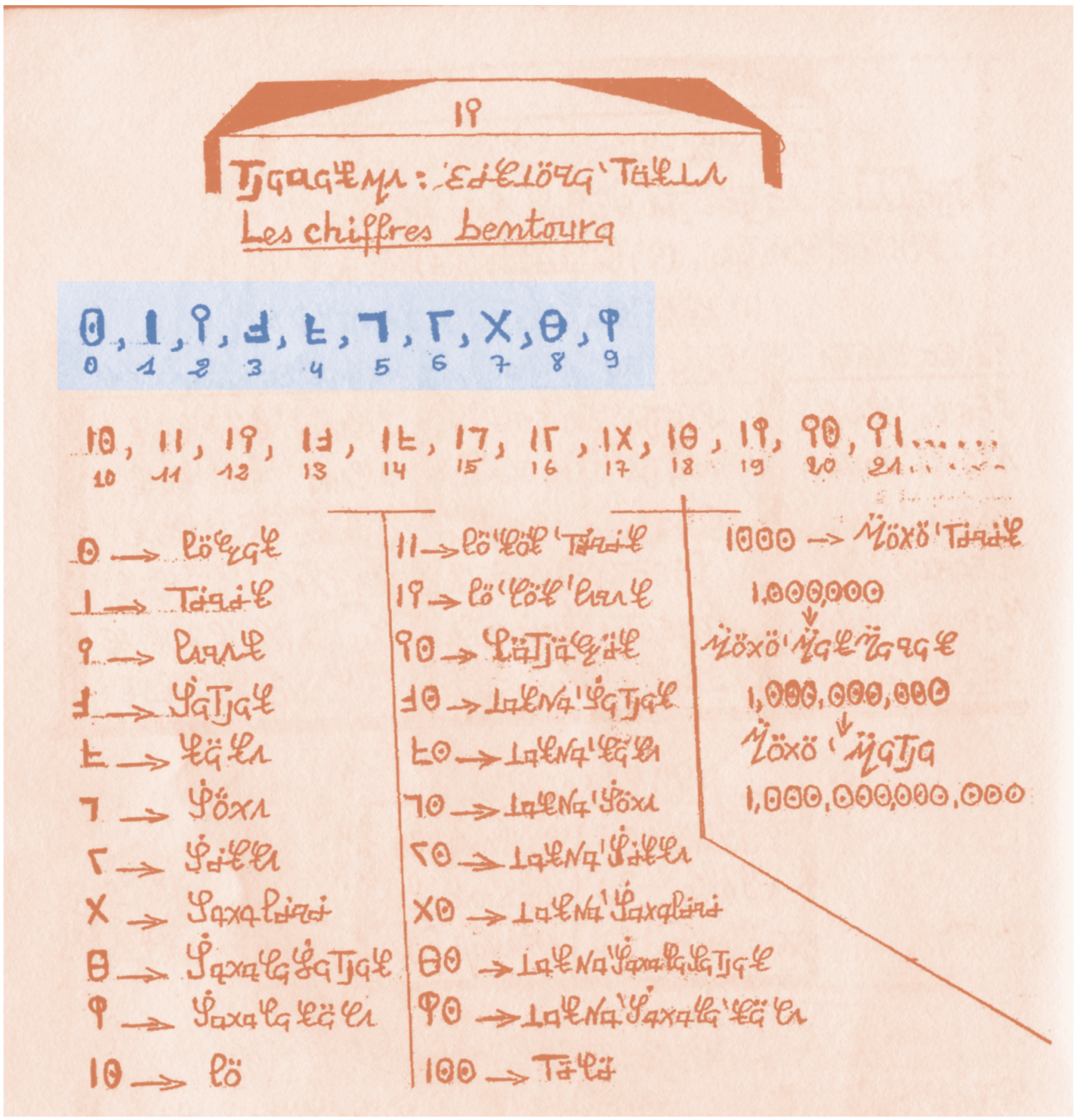
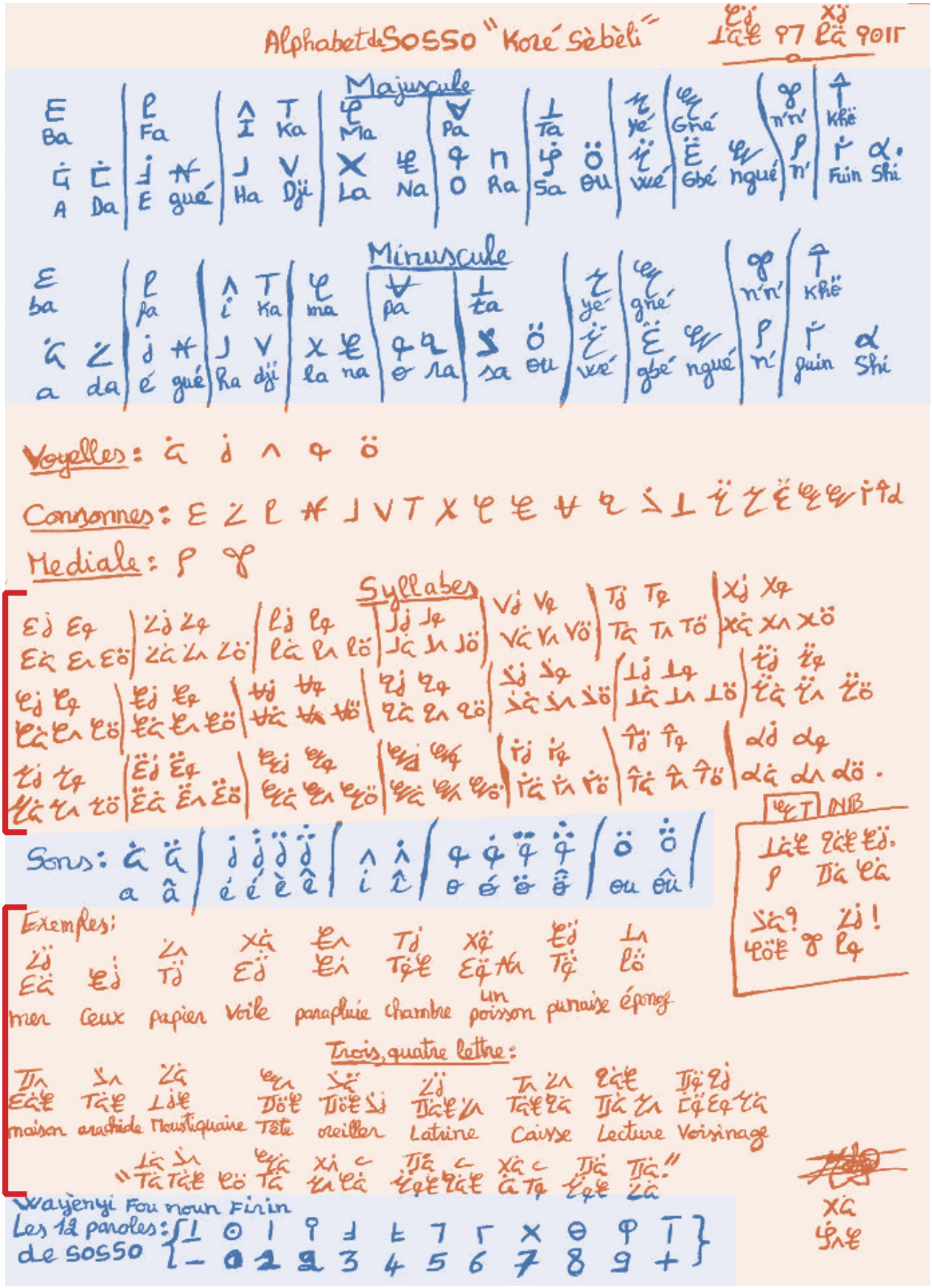


Fig. 2
Text sample for the main digits (0 to 9), written by Mister Bentoura Bangoura. *See page 7 and page 15.*



Samples of syllables written in the horizontal direction, from left to right. This is the direction that is always used today.

Samples of words written in the vertical direction : from the bottom up and left to right. It works by syllable and there is no fixed rule. It is variable according to the users and the size of the word.

Fig. 3
Page extract from the notebook of Lamine Sylla, a student.
Top to bottom, we can see:
- the capitals letters: *see pages 11-13*
- the lowercases: *see pages 8-10*
- the differents sounds for the vowels: *see page 14*
- the 12 digits (inspired by 12 *féndalis*)

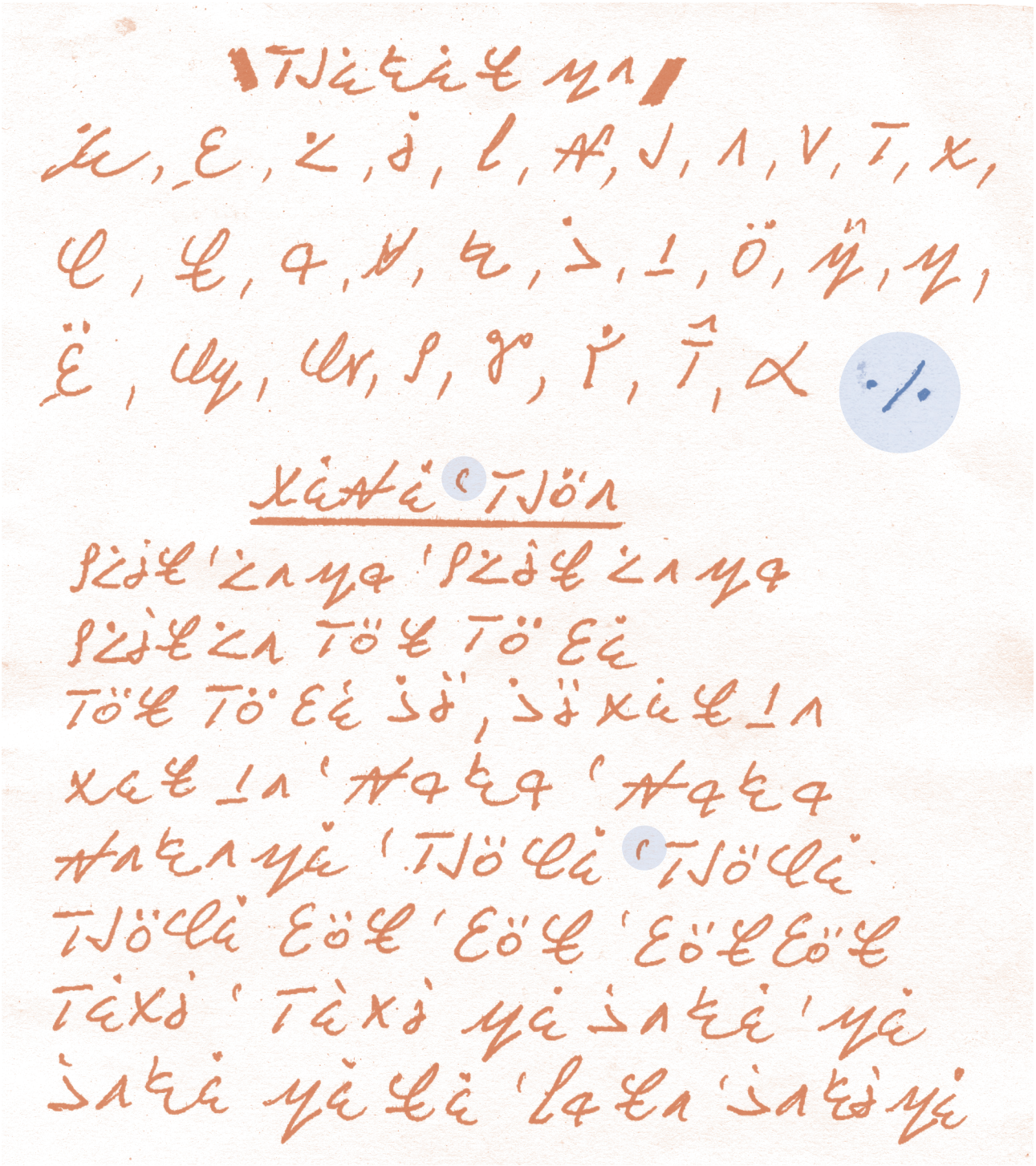


Fig. 4
Double-page extract from the first syllabary created by Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura, author of *Koré Sébèli.*
• The text written is named LAGA KHUI, a song learned in the Laga.
• Writing and reading direction : horizontal, left to right.
• At top right, we can see the final point (SOSO FINAL POINT): *see page 15.*
• The others marks below are only annotation in this text (only used there to underline the reading).

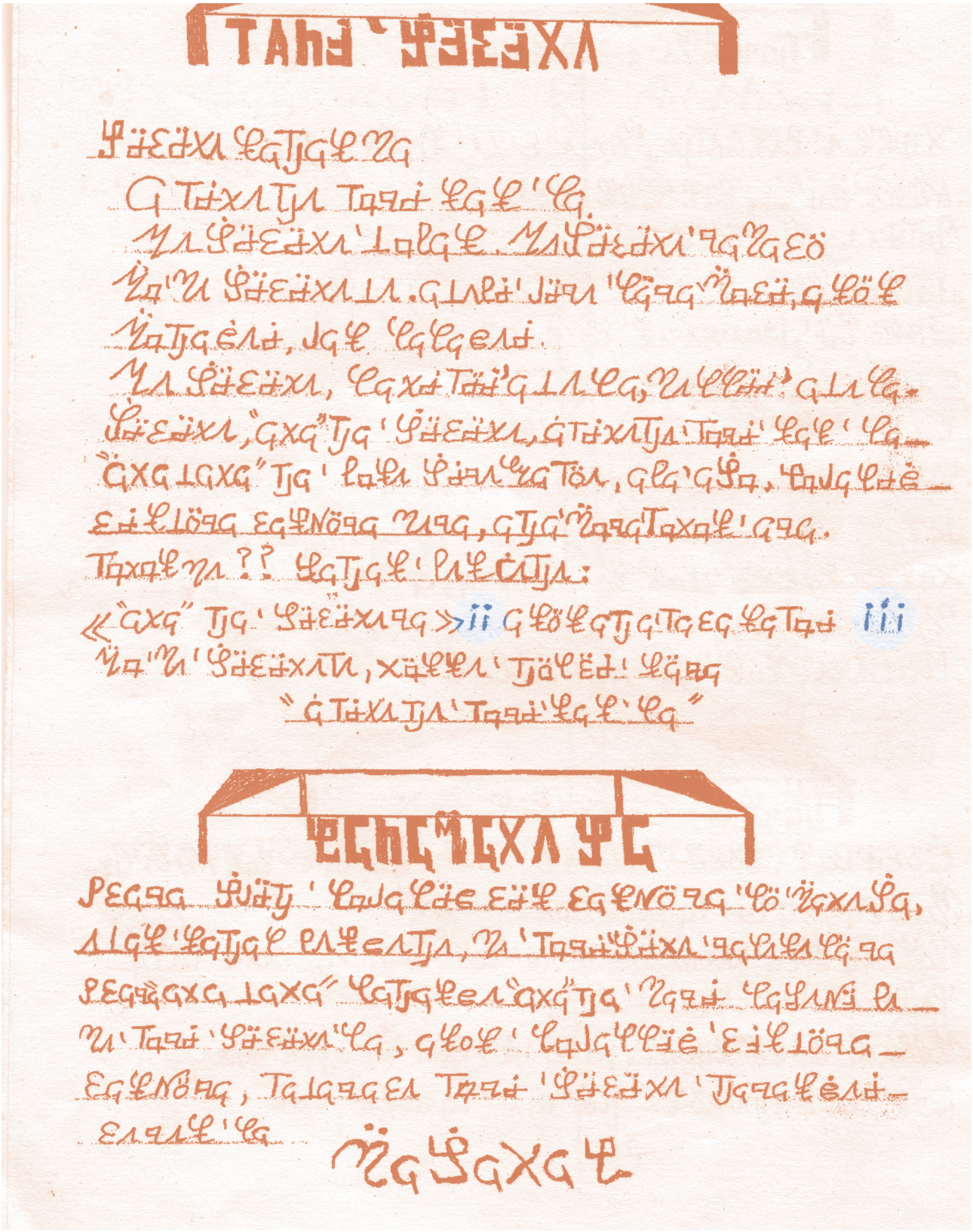


Fig. 5
Double-page extract from the first syllabary created by Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura, author of *Koré Sébèli*.
At the top, a short text about *Koré Sébèli* and below a text of thanks.

• *It should be noted that the alphabet Kore Sebeli was developed and stabilized over the years.*
The appearance of certains letters has change.
> The definitive forms and punctuation mark to retain are those in the table of proposed characters (pages 6-15)
and in the fig. 13-14-15 and 16.

• Writing and reading direction : horizontal, left to right.

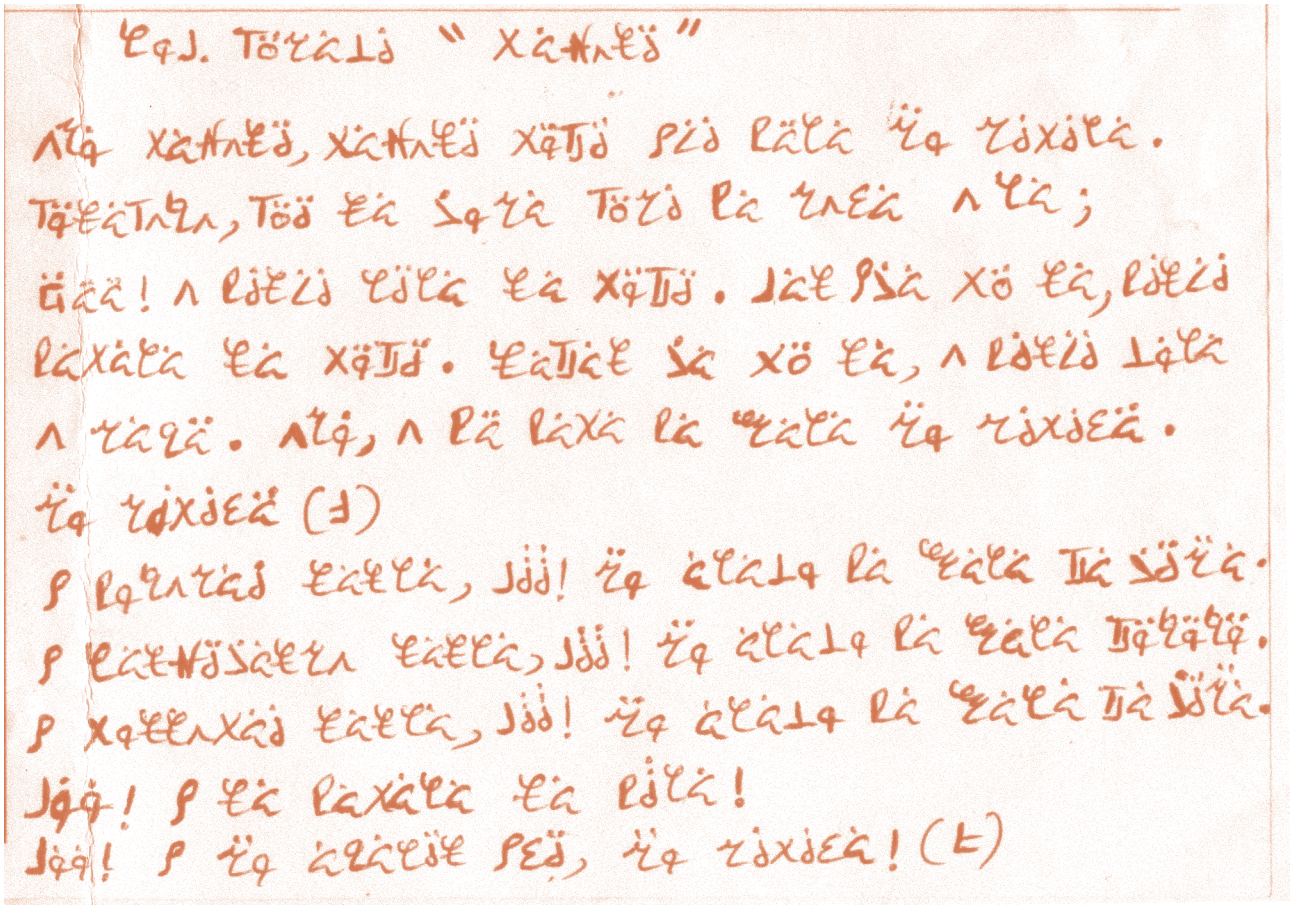


Fig. 6 Sample of the writing with the song *La Guinée* of the artist Moh! Kouyaté, written by Lamine Sylla.
It should be noted that the script has evolved and stabilized this last years. At the beginning, they used various form for punctuation (punctuation of alphabet latin such as "!" or "?").
But the definitive punctuation system to retain today is the one proposed in the page 15 and visible in the fig. 13-14-15 and 16.

• Writing and reading direction : horizontal, left to right (assigned to the script in this proposal).

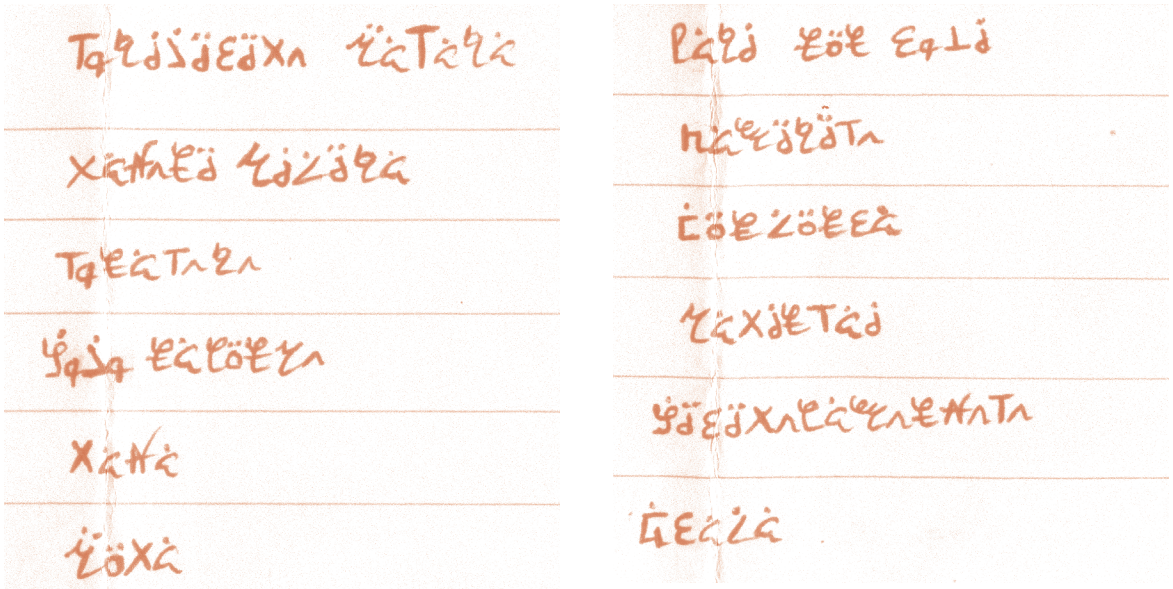


Fig. 7 Sample of words written with the alphabet *Koré Sébéli* : *Koré Sèbèli, Wakara, Laguinè Yédèra, Konakiri, Soso Namounyi, Laga, Woula, Wontanara, Faré noun boté, Ragnèrèki, Doundounba, Djalonké, Sèbèlimagninguiki, Abadat.*

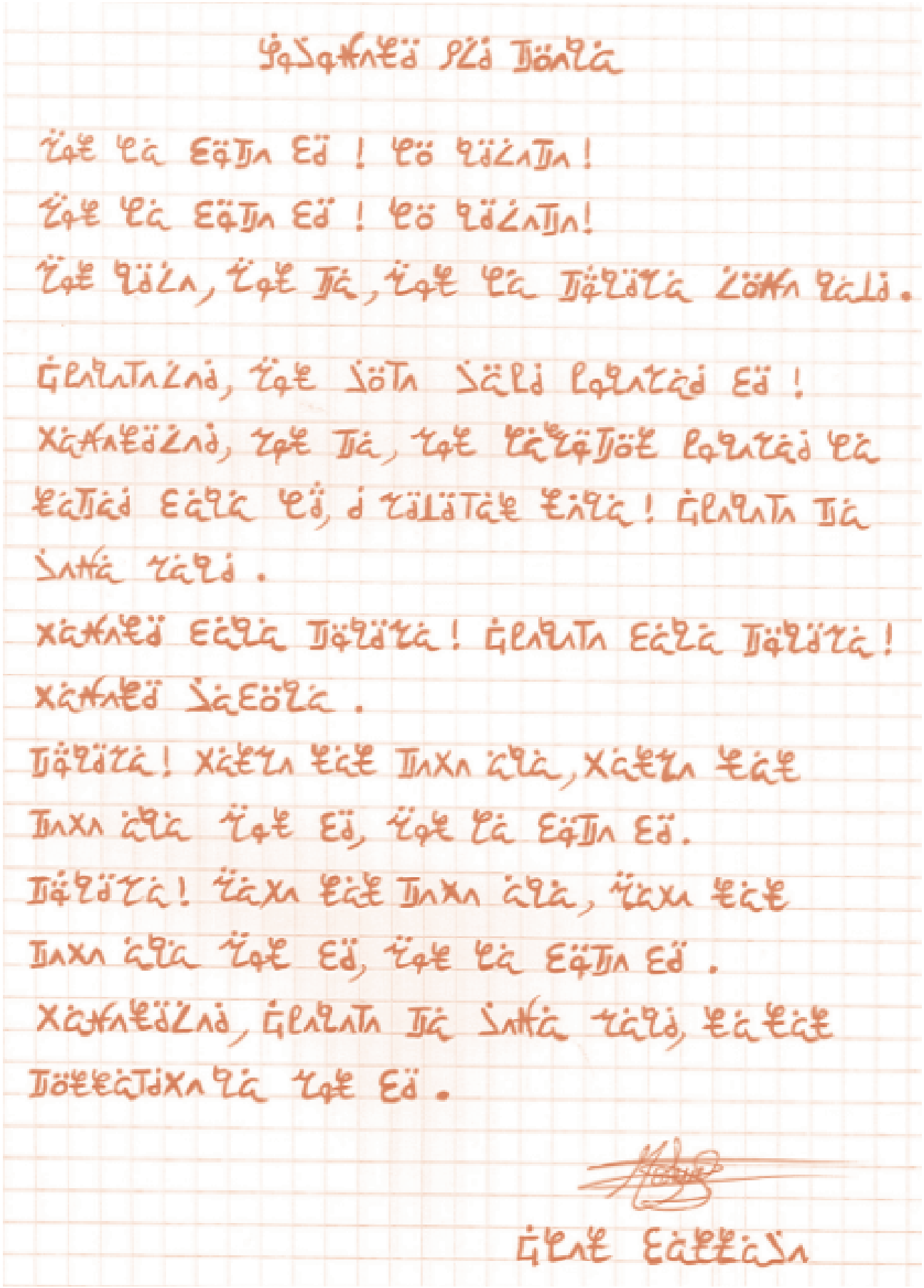


Fig. 8 Sample with the writing *Koré Sébèli*. National anthem of Guinea, written by Lamine Sylla.
It should be noted that the script has evolved and stabilized this last years. At the beginning, they used various form for punctuation (punctuation of alphabet latin such as "!" or "?").
But the definitive forms and punctuation mark to retain are those in the table of proposed characters and in the Fig. 11.

• Writing and reading direction : horizontal, left to right (assigned to the script in this proposal).

Fig. 9 Double-page extract from the first syllabary created by Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura, author of *Koré Sébèli.*

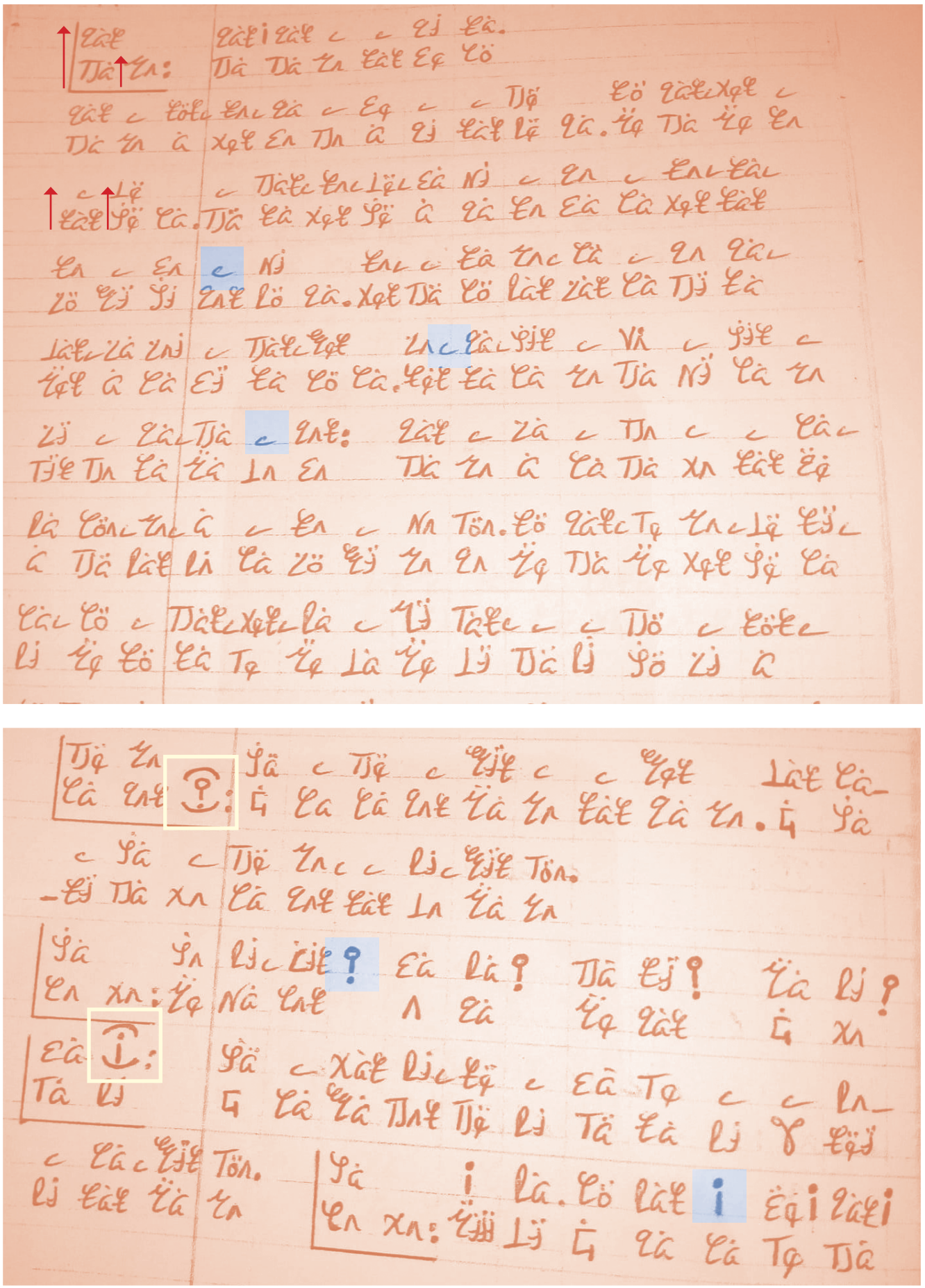
• *It should be noted that the alphabet Kore Sebeli was developed and stabilized over the years.*
The appearance of certains letters has changed. In this sample, we can see that the letter O had two forms at the beginning.
> The definitive forms and punctuation mark to retain are those in the table of proposed characters (pages 6-15)
and in the fig. 13-14-15 and 16.

• Writing and reading direction : horizontal, left to right (assigned to the script in this proposal).



Fig. 10 Double-page extract from the first syllabary created by Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura, author of *Koré Sébèli.*

• *It should be noted that the alphabet Kore Sebeli was developed and stabilized over the years.*
The appearance of certains letters has change. In this sample, we can see that the letter O had two forms at the beginning.
› The definitive forms and punctuation mark to retain are those in the table of proposed characters (pages 6-15)
and in the fig. 13-14-15 and 16.



Samples of words written in the vertical direction : from the bottom up and left to right. It works by syllable and there is no fixed rule. It is variable according to the users and the size of the word.

In that case, the reading is done in vertical direction and works on two lines.

Fig. 11 Extract of a grammar book. Text sample of the writing in the vertical direction.
You can see there the definitive commas, question mark and exclamation mark of KORE SEBELI.

- *It should be noted that the curved marks (yellow) on the left side doesn't belong to the writing and so the script KORE SEBELI.*
- Writing and reading direction : vertical, left to right (ancient disposal of writing).

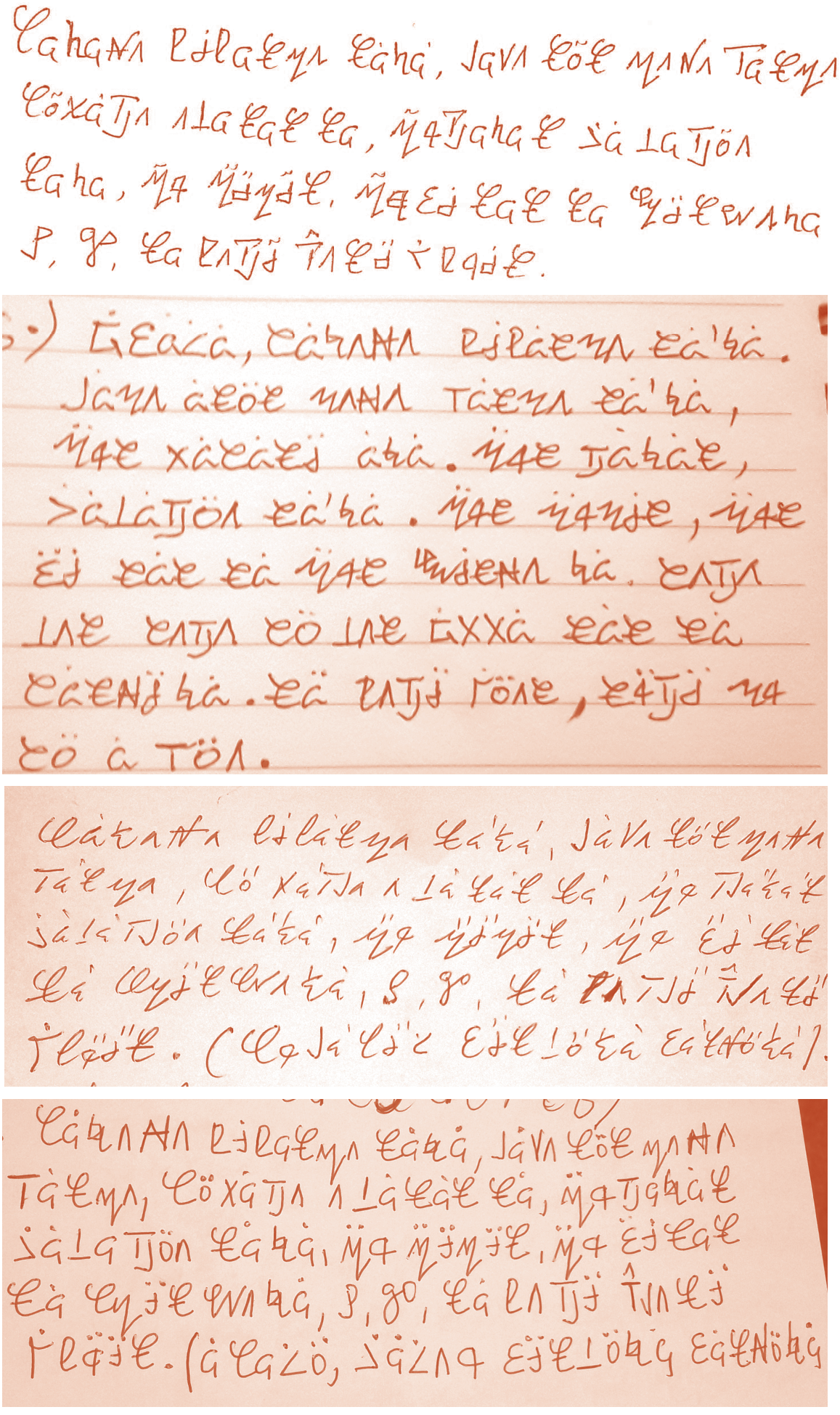


Fig. 12 Text samples: the same phrase written by differents users (students of Mister Bentoura Bangoura).
It should be noted that the definitive soso comma to encode is indicated in the fig. 11. See page 15.

• Writing and reading direction : horizontal, left to right (assigned to the script in this proposal).

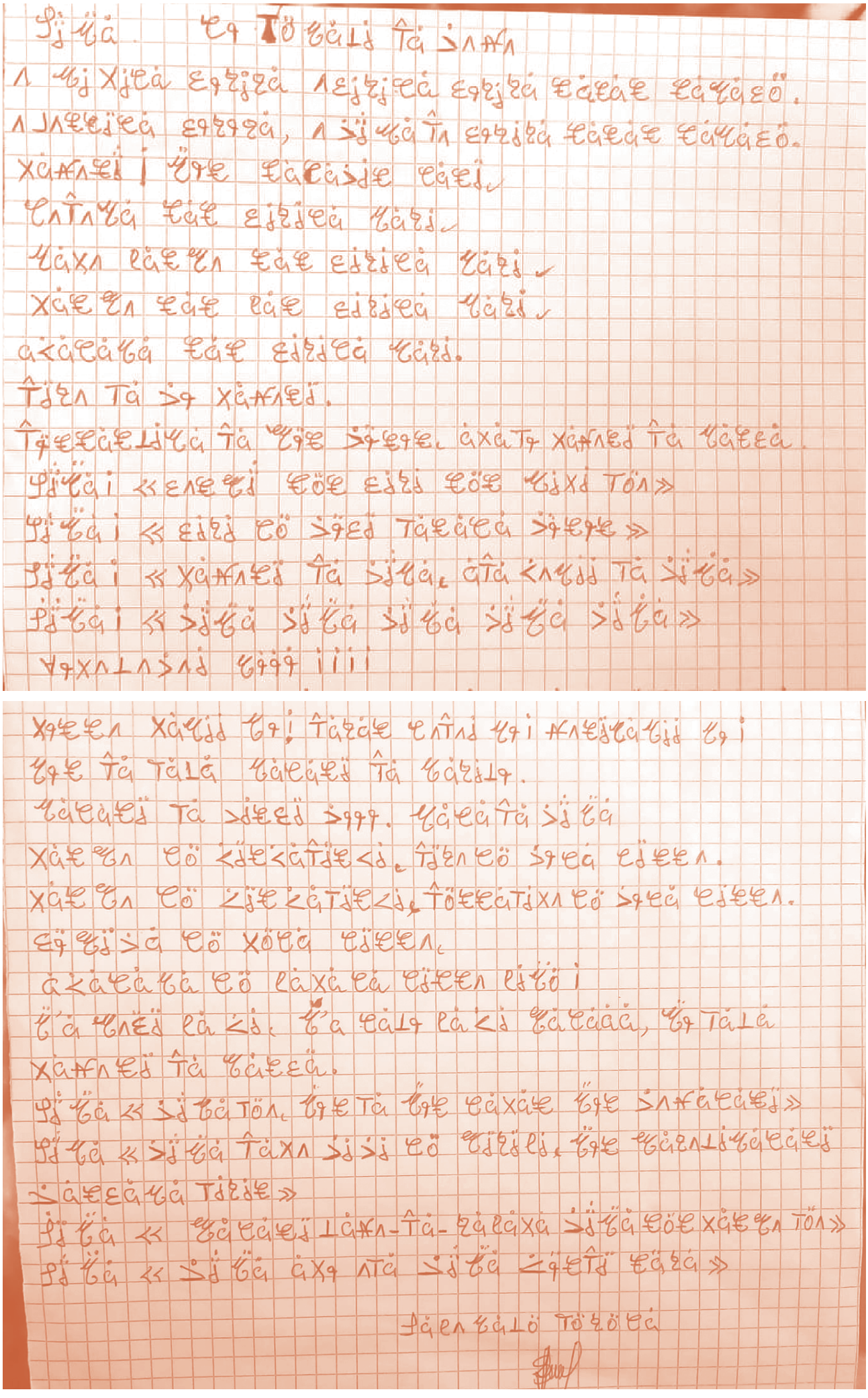


Fig. 13 Text sample: song *Sêwa* of Moh ! Kouyaté. Kha Sigui, written by Safiatou Sylla.
• Writing and reading direction : horizontal, left to right (assigned to the script in this proposal).

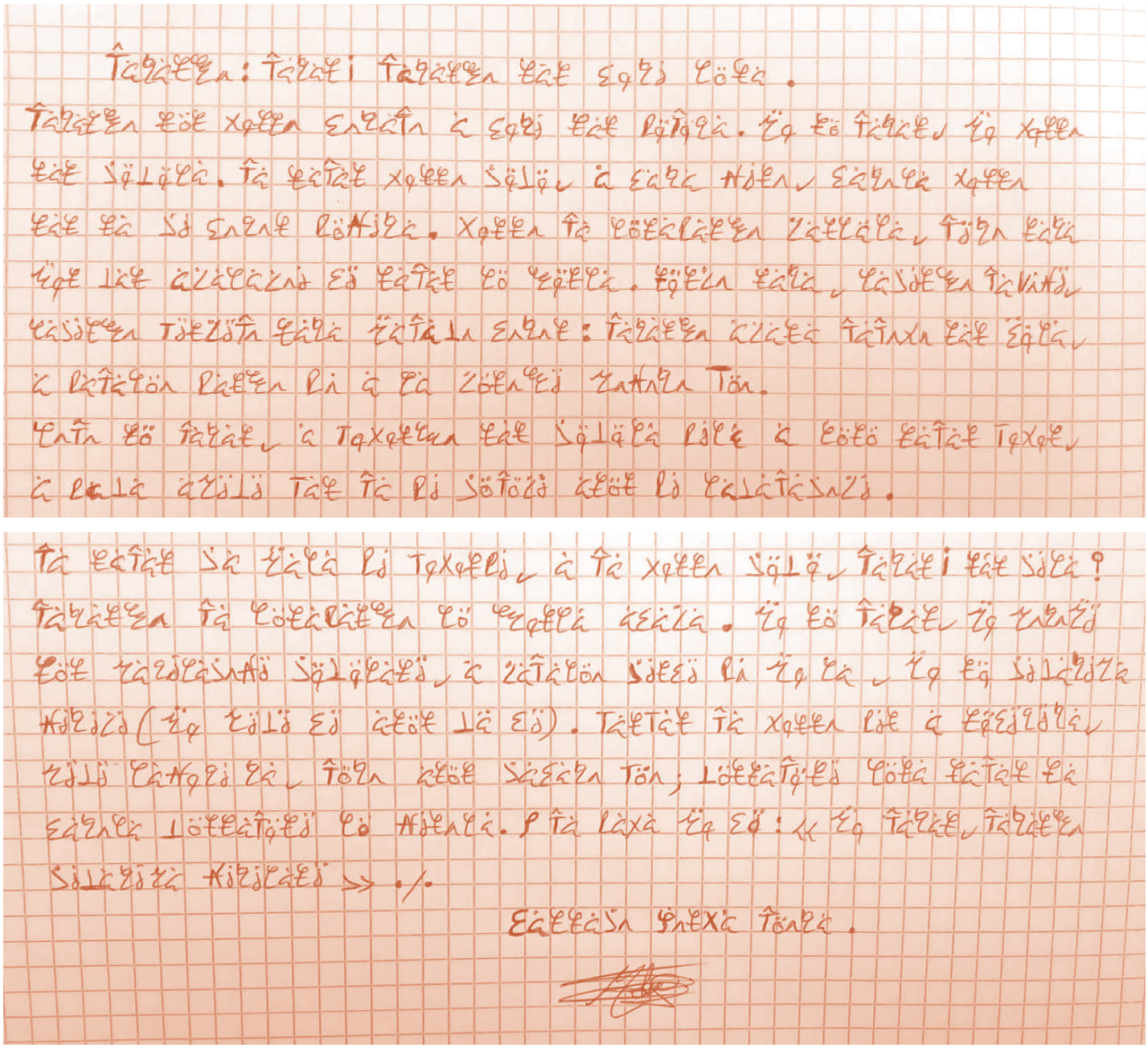


Fig. 14 Text sample - Kharangni

• Writing and reading direction : horizontal, left to right (assigned to the script in this proposal).

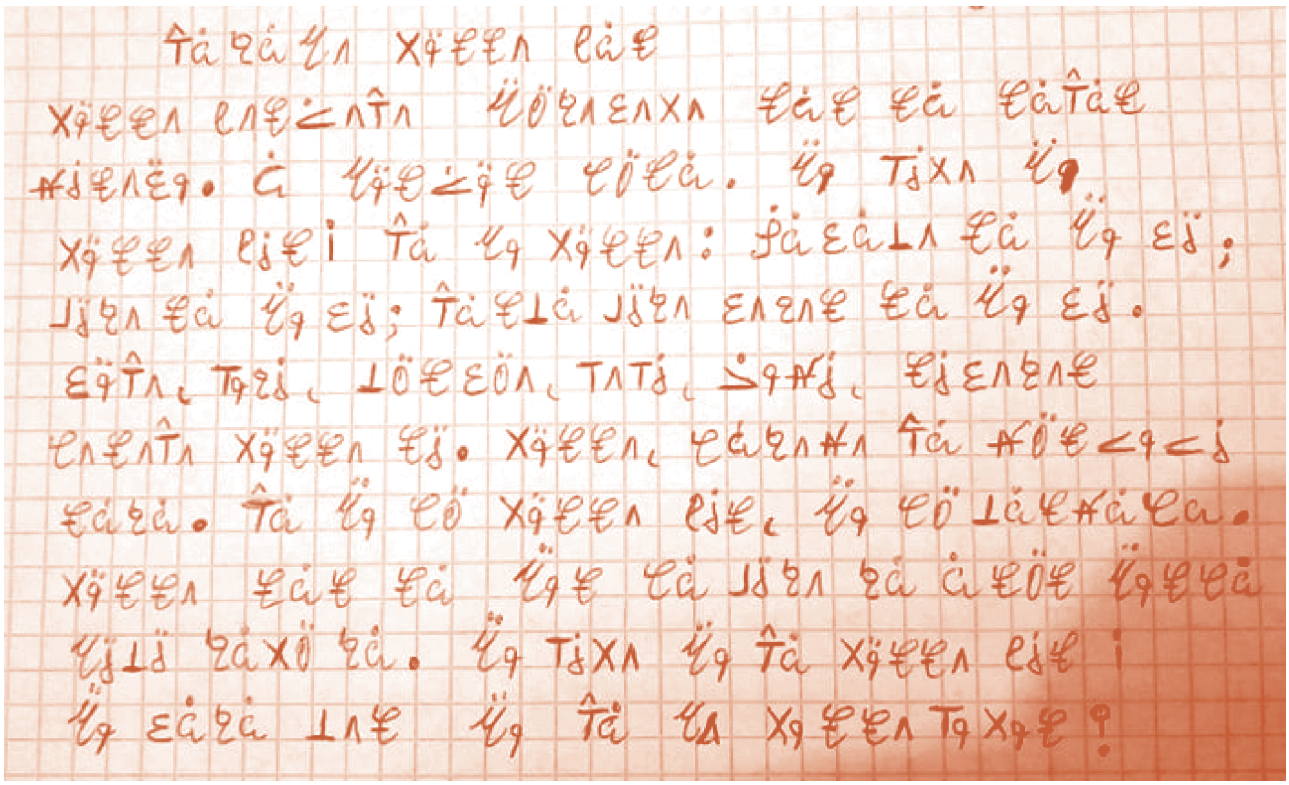


Fig. 15 Extract A of the future publication WAKARA of Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura dealing with customs, laws and Sosos prayer texts. In this text, it is about the importance of study.

• Writing and reading direction : horizontal, left to right (assigned to the script in this proposal).

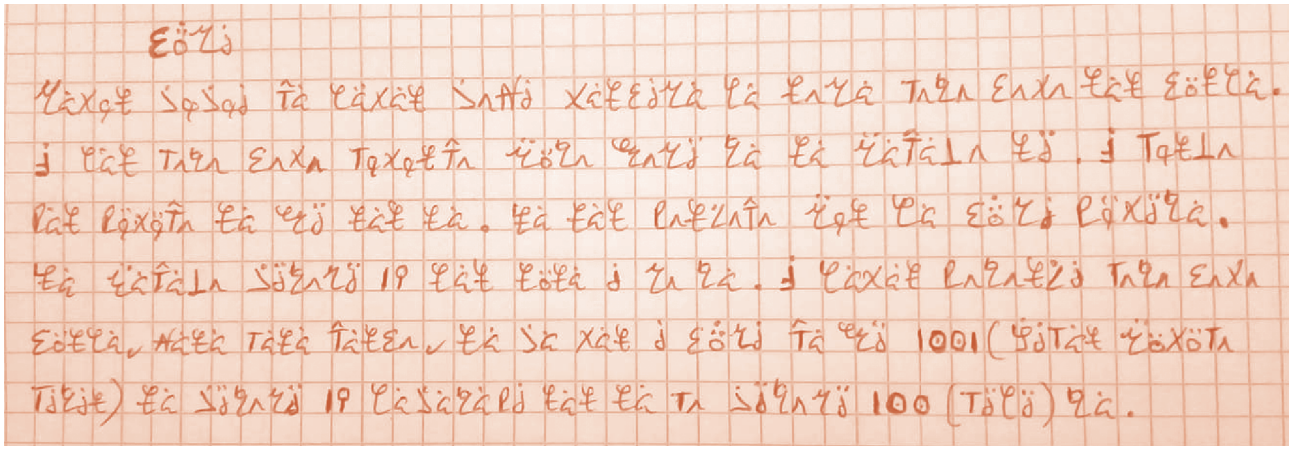
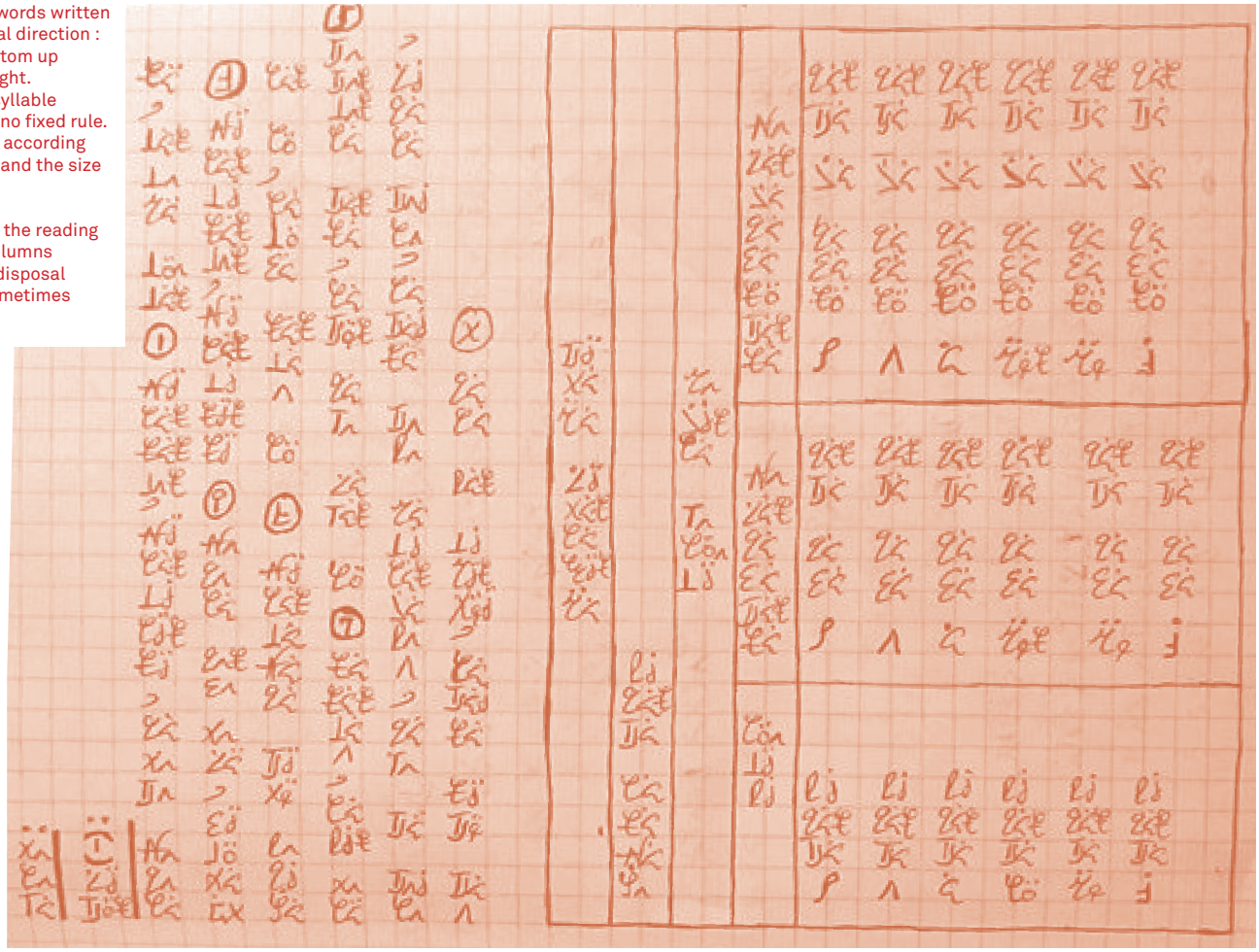


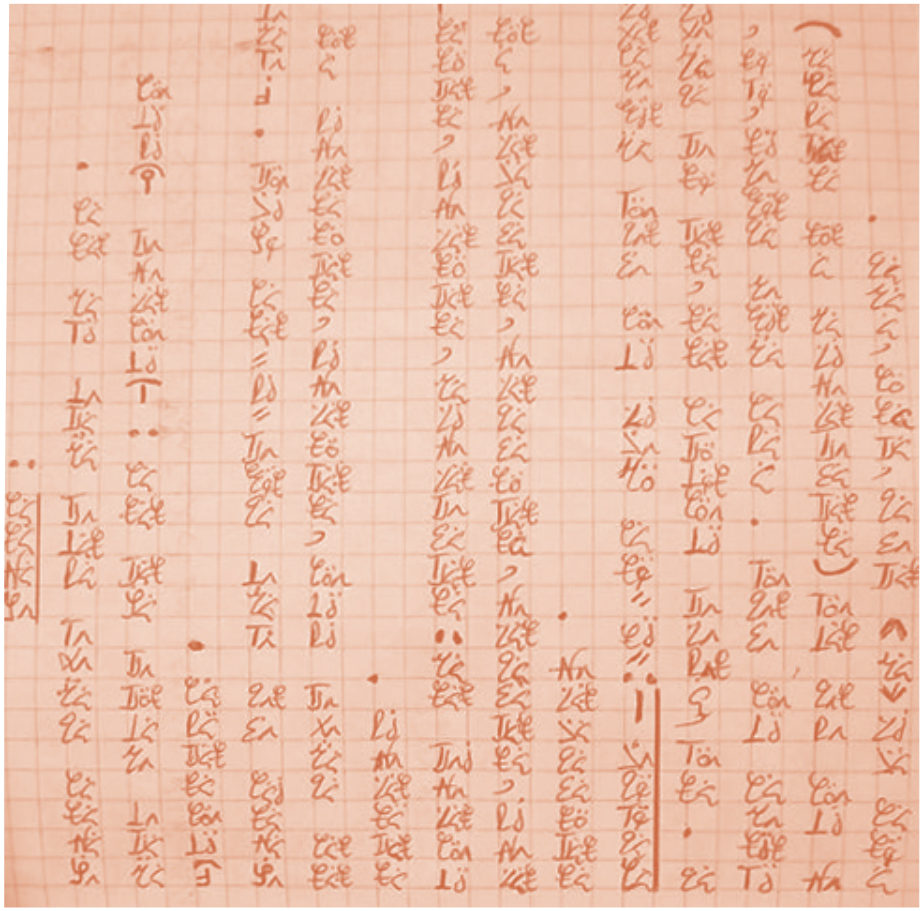
Fig. 16 Extract B of the future publication WAKARA of Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura dealing with customs, laws and Sosos prayer texts. In this text, it is about soso calendar.

• Writing and reading direction : horizontal, left to right (assigned to the script in this proposal).

Samples of words written in the vertical direction : from the bottom up and left to right.
It works by syllable and there is no fixed rule. It is variable according to the users and the size of the word.

In that case, the reading is done in columns (traditional disposal still used sometimes today).





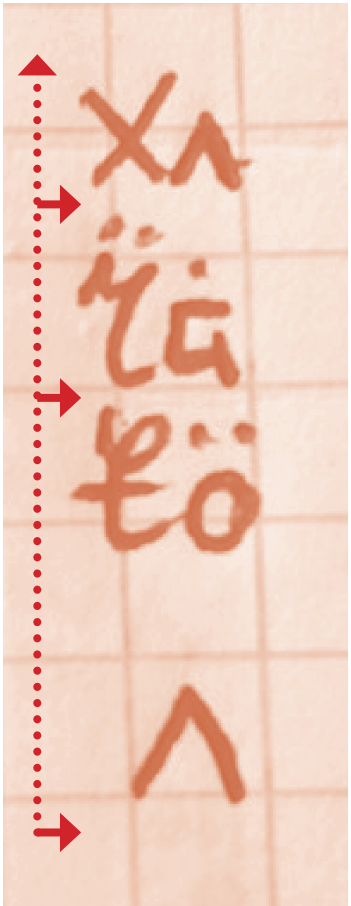


Fig. 17 Text sample with *Koré Sébèli* used in vertical direction.
Sura, table of conjugation and lesson about verb.

Above noted (bottom to top and from left to right) : inou wali (thanks)
li
nou
i

Ċʌ ҎöҎ ȧ ҎȧҎȷ

Ġ Ҏrȧ ҎȧʏȷɳȷҎ Ҏȝ JȧҎ˯ ҎȝʏȝҎʏʌ ƐʌɳʌҎ˯ Ҏrȧ ҎȧҎʏʌ.

Ġ ҎȧҎȷ ⊥ɳ ҎöҎäҎȧ˯ ȧ ƧȧҎƐȧ TȧXȷ Ƶʌ ҎȧҎҎȧ˯ ƤҎȧ Ƶʌ ỉ

Ġ ҎȧҎȷ ⊥ɳ ҎöҎäҎȧ˯ ȧ ƧȧҎƐȧ ʏȧXȧT̂ȝ Ƶʌ ҎȧҎҎȧ˯ ƤҎȧ Ƶʌ ỉ

Ġ ҎȧҎȷ Ҏ’ȧɳȧ˯ ҎȧҎȷʏȧ ⊥ʌƵȷ.

ҎäҎƵʌ ҎȧҎ ҎʀäT̂öҎ˯ ҎȧҎȷʏȧ ⊥ʌƵȷ Ëɳ Ҏȝ JȧҎ.

ʏɳҎ T̂ȧ ȧ TɳXɳҎ˯ T̂ȧҎ⊥ȧ ʏʌ₦ʌɳʌ ƧäҎʌʏȧ˯ XäҎҎʌ.

ʏȧXʌ T̂ȧƐöҎȷ ҎȧҎ ƧäҎʌʏȧ˯ XäҎҎʌ.

⊥ʌҎT̂ʌҎʏʌ ɳȧʏȧXʌҎȷ ƧäҎʌʏȧ˯ XäҎҎʌ.

T̂ȧ T̂ȧXȷ Ƶʌ ҎöҎ ʏȧXȧT̂ȝ Ƶʌ ƧöҎƐö˯ ʏȧTȧɳȧ˯ XäҎҎʌ.

Ċʌ T̂ȧ T̂öɳö Tʌ Ҏȧ⊥ȧҎҎȧ ȧ ƐȧɳʌҎʌT̂ʌȷ ҎȧҎҎȧ˯ ȧ ËȷҎËȷҎʏʌ.

Ċʌ T̂ȧ T̂öɳö Tʌ Ҏȧ⊥ȧҎҎȧ ƵäT̂äƐɳɳȷ ҎȧҎ ɳȧ˯ ȧ T̂öɳöƵȷ.

Ҏȧ Ҏ’ȧɳȧ˯ ƵäT̂äƐɳɳȷ ҎȧҎʏʌ ƧäT⊥äҎȷ ⊥ʌƵȷ Ҏȧ ȧ Ҏȧ.

T̂öҎҎ’ȧTȷXʌ Ҏ’ȧɳȧ Ƶʌ Ɛȝ ҎȧT̂ȧҎ ҎȧT̂öɳöT̂ʌ T̂öɳöƵȷ ҎȧҎʏʌ.

T̂ȧҎ⊥ȧ˯ T̂ȧҎ⊥ȧ ʏʌ₦ʌɳʌ T̂ȧ ƧäҎʌʏȧ˯ ⊥öҎҎȧƐȝT̂ʌ.

T̂ȧҎ⊥ȧ˯ T̂ȧҎ⊥ȧ ʏʌ₦ʌɳʌ T̂ȧ ƧäҎʌʏȧ˯ ʏȧTʌXʌ.

⊥⊥öҎҎȧƐȝT̂ʌ Ҏö ҎȧT̂ȧҎ Ҏʌ˯ ⊥öҎҎȧT̂äҎȝ Ҏö Ҏȧ ҎʌҎȧ ҎöTö.

ʏȧTʌXʌ˯ Ҏȷ ƐʌɳʌҎ ɳȧƐȧ ⊥ʌҎT̂ʌҎʏʌ ɳȧ.

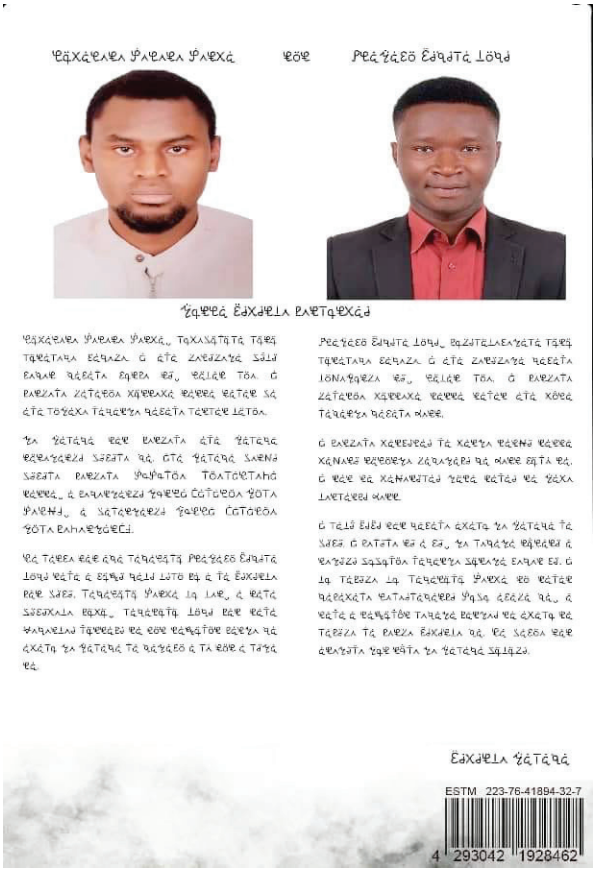
ʏȧTʌXʌ˯ Ҏȷ ƐʌɳʌҎ ɳȧƐȧ ⊥öҎҎȧƐȝT̂ʌ ɳȧ.

ҎʌT̂ʌʏȧ Ɛȝ ỉ

ҎäXȧҎʌҎʌ ӇʌҎʌҎʌ ӇʌҎXȧ

Fig. 18 Examples of RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK with Kore Sebeli font.
Extract of Tuqusidinyi Lônni, a philosophy book, printed in 2023.





ESTM 223-76-41894-32-7



Gbéléngni

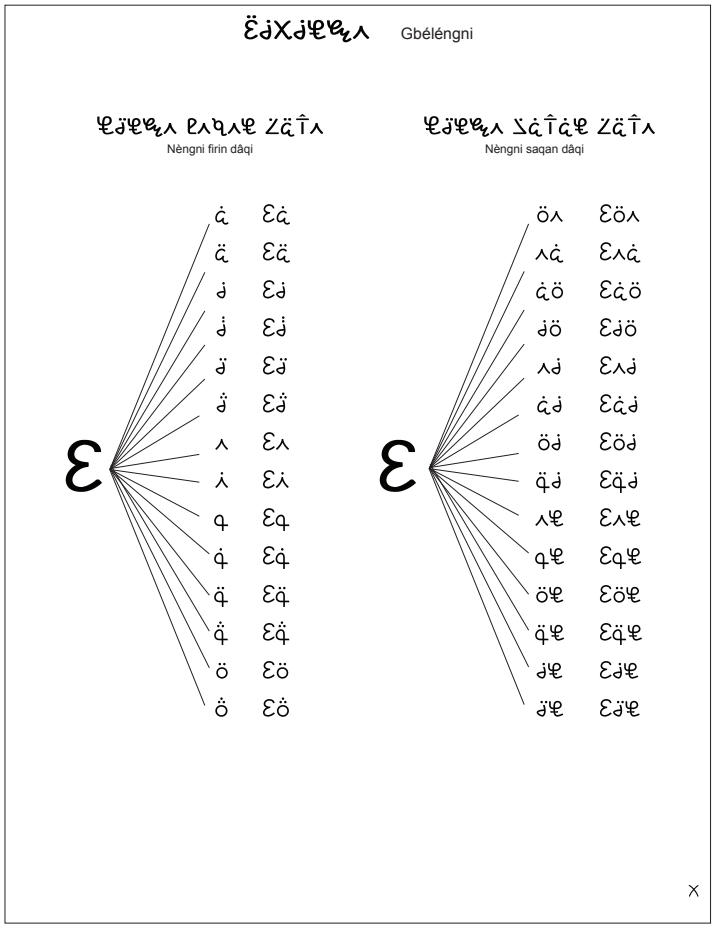
Soso Balangni

Nèngni firin dâqi

Nèngni saqan dâqi

Wayènginié

Sèqèbanqi

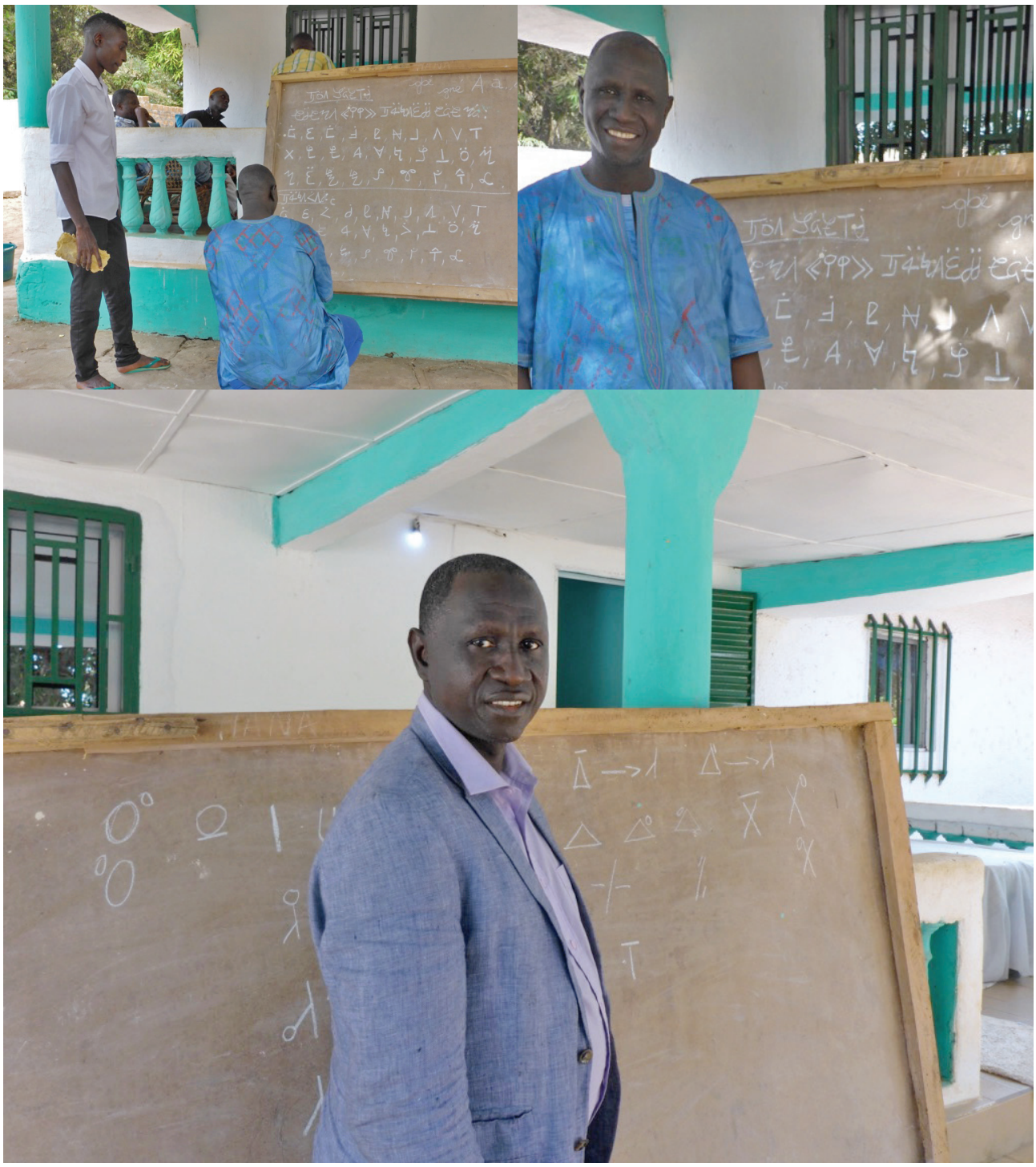


Gbéléngni

Nèngni firin dâqi

Nèngni saqan dâqi

Fig. 19 Syllabary entitled WONMA GBELENTI (Vol. 1).
- Authors of the publication : Mohamed Lamine Sylla and Aboubacar Touré
- Number of pages : 144
- Publication year : november 2022
- Number of copies distributed : 300
- Publication composed with *Font Kore Sebeli V1* created by Lucille Guigon in 2019

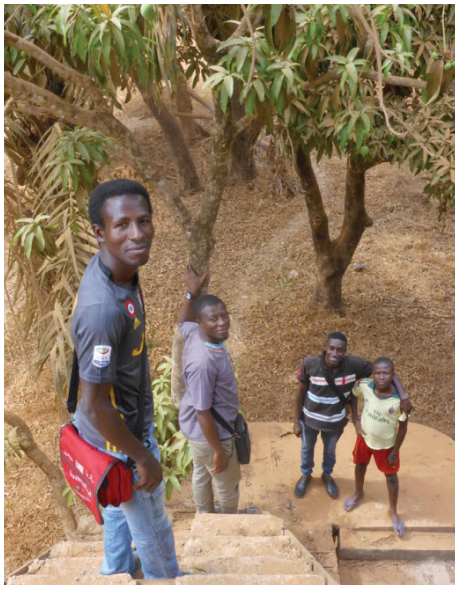


The sociologist Mohamed Bantoura Bangoura in his house, teaching the writing *Koré Sébèli* and his student Kalida.









School in construction by Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura in Coyah City. There, the writing *Koré Sèbèli* and the instruction / knowledge of the Laga will be transmitted. The different pieces founded by Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura will be exposed.





Example of a ring and a bracelet with the script *Koré Sèbèli*

CODE CHART (1/2) including :
- the proposed characters to encode for Kore Sebeli script (on blue background)

	15B0	15B1	15B2	15B3	15B4	15B5
0						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
A						
B						
C						
D						
E						
F						

ALTERNATE DA not currently being proposed there, but may be in the future.
See page 10.

CODE CHART (2/2)
Detailed list of the proposed characters to encode (written in black color) and others characters (written in brown color) used to compose Kore Sebeli

38 CAPITAL LETTERS

15B00 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER A
15B01 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE
15B02 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER BA
15B03 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER DA
15B04 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER E
15B05 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TWO DOTS VERTICAL ABOVE
15B06 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER E WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE
15B07 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER E WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE
15B08 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER FA
15B09 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER GUE
15B0A KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER HA
15B0B KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER I
15B0C KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE
15B0D KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER DJI
15B0E KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER KA
15B0F KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER LA
15B10 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER MA
15B11 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER NA
15B12 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER O
15B13 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE
15B14 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE
15B15 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER O WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE
15B16 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER PA
15B17 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER RA
15B18 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER SA
15B19 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER TA
15B1A KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER OU
15B1B KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER OU WITH TREE DOTS ABOVE
15B1C KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER WE
15B1D KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER YE
15B1E KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER GBE
15B1F KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER GNE
15B20 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER NGUE
15B21 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER N
15B22 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER NN
15B23 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER FUIN
15B24 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER KHO
15B25 KORE SEBELI CAPITAL LETTER SHI

38 LOWERCASES

15B26 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE A
15B27 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE A WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE
15B28 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE BA
15B29 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE DA
15B2A KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE E
15B2B KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE E WITH TWO DOTS VERTICAL ABOVE
15B2C KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE E WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE
15B2D KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE E WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE
15B2E KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE FA
15B2F KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE GUE
15B30 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE HA
15B31 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE I
15B32 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE I WITH DOT ABOVE
15B33 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE DJI
15B34 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE KA
15B35 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE LA
15B36 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE MA
15B37 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE NA
15B38 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE O
15B39 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE O WITH DOT ABOVE
15B3A KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE O WITH TWO DOTS ABOVE
15B3B KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE O WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE
15B3C KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE PA
15B3D KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE RA
15B3E KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE SA
15B3F KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE TA
15B40 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE OU
15B41 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE OU WITH THREE DOTS ABOVE
15B42 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE WE
15B43 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE YE
15B44 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE GBE
15B45 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE GNE
15B46 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE NGUE
15B47 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE N
15B48 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE NN
15B49 KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE FUIN
15B4A KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE KHO
15B4B KORE SEBELI LOWERCASE SHI

PUNCTUATION MARK

15B4C KORE SEBELI COMMA
15B4D KORE SEBELI EXCLAMATION MARK
15B4E KORE SEBELI QUESTION MARK

Others punctuation using existing characters :

< KORE SEBELI FINAL POINT > < 002E, 002F, 002E>

MATEMATICAL SIGNS

15B4F KORE SEBELI PLUS
15B50 KORE SEBELI MINUS
15B51 KORE SEBELI MULTIPLICATION SIGN
15B52 KORE SEBELI DIVISION SIGN

Others matematical signs using existing characters :

< KORE SEBELI EQUALS SIGN > < U+003A COLON >

DIGITS (10 numerals)

15B56 KORE SEBELI DIGIT ZERO
15B57 KORE SEBELI DIGIT ONE
15B58 KORE SEBELI DIGIT TWO
15B59 KORE SEBELI DIGIT THREE
15B5A KORE SEBELI DIGIT FOUR
15B5B KORE SEBELI DIGIT FIVE
15B5C KORE SEBELI DIGIT SIX
15B5D KORE SEBELI DIGIT SEVEN
15B5E KORE SEBELI DIGIT EIGHT
15B5F KORE SEBELI DIGIT NINE

Others encoded characters used to compose text in kore sebeli :

< FULL STOP >
< COLON >
< SEMI COLON >
< HYPHEN MINUS >
< LEFT PARENTHESIS >
< RIGHT PARENTHESIS >
< LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK >
< RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK >
< RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK >
< ASTERISK >
< SOLIDUS >
< PERCENT SIGN >

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646[1]
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 *Roadmaps*.**

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** KORE SEBELI
2. Requester's name: LUCILLE GUIGON ; MOHAMED BENTOURA BANGOURA ; MOHAMED LAMINE SYLLA
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): COLLECTIVE CONTRIBUTION
4. Submission date: AVRIL 2020
5. Requester's reference (if applicable): GRAPHIC DESIGNER ; SOCIOLOGIST ; MEMBER OF SOSO ACADEMY
6. Choose one of the following:
   This is a complete proposal: X
   (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): X
      Proposed name of script: KORE SEBELI
   b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:
      Name of the existing block:
2. Number of characters in proposal: 93 characters
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
   A-Contemporary X B.1-Specialized (small collection) B.2-Specialized (large collection) X
   C-Major extinct D-Attested extinct E-Minor 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? Yes - except the value/code point of block range
   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?
      Lucille Guigon
   b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):
      Lucille Guigon / lucille.guigon@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)? NO

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 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? YES, L2/22-222 « L2/24-246 »
   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? Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura and his student
   If YES, available relevant documents: Some examples in the request
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? YES
   Reference:
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) YES
   Reference:
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? YES
   If YES, where? Reference:

   detailed in the request
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? YES
   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, not all
   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? YES
   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? YES in some instances
    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? YES
    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? NO
    If YES, reference:

MEMBERS
OF THE REQUEST
Collective contribution

Lucille Guigon
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https://lucilleguigon.myportfolio.com

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« Soso antiquity culture and civilization - Wakara »
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with **Mohamed Lamine Sylla**
student of Mohamed Bentoura Bangoura
and scriptor of *Koré Sèbèli*
mohamedlamines711@gmail.com



Wo yakosi ya !