

Proposal to encode the Minim Dag Noore script in the UCS

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

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Subject: Minim Dag Noore Script

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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

- 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. Additionally, writers do not mix directions when writing.
- There are [separate glyphs](#) for each writing direction.
 - While most letters look very similar, or almost mirror each other, in their RTL and LTR forms (ex: the letter PA written RTL:  vs. LTR: ) , some letters look totally different (ex: the letter MA written RTL:  vs. LTR: ).
 - We propose encoding the RTL glyphs because the majority of users write RTL. However, a non-significant percentage of users write LTR. We believe the LTR version of the script can be handled by fonts. We ask the SEWG if this is the best course of action, or if they consider encoding both sets of glyphs to be the better approach.
- The script is [bicameral](#) for each writing direction, meaning there are RTL uppercase letters and LTR uppercase letters. However, only one case is used at a time when writing. A sentence is either fully written in uppercase or fully written in lowercase.
- There are three characters in the script that are very similar in appearance and use to Arabic-script characters:
 - [“Täblebnde”](#) and [“Täppo”](#) are the Minim Dag Noore equivalent to parenthesis. They resemble U+FD3F ORNATE RIGHT PARENTHESIS and U+FD3E ORNATE LEFT PARENTHESIS, which are occasionally used in some Arabic-script languages.
 - [“Woglogo”](#) is a Minim Dag Noore character that appears as a line on the baseline and connects adjacent characters. This is the equivalent to U+0640 ARABIC TATWEEL.
 - We ask the SEWG if these should be unified with the existing encoded characters, or if they should be encoded as well due to the bidirectional nature of Minim Dag Noore.
- While there are certain [mathematical numbers](#) in the script, which are distinct from [normal digits/numerals](#), they are not significantly used by the community. Therefore, while we present them here for documentation purposes, they are **not** proposed for encoding at this time.
- Lowercase letters have [positional forms](#) and join at the baseline (uppercase letters do not). Only the [isolated forms are proposed for encoding](#). The positional forms are much less complex than those in the Arabic script.

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 (سَمَالَمِي مَتَا الْجِيبِي) 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. Ouédraogo created the script in 2006 after extensive scholarly work and spiritual travel throughout West and North Africa. There is motivation to encode the script due to the community's need for text interchange, particularly on mobile devices since many script users do not have access to computers. Without external or state funding, the community has produced fonts (by utilizing Arabic and English codepoints), literature, and educational material through grassroots efforts.

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, growing 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.) and create primers, documents, pamphlets, and 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 **سَمَالَتِي مَتَا الْقَرِينِ** and is spelled “Minim Dag Nuure” in the Latin orthography for Moore.

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 sinistrograde (right-to-left) script and a dextrograde 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 22](#)), 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/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
BA	/b/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
DJA	/gʲ/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
DA	/d/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
HA	/h/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
WOU	/w/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
ZA	/z/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
PAHE	/p/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
VATE	/v/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
YI	/j/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
KA	/k/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵
LA	/l/	⤴	⤵	⤴	⤵

MA	/m/	ᄁ	ᄂ	ᄃ	ᄄ
NA	/n/	ᄅ	ᄆ	ᄇ	ᄈ
SA	/s/	ᄉ	ᄊ	ᄋ	ᄌ
FA	/f/	ᄍ	ᄎ	ᄏ	ᄐ
NGAS	/g/, if occurring after /ŋ/	ᄑ	ᄒ	ᄓ	ᄔ
QAX	[k], [ɣ] and possibly [gʲ] as allophones of /g/. /kʲ/ as allophone of /k/	ᄕ	ᄖ	ᄗ	ᄘ
RA	/r/	ᄙ	ᄚ	ᄛ	ᄜ
TA	/t/	ᄝ	ᄞ	ᄟ	ᄠ
SANG	/ŋ/	ᄡ	ᄢ	ᄣ	ᄤ
GA	/g/	ᄥ	ᄦ	ᄧ	ᄨ

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’ni* (“Spain”, from French *Espagne*)).

	Word-initial lowercase vowel WOU	Example	Word-initial lowercase vowel YI	Example
RTL				
LTR				
	Latin Orthography:	um	Latin Orthography:	iriytre

Table 2.1. Lowercase word-initial vowel letters.

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

ᄡ + respective vowel diacritic* corresponds to an initial /ʊ/, /o/, /õ/, /ü/, /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 ʔ (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 sinistrogade (RTL) script and the dextrogade (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						
	Latin Orthography:	pà	Latin Orthography:	bündi	Latin Orthography:	sõ

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 46](#) 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	◌̇	Ɑ	Ɑ̇	Ɱ	Ɱ̇	a	/a/
		Ɱ	Ɱ̇	Ɐ	Ɐ̇	u	/ʊ/
		Ɐ	Ɐ̇	Ɒ	Ɒ̇	ɿ	/ɪ/
Sobila	◌̈	Ɑ	Ɑ̈	Ɱ	Ɱ̈		/ə/
		Ɱ	Ɱ̈	Ɐ	Ɐ̈	o	/o/
		Ɐ	Ɐ̈	Ɒ	Ɒ̈	e	/e/
Höbila	◌̊	Ɑ	Ɑ̊	Ɱ	Ɱ̊	ä	/ä/
		Ɱ	Ɱ̊	Ɐ	Ɐ̊	ö	/ö/
		Ɐ	Ɐ̊	Ɒ	Ɒ̊	ë	/ë/
Z̄bila	◌̋	Ɑ	Ɑ̋	Ɱ	Ɱ̋		/ɛ/
		Ɱ	Ɱ̋	Ɐ	Ɐ̋	ü	/ü/
		Ɐ	Ɐ̋	Ɒ	Ɒ̋	ĩ	/ĩ/
Dibila	◌̌	Ɑ	Ɑ̌	Ɱ	Ɱ̌		/æ/
		Ɱ	Ɱ̌	Ɐ	Ɐ̌	u	/u/
		Ɐ	Ɐ̌	Ɒ	Ɒ̌	i	/i/
Zoabila	◌̍	Ɑ	Ɑ̍	Ɱ	Ɱ̍		/ɑ̃ɔ/
		Ɱ	Ɱ̍	Ɐ	Ɐ̍	oa	[oa]
		Ɐ	Ɐ̍	Ɒ	Ɒ̍	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/, /ɛ/, /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	◌َ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ
Zaouga (for lowercase)	RTL							
	LTR							
Zaoubedre (for uppercase)	RTL		◌َ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ
	LTR		◌َ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ

Table 5. Zaouga and Zaoubedre.

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 $\overset{\circ}{\text{}}$ 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 39.1-39.3](#) 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)	$\overset{\circ}{\text{}}$	$\text{~ } \Lambda$ $\text{~ } \delta$	$\text{Q̣i} \text{D} \text{F} \text{i} \text{W} \text{Q} \text{i}$	$\text{I} \text{Q} \text{W} \text{i} \text{F} \text{D} \text{i} \text{Q}$	اَلْعَلِيَّيْنِ	
		Mooré Lowercase Equivalent →	$\text{L} \text{M} \text{D} \text{L} \text{R} \text{O} \text{M}$	$\text{M} \text{M} \text{D} \text{L} \text{S} \text{M} \text{A}$	نَسْتَعِينُ	
Latin: burkĩmbaa						
Mastēkre (represents vowel WOU)	$\overset{\circ}{\text{}}$	$\text{~ } \Omega$ $\text{~ } \rho$	$\text{Q̣i} \text{D} \text{F} \text{i} \text{W} \text{Q} \text{i}$	$\text{I} \text{Q} \text{W} \text{i} \text{F} \text{D} \text{i} \text{Q}$	اَلْعَلِيَّيْنِ	
		Mooré Lowercase Equivalent →	$\text{L} \text{M} \text{D} \text{L} \text{R} \text{O} \text{M}$	$\text{M} \text{M} \text{D} \text{L} \text{S} \text{M} \text{A}$	نَسْتَعِينُ	
Latin: burkĩmbaa						
Masgōdga (represents vowel YI)	used for Uppercase	$\overset{\circ}{\text{}}$	$\Omega \text{ } \rho$	$\text{Q̣i} \text{D} \text{F} \text{i} \text{W} \text{Q} \text{i}$	$\text{I} \text{Q} \text{W} \text{i} \text{F} \text{D} \text{i} \text{Q}$	-
	used for Lowercase	$\overset{\circ}{\text{}}$	Mooré Lowercase Equivalent →	$\text{L} \text{M} \text{D} \text{L} \text{R} \text{O} \text{M}$	$\text{M} \text{M} \text{D} \text{L} \text{S} \text{M} \text{A}$	-
Latin: burkĩmbaa					اَلْعَلِيَّيْنِ	
					نَسْتَعِينُ	

Table 6. 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 6](#) 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.

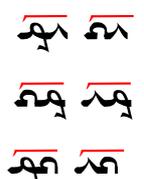
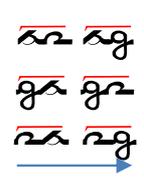
Takre (LONG VOWEL DIACRITIC)	Examples			
	Lowercase		Uppercase	
	RTL	LTR	RTL	LTR
				
Latin Orthography:	baag		AAMANUWA	
Across 2 base vowel-letters				

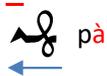
Table 7. Minim Dag Noore script Takre (long vowel diacritic). See [Figure 14](#) in Section IX to see Takre stretched over two vowel letters; see [Figure 16](#) to see another diacritic above Takre stretched over two vowel letters; and see [Figure 19](#) to see 2 diacritics above Takre stretched over 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				
Latin Orthography:	reem		FĂĂ	

Table 8. 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	 yunni						
Gōdga	◌◌̣	* Consonantal ending of a lexeme. Used only when writing Arabic.	 busmi						
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	 pà						
		This diacritic can continuously stretch (without interruption) over two vowel-letters, similar to Takre in Table 7 . However, if 2 adjacent letters both use this diacritic, and they are not <i>both</i> vowels, the diacritic is disjointed	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>RTL</th> <th>LTR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	RTL	LTR				
RTL	LTR								
									
									
									
Yıkre	◌◌̣	* Prenasalized consonants * Syllabic nasals of languages other than Mooré * Palatalization of /n/	 ngess						
Kuuga	◌◌̣	* Distinction of words that are homophone or only tonally distinct	 KAAREE						
Gemgango	◌◌̣	* Accommodation of manners and places of articulation absent from Mooré (especially labial-velars)	 ethiopie						
Pirgu	◌◌̣	* Abbreviated terms * Marker of French loanwords * Word-medial pronunciation of /w/ as a consonant	 filawa						

Zulmbila		* Accommodation of manners and places of articulation absent from Mooré (especially implosives)	
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Table 9. Other diacritics used in the Minim Dag Noore script. *There are many references, those listed in this table only represent some.

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: 𐎗 LTR: 𐎘
			Isolated - Initial	Initial	Both sides	Final	Isolated - Final	
—	SA /s/	RTL 𐎗	𐎗 —	𐎗	— 𐎗	𐎗	— 𐎗	𐎗 𐎗
		LTR 𐎗	— 𐎗	— 𐎗	— 𐎗	𐎗	𐎗 —	
	MA /s/	RTL 𐎗	𐎗 —	𐎗	— 𐎗	𐎗	— 𐎗	𐎗 𐎗
		LTR 𐎗	— 𐎗	— 𐎗	— 𐎗	𐎗	𐎗 —	

Table 11. Minim Dag Noore script letter lengthener.

The Minim Dag Noore script has a character called Baare (which looks like: 𐎗) which is used for multiple purposes: as a period, comma, and/or a paragraph/section separator. [See Figures 10](#) and [20](#) 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	ⲡⲏ	ⲡⲎ	/p/	/ħ/	ح
VATE	Ⲛⲏ	ⲚⲎ	/v/	/tʕ/	ط
NGAS	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	/g/, if occurring after [ŋ]	/sʕ/	ص
QAX	Ⲛⲏ	Ⲛⲏ	[k], [ɣ] and possibly [gʲ] as allophones of /g/, [kʲ] as allophone of /k/	/q/	ق
SANG	Ⲛⲏ	Ⲛⲏ	/ŋ/	/θ/	ث
GA	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	/g/	/ɣ/	غ
AI	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	Vowel diacritic Ai (‘a)	/ʕ/	ع
CHO	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	Vowel diacritic Cho (Šū’)	/ʃ/	ش
HON	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	Vowel diacritic Hon (Ḥū’)	/x/	خ
JUN	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	Vowel diacritic Jun (Ḍī’)	/ð/	ذ
DU	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	Vowel diacritic Du (Ḍī’)	/dʕ/	ض
ZOA	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	Vowel diacritic Zoa (Za)	/ðʕ/	ظ
YI	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	/j/ + diacritic	/ʔ/ preceded by /i/	ئ
WOU	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	/w/ + diacritic	/ʔ/ preceded by /u/	ؤ
A YI	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	-	Arabic alif maqṣūrah uses	ى
YI	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲓ	word-initial vowel YI - /j/	/ʔi/	إ

Table 12. 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 37](#) 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 13. 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	•	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. 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 14](#). This is similar to how the Arabic-speaking world used Arabic Abjad numerals (Arabic: حساب الجُمَّل / 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	ⵏ	1	ا	
BA	ⵍ	ⵍ	2	ب	
DJA	ⵎ	ⵎ	3	ج	
DA	ⵏ	ⵏ	4	د	
HA	ⵑ	ⵑ	5	هـ	
WOU	ⵒ	ⵒ	6	و	
ZA	ⵓ	ⵓ	7	ز	
PAHE	ⵔ	ⵔ	8	ح	
VATE	ⵕ	ⵕ	9	ط	
YI	ⵖ	ⵖ	10	ي	
KA	ⵗ	ⵗ	20	ك	ك
LA	ⵘ	ⵘ	30	ل	
MA	ⵙ	ⵙ	40	م	
NA	ⵚ	ⵚ	50	ن	
SA	ⵛ	ⵛ	60	س	ص
AI	ⵜ	ⵜ	70	ع	
FA	ⵝ	ⵝ	80	ف	
NGAS	ⵞ	ⵞ	90	ص	ض
QAX	ⵟ	ⵟ	100	ق	
RA	ⵠ	ⵠ	200	ر	

SO	𐎎𐎍	𐎎𐎍	300	ش	س
TA	𐎎𐎌	𐎎𐎌	400	ت	
SANG	𐎎𐎋	𐎎𐎋	500	ث	
HON	𐎎𐎊	𐎎𐎊	600	خ	
JUN	𐎎𐎉	𐎎𐎉	700	ذ	
DU	𐎎𐎈	𐎎𐎈	800	ض	ظ
ZOA	𐎎𐎇	𐎎𐎇	900	ظ	غ
GA	𐎎𐎆	𐎎𐎆	1,000	غ	ش

Table 15. Minim Dag Noore script Abjad numerals; comparison with Arabic-script Abjad numerals. See [Figure 36](#) 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. **However, these are not proposed for encoding at this time due to not significantly being used by the community.**

Minim Dag Noore Mathematical Notation	Hindu-Arabic numerical value	English short form name	Power of 10
☞	0	zero	
	1	one	10 ⁰
0	10	ten	10 ¹
⦿	+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	
—	100	hundred	10 ²
┌	1,000	thousand	10 ³
└	1,000,000	million	10 ⁶
┘	1,000,000,000	billion	10 ⁹
┙	1,000,000,000,000	trillion	10 ¹²
┚	1,000,000,000,000,000	quadrillion	10 ¹⁵
┛	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	quintillion	10 ¹⁸
★	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	sextillion	10 ²¹

Table 16. Minim Dag Noore script mathematical notation symbols. [See Figures 25](#) and [33-35](#) 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	۰						!	!!	!!!	!!!!
Hindu-Arabic numerical value		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Minim Dag Noore Mathematical Notation		0	00	000	0000	00000	0̣	00̣	000̣	0000̣
Hindu-Arabic numerical value		100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
Minim Dag Noore Mathematical Notation		—	==	===	— ===	== ===	=== ===	— === ===	== === ===	=== === ===

Table 17. 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	1x10 ³
𐌹𐌺𐌹	1,000,000	1x10 ⁶
𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺	1,000,000,000	1x10 ⁹
𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹	1,000,000,000,000	1x10 ¹²
𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺	1,000,000,000,000,000	1x10 ¹⁵
𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	1x10 ¹⁸
𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	1x10 ²¹

Table 18. Mathematical notation symbols of higher magnitude.

Symbols

Name	Symbol	Used to write	Example
Daya	⦿	Days	※2008 ☾ 11 23
Kiisi	☾	Months	
Yuuma	※	Years	

Table 19. See [Figures 25](#) and [30](#) in Section IX for examples.

The Minim Dag Noore script uses the following parentheses.

Tāblebnde (Closing Parenthesis)	Tāppo (Opening Parenthesis)	RTL Example	Hindu-Arabic Equivalent
⦿	⦿	⦿ 25 ⦿	(25)

Table 20. 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
ⱦ	U+1X002 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER DJA
Ɓ	U+1X003 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER DA
Ɱ	U+1X004 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER HA
Q	U+1X005 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER WOU
Ɱ	U+1X006 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER ZA
Ɱ	U+1X007 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER PAHE
Ɱ	U+1X008 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER VATE
Q	U+1X009 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER YI
ⱦ	U+1X00A MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER KA
Ɱ	U+1X00B MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER LA
Ɱ	U+1X00C MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER MA
Ɱ	U+1X00D MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER NA
Ɱ	U+1X00E MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER SA
Ɱ	U+1X00F MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER FA
Q	U+1X010 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER NGAS
Ɱ	U+1X011 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER QAX
Ɱ	U+1X012 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER RA
Ɱ	U+1X013 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER TA
Ɱ	U+1X014 MINIM DAG NOORE CAPITAL LETTER SANG
Ɱ	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
Ɱ	U+1X018 MINIM DAG NOORE TAKBEDRE
Ɱ	U+1X019 MINIM DAG NOORE ZAOUBEDRE
Ɱ	U+1X01A MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER A

ᠪ	U+1X01B MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER BA
ᠳᠠ	U+1X01C MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER DJA
ᠳᠡ	U+1X01D MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER DA
ᠬᠠ	U+1X01E MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER HA
ᠠᠭᠤ	U+1X01F MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER WOU
ᠵᠠ	U+1X020 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER ZA
ᠯᠠᠬᠡ	U+1X021 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER PAHE
ᠯᠠᠶᠡ	U+1X022 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER VATE
ᠶᠠ	U+1X023 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER YI
ᠬᠠ	U+1X024 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER KA
ᠯᠠ	U+1X025 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER LA
ᠮᠠ	U+1X026 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER MA
ᠨᠠ	U+1X027 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER NA
ᠰᠠ	U+1X028 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER SA
ᠰᠠ	U+1X029 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER FA
ᠨᠭᠠᠰ	U+1X02A MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER NGAS
ᠶᠠᠬᠠ	U+1X02B MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER QAX
ᠷᠠ	U+1X02C MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER RA
ᠲᠠ	U+1X02D MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER TA
ᠰᠠᠩ	U+1X02E MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER SANG
ᠭᠠ	U+1X02F MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER GA
ᠶᠠ	U+1X030 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL YI
ᠶᠠᠭᠤ	U+1X031 MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL WOU
ᠠᠪᠠᠰᠭᠠ	U+1X032 MINIM DAG NOORE ABASGA
ᠶᠢᠪᠠᠰᠭᠠ	U+1X033 MINIM DAG NOORE YIBASGA
ᠠᠪᠠᠰᠭᠠ	U+1X034 MINIM DAG NOORE WUBASGA
ᠲᠠᠵᠢᠰᠭᠠ	U+1X035 MINIM DAG NOORE TAKZISGO
ᠵᠠᠣᠭᠠ	U+1X036 MINIM DAG NOORE ZAOUGA
᠐	U+1X037 MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT ZERO

୮	U+1X038 MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT ONE
୯	U+1X039 MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT TWO
୧୦	U+1X03A MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT THREE
୧୧	U+1X03B MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT FOUR
୧୨	U+1X03C MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT FIVE
୧୩	U+1X03D MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT SIX
୧୪	U+1X03E MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT SEVEN
୧୫	U+1X03F MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT EIGHT
୧୬	U+1X040 MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT NINE
୧୭	U+1X041 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT ZERO
୧୮	U+1X042 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT ONE
୧୯	U+1X043 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT TWO
୧୧୦	U+1X044 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT THREE
୧୧୧	U+1X045 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT FOUR
୧୧୨	U+1X046 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT FIVE
୧୧୩	U+1X047 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT SIX
୧୧୪	U+1X048 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT SEVEN
୧୧୫	U+1X049 MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT EIGHT
୧୧୬	U+1X04A MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT NINE
୧୧୭	U+1X04B MINIM DAG NOORE ABILA
୧୧୮	U+1X04C MINIM DAG NOORE SOBILA
୧୧୯	U+1X04D MINIM DAG NOORE HOBILA
୧୧୧୦	U+1X04E MINIM DAG NOORE ZIBILA
୧୧୧୧	U+1X04F MINIM DAG NOORE DIBILA
୧୧୧୨	U+1X050 MINIM DAG NOORE ZOABILA
୧୧୧୩	U+1X051 MINIM DAG NOORE TAKRE
୧୧୧୪	U+1X052 MINIM DAG NOORE MASTIRGA
୧୧୧୫	U+1X053 MINIM DAG NOORE MASGODGA UPPERCASE
୧୧୧୬	U+1X054 MINIM DAG NOORE MASGODGA LOWERCASE

◦	U+1X055 MINIM DAG NOORE MASTEKRE
◦	U+1X056 MINM DAG NOORE KENGRE
◦	U+1X057 MINM DAG NOORE GODGA
◦	U+1X058 MINM DAG NOORE TIRGA
◦	U+1X059 MINM DAG NOORE YIKRE
◦	U+1X05A MINM DAG NOORE KUUGA
◦	U+1X05B MINM DAG NOORE GEMGANGO
◦	U+1X05C MINM DAG NOORE PIRGU
◦	U+1X05D MINM DAG NOORE ZILIMBILA
—	U+1X05E MINM DAG NOORE WOGLOGO
◉	U+1X05F MINIM DAG NOORE DAYA
☾	U+1X060 MINM DAG NOORE KIISI
⊗	U+1X061 MINM DAG NOORE YUUMA
◊	U+1X062 MINIM DAG NOORE BAARE
⚡	U+1X063 MINM DAG NOORE TAPPO
⚡	U+1X064 MINM DAG NOORE TABLEBNDE

Table 21. Character repertoire of the Minim Dag Noore script.

Chart

	U+1X00	U+1X01	U+1X02	U+1X03	U+1X04	U+1X05	U+1X06
0	Λ	ᵒ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	☾
1	ᵒ	ᵒ	ᶞ	ᶞ	•	ᵒ	✖
2	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	ᶞ
3	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	ᶞ
4	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	ᶞ
5	ᶞ	ᵒ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	
6	ᶞ	Λ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	
7	ᶞ	Λ	ᶞ	ᵒ	ᶞ	ᵒ	
8	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	ᵒ	
9	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	ᵒ	
A	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	
B	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	
C	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	
D	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	
E	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	
F	ᵒ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᶞ	ᵒ	

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 INTIAL 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 and 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	ᳵ	ᳶ	᳷	᳸		ᳵ	ᳶ	᳷	᳸
BA	᳹	ᳺ	᳻	᳼		᳹	ᳺ	᳻	᳼
DJA	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
DA	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
HA	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
WOU	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
ZA	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
PAHE	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
VATE	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
YI	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
KA	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
LA	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
MA	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
NA	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
SA	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
FA	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿
NGAS	᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿		᳽	᳾	᳿	᳿

QAX	Გ	Დ	Ე	Ვ		Გ	Დ	Ე	Ვ
RA	Ზ	Თ	Ი	Კ		Ზ	Თ	Ი	Კ
TA	Ლ	Მ	Ნ	Ო		Ლ	Მ	Ნ	Ო
SANG	Პ	Ჟ	Რ	Ს		Პ	Ჟ	Რ	Ს
GA	Ტ	Უ	Ფ	Ქ		Ტ	Უ	Ფ	Ქ
SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL YI		Ღ	Ყ	Შ		Ღ	Ყ	Შ	
SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL WOU			Ც	Ძ		Ც	Ძ		
ABASGA	Წ			Ჭ		Წ			Ჭ
YIBASGA	Ხ			Ჯ		Ხ			Ჯ
WUBASGA	Ჱ			Ჲ		Ჱ			Ჲ
ZAUGA	Ჴ	Ჵ	Ჶ	Ჷ		Ჴ	Ჵ	Ჶ	Ჷ

Table 22: Positional forms for the Minim Dag Noore script.

The Isolated forms are used in the character repertoire table (Table 21) and the Code Chart.

Punctuation

See Section III, subsection “Miscellaneous”.

Numbers

See Section III, subsection “Numbers”.

U+1X02F;MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL LETTER GA;Lo;0;R; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X030;MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL YI;Lo;0;R; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1x031;MINIM DAG NOORE SMALL WORD INITIAL VOWEL WOU;Lo;0;R; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X032;MINIM DAG NOORE ABASGA;Lo;0;R; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X033;MINIM DAG NOORE YIBASGA;Lo;0;R; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X034;MINIM DAG NOORE WUBASGA;Lo;0;R; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X035;MINIM DAG NOORE TAKZISGO;Lo;0;R; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X036;MINIM DAG NOORE ZAUGA;Lo;0;R; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X037;MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT ZERO;Nd;0;ON; ;0;0;0;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X038;MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT ONE;Nd;0;ON; ;1;1;1;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X039;MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT TWO;Lo;0;ON; ;2;2;2;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X03A;MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT THREE;Lo;0;ON; ;3;3;3;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X03B;MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT FOUR;Lo;0;ON; ;4;4;4;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X03C;MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT FIVE;Lo;0;ON; ;5;5;5;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X03D;MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT SIX;Lo;0;ON; ;6;6;6;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X03E;MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT SEVEN;Lo;0;ON; ;7;7;7;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X03F;MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT EIGHT;Lo;0;ON; ;8;8;8;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X040;MINIM DAG NOORE DIGIT NINE;Lo;0;ON; ;9;9;9;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X041;MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT ZERO;Lo;0;ON; ;0;0;0;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X042;MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT ONE;Lo;0;ON; ;1;1;1;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X043;MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT TWO;Lo;0;ON; ;2;2;2;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X044;MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT THREE;Lo;0;ON; ;3;3;3;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X045;MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT FOUR;Lo;0;ON; ;4;4;4;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X046;MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT FIVE;Lo;0;ON; ;5;5;5;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X047;MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT SIX;Lo;0;ON; ;6;6;6;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X048;MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT SEVEN;Lo;0;ON; ;7;7;7;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X049;MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT EIGHT;Lo;0;ON; ;8;8;8;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X04A;MINIM DAG NOORE ALTERNATE DIGIT NINE;Nd;0;ON; ;9;9;9;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X04B;MINIM DAG NOORE ABILA;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X04C;MINIM DAG NOORE SOBILA;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X04D;MINIM DAG NOORE HOBILA;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X04E;MINIM DAG NOORE ZIBILA;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X04F;MINIM DAG NOORE DIBILA;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X050;MINIM DAG NOORE ZOABILA;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X051;MINIM DAG NOORE TAKRE;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X052;MINIM DAG NOORE MASTIRGA;Lo;220;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X053;MINIM DAG NOORE MASGODGA UPPERCASE;Lo;220;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X054;MINIM DAG NOORE MASGODGA LOWERCASE;Mn;220;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X055;MINIM DAG NOORE MASTEKRE;Mn;220;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X056;MINIM DAG NOORE KENGRE;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X057;MINIM DAG NOORE GODGA;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X058;MINIM DAG NOORE TIRGA;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X059;MINIM DAG NOORE YIKRE;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X05A;MINIM DAG NOORE KUUGA;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X05B;MINIM DAG NOORE GEMGANGO;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X05C;MINIM DAG NOORE PIRGU;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X05D;MINIM DAG NOORE ZILIMBILA;Mn;230;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X05E;MINIM DAG NOORE WOGLOGO;Lm;0;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X05F;MINIM DAG NOORE DAYA;Lo;0;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X060;MINIM DAG NOORE KIISI;Lo;0;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X061;MINIM DAG NOORE YUUMA;Lo;0;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;
 U+1X062;MINIM DAG NOORE BAARE;Po;0;ON; ; ; ; ;N; ; ; ; ;

```
U+1X063;MINIM DAG NOORE TAPPO;Ps;0;ON;::;N;::;  
U+1X064;MINIM DAG NOORE TABLEBNDE;Pe;0;ON;::;N;::;
```

Character properties for the Minim Dag Noore script.

Line breaking information

Answering the following questions will help the Unicode experts determine the appropriate line break properties:

- Words are separated using a space; U+0020 SPACE .
- Lines breaks only occur at word boundaries.
- There is no special mode (e.g., how hyphenation is used in English) to allow line breaks within words.
- Line breaks cannot occur within numbers.
- Line breaks cannot occur before punctuation characters.

The Minim Dag Noore script is most likely to occur with the Arabic script. [See Figures 15, 24, and 26](#) in Section IX for examples of intralinear/interlinear Arabic-script and Minim Dag Noore-script text. It is also likely to occur with the Latin script as the Burkina Faso government officially uses the Latin script to write Mooré.

VI Collation

The basic alphabetic order is shown below:

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

23	SANG	Ე	Ვ	Ზ	Თ
24	HON	Ი	Კ	Ლ	Მ
25	JUN	Ნ	Ო	Პ	Ჟ
26	DU	Გ	Დ	Ე	Ვ
27	ZOA	Თ	Ი	Კ	Ლ
30	GA	Მ	Ნ	Ო	Პ
31	WORD INITIAL VOWEL YI	Რ	Ს	Ტ	Უ
32	WORD INITIAL VOWEL WOU	Ფ	Ქ	Ღ	Ყ
33	TAKZISGO/ TAKBEDRE	Შ	Ჩ	Ც	Ძ
34	ABASGA	Ჭ		Ხ	
35	YIBASGA	Ჯ		Ჰ	
36	WUBASGA	Ჱ		Ჲ	

Table 23. Basic collation order of the Minim Dag Noore script.

See [Figure 46](#) 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  (A) :

1 st	Unmarked letter		11 th	Masgōdga Lowercase	
2 nd	Abila		12 th	Mastēkre	
3 rd	Sobila		13 th	Kengre	
4 th	Hōbila		14 th	Gōdga	
5 th	Zībila		15 th	Turga	
6 th	Dibila		16 th	Yukre	
7 th	Zoabila		17 th	Kuuga	
8 th	Takre		18 th	Gemgango	
9 th	Masturga		19 th	Pirgu	
10 th	Masgōdga Uppercase		20 th	Zɪlumbila	

Table 24. Order of diacritics on letters.

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VIII Acknowledgements

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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



INSS attestation of the Minim Dag Noore script's suitability for the Mooré language.

IX Examples

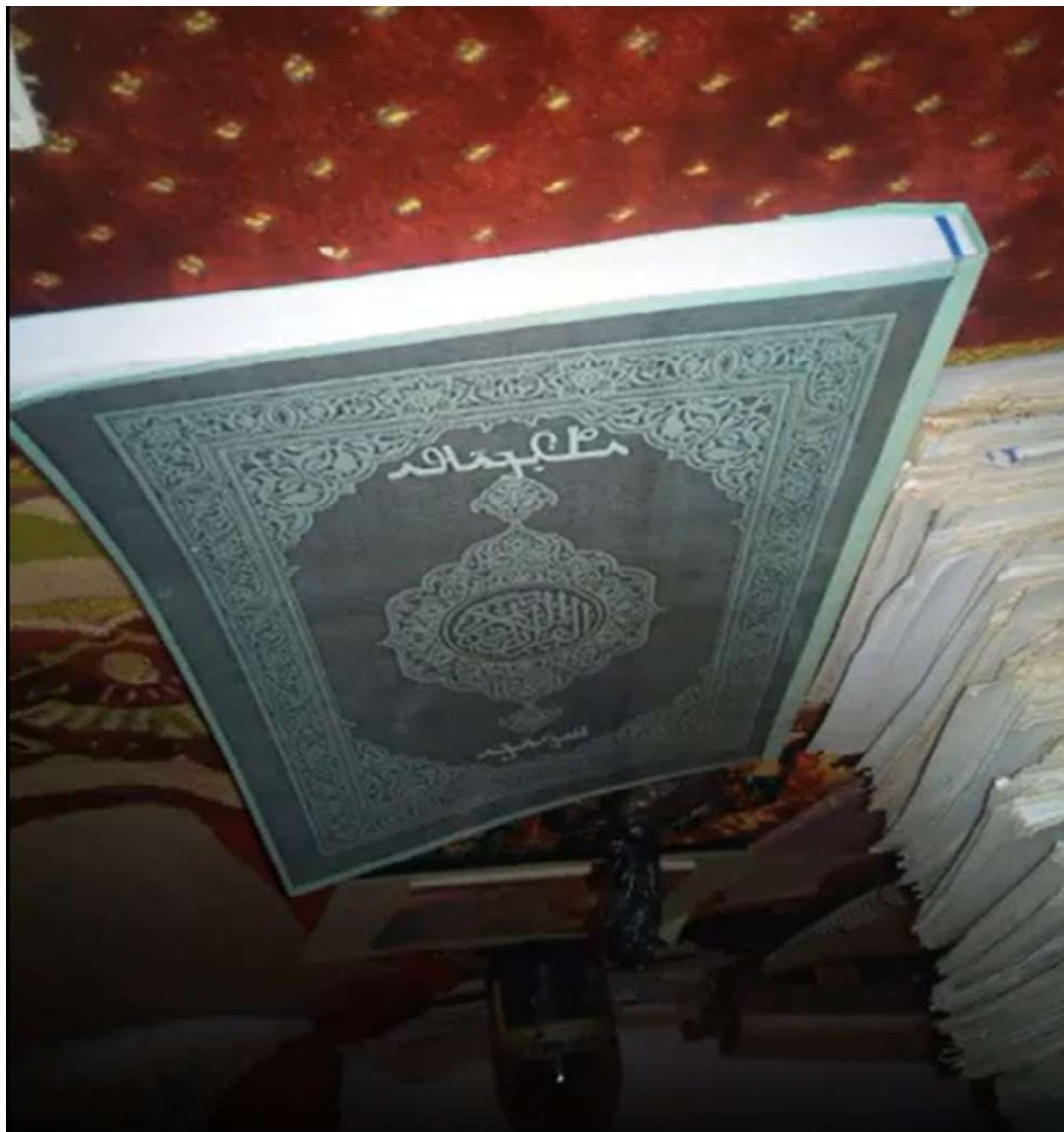


Figure 1. Qur'an, 2021, written by Mahamadi Ouédraogo.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgkUEwJJwl>.

مَعْلَمٌ لِلَّذِينَ يَتَّقُونَ ۚ وَاللَّهُ يَهْتَدِي لِقَوْمٍ يُحِبُّونَ

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَلَىٰ صَلَاتِهِمْ يُوقِفُونَ ۚ وَاللَّهُ يَهْتَدِي لِقَوْمٍ يُحِبُّونَ

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَلَىٰ صَلَاتِهِمْ يُوقِفُونَ ۚ وَاللَّهُ يَهْتَدِي لِقَوْمٍ يُحِبُّونَ

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَلَىٰ صَلَاتِهِمْ يُوقِفُونَ ۚ وَاللَّهُ يَهْتَدِي لِقَوْمٍ يُحِبُّونَ

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَلَىٰ صَلَاتِهِمْ يُوقِفُونَ ۚ وَاللَّهُ يَهْتَدِي لِقَوْمٍ يُحِبُّونَ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Figure 4. 2014, 242-page book on contemplation and Istikharah (Arabic: الاستخارة), written by Zakaria Ouédraogo.

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دەنگەن

دەنگەن سۆزى نە قىتئە

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دەنگەن سۆزى نە قىتئە

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

بِمَا نَدَّيْتُمْ بِالْحَيَاةِ ﴿٢٠﴾ لَمْ يَنْبَغِ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَكْفُرُوا
 بِمَا كَفَرْتُمْ بِمَا كَفَرْتُمْ لَكُمْ يَنْبَغُ ﴿٢١﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ
 لَكُمْ تَكْفِيرٌ ﴿٢٢﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَكُمْ تَكْفِيرٌ ﴿٢٣﴾ لَكُمْ
 تَكْفِيرٌ ﴿٢٤﴾

عَمْرٍو مَطْلُوقٌ

مَعْلَمٌ مَطْلُوقٌ مَطْلُوقٌ مَطْلُوقٌ

كَيْفَ يَكْفُرُونَ بِالْحَيَاةِ ﴿٢٥﴾ وَكَيْفَ يَكْفُرُونَ
 بِالْحَيَاةِ ﴿٢٦﴾ لَكُمْ تَكْفِيرٌ ﴿٢٧﴾ لَكُمْ
 تَكْفِيرٌ ﴿٢٨﴾

عَمْرٍو مَطْلُوقٌ

مَعْلَمٌ مَطْلُوقٌ مَطْلُوقٌ مَطْلُوقٌ

كَيْفَ يَكْفُرُونَ بِالْحَيَاةِ ﴿٢٩﴾ لَكُمْ تَكْفِيرٌ
 بِالْحَيَاةِ ﴿٣٠﴾ وَكَيْفَ يَكْفُرُونَ
 بِالْحَيَاةِ ﴿٣١﴾

عَمْرٍو مَطْلُوقٌ

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

ط	ب	و	ق	م	ق	ل	ن	ف	س	ح	ع	ك	ت
أ	ذ	ر	ق	ك	ق	أ	س	س	ل	ب	ح	أ	س
أ	ل	ح	ك	ن	ق	أ	ق	ن	ل	ر	ر	ر	ق
ن	أ	ق	ل	ح	ق	أ	ل	أ	ن	ل	ك	ن	أ
و	ل	ب	أ	أ	ن	ب	أ	أ	أ	ق	ق	ق	ق
أ	ر	ب	ب	ق	أ	ق	ق	ر	أ	ق	ك	ل	س
ع	ع	و	ل	أ	ن	ق	ك	ك	ر	س	س	ف	ل
ك	ق	ب	ل	أ	ن	أ	ر	ن	ك	ق	ل	ب	ك
ع	ق	ن	ف	ق	ر	أ	ع	ل	ل	و	س	ل	ل
م	ق	ب	ن	ق	ل	ق	ر	ع	ن	ق	أ	ن	س
ب	ن	و	أ	ن	ل	ن	ق	ر	ق	ل	ع	أ	أ
ك	ب	ب	أ	ل	م	ف	ق	ق	ر	ق	أ	ن	أ
ع	ك	و	ر	ل	ق	ك	ق	ق	ب	ق	ب	أ	ب
ع	ع	أ	ن	ر	أ	أ	ق	ق	ر	ق	ر	ب	ر

١ تجلسه يومه الى هتس نخله له هس له من طه طهاله
 ٢ عقر القدر نوزن له كحلان له لك مومنه
 ٣ ماعن ليه تجلسه لهس له من الهاله
 ٤ سقمه كماله هتس له كحلان له من هتس له
 ٥ كماله له له من كماله من كماله
 ٦ كماله له الهاله من كماله من هتس له
 ٧ هتس له لك الهاله من كماله من هتس له

Figure 8. 2014 book on wisdom and Istikharah.

مَعَسَ بَقَلِكِ بَقَلِيَسَاكِ بَقَلِيَقَسَا
 قُسَ اِ
 اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ
 اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ
 اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ
 اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ اِ a →

اِ a
 اِ a اِ a اِ a اِ a اِ a اِ a
 اِ a اِ a اِ a اِ a اِ a اِ a

Figure 10. 20-page Mooré language educational book, written by Zakaria Ouédraogo. Red arrow = Baare punctuation mark.

وَتَدْفَعُ الْبَلَاءَ عَنْكَ اللَّهُ لَكَ فِتْنَةٌ
 لَكَ مِنْهُ فَتَدْفَعُ الْبَلَاءَ عَنْكَ اللَّهُ لَكَ
 فَتَدْفَعُ الْبَلَاءَ عَنْكَ اللَّهُ لَكَ فِتْنَةٌ
 فَتَدْفَعُ الْبَلَاءَ عَنْكَ اللَّهُ لَكَ فِتْنَةٌ

Figure 11.2. Medical book, written by Abdel Rahim Yaogo. Alternate/special Minim digits are underlined in red. Arrow: red = long-vowel diacritic with Hōbila above Yl.

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

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم تسليماً
آمين.

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

٤٤

كتاب الأول في بيان حقيقة الدين

هو العلم بالله تعالى واليوم الآخر
والإيمان به والالتزام بما أمر به
والاجتناب عما نهى عنه من غير
إكراه أو إجبار أو خوف من
الإنسان أو من غيره من المخلوقين
بل من غير خوف من الله تعالى
والإيمان به والالتزام بما أمر به
والاجتناب عما نهى عنه من غير
إكراه أو إجبار أو خوف من
الإنسان أو من غيره من المخلوقين
بل من غير خوف من الله تعالى

Figure 17. Handwritten text on religion.

Handwritten text in Amharic script on a piece of lined paper. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be names of African countries or regions. The script is written in dark ink and includes various diacritics and symbols characteristic of the Amharic language.

የአገራት ስምዎች ለአገራት ስምዎች ለ
አገራት ስምዎች ለአገራት ስምዎች ለ

Figure 18.1. Handwritten text on African countries.

Handwritten text on a lined notebook page, written in a cursive script. The text is arranged in approximately 12 horizontal lines. The characters are somewhat stylized and difficult to decipher, but appear to be a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The lines of text are as follows:

1. Uj le sjo r EHL&Y nlyalla
2. nlyalli jlyl&EY b&E jo Eylln
3. iEYU nlyllygo nlyllyllyo jlyllyo
4. jlyllyllyo nlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo
5. jlyllyllyo Eylllyllyllyo jlyllyllyo
6. jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo
7. jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo
8. jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo
9. jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo
10. jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo
11. jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo
12. jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo jlyllyllyo

Figure 18.2. Handwritten text on literacy.

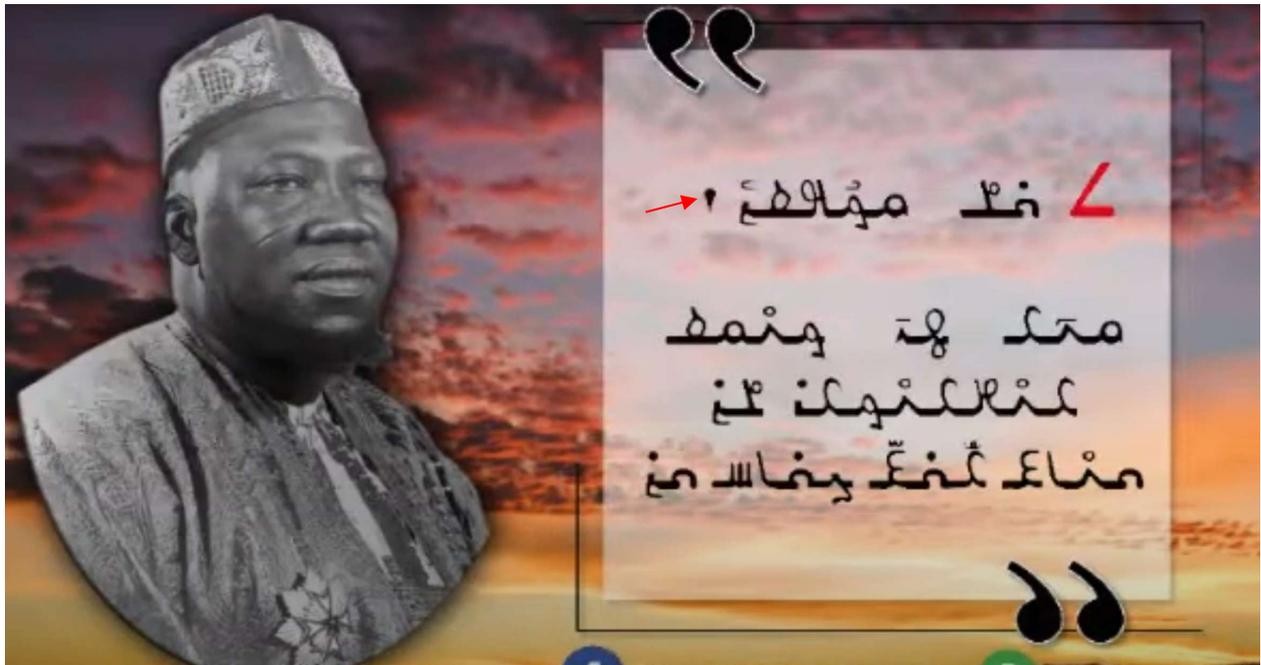


Figure 20. The 1st Mooré proverb in a video of 10 proverbs.

<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.

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 toeme n lebg yaoolem yembdo,
B kiswa silem-wεεgā yembdo ne a tēng-n-tεεndbā 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 22. 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>

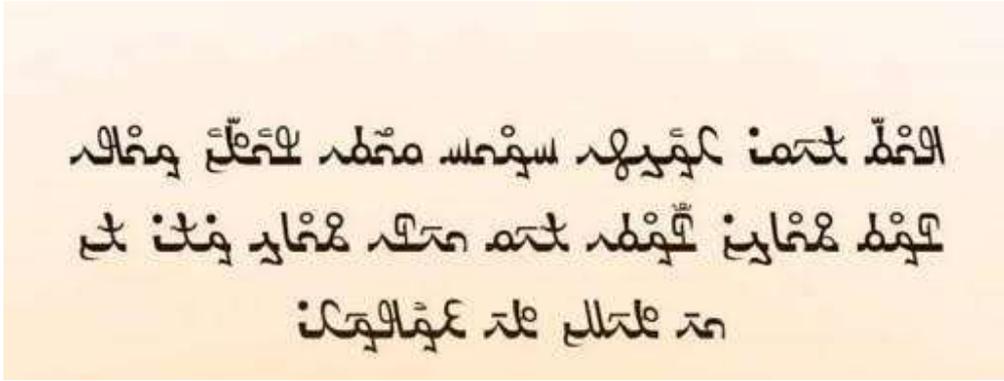


Figure 23. Example of a short digital text consisting of greetings and blessing to celebrate Eid al-Fitr (عيد الفطر / 'Īd al-Fiṭr) in May 2023. Arrows: red = long-vowel diacritic; green = Turga diacritic; blue = Kengre diacritic.

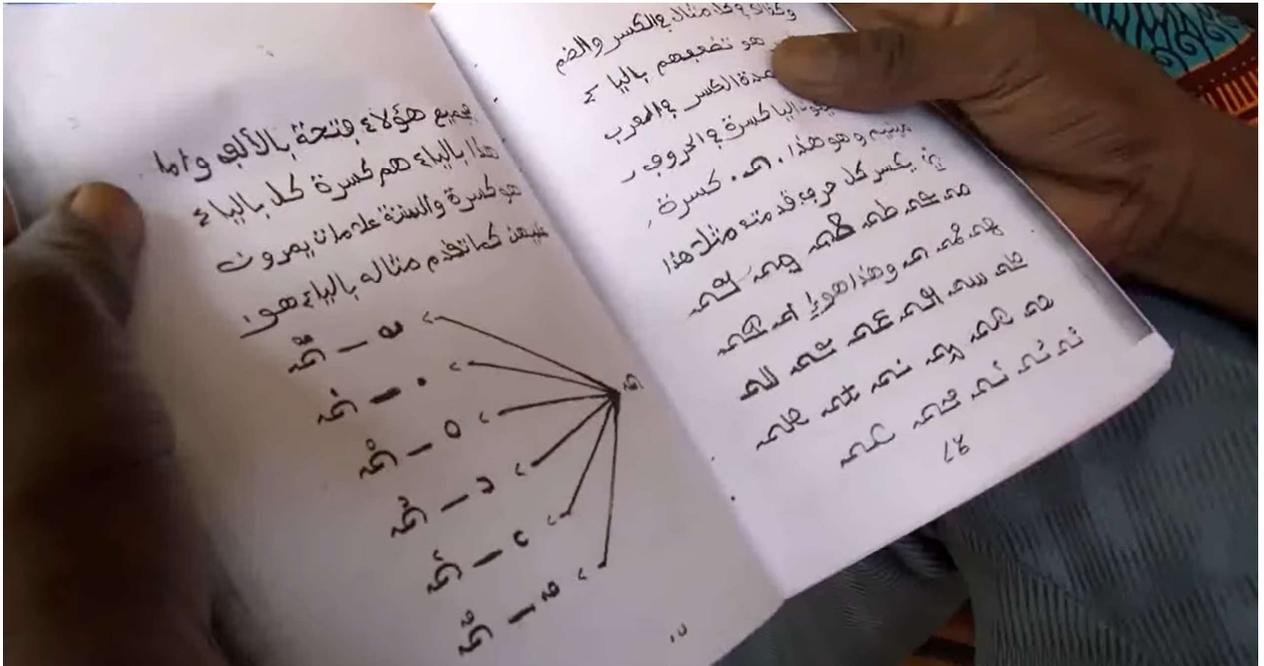


Figure 24. Minim Dag Noore script primer written in Arabic and Mooré.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fWBEp3BJhg>

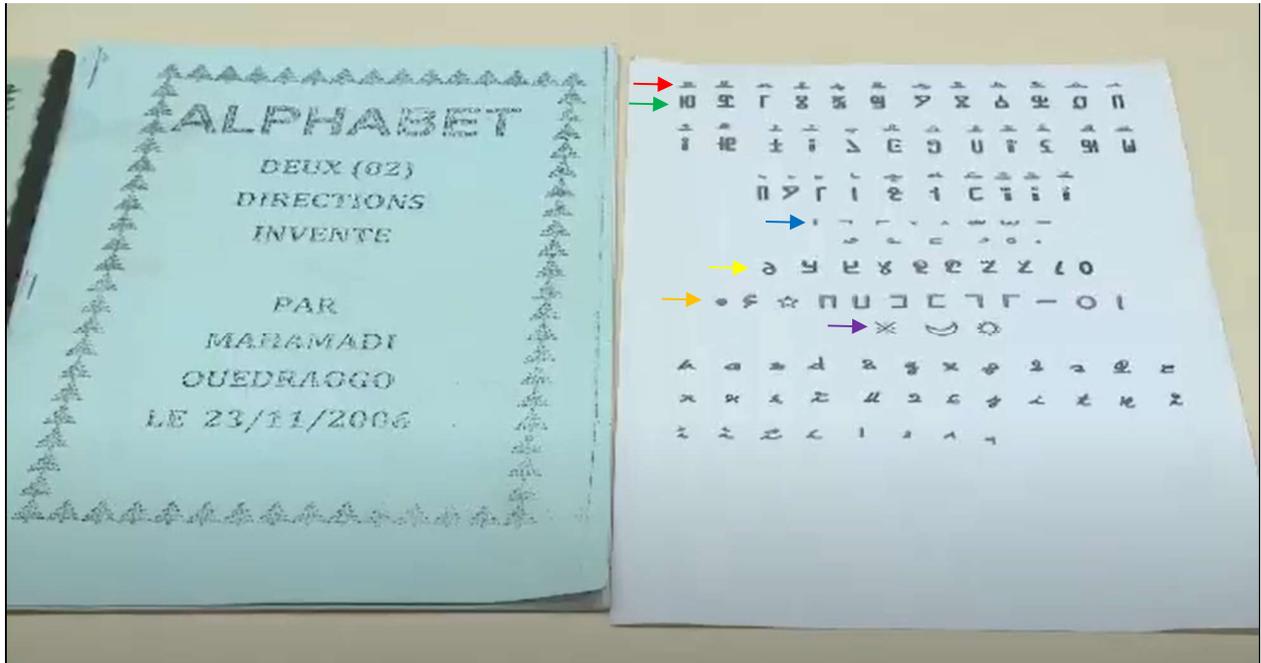


Figure 25. Educational material on the Minim Dag Noore script. The paper on the right displays Minim Dag Noore script letters. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RsQSz6943-o> Arrows: red = LTR lowercase letters; green = LTR uppercase letters; blue = diacritics; yellow = numerals; orange = mathematical notation; purple = date symbols.

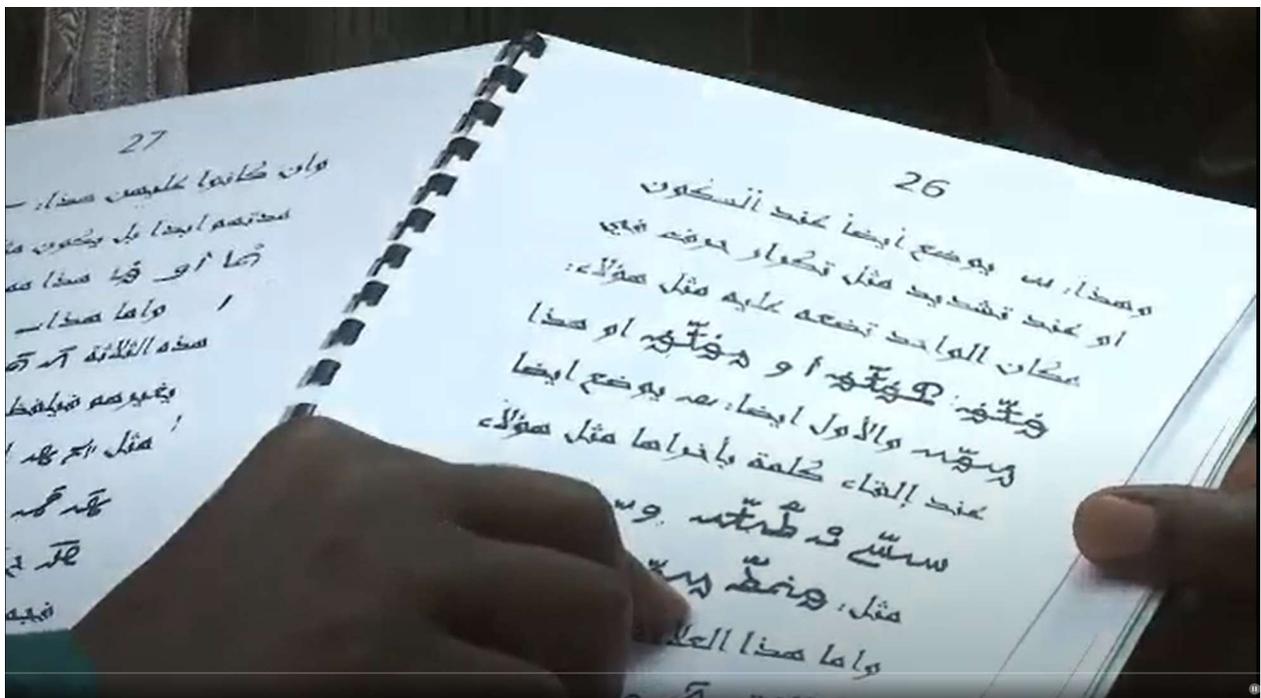


Figure 26. Interlinear Mooré and Arabic text in the Minim Dag Noore and Arabic scripts. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RsQSz6943-o>

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 :

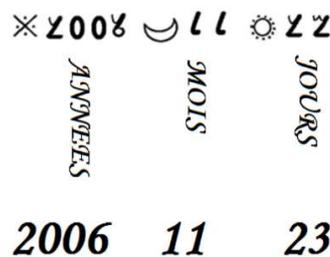


Figure 30. Minim Dag Noore script date symbols.

DEUX SORTES DE SIGNES NUMERIQUES

SIGNES NUMERIQUES CLASSIQUES

SIGNES TRANSAFRICAINE S	
SIGNES CLASSIQUES	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Figure 31. Minim Dag Noore script numerals (top) and Hindu-Arabic equivalents (bottom).

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

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 32. 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	• ♪ ☆ Π Π □ □ Γ Γ - 0
CORRESPONDANCES FRANCAISES	plus de 5 zero cinquiard quatriiard triard billiard milliard million mille cent dix un

Le calcul avec ces chiffres se fait avec les signes

La présentation détaillée des chiffres initiaux

☆,,, Π,,, ||,,,],,, [,,, |,,, |,,, - 0 |

كسدا | هكنا 0 هكنا - هكنا |

هنا هكنا | هكنا هكنا | هكنا هكنا]

هنا هكنا || هكنا هكنا Π

Figure 33. Minim Dag Noore script mathematical notation symbols.

☆ الماتيموتو

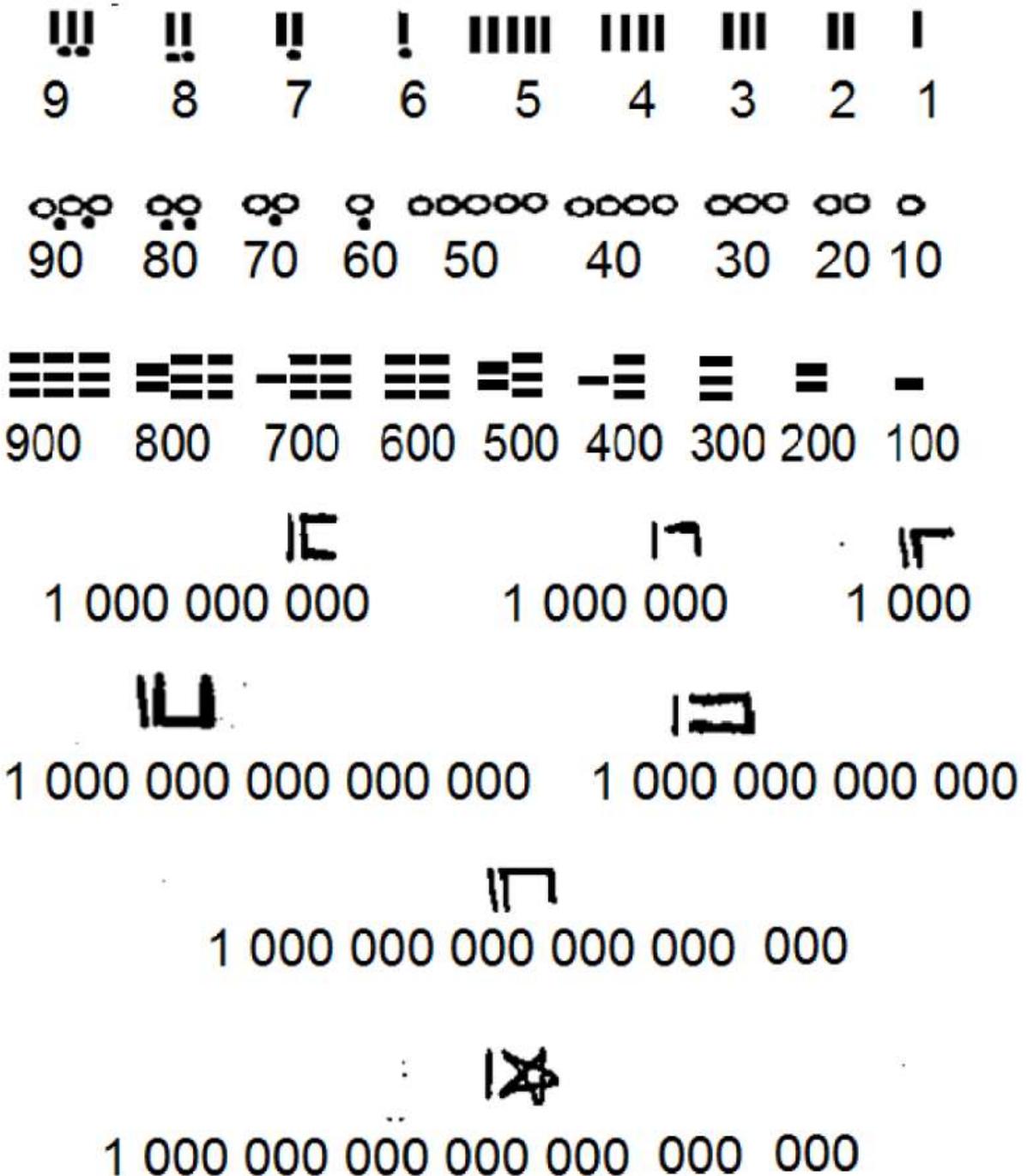
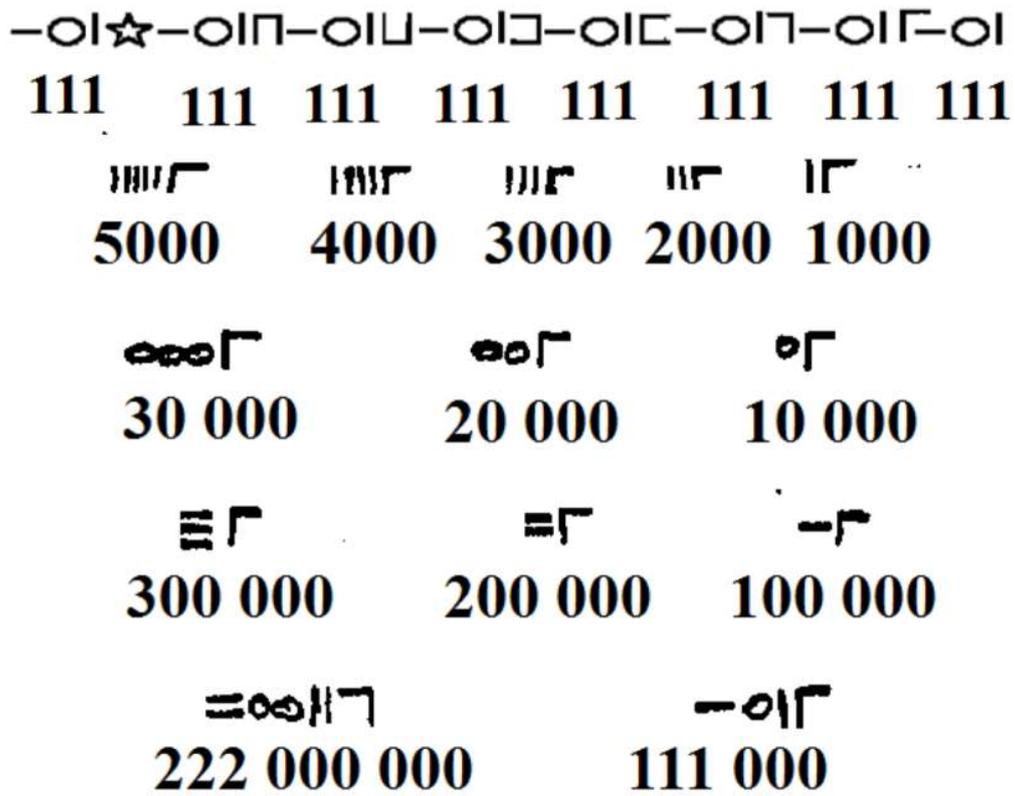


Figure 34. Minim Dag Noore script mathematical notation symbols.



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 35. 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 36. 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 37. An example of how Minim Dag Noore script digits are written/read LTR (top) and RTL (bottom) using French and Arabic as examples.

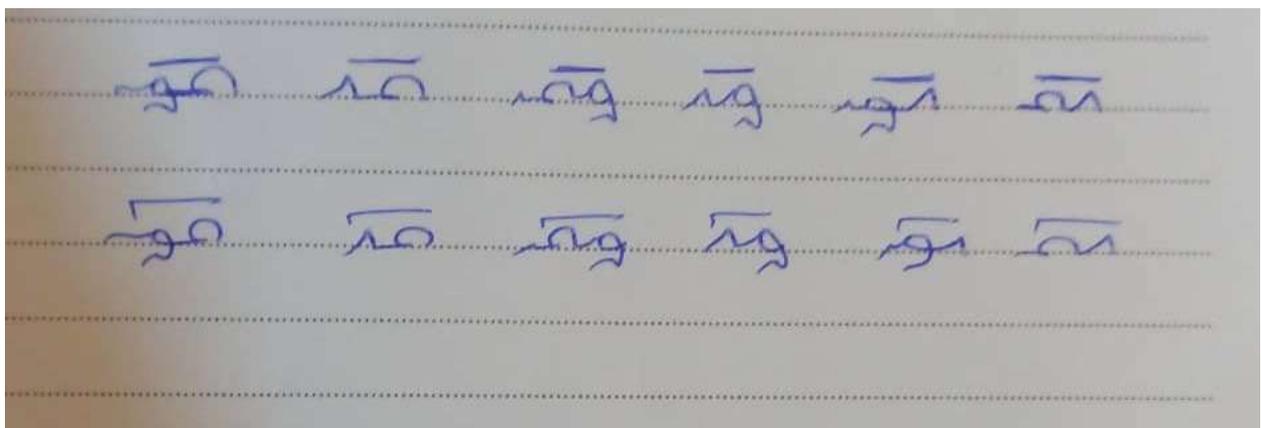


Figure 38. How Takre ◌َ◌َ, and the Turga ◌ِ◌ِ diacritic can stretch over 2 base-vowels at the same time.



Figure 40. Classroom of students learning the Minim Dag Noore script.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fWBEp3BJhg>



Figure 41. A classroom of 13-14 students learning the Minim Dag Noore script.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NAJSL01NJ6Q>

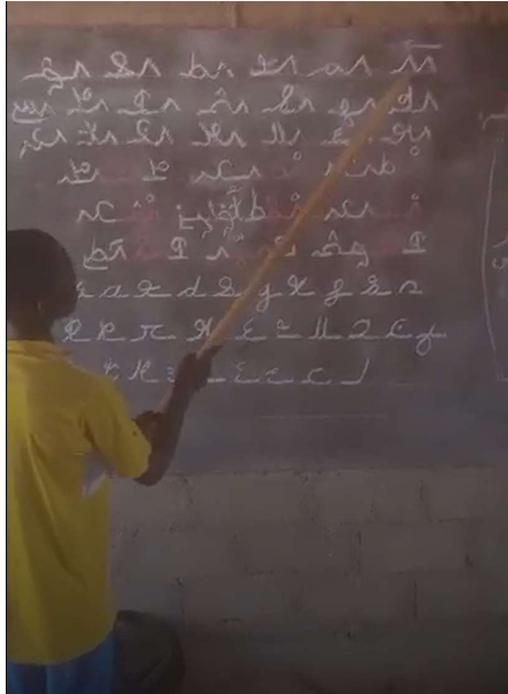


Figure 42. Classroom learning the Minim Dag Noore script.

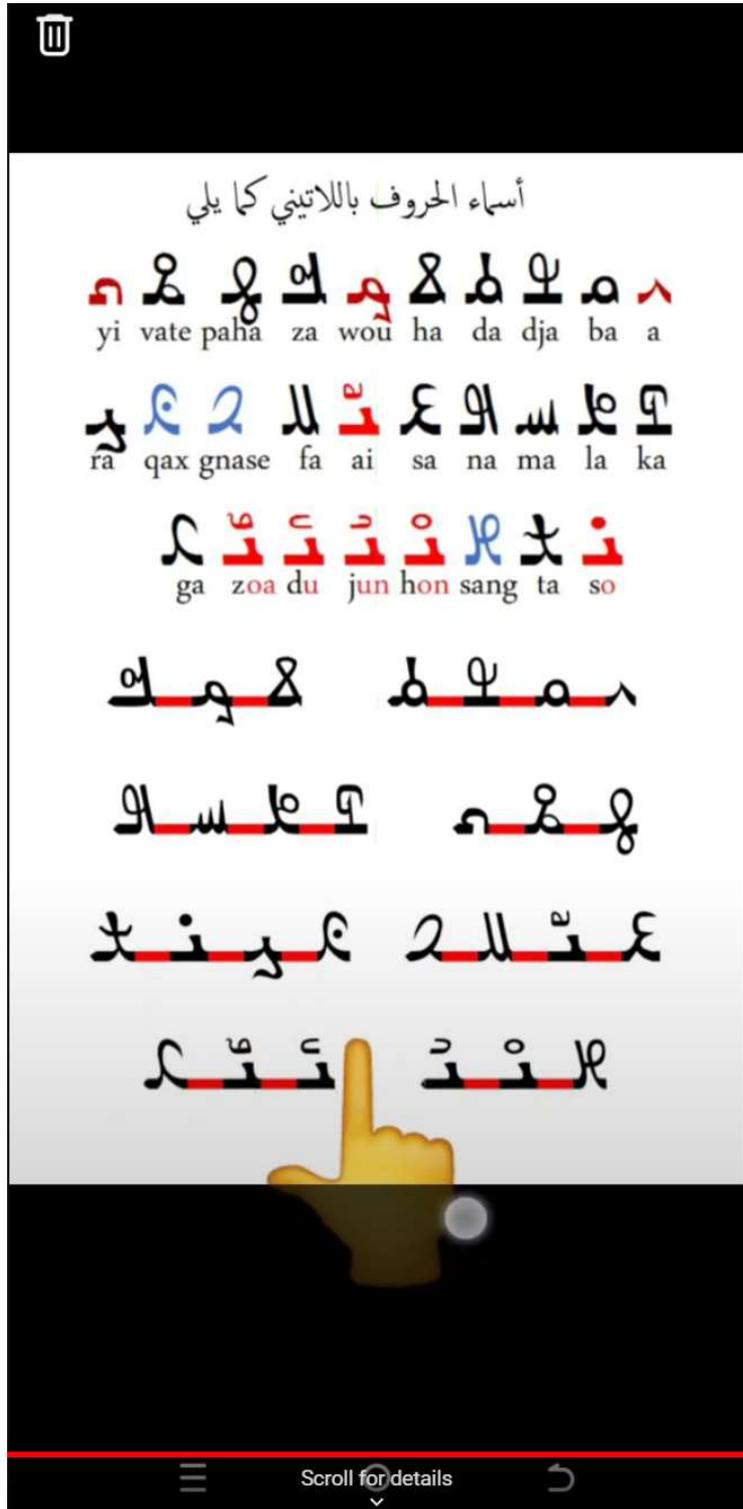


Figure 43. A screenshot from a mobile phone screen-recording of a teacher using an emoji as a pointer to virtually teach the Minim Dag Noore script. This is an exercise that is then sent in one of the very large WhatsApp group chats for people to engage in exercises.

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

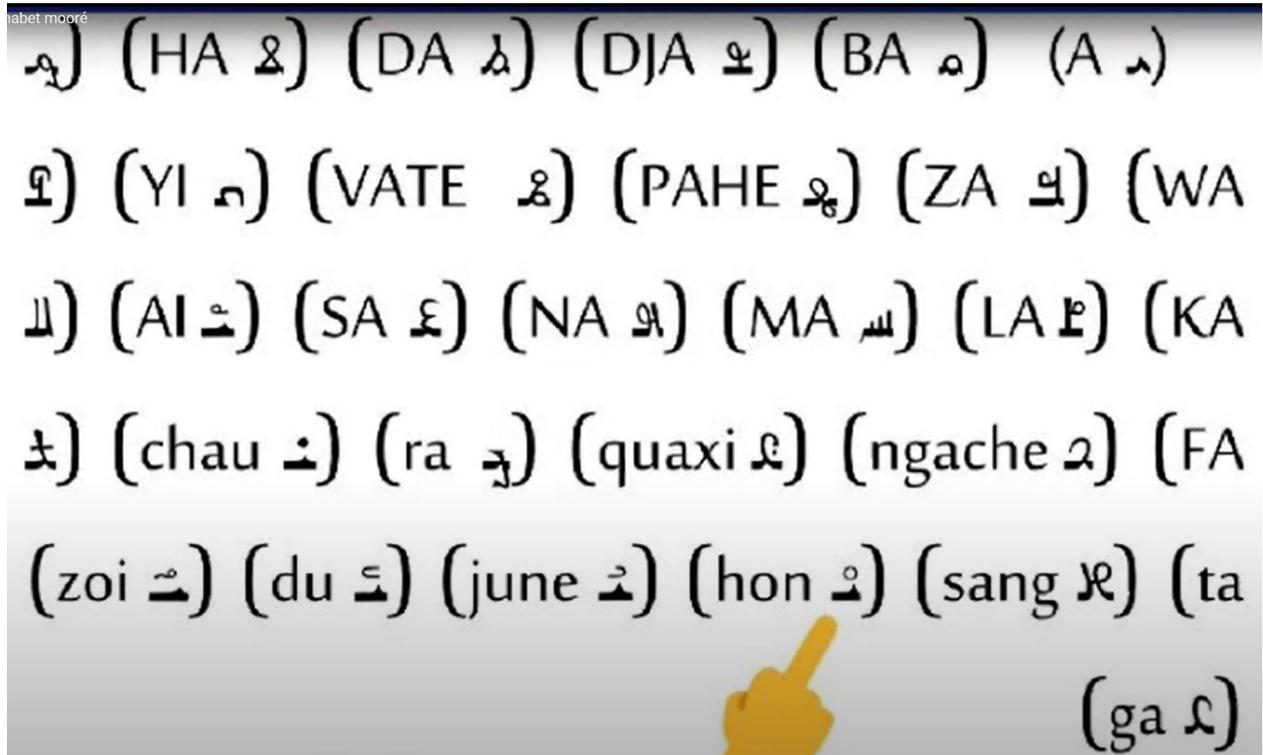


Figure 44. A screenshot from a video teaching the Minim Dag Noore script letters. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fjdUMeu33eM>

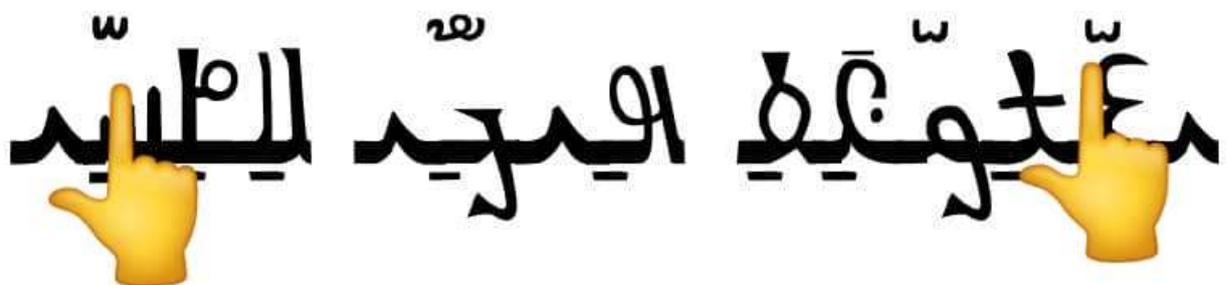


Figure 45. Screenshot of video pointing out the Kengre (left) and Gōdga (right) diacritics

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 Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** *Proposal to encode the Minim Dag Noore script in the UCS*

2. Requester's name: *Oreen Yousuf*

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): *Individual contribution*

4. Submission date: *2025 May 29*

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): *Yes*
 Proposed name of script: _____
 b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: _____
 Name of the existing block: _____

2. Number of characters in proposal: *101*

3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
 A-Contemporary B.1-Specialized (small collection) B.2-Specialized (large collection)
 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? *Yes*
 a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document? *Yes*
 b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? *Yes*

5. Fonts related:
 a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?
Oreen Yousuf
 b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):
Mahamadi Ouédraogo via Oreen Yousuf (oreen.yousuf@gmail.com)

6. References:
 a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? *Yes*
 b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? *Yes*

7. Special encoding issues:
 Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? *Yes*
A very detailed sorting description is enclosed in this document.

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? If YES explain		No
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.)? If YES, with whom? If YES, available relevant documents:	<i>Script user community; script creator</i> <i>Enclosed in this document.</i>	Yes
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:	<i>Enclosed in this document.</i>	Yes
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference:	<i>Enclosed in this document.</i>	Rare
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference:	<i>Burkina Faso and neighboring countries; some script users in Arab countries.</i>	Yes
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference:		No
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? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:		No
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:		No
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? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:		No
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? 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:		No
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)		No
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters? If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified? If YES, reference:		No