

Universal Character Set
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1 Introduction

The Wagindara script (also spelled Vagindra or Vaghintara, Buryat: вагиндрын үзэглэл / *vagindryn üzeglel*, Mongolian: ᠠᠭᠠᠩᠳᠣᠷᠵᠢᠶᠡ / *wagindar-a üsiig*) is an alphabetic script developed for the Buryat Mongolian language by Agwang Dorjiyee (Mongolian: ᠠᠭᠠᠩᠳᠣᠷᠵᠢᠶᠡ / *aywang dorjīyēē*, 1853-1938) in the first decade of the 20th century. It was used only briefly.

Agwang Dorjiyee, who was the religious leader of the Buryat Mongols, developed the Wagindara script based on the Buryat Mongolian dialect of the southern shore of Lake Baikal in 1905 to unify the Buryats culturally. He primarily based it on the Traditional Mongolian, Todo, and Manchu scripts, expressing hope that it would help Buryats read materials written in ancient scripts.

Some scholars suggest that the name *Wagindara* may be a Sanskrit translation of the name *Aywang*. Undoubtedly, *Aywang* is a common personal name in Tibetan Buddhism, derived from the Tibetan ངག་དབང་ / *ngag dbang*, a shortened form of ངག་གི་དབང་ཕྱུག / *ngag gi dbang phyug*, meaning 語自在, or ངག་གི་དབང་པོ / *ngag gi dbang po*, meaning 語之主, respectively, corresponding to the Sanskrit वागीश्वर / *vāgīśvara*, or वाक्पति / *vākpati*. However, based on the pronunciation of *Wagindara*, it should be interpreted as वागिन्द्र / *vāgindra*, meaning 語最勝, where the Sanskrit *vāc* corresponds to the Tibetan *ngag*, which is beyond doubt. As for *dbang po* that appears alone can be translated into *indra*. In short, the true meaning of the name *Wagindara* remains unknown.

By 1910, about ten books and pamphlets had been published in the Wagindara script, using a hybrid dialect based mostly on Strict Buryat. However, the script subsequently fell into disuse. In 1917, there was discussion of reviving it for use in native schools, but the Traditional Mongolian script was considered more effective in promoting Mongolian unity. In addition, the tsarist government viewed Mongolian unification — and thus the Wagindara script — as a political threat, leading to the exile of some of its proponents.

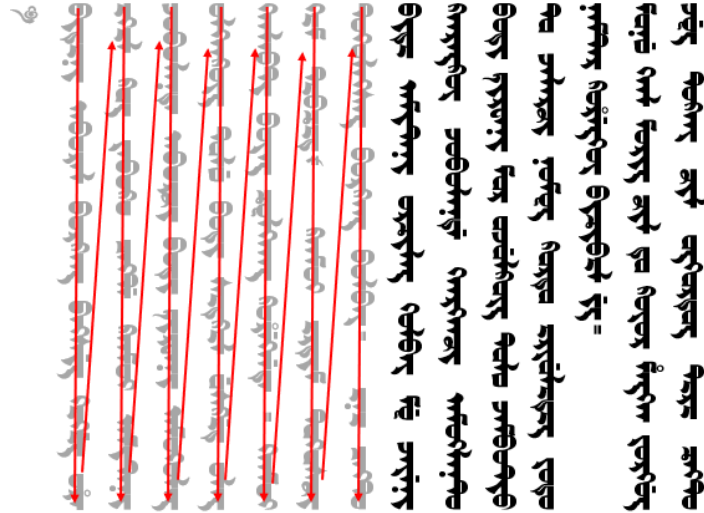
2 Script Details

2.1 Encoding Model

Wagindara was considered by the decision makers as a kind of Mongolian script when encoding in a unified Mongolian block, but its encoding was suspended due to the fact that it was not as widely used as the other scripts. Due to glyph inheritance, we agree that Wagindara should be treated as a Mongolian script; however, it should not reuse encoded characters for the following reasons:

- All vowel letters behave differently (e.g. default forms) from encoded characters (will be discussed in Section 2.2). Final *a* and *e* do not have tails, initial *o* and *u* etc. do not have diadems.
- Generally regarded bowed consonants must not form ligatures with the following vowels (will be discussed in Section 2.6).

Similar to the Mongolian scripts, Wagindara is written from top to bottom and from left to right.



2.2 Written Units

The spacing written units of Wagindara script are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Wagindara written units

Written Unit	Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final	Comment
A					Stylistic variant ◀ ▶
E					
I					
O					
U					
Ö	Oe				
Ü	Ue				
G					
X					
Ń	Ng				
Ž	Zh				
Č	Ch				
Ñ	Ny				
D					
T					
B					
P					

Table 1 Wagindara written units (continued)

Written Unit	Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final	Comment
M					
Z					
C					
W					
š	Sh				
S					
Y					
R					
L					
H					

For the non-spacing written units, the dot on the left (as in letter *ᠺ*) is denoted as ᠋ (Dl), the dot on the right (as in letter *ᠻ*) is denoted as ᠋ (Dr). The circle on the right (as in letter *ᠼ*) is denoted as ᠋ (Cr), the bar on the right (to indicate long vowel) is denoted as ᠋ (Br).

2.3 Vowels

There are 9 vowels in the Wagindara script:

Table 2 Wagindara vowels

Letter	IPA	Cyrillic	Written Forms				Transliteration			
<i>a</i>	/a/	а					AA	AA	A	A
<i>e</i>	/u/	э					A᠋	A᠋	A᠋	A᠋
									A	A
<i>e</i>	/u/	э					E	E	E	E
<i>ᠺ</i>	/i/	ы					E᠋	E᠋	E᠋	E᠋
<i>i</i>	/i/	и					I	I	I	I
<i>o</i>	/ɔ/	о					O	O	O	O
<i>u</i>	/ʊ/	у					U	U	U	U
<i>ö</i>	/o/	ө					Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
<i>ü</i>	/u/	ү					Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü

According to the reference table of the medial forms for vowels in Wagindara, Traditional Mongolian, Manchu and Todo Mongolian, shown in Table 3, it is clear that there is an inheritance relationship between vowel letters in Wagindara and in other scripts.

Table 3 Medial forms of vowels in Wagindara, Traditional Mongolian, Manchu and Todo Mongolian

Wagindara		Trad. Mongolian		Manchu		Todo	
	<i>a</i>		U+1820		U+1820		U+1820
	<i>e</i>		U+1821		U+185D		
	<i>e</i>		U+1827				U+1844
	<i>i</i>		U+1822		U+1873		U+1845
	<i>o</i>		U+1823		U+1823		U+1846
	<i>u</i>		U+1824		U+1860		U+1847
	<i>ö</i>		U+1825		U+1861		U+1848
	<i>ü</i>		U+1826		U+1879		U+1849

As a Mongolian dialect, Buryat adheres to the phonological rule of vowel harmony. Most Mongolian languages have seven monophthong vowel phonemes. They are usually aligned into three vowel harmony groups by a parameter called ATR (Advanced Tongue Root): [-ATR], [+ATR] and [neuter]. According to Mongolian custom, they are also called feminine vowels (ᠡᠮᠡᠭᠡᠰᠢᠭ / *em-e egesig*), masculine vowels (ᠡᠷᠡᠭᠡᠰᠢᠭ / *er-e egesig*) and neuter vowels (ᠡᠷᠰᠦᠭᠡᠰᠢᠭ / *ersü egesig*).

Feminine vowels: *e* / , *ö* , *ü* ;

Masculine vowels: *a* , *o* , *u* ;

Neuter vowels: *i* .

Because of the vowel harmony, feminine and masculine vowels will not coexist in the same native word. The medial and final forms of the letter *e* are the letter *a* with a rightward dot, the basis of their glyphs being a short tooth (短牙 ᠰᠢᠮᠠᠳ / *ačuy*, Turkic Uighur: azıg, a Mongolian stroke name). When *e* is in a word, it will appear as a dotted form. But if some feminine vowels (*ö* , *ü* and *e*) occur in the preceding syllable(s), the dot of *e* will be omitted, because the letter *a* will not appear in a feminine word. For examples:

ceceg
C A ᠳ C A G

nigete
N I G A ᠳ T A

šilbe
Š I L B A ᠳ

erxüügei
A ᠳ R X Ü Ü G A I

There is a mark used with the vowel letters:

◌ᠠ added to the right of a vowel letter to indicate a long vowel

There are two ways to indicate long vowels in Wagindara. As well as using the long vowel mark, the doubling of vowel letters is also used to indicate long vowels. For examples:

Table 4 Wagindara long vowels

Letters	IPA	Cyrillic	Type 1	Type 2	Transliteration			
\bar{a} / aa	/a:/	aa			AAB	AḐ	AAA	AA
\bar{e} / ee	/e:/	ээ			EḐ		AḐA	
\bar{i} / ii	/i:/	ии			IḐ		II	
\bar{o} / oo	/ɔ:/	oo			OḐ		OO	
\bar{u} / uu	/u:/	yy			UḐ		UU	
$\bar{\bar{o}} / \bar{\bar{o}}\bar{\bar{o}}$	/o:/	өө			ÖḐ		ÖÖ	
$\bar{\bar{u}} / \bar{\bar{u}}\bar{\bar{u}}$	/u:/	үү			ÜḐ		ÜÜ	

With reference to the Todo script, the representation of long vowels in Todo is as follows:

Table 5 Todo Mongolian long vowels

Latin	\bar{a}	\bar{e}	\bar{i}	\bar{o}	uu	$\bar{\bar{o}}$	$\bar{\bar{u}}$
Short vowel							
Initial							
Medial							
Final							

There are two kinds of forms for the letter *e*, derived from Manchu and derived from Todo. The Todo form is introduced because it is difficult to add the vertical line and the rightward dot of at the same time. When is used to indicate a long vowel, the letter *e* is written as .

According to this feature, all Wagindara texts can be divided into two types: Type 1, which uses and , and Type 2, which uses . There are also some detailed differences in the combination of vowels and consonants, which will be discussed later. All existing original Wagindara documents were published between 1905 and 1910, and documents published between 1906 and 1908 mostly use Type 1.

2.4 Consonants

There are 21 basic consonant letters:

Table 6 Wagindara consonants

Letter	IPA	Cyrillic	Written Forms				Transliteration			
<i>g</i>	/g/	Г					G	G	G	G
<i>x</i>	/x/	Х					X	X	X	X
<i>ñ</i>	/ŋ/	Н					Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ
<i>ž</i>	/dʒ/	Ж					Ž	Ž	Ž	Ž
<i>č</i>	/tʃʰ/	Ч					Č	Č	Č	Č
<i>ñ̃</i>	/ɲ/	Ñ̃					Ñ̃	Ñ̃	Ñ̃	Ñ̃
<i>d</i>	/d/	Д					D	D	D	D
<i>t</i>	/tʰ/	Т					T	T	T	T
<i>n</i>	/n/	Н					AD	AD	AD	AD
<i>b</i>	/b/	Б					B	B	B	B
<i>p</i>	/pʰ/	П					P	P	P	P
<i>m</i>	/m/	М					M	M	M	M
<i>z</i>	/ts/	З					Z	Z	Z	Z
<i>c</i>	/tsʰ/	Ц					C	C	C	C
<i>w</i>	/w/	В					W	W	W	W
<i>š</i>	/ʃ/	Ш					Š	Š	Š	Š
<i>s</i>	/s/	С					S	S	S	S
<i>y</i>	/j/	Ј					Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>r</i>	/r/	Р					R	R	R	R
<i>l</i>	/l/	Л					L	L	L	L
<i>h</i>	/h/	Һ					H	H	H	H

There are 3 marks that are used to indicate palatalized consonants and loan consonants from Russian:

- added to the right of a consonant letter to indicate the letter's palatalization
- added to the left of a consonant letter to indicate Russian consonants
- added to the left of the letter *b* or *p* to indicate Russian letter <в> or <ф>

The palatalized consonants include but are not limited to:

Table 7 Wagindara palatalized consonants

Char.	Trans.	IPA	Char.	Trans.	IPA	Char.	Trans.	IPA
	<i>ġ</i>	/gʲ/		<i>x̣</i>	/xʲ/		<i>ḍ</i>	/dʲ/
	<i>ṭ</i>	/tʰʲ/		<i>ṇ</i>	/nʲ/		<i>ḅ</i>	/bʲ/
	<i>p̣</i>	/pʰʲ/		<i>ṃ</i>	/mʲ/		<i>ẓ</i>	/tsʲ/
	<i>c̣</i>	/tsʰʲ/		<i>ẉ</i>	/wʲ/		<i>ṣ</i>	/sʲ/
	<i>ṛ</i>	/rʲ/		<i>ḷ</i>	/lʲ/		<i>ḥ</i>	/hʲ/

The Russian consonants include but are not limited to:

Table 8 Wagindara consonants for Russian

Char.	Trans.	Rus.	Char.	Trans.	Rus.	Char.	Trans.	Rus.
	<i>g</i>	к / г		<i>x</i>	к		<i>zh</i>	ч / ж
	<i>d</i>	т / д		<i>b</i>	п / б		<i>z</i>	ц / з
	<i>sh</i>	щ		<i>v</i>	в		<i>f</i>	ф

Due to the influence of Tibetan Buddhism, Mongolian and Tibetan have a deep connection. Wagindara has also been greatly influenced by Tibetan script, so it is necessary to compare Wagindara consonants to Mongolian Alikali consonants and Tibetan consonants. It is clear that there are obvious inheritance relationships among the glyphs.

Table 9 Consonants in Tibetan, Traditional Mongolian Alikali and Wagindara

	Tibetan	Alikali	Wagin.		Tibetan	Alikali	Wagin.
<i>k</i>				<i>p</i>			
<i>kh</i>				<i>ph</i>			
<i>g</i>				<i>b</i>			
<i>ng</i>				<i>m</i>			
<i>c</i>				<i>y</i>			
<i>ch</i>				<i>r</i>			
<i>j</i>				<i>l</i>			
<i>ñ</i>				<i>w</i>			
<i>ts</i>				<i>s</i>			
<i>tsh</i>				<i>sh</i>			
<i>dz</i>				<i>h</i>			
<i>t</i>				<i>z</i>			
<i>th</i>				<i>zh</i>			
<i>d</i>				<i>'</i>			
<i>n</i>							

2.5 Combination of vowels and consonants

It is well known that vowels in the Traditional Mongolian script and its derivatives will form ligatures with the preceding bowed consonants (such as *b* , *p* , *k / g* , etc.), for examples:



ba
BAa







bo
BO



bababa
BABABaA



bobobo
BOBOBO

However, the situation does not happen in Wagindara, vowel letters after bowed consonants (like *b* , *p* , *g* , *x* , etc.) will not change, for examples:



ba
BA



bo
BO



bababa
BABABA



bobobo
BOBOBO

The combinations of consonants and vowels with the long vowel mark (◌̄) are as follows:



rālābā
RAĪLABBĀB



sōzōbō
SOĪZOĪBOĪB







sēšitū
SEŠĪBTŪB



ōyūxā
OĪYŪĪXĀB

2.6 Punctuations and Digits













There are 6 special punctuation marks are used in Wagindara running texts,




-  Birga
- || Comma
-  Full stop
- ⋮ Ellipsis
-  Question mark
-  Exclamation mark

The Mongolian punctuations and digits are also used in Wagindara running texts, they are:

- U+1802 Mongolian comma
- U+1803 Mongolian full stop
- U+1804 Mongolian colon
- U+1805 Mongolian four dots
- U+1806 Mongolian Todo soft hyphen
- U+2014 Em dash
- U+1810 .. U+1819 Mongolian digit zero .. Mongolian digit nine
- U+FF08 .. U+FF09 Fullwidth left parenthesis .. Fullwidth right parenthesis
- U+3008 .. U+3009 Left angle bracket .. Right angle bracket

2.7 Stylistic variants

Unlike the Traditional Mongolian script and its derivatives, Wagindara letter forms are basically invariant regardless of position in the word, being based on the medial forms in Traditional Mongolian, with the exception of *a* , which has a diadem (字冠  / *titim*, a Mongolian stroke name) on the front of initial form always. However, the initial forms of some letters that begin with short teeth (such as *e* , *n* , *m* , *l* , etc.) will sometimes turn their short tooth into diadems (such as *e* , *n* , *m* , *l* , etc.) like Traditional Mongolian. In addition, the final *n*  will also become  as stylistic variant.

One thing to note is that in the text using the long vowel mark (◌ᠠ), there is an additional short tooth before letter *a* () after letter *g* () or *x* (), for examples (see Type 1):

Type 1:



ga
GAA



gā
GAA᠃



agaga
AAGAAGAA



āgāgā
AA᠃GAA᠃GAA᠃

Type 2:



ga
GA



gaa
GAA



agaga
AAGAGA



aagaagaa
AAAGAAGAA

3 Proposal

3.1 Two models

The proposed repertoire for model one is shown as below. The character name has a prefix “WAGINDARA”, e.g., the character name of XX00 is WAGINDARA LETTER A.

Table 10 Proposed Wagindara characters

C. P.	Name	Joining	Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final
XX00	LETTER A	Dual				
XX01	LETTER E	Dual				
XX02	LETTER I	Dual				
XX03	LETTER O	Dual				
XX04	LETTER U	Dual				
XX05	LETTER OE	Dual				
XX06	LETTER UE	Dual				
XX07	LETTER GA	Dual				
XX08	LETTER KA	Dual				
XX09	LETTER ANG	Dual				
XX0A	LETTER ZHA	Dual				
XX0B	LETTER CHA	Dual				
XX0C	LETTER NYA	Dual				
XX0D	LETTER DA	Dual				
XX0E	LETTER TA	Dual				
XX0F	LETTER BA	Dual				
XX10	LETTER PA	Dual				
XX11	LETTER MA	Dual				
XX12	LETTER ZA	Dual				
XX13	LETTER CA	Dual				
XX14	LETTER WA	Dual				
XX15	LETTER SHA	Dual				
XX16	LETTER SA	Dual				
XX17	LETTER YA	Dual				
XX18	LETTER RA	Dual				
XX19	LETTER LA	Dual				
XX1A	LETTER HA	Dual				
XX1B	LETTER VA	Dual				
XX1C	LETTER FA	Dual				
XX1D	COMBINING BAR RIGHT	Mark				
XX1E	COMBINING DOT LEFT	Mark				
XX1F	COMBINING DOT RIGHT	Mark				

Table 10 Proposed Wagindara characters (continue)

C. P.	Name	Joining	Form
XX20	COMBINING CIRCLE RIGHT	Mark	◌◦
XX21	BIRGA	Non	◌᳚
XX22	COMMA	Non	◌᳛
XX23	FULL STOP	Non	◌᳜
XX24	ELLIPSIS	Non	◌᳝
XX25	QUESTION MARK	Non	◌᳞
XX26	EXCLAMATION MARK	Non	◌᳟

Another model is shown below. This model is proposed because the author of Wagindara script use this model to analyze the shapes of the letters.

Table 11 Proposed Wagindara characters

C. P.	Name	Joining	Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final
XX00	LETTER A	Dual	᳚	᳚	᳚	᳚
XX01	LETTER E		᳛	᳛	᳛	᳛
XX02	LETTER ALTERNATE E	Dual	᳜	᳜	᳜	᳜
XX03	LETTER I	Dual	᳝	᳝	᳝	᳝
XX04	LETTER O	Dual	᳞	᳞	᳞	᳞
XX05	LETTER U	Dual	᳟	᳟	᳟	᳟
XX06	LETTER OE	Dual	᳠	᳠	᳠	᳠
XX07	LETTER UE	Dual	᳡	᳡	᳡	᳡
XX08	LETTER GA	Dual	᳢	᳢	᳢	᳢
XX09	LETTER KA	Dual	᳣	᳣	᳣	᳣
XX0A	LETTER ANG	Dual	᳥	᳥	᳥	᳥
XX0B	LETTER ZHA	Dual	᳦	᳦	᳦	᳦
XX0C	LETTER CHA	Dual	᳧	᳧	᳧	᳧
XX0D	LETTER NYA	Dual	᳨	᳨	᳨	᳨
XX0E	LETTER DA	Dual	ᳩ	ᳩ	ᳩ	ᳩ
XX0F	LETTER TA	Dual	ᳪ	ᳪ	ᳪ	ᳪ
XX10	LETTER NA	Dual	ᳫ	ᳫ	ᳫ	ᳫ
XX11	LETTER BA	Dual	ᳬ	ᳬ	ᳬ	ᳬ
XX12	LETTER PA	Dual	᳭	᳭	᳭	᳭
XX13	LETTER MA	Dual	ᳮ	ᳮ	ᳮ	ᳮ
XX14	LETTER ZA	Dual	ᳯ	ᳯ	ᳯ	ᳯ
XX15	LETTER CA	Dual	ᳰ	ᳰ	ᳰ	ᳰ

Table 11 Proposed Wagindara characters (continue)

C. P.	Name	Joining	Form			
XX16	LETTER WA	Dual				
XX17	LETTER SHA	Dual				
XX18	LETTER SA	Dual				
XX19	LETTER YA	Dual				
XX1A	LETTER RA	Dual				
XX1B	LETTER LA	Dual				
XX1C	LETTER HA	Dual				
XX1D	LETTER VA	Dual				
XX1E	LETTER FA	Dual				
XX1F	COMBINING BAR RIGHT	Mark				
XX20	COMBINING CIRCLE RIGHT	Mark				
XX21	COMBINING DOT LEFT	Mark				
XX22	BIRGA	Non				
XX23	COMMA	Non				
XX24	FULL STOP	Non				
XX25	ELLIPSIS	Non				
XX26	QUESTION MARK	Non				
XX27	EXCLAMATION MARK	Non				

Here the shaping step is that all the XX01 that remotely follow the XX01 in the initial syllable should be presented as the dotless form.

3.2 Character data

The information for model one in `UnicodeData.txt` is as follows.

```

XX00;WAGINDARA LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX01;WAGINDARA LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX02;WAGINDARA LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX03;WAGINDARA LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX04;WAGINDARA LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX05;WAGINDARA LETTER OE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX06;WAGINDARA LETTER UE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX07;WAGINDARA LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX08;WAGINDARA LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX09;WAGINDARA LETTER ANG;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX0A;WAGINDARA LETTER ZHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX0B;WAGINDARA LETTER CHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX0C;WAGINDARA LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX0D;WAGINDARA LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX0E;WAGINDARA LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX0F;WAGINDARA LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX10;WAGINDARA LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX11;WAGINDARA LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
XX12;WAGINDARA LETTER ZA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;

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XX13;WAGINDARA LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX14;WAGINDARA LETTER WA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX15;WAGINDARA LETTER SHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX16;WAGINDARA LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX17;WAGINDARA LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX18;WAGINDARA LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX19;WAGINDARA LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1A;WAGINDARA LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1B;WAGINDARA LETTER VA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1C;WAGINDARA LETTER FA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1D;WAGINDARA COMBINING BAR RIGHT;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1E;WAGINDARA COMBINING DOT LEFT;Mn;230;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1F;WAGINDARA COMBINING DOT RIGHT;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
 XX20;WAGINDARA COMBINING CIRCLE RIGHT;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
 XX21;WAGINDARA BIRGA;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
 XX22;WAGINDARA COMMA;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
 XX23;WAGINDARA FULL STOP;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
 XX24;WAGINDARA ELLIPSIS;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
 XX25;WAGINDARA QUESTION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
 XX26;WAGINDARA EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;

The information for model one in ArabicShaping.txt is as follows.

XX00;WAGINDARA LETTER A;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX01;WAGINDARA LETTER E;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX02;WAGINDARA LETTER I;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX03;WAGINDARA LETTER O;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX04;WAGINDARA LETTER U;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX05;WAGINDARA LETTER OE;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX06;WAGINDARA LETTER UE;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX07;WAGINDARA LETTER GA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX08;WAGINDARA LETTER KA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX09;WAGINDARA LETTER ANG;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0A;WAGINDARA LETTER ZHA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0B;WAGINDARA LETTER CHA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0C;WAGINDARA LETTER NYA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0D;WAGINDARA LETTER DA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0E;WAGINDARA LETTER TA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0F;WAGINDARA LETTER BA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX10;WAGINDARA LETTER PA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX11;WAGINDARA LETTER MA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX12;WAGINDARA LETTER ZA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX13;WAGINDARA LETTER CA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX14;WAGINDARA LETTER WA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX15;WAGINDARA LETTER SHA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX16;WAGINDARA LETTER SA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX17;WAGINDARA LETTER YA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX18;WAGINDARA LETTER RA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX19;WAGINDARA LETTER LA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX1A;WAGINDARA LETTER HA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX1B;WAGINDARA LETTER VA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX1C;WAGINDARA LETTER FA;D;No_Joining_Group

The information for model two in UnicodeData.txt is as follows.

XX00;WAGINDARA LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX01;WAGINDARA LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX02;WAGINDARA LETTER ALTERNATE E;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX03;WAGINDARA LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX04;WAGINDARA LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX05;WAGINDARA LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX06;WAGINDARA LETTER OE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX07;WAGINDARA LETTER UE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX08;WAGINDARA LETTER GA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;

XX09;WAGINDARA LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX0A;WAGINDARA LETTER ANG;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX0B;WAGINDARA LETTER ZHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX0C;WAGINDARA LETTER CHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX0D;WAGINDARA LETTER NYA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX0E;WAGINDARA LETTER DA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX0F;WAGINDARA LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX10;WAGINDARA LETTER NA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX11;WAGINDARA LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX12;WAGINDARA LETTER PA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX13;WAGINDARA LETTER MA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX14;WAGINDARA LETTER ZA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX15;WAGINDARA LETTER CA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX16;WAGINDARA LETTER WA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX17;WAGINDARA LETTER SHA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX18;WAGINDARA LETTER SA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX19;WAGINDARA LETTER YA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1A;WAGINDARA LETTER RA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1B;WAGINDARA LETTER LA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1C;WAGINDARA LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1D;WAGINDARA LETTER VA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1E;WAGINDARA LETTER FA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 XX1F;WAGINDARA COMBINING BAR RIGHT;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
 XX20;WAGINDARA COMBINING CIRCLE RIGHT;Mn;220;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
 XX21;WAGINDARA COMBINING DOT LEFT;Mn;230;NSM;;;;N;;;;;
 XX22;WAGINDARA BIRGA;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
 XX23;WAGINDARA COMMA;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
 XX24;WAGINDARA FULL STOP;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
 XX25;WAGINDARA ELLIPSIS;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
 XX26;WAGINDARA QUESTION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;
 XX27;WAGINDARA EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;;N;;;;;

The information for model two in ArabicShaping.txt is as follows.

XX00;WAGINDARA LETTER A;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX01;WAGINDARA LETTER E;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX02;WAGINDARA LETTER ALTERNATE E;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX03;WAGINDARA LETTER I;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX04;WAGINDARA LETTER O;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX05;WAGINDARA LETTER U;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX06;WAGINDARA LETTER OE;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX07;WAGINDARA LETTER UE;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX08;WAGINDARA LETTER GA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX09;WAGINDARA LETTER KA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0A;WAGINDARA LETTER ANG;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0B;WAGINDARA LETTER ZHA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0C;WAGINDARA LETTER CHA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0D;WAGINDARA LETTER NYA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0E;WAGINDARA LETTER DA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX0F;WAGINDARA LETTER TA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX10;WAGINDARA LETTER NA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX11;WAGINDARA LETTER BA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX12;WAGINDARA LETTER PA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX13;WAGINDARA LETTER MA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX14;WAGINDARA LETTER ZA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX15;WAGINDARA LETTER CA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX16;WAGINDARA LETTER WA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX17;WAGINDARA LETTER SHA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX18;WAGINDARA LETTER SA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX19;WAGINDARA LETTER YA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX1A;WAGINDARA LETTER RA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX1B;WAGINDARA LETTER LA;D;No_Joining_Group
 XX1C;WAGINDARA LETTER HA;D;No_Joining_Group

XX1D;WAGINDARA LETTER VA;D;No_Joining_Group
XX1E;WAGINDARA LETTER FA;D;No_Joining_Group

Note that Wagindara is written from top to bottom and from left to right, so the rightward mark and leftward mark are set as below-base mark and above-base mark. This needs to be discussed.

3.3 Collation

According to **Figure 2**, using character name in model two, the collation is:

A < ALTERNATE E < I < O < U < OE < UE < GA < KA < ANG < ZHA < CHA < NYA < DA < TA < NA < BA < PA < MA < ZA
< CA < WA < SHA < SA < YA < RA < LA < HA

Therefore, for model one, the collation could be:

A < E < I < O < U < OE < UE < GA < KA < ANG < ZHA < CHA < NYA < DA < TA < BA < VA < PA < FA < MA < ZA < CA <
WA < SHA < SA < YA < RA < LA < HA

For model two, the collation could be:

A < E < ALTERNATE E < I < O < U < OE < UE < GA < KA < ANG < ZHA < CHA < NYA < DA < TA < NA < BA < VA < PA <
FA < MA < ZA < CA < WA < SHA < SA < YA < RA < LA < HA

Reference

Approximately ten books and pamphlets were published by Agwang and his friends in Wagindara script until 1910, we mainly refer to this.

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Figures

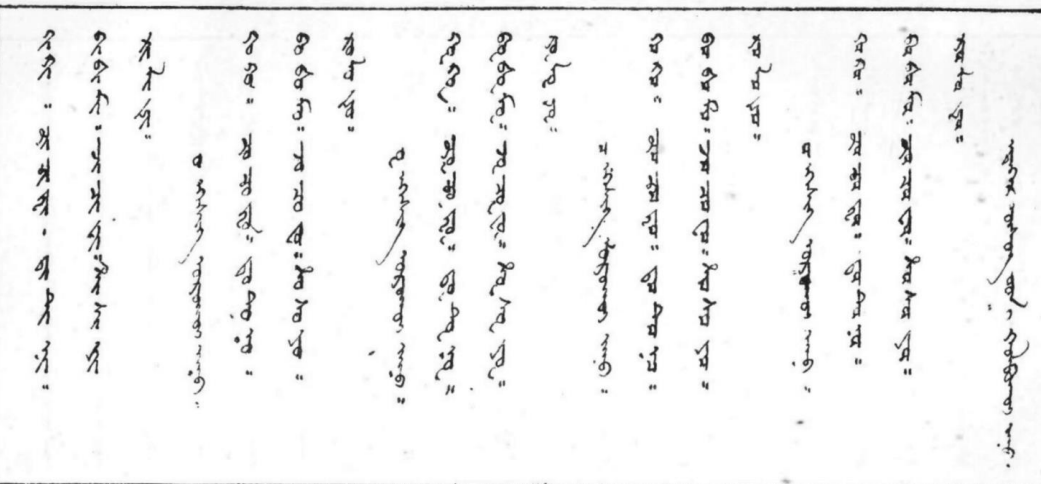
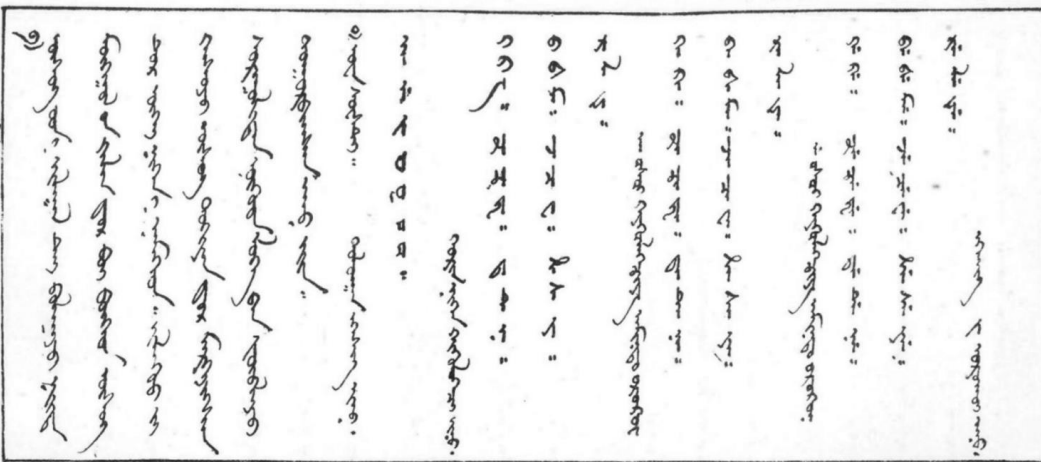
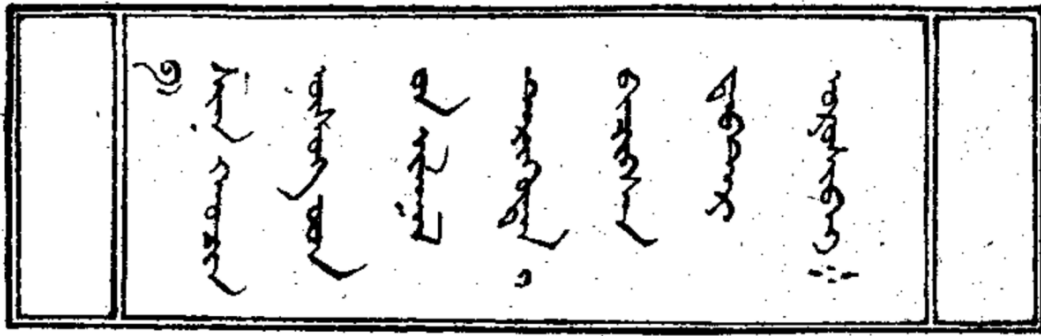


Figure 1 *The Comparison of Old and New Mongolian Letters, 1905.*

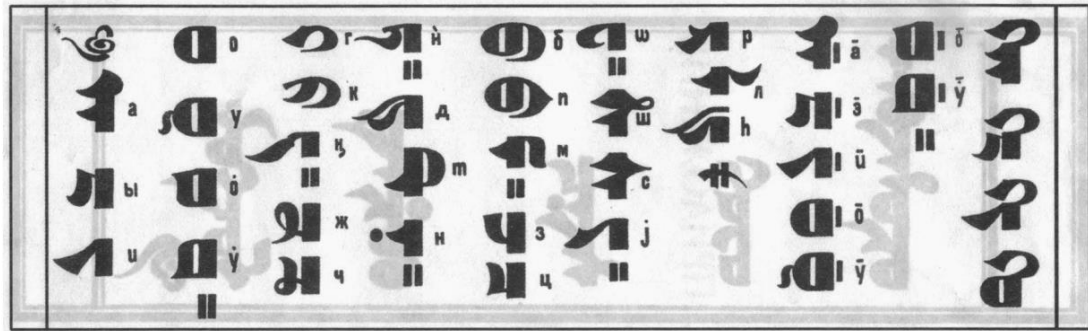
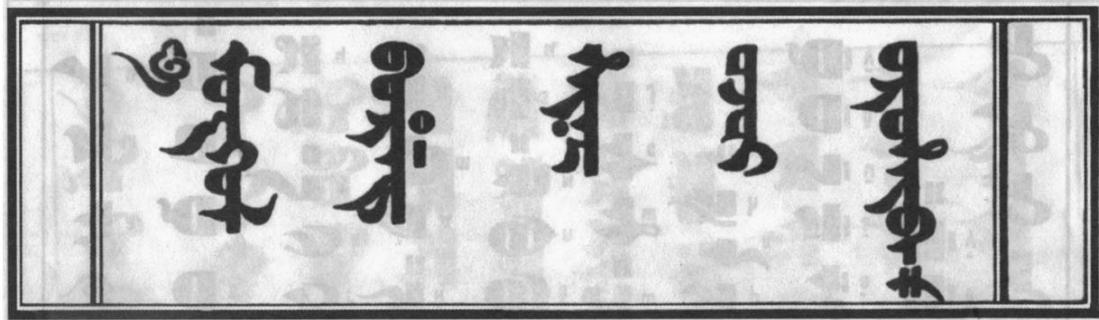


Figure 2 **ᠪᠦᠷᠦᠳᠡ ᠮᠣᠩᠭᠣᠯᠢᠯᠠᠨ ᠨᠠᠭᠤᠯᠠᠭᠤᠯᠤᠰ**
New Letters of Buryat Mongolian, 1906.

ቨብላይ # ግርግራ #
ላላዎቶብር
ግርግራ #

« ነገለባ » ነገሊ ግሩግራ
ግርግራ # ግርግራ ግሩግራ
ግሩግራ #

ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ = ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #
ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ #

Figure 4 ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ ግሩግራ
Buryat Pleasure, 1907.

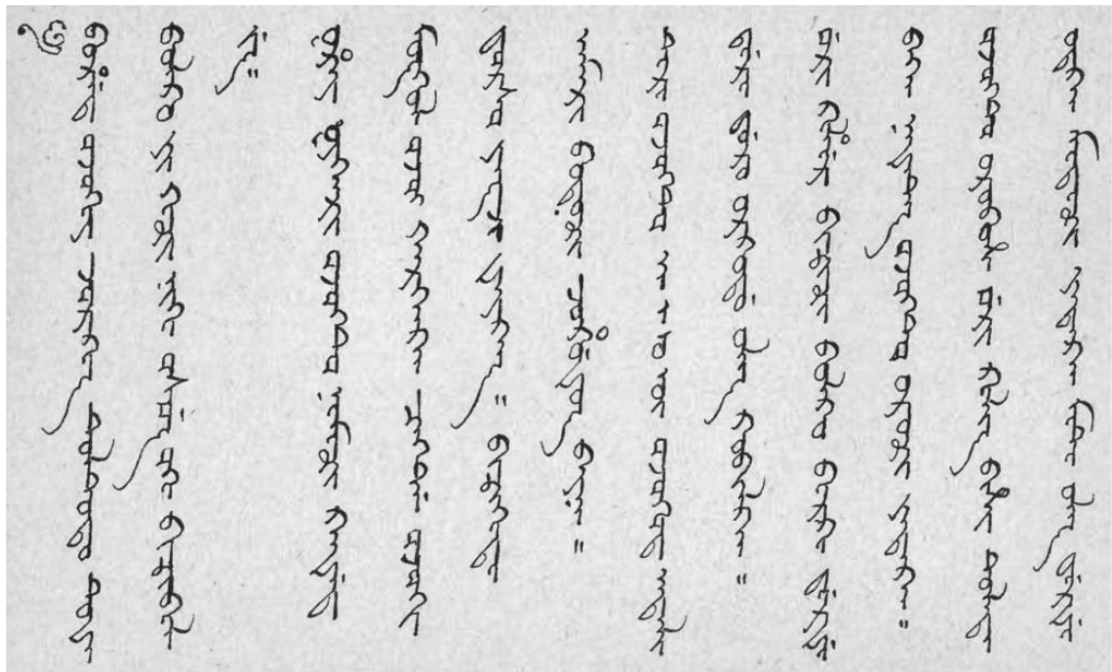
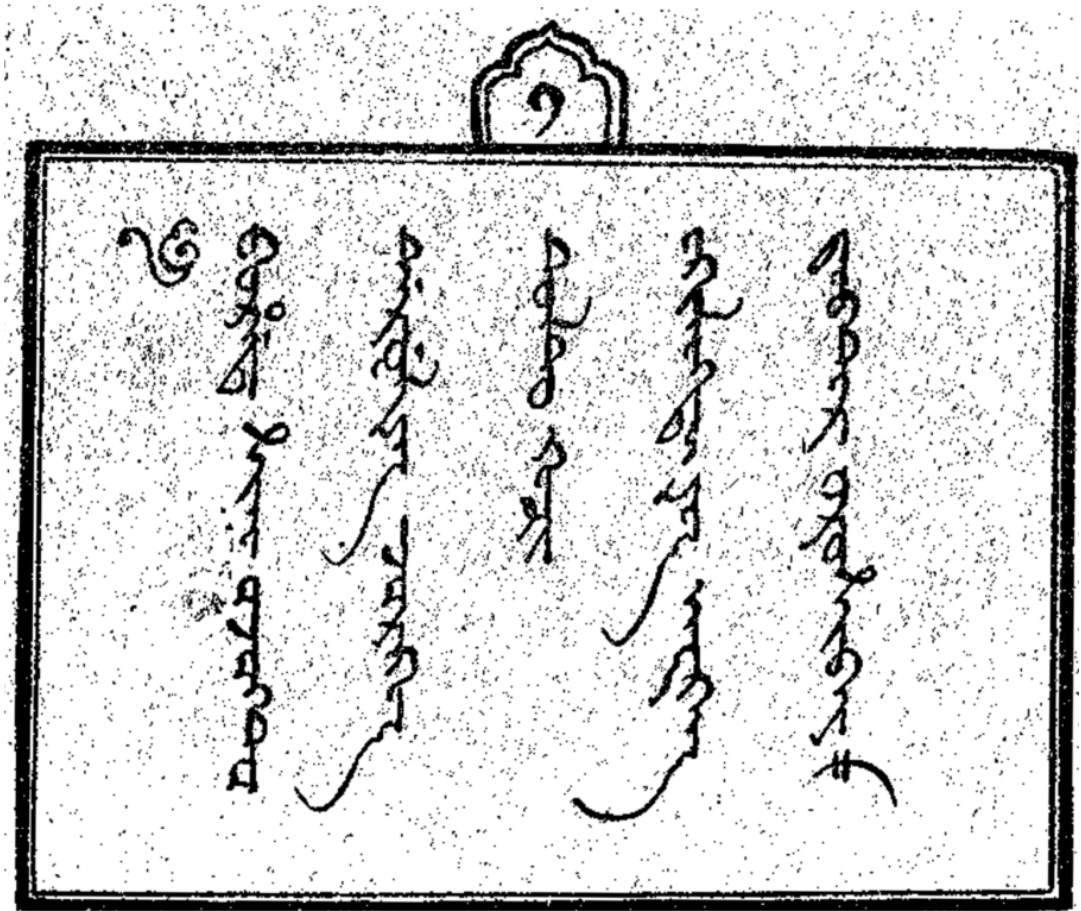


Figure 5 Өмнөд түүхч эрдэмтэн Г.Х.Халзангийн үзсэн бичиг, 1908. Өмнөд түүхч эрдэмтэн Г.Х.Халзангийн үзсэн бичиг, 1908.

New Letters of Buryat, 1908.

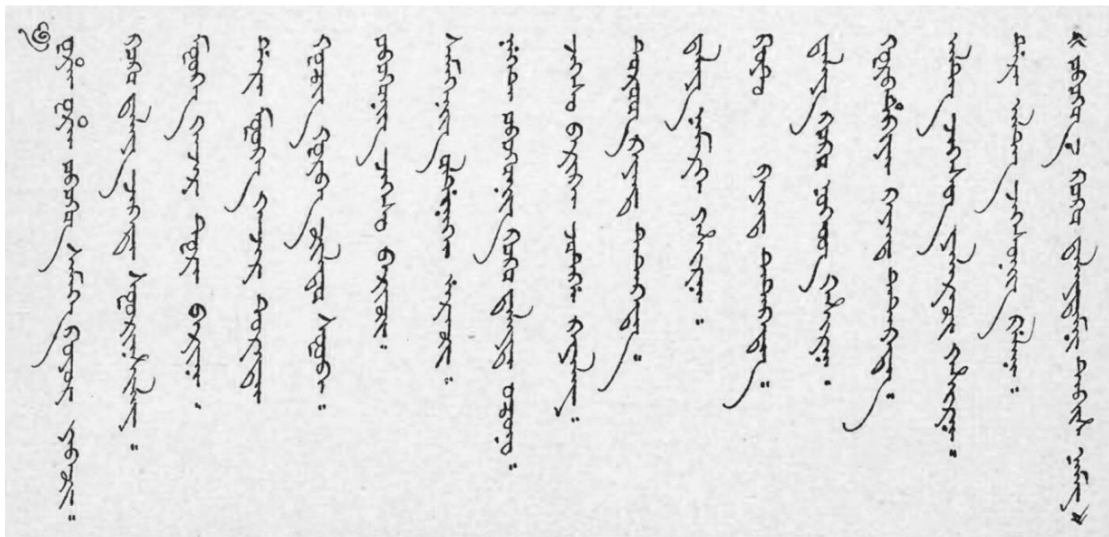
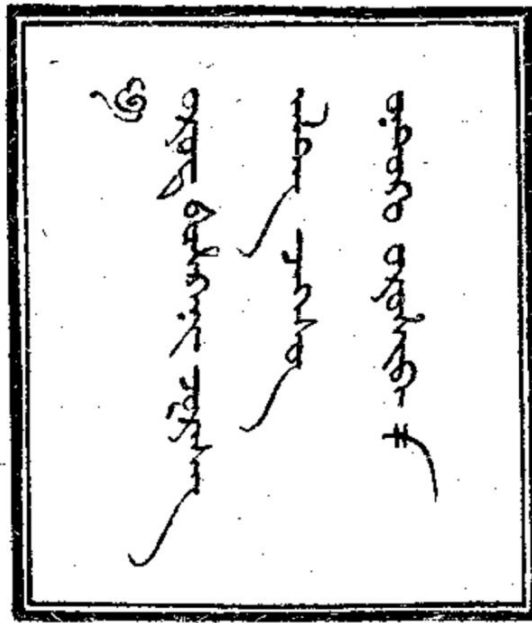


Figure 9 **ჭაჭაძის მიერ დადგენილი, 1910 წლის, რუსული პოეტის პუშკინის „ჭაჭაძის“**

Fisherman and Goldfish by Russian Poet Pushkin, 1910.

Handwritten text in Mongolian script, consisting of approximately 15 lines of vertical columns.

Handwritten text in Mongolian script, consisting of approximately 15 lines of vertical columns.

Figure 10 **ᠴᠣᠨᠣ ᠪᠠᠭᠲᠤ**

Chono Baatar, 1910.

འགྲུབ་པའི་མཛུགས་
 འགྲུབ་པའི་མཛུགས་
 འགྲུབ་པའི་མཛུགས་
 འགྲུབ་པའི་མཛུགས་
 འགྲུབ་པའི་མཛུགས་
 འགྲུབ་པའི་མཛུགས་

1	ཀ	ka	ཁ	kha	ག	ga	ང	nga
	ག	g	ཀ			k	ཀ	ng
2	ཅ	ca	ཆ	cha	ཇ	ja	ཉ	ña
	ཡ	j	ཨ			ཅ	ཡ	ny
3	ཏ	ta	ཐ	tha	ད	da	ན	na
	ཏ	d	ཏ			t	ཏ	n
4	པ	pa	ཕ	pha	བ	ba	མ	ma
	པ	b	པ			p	པ	m
5	ཅ	tca	ཆ	tcha	ཇ	dca	ཉ	wca
	ཏ	dz	ཐ			ts	ཏ	w
6	ཞ	zha	མ	za	འ	'	ཡ	ya
	ཞ	š	ཞ			s	ཞ	y
7	ར	ra	ལ	la	ཤ	sha	ས	sa
	ར	r	ར			l		
8	ཧ	ha						
	ཧ	h						

Figure 12 Comparison of Tibetan and Wagindara from [Suyulma 2017]

	New letters	Old letters			IPA	Latin
		Old	Old	Old		
1	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	a	a
2	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	e	э
3	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	i	и, й
4	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	o	о
5	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	u	у
6	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ö	ө
7	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ü	ү
8	ᠭ	ᠭ	ᠭ	ᠭ	g (ɣ, g)	г
9	ᠬ	ᠬ	ᠬ	ᠬ	k(q, k)	х
10	ᠨ		ᠨ	ᠨ	n(ng)	н
11	ᠵ	ᠵ(+ᠷ)	ᠵ(+ᠷ)		ǰ	ж
12	ᠴ	ᠴ(+ᠷ)	ᠴ(+ᠷ)		č	ч
13	ᠨᠠ				ñ (ny)	
14	ᠳ	ᠳ	ᠳ	ᠳ	d	д
15	ᠲ	ᠲ	ᠲ		t	т
16	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	ᠨ	n	н
17	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	b	б
18	ᠫ	ᠫ			p	п
19	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	ᠮ	m	м
20	ᠵ	ᠵ	ᠵ		dz	з
21	ᠴ	ᠴ	ᠴ		ts	ц
22	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	ᠪ	w	в
23	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	š	ш
24	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	ᠰ	s	с
25	ᠶ	ᠶ	ᠶ	ᠶ	y	я
26	ᠷ		ᠷ	ᠷ	r	р
27	ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ	ᠯ	l	л
28	ᠬ		ᠬ		h	

Figure 13 New and old letters of Mongolian script from [Suyulma 2017]

	Wagindara	Traditional Mongolian			Manchu			Todo Mongolian		
		ᠠᠨᠠ	ᠠᠨᠠᠯ	ᠠᠨᠠᠯ	ᠠᠨᠠ	ᠠᠨᠠᠯ	ᠠᠨᠠᠯ	ᠠᠨᠠ	ᠠᠨᠠᠯ	ᠠᠨᠠᠯ
1	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠᠨᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠ	ᠠᠨᠠ
2	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡᠨᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ	ᠡ
3	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢᠨᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢᠨᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢ	ᠢᠨᠢ	ᠢ
4	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣᠨᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣᠨᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣ	ᠣᠨᠣ	ᠣ
5	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤᠨᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤᠨᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤᠨᠤ	ᠤ
6	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥᠨᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥᠨᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥ	ᠥᠨᠥ	ᠥ
7	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
8	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
9	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
10	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
11	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
12	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
13	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
14	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
15	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
16	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
17	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
18	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
19	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
20	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
21	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
22	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
23	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
24	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
25	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
26	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
27	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ
28	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦ	ᠦᠨᠦ	ᠦ

Figure 14 Letters of Wagindara script, Traditional Mongolian script, Manchu script, and Todo Mongolian script from [Suyulma 2017]

序号	瓦根达	日阿文	现蒙古文
1	᠊	᠊	᠊
2	᠋᠊	᠊	᠊
3	᠋᠋᠊	᠋᠊	᠋᠊
4	᠌	᠌	᠌
5	᠍	᠍	᠍
6	᠎	᠎	᠎
7	᠏	᠏	᠏
8	᠐	᠏	᠏
9	᠑	᠑	᠑
10	᠒	᠑	᠑
11	᠓	᠑	᠑
12	᠔	᠔	᠔
13	᠕	᠕	᠕
14	᠖	᠖	᠖
15	᠗	᠗	᠗
16	᠘	᠘	᠘
17	᠙	᠙	᠙
18	᠐	᠐	᠐
19	᠑	᠑	᠑
20	᠒	᠒	᠒
21	᠓	᠓	᠓
22	᠔	᠔	᠔
23	᠕	᠕	᠕
24	᠖	᠖	᠖
25	᠗	᠗	᠗
26	᠘	᠘	᠘
27	᠙	᠙	᠙
28	᠐	᠐	᠐
29	᠑	᠑	᠑
30	᠒	᠒	᠒
31	᠓	᠓	᠓
32	᠔	᠔	᠔
33	᠕	᠕	᠕

Figure 15 Letters of Wagindara script and Traditional Mongolian script from [Erkenbayar 2003]

Вагиндрагийн бичигийн цагаан толгой

Эгшиг үсэг

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.  a (a) | 2.  o (o) |
| 3.  u (y) | 4.  i (и) |
| 5.  e (э, е) | 6.  é (ы, е) |
| 7.  ö (ө) | 8.  ú (ү) |

Гийгүүлэгч үсэг





























- | | |
|---|--|
| 9.  b (б) | 10.  p (п) |
| 11.  r (r) | 12.  x (x) |
| 13.  g (r) | 14.  k (к, х) |
| 15.  t (т) | 16.  d (д) |
| 17.  z (э) | 18.  ž (ж) |
| 19.  s (с) | 20.  š (ш) |
| 21.  c (ц) | 22.  č (ч) |
| 23.  m (м) | 24.  n (н) |
| 25.  ñ (н) | 26.  l (л) |
| 27.  r (р) | 28.  h (h) |
| 29.  y (j) | 30.  w (в) |
| 31.  f (ф) | 32.  v (y) |
| 33.  j (ц, дж) | 34.  j (дз) |
| 35.  šć (щ) | 36.  ñ (нь) |

Figure 16 Letters of Wagindara script from [Шагдарсүрэн 2001]

Үсэгийн нэмэлт тэмдэг

37. |◦ тагнайшсаны тэмдэг / бинт
38. |I эгшигийн уртын тэмдэг
39. •| цэг (6, 13, 14, 24, 33, 34, 35-р үсэгт орно)
40. ◡ дэгээ (3, 30, 31-р үсэгт орно)

Цэг тэмдэгийн зүйл

41. ⑤ хуудас эхлэсний тэмдэг / бярга
42. " таслал
43. H цэг
44. ↓ асуултын тэмдэг
45. L анхааруулгын тэмдэг
46. | зураас
47. : цуваа цэг

Figure 17 Diacritics and punctuations of the Wagindara script from [Шагдарсүрэн 2001]

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