

The glyphs on the first page are incorrect, we do not have the correct font got printing that.

Greek Section

0. These are the correct shapes of obsolete Greek characters (note that small and capital forms differentiate cardinal resp. ordinal numerals):

0.1. Digamma [DÀgamma] (narrow sense) = Fau, Vau, Wau [VaÒ]:

V V V 8 "V 9

0.2. Stigma [{Àgma]:

{ [

0.3. Koppa, Qoppa [|Èppa]:

| \

0.4. Sampi [} ampÂ] = San [},n]:

}]

Fau and Stigma are both Digammas (wide sense); the «doubled» element is clearly visible in capital forms.

Sampi means «San like Pi» or «Pi sounding San».

Cyrillic Section

Too a great many of modifications are to be done in what concerns the Cyrillic part of the document discussed, so I have grouped them in several levels (steps) that may be taken into consideration in an independent way.

0. Here the current proposal is repeated (with correction of obvious errata marked **red**) in somewhat summarizing form:

аА äĂ äÄ әӘ өӨ æÆ бБ вВ гГ ғҒ ґҒ ҕҒ дД ҕҒ ҙҙ ґҒ
 еЕ (, өӨ) ёЁ єЄ еЄ еЄ жЖ жҖ жҖ жҖ ҙҙ ҙҙ sS ҙҙ
 иИ йЙ ӣӣ іі іі йЙ jJ кК кК кК кК ҕҒ лЛ лЛ мМ
 нН ьЬ ңҢ ңҢ ңҢ оО өӨ өӨ ӨӨ пП җҢ рР сС сС
 тТ тТ ҺҺ кК уУ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ ҮҮ ҮҮ фФ хХ **xX** һҺ цЦ цЦ
 чЧ чҢ чЧ чЧ ңҢ шШ шШ ьЬ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ әӘ юЮ яЯ І

1.0. First of all I believe necessary to reconstitute ЪЪ, ѡѢ and ѵѴ, for nowadays these try to be extensively used, mostly for editing and advertizing purposes.

ѣ <cyr_yat> <U0463>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YAT

Ѣ <cyr_yat> <U0462>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YAT

ѣ <cyr_fita> <U0473>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER FITA

Ѣ <cyr_fita> <U0472>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER FITA

ѵ <cyr_izhitsa> <U0475>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA

Ѵ <cyr_izhitsa> <U0474>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA

1.1. The second necessary item is the addition (at least for the purpose of further consideration) of some new Cyrillic characters (Bulgarian-Macedonian GRAVED vowels and Kildi Saami voiceless (con)sonants plus ѣѢ after semi-palatalized dentals) already accepted by the UniCode:

ѐ <cyr_ie_with_grave> <U0450>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE

Ě <cyr_ie_with_grave> <U0400>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH GRAVE

й̐ <cyr_ii_with_grave> <U045D>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER **II** WITH GRAVE

Й̐ <cyr_ii_with_grave> <U040D>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER **II** WITH GRAVE

й̑ <cyr_short_i_with_descender> <U04CA>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER SHORT I WITH DESCENDER

Й̑ <cyr_short_i_with_descender> <U04C9>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER SHORT I WITH DESCENDER

Ӏ <cyr_l_with_descender> <U04C6>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER EL WITH DESCENDER

Ӏ <cyr_l_with_descender> <U04C5>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER EL WITH DESCENDER

Ӓ <cyr_m_with_descender> <U04CE>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE WITH DESCENDER

Ӓ <cyr_m_with_descender> <U04CD>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IE WITH DESCENDER

Ӗ [or ӗ] (better than Ӗ) <cyr_r_with_tick> <U048F>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ER WITH TICK

[this «TICK» makes a result of designer's mere æsthetical in(cap)ability to provide a good-looking symbol face for the combination p plus DESCENDER]

Ӗ (better than Ӗ) <cyr_r_with_tick> <U048E>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER ER WITH TICK

[the «TICK» is mechanically transposed to the capital form instead of adding a DESCENDER that causes no difficulty in the case]

Ә <cyr_e_with_diaeresis> <U04ED>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS

Ә <cyr_e_with_diaeresis> <U04EC>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS

1.2. For the same reason (i. e. for future considerability) here I fill several striking gaps in rendering modern Cyrillic-writing languages by the UniCode repertoire, namely:

[Kurdish uvular voiceless stop:]

ӑ <cyr_q> <U04;FD?>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER Q

ӑ <cyr_q> <U04;FC?>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER Q

[Kurdish bilabial resonant:]

W <cyr_w> <U04;FF?>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER W

W <cyr_w> <U04;FE?>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER W

[Karachay bilabial resonant:]

Ÿ <cyr_u_with_accent> <U04;F7?>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER U WITH ACCENT

Ÿ <cyr_u_with_accent> <U04;F6?>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACCENT

[the shape of the ACCENT mark varies considerably between the above-shewn OVERCOMMA and a plain ACUTE via a vertical ICTUS mark like some modern (monotonic) Green TONOS «intermediate» between OXIA and VARIA, with an uncertainty of the vertical position whether or not immersing between the upper serifs with the diacritic's tale]

[Kildi Saami denotation of the semi-palatalization of dentals:]

Ѣ <cyr_halfsoft_sign> <U04;FB?>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER HALFSOFT SIGN

Ѣ <cyr_halfsoft_sign> <U04;FA?>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER HALFSOFT SIGN

[this is **NOT** <cyr_yat> (ѢѢ)!!! this is a struck-through <cyr_soft_sign> with the somewhat lengthened vertical stroke, see e. g.: Саамско-русский словарь. 8000 слов. Под ред. Р. Д. Куруч. Москва, «Русский язык», 1985]

[Minimal (most important) addendum to Russian «historical letters»:]

Ѥ <cyr_yat>; <DIAERESIS> <U04;8B?>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YAT WITH DIAERESIS

Ѥ <cyr_yat>; <DIAERESIS><U04;8A?>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER YAT WITH DIAERESIS

[not rarely used to indicate ѢѢ pronounced as ëË]

Ѧ <cyr_izhitsa>; <DIAERESIS> <U04;8D?>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IZHITSA WITH DIAERESIS

Ѧ <cyr_izhitsa>; <DIAERESIS> <U04;8C?>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER IZHITSA WITH DIAERESIS

[meaning mostly the syllabicity of vV, something similar to yÿ in German or French]

ĪŌ <cyr_ie>; <SUBSTITUTE>

CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER / LIGATURE IO>

ĪŌ <cyr_ie>; <SUBSTITUTE>

CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER / LIGATURE IO>

[the predecessor of ëË before its invention by N. M. Karamzin in his «Poor Liza» (1792)]

There still remain a great many of other un-enUniCoded glyphs, including Cyrillic ones (vowels with macron, «historical letters» for numerous Fenno-Ugric, Turkic and some other languages, accented vowels involving the just mentioned «historical» ones, and many others). Sooner or later — shall we ever see them treated legally?

These candidates will be referred to in blue.

So we get in this step (revived letters in purple, legal additions in emerald):

аА äĂ äÄ əƏ ëË æÆ бБ вВ wW гГ ғҒ гГ ҕҤ дД ҕҤ 33 íÍ
еЕ(, èÈ, ëË, ѠŌ) ёЁ єЄ еЄ еЄ жЖ җҜ ҝҝ жЖ 33 33 sS 33
иИ(, йЙ) йЙ ȳȳ іІ іІ йЙ йЙ jJ кК кК кК кК ҝҝ qQ
лЛ ђЉ лЛ мМ мМ нН њЊ ңҢ ңҢ ҕҤ оО öÖ øØ өӨ qQ
пП җҜ рР рР сС сС тТ тТ ҺҺ кК уУ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ
фФ хХ хХ һҺ цЦ тТ чЧ чЧ чЧ чЧ шШ шШ
ъЪ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ ыҮ ђЉ(, ђЉ) эЭ эЭ юЮ яЯ øØ vV(, vV) I

2.0. The needed reordering itself may also be divided into some levels according to its «inevitability».

Phonetic arguments exposed below will do their best resulting in that plenty of forms of

- a) the same words written differently
 - aa) for technical purposes (lack of typesetting means to render «non-standard», i. e. not Russian characters),
 - ab) due to non-stop orthographic reforming (so characteristic to Soviet / Russian cultural doctrine),
 - b) cognate word-forms from different languages,
 - c) borrowed, transliterated &c. lexemes
- will meet (or at least get closer) after the sorting done.

2.1.0.0. The Abkhaz Cyrillic alphabet is ordered as follows («{ }» denote Bzyb dialect sounds, ђЉ is used in borrowings only):

аА бБ вВ гГ ҕҜҜ ҕҜҜ ҕҜҜ ҕҜҜ ҕҜҜ дД дДдД еЕ жЖ җҜҜ җҜҜ жЖжЖ
зЗ {зЗзЗ зЗзЗзЗ} 33 {зЗзЗ} зЗзЗ иИ кК кКкК куКу қҚ қҚқҚ куКу кК кКкК куКу
лЛ <льль> мМ нН оО пП җҜҜ рР сС {сьсьсь сьсьсь} тТ тӨтӨ тТ тӨтӨ уУ фФ

хХ {хХ} хьХь хуХу {хуХу} хХ хəХə цЦ {цьЦь} цəЦə тТ {тьТь} тəТə
 чЧ чЧ еЕ еЕ шШ шьШь шəШə ыЫ ъЪ ъЪ [ьь əə]

[e. g. refer to: *К. С. Шьякрывл, В. Х. Концъариа, Ац̣суа бызшəа ажəар. Актəи том. А — О. Актəи атыжьра. «Алашара», Акуа, 1986, p. 12; some other works on the Abkhaz language but **not** dictionaries (the only valuable sources because of **sorting** data provision) may present an ordering differing from the just cited one, and thus being the source of the letter order implying the outcoming one, cf. e. g. in: *В. А. Амч-Гьха, Р. К. Гублиа-Гьха, Ац̣суа бызшəа. Афонетика, аморфология. Актəи атыжьра. «Алашара», Акуа, 1986, p. 57; or in: *Р. С. Гиляревский, В. С. Гривнин, Определитель языков мира по письменностям. Издание третье, исправленное и дополненное. «Наука», Москва, 1964 and 1965:***

аА бБ вВ гГ гьГь гуГу г̣Г̣ гьГь гуГу дД дəДə цЦ цьЦь еЕ еЕ еЕ
 жЖ жьЖь жəЖə зЗ {зьЗь зьəЗьə} зЗ {зьЗь} зəЗə иИ
 кК кьКь куКу к̣К̣ кьКь куКу лЛ <льЛь> мМ нН оО ъЪ пП п̣П̣ рР
 сС {сьСь сьəСьə} тТ **тəТə тТ** тəТə уУ фФ хХ {хХ} хьХь хуХу {хуХу} хХ хəХə
 цЦ {цьЦь} цəЦə тТ {тьТь} тəТə чЧ чЧ шШ шьШь шəШə ыЫ [əə ьь];
тəТə and **тТ** are marked **red** for they are **missing** in the first mentioned source.]

[2.1.0.0.1. The characters ЪЪ and əə have **no** self-standing sound or graphical value and are used as analytically constructed diacritics, whence it is clear that their final position in the alphabet (as well as their relative order) is only the means of providing the correct ordering of numerous composed letters. The same rôle is performed by уУ after gutturals, which proves that it is impossible to replay the whole alphabet as containing no compound letters and with ЪЪ and əə as normal full-weight characters.]

2.1.0.2. So, Abkhaz еЕ and еЕ must obligatorily be placed after the чЧ-group (in narrow sense, without цЦ), in accordance with both its native ordering tradition and its phonetic (sharply velarized [ts^{xhə}] for еЕ, [ts^{ʔə}] for еЕ) and graphical value (curled Latin (!) ѷ — whichwhat derived from Cyrillic —, or maybe widely deviated former Latin ligature ѷ + р, the latter component denoting its pseudo-labialization; by all nothing to do with еЕ).

2.1.0.3. As to ѷѷ, it is actually surely **not** on its place. We see that in native usage it is situated, together with цЦ(-group), at the **end** of the alphabet (in proper sense of the latter word, not taking into account the pure diacritical characters ЪЪ and əə), which seems to be the correct decision for this letter. Its sound value (labialized and somewhat palatalized 'ayn) rather approves such a decision (anyway its parent sounds may be claimed consonantically used y (= [w]) and хə, not o).

2.1. Serbo-Croätian and Macedonian letter pairs ģġ and ģġ resp. řř and řř must stay neighbour. These couples denote the same sounds and are etymologically equivalent. They are sorted identically in traditional lexicography (namely, after дД and тТ respectively); they stay for one another in rendering forms of one language «in terms» of the other. They occupy the same positions in the encoding JUS 1.B1.003-serb (ISO 146) resp. in JUS 1.B1.003-mac (ISO 147) &c.

2.2. (From one side,) Ukrainian рР will better stay close to usual гГ as being *de facto* its optionally used sub-kind.

2.3. (From the other,) ʃʃ and ɣɣ stay better near one another because of their functional identity and interchangeability (in inter-Turkic relations of any kind — rendering, comparison &c.).

2.4. The forms ɕɕ and ɣɣ, the same as ɥɥ and ɣɣ, constitute not more than the poles in the continuous chains of varieties as to the shape of the descender / tail. Some of these species are even hardly attributable as belonging to ɕɕ or ɣɣ resp. ɥɥ or ɣɣ families. That is why these characters must be kept close. Kildī Saami seems to be the only idiom distinguishing between ɥɥ (voiceless [n]) and ɣɣ (velar nasal).

2.5. Azerbaijani ɕɕ meaning [g] has nothing in common with (Turkic) ɕɕ, ɣɣ, ɕɕ and ɕɕ that stand for [q] or alike, so it must not intercalate them. Placing it to the end of the sub-group resolves the situation.

2.5.1. By analogy ɕɕ will travel to the end of its division. But more important is the release of ɕɕ (Abkhaz abruptive [tʃ^ʔ] — voiced [dʒ] in the rest) that may now drop between ɕɕ (Udmurt non-palatalized **voiceless** [tʃ]) and the **voiced** [dʒ]-micro-group (ɕɕ ɕɕ).

2.6. At last for the group, ɕɕ due to its phonetic ambiguity (Abkhaz [k^h] — [q] in the rest) will be better moved to the border of diacritically marked zone, dragging ɣɣ as its closest relative. Formally this is achieved with moving Abkhaz ɕɕ to the end of uvular ([q]) sub-family.

2.7. It seems reasonable (and is partially realized — cf. æÆ and ɕɕ, ɕɕ) that ligatures follow simple (± diacriticized) forms, for they may be sorted as character sequences; so ʎʎ, ɥɥ are to be moved to the end of their groups; with ɥɥ everything occurs *déjà fait*.

2.9. Tajik ɣ̄ɣ̄ is merely an orthographic trick to denote final non-izafet [i], so it is to be closest to plain ɣɣ, [After this move Udmurt (Votyak) ɣ̄ɣ̄ and Komi ɣ̄ with **identical** meaning (the absence of palatalization before [i]) become adjacent.]

2.10. Analogously Tajik ɣ̄ɣ̄ will suit better after yY being neither [w] nor [ü] as the rest of the yY-group.

Thus, we obtain (moved forward in **magenta**, backward in **green**):

[Minimal Collating]

aA äÄ äÄ əƏ əƏ æÆ бБ вВ wW гГ гГ ғҒ ɣɣ дД ɣɣ ɣ̄ɣ̄ ɣ̄ɣ̄
eE(, èÈ, ëË, ɔ̂ɔ̂) ɛ̂ɛ̂ ɛ̂ɛ̂ жЖ ʒʒ ʒʒ ʒʒ ʒʒ ʒʒ ʒʒ sS ʒʒ
иИ(, ı̂ı̂) ı̂ı̂ ı̂ı̂ ı̂ı̂ ı̂ı̂ ı̂ı̂ jJ кК ɕɕ ɣɣ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ qQ
лЛ лЛ ʎʎ мМ мМ нН ɥɥ ɣɣ ɥɥ ɥɥ oO öÖ əƏ ɔ̂ɔ̂
пП ɥɥ ɥɥ ɥɥ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ yY ɣ̄ɣ̄ ɣ̄ɣ̄ ɣ̄ɣ̄ ɣ̄ɣ̄ ɣ̄ɣ̄ ɣ̄ɣ̄ ɣ̄ɣ̄
фФ хХ хХ һҺ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ ɕɕ
ьЬ ыЫ ı̂ı̂ ьЬ ьЬ ьЬ(, ь̂ь̂) əƏ ɔ̂ɔ̂ юЮ яЯ ɔ̂ɔ̂ vV(, ̂̂̂) ɕɕ I

It becomes clear that within a level we have obtained a fixed order of diacritics / modifiers:

<GRAVE>

<UPTURN>

<MACRON>

<BREVE>

<ACCENT> (<<COMMA_ABOVE>> or alike)

<DIAERESIS>
 <DOUBLE_ACUTE>
 <DESCENDER> or <TICK>
 <<LEFTWARD_DESCENDER>> (<khakassian_che>)
 <TAIL> or<HOOK>
 <<LEFT_WING>> (<bashkir_k>)
 <STROKE>
 <VERTICAL_STROKE>
 <LIGATURE>
 <SUBSTITUTED>

3.0. Most of the above-said in 2.x is applicable in favour of the forthcoming section.

3.1. Serbo-Croatian resp. Macedonian letter pairs ђђ and ђђ resp. řř and ќќ must be unified within the first-level ordering to be differed within the second one. The whole rest of the two alphabets exhibits the complete identity.

To enable such a mixture it is necessary to enlarge the list of collating symbols for the secondary ordering key with something like <SUBSTITUTED> (after <MODIFIED2>). So the respective fragment shall appear like the following:

```
<U0452> <cyr_dje>;<BLANK>;<SMALL>;<U0452>
% CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER DJE
<U0402> <cyr_dje>;<BLANK>;<CAPITAL>;<U0402>
% CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER DJE
<U0452> <cyr_dje>;<SUBSTITUTED>;<SMALL>;<U0453>
% CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GJE
<U0402> <cyr_dje>;<SUBSTITUTED>;<CAPITAL>;<U0403>
% CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER GJE

<U045B> <cyr_tje>;<BLANK>;<SMALL>;<U045B>
% CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TJE
<U040B> <cyr_tje>;<BLANK>;<CAPITAL>;<U040B>
% CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER TJE
<U045B> <cyr_tje>;<SUBSTITUTED>;<SMALL>;<U045C>
% CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER KJE
<U040B> <cyr_tje>;<SUBSTITUTED>;<CAPITAL>;<U040C>
% CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER KJE
```

This gives:

[Minor Collating]

аА äĂ äÄ әӘ өӨ æÆ бБ вВ wW гГ rГ ғҒ ѓЂ дД ђђ(, řř) ѕЅ
 еЕ(, èÈ, ëË, ѓЂ) ёЁ єЄ жЖ жЖ жЖ жЖ жЖ зЗ ѕЅ sS ѕЅ
 иИ(, йЙ) ѓЂ иЙ іІ іІ йЙ ѓЂ jJ кК қҚ ѓЂ кК kК кК qQ
 лЛ лЛ ѓЂ мМ мМ нН нҢ ѓЂ нҢ ѓЂ оО өӨ өӨ өӨ

пП п̄П̄ рР р̄Р̄ сС с̄С̄ тТ т̄Т̄ һӢ(, к̄К̄) уУ ŷŸ ŷ̄Ÿ̄ ŷ̇ŷ̇ ŷ̈ŷ̈ ŷ̉ŷ̉ ҮҮ Ү̄Ү̄
 фФ хХ х̄Х̄ һӢ цЦ ц̄Ц̄ чЧ ч̄Ч̄ ч̇Ч̇ ӵӴ ч̉Ч̉ еЕ е̄Е̄ е̇Е̇ ёЁ е̉Е̉ ıı шШ ш̄Ш̄
 ьЬ ыЫ ы̄Ы̄ ы̇Ы̇ ӹӸ ы̉Ы̉ ӒӒ(, Ӓ̄Ӓ̄) эЭ э̄Э̄ юЮ яЯ ӨӨ vV(, v̄V̄) ǫǫ I

4.0. In a system comprising a full set of vowels with macron these would be certainly collated with corresponding macronless ones, so in view of the pan-Cyrillic character of this standard Tajik й̄Й̄ and ŷ̄ŷ̄ are to be unified with base иИ and уУ. For the former this change is insensitive for it occurs only in final position.

Newly unified (within the first level) characters are enclosed in indigo punctuation.

[Little Collating]

аА äÄ äÄ әӘ әӘ æÆ бБ вВ wW гГ г̄Г̄ ғҒ ҺҺ дД ҺӢ(, ғ̄Ғ̄) зЗ
 еЕ(, е̄Е̄, е̇Е̇, ı̇ı̇) ёЁ єЄ жЖ ж̄Ж̄ ж̇Ж̇ ӝӜ ж̉Ж̉ зЗ з̄З̄ sS з̄З̄
 иИ(, й̄Й̄, й̄Й̄) й̄Й̄ іІ і̄І̄ й̄Й̄ й̄Й̄ jJ кК қҚ ҺҒ кК kK кК qQ
 лЛ л̄Л̄ л̇Л̇ л̈Л̈ л̉Л̉ мМ м̄М̄ нН ңҢ ҺҒ ҺӢ оО öÖ өӨ өӨ пП п̄П̄
 рР р̄Р̄ сС с̄С̄ тТ т̄Т̄ һӢ(, к̄К̄) уУ(, ŷ̄ŷ̄) ŷ̄ŷ̄ ŷ̄ŷ̄ ŷ̇ŷ̇ ŷ̈ŷ̈ ŷ̉ŷ̉ ҮҮ Ү̄Ү̄
 фФ хХ х̄Х̄ һӢ цЦ ц̄Ц̄ чЧ ч̄Ч̄ ч̇Ч̇ ӵӴ ч̉Ч̉ еЕ е̄Е̄ е̇Е̇ ёЁ е̉Е̉ ıı шШ ш̄Ш̄
 ьЬ ыЫ ы̄Ы̄ ы̇Ы̇ ӹӸ ы̉Ы̉ ӒӒ(, Ӓ̄Ӓ̄) эЭ э̄Э̄ юЮ яЯ ӨӨ vV(, v̄V̄) ǫǫ I

5.0. Next come some historically supported changes which may be treated as optional.

5.1. Ukrainian г̄Г̄ shares many features of Russian ёЁ «by module», opposing to it «by sign»: the use of the former had been even prohibited, the one of the latter sometimes just compelled. The collating with plain гГ looks reasoning.

5.2. The same applies to Moldavian / Gagauz ж̄Ж̄ (graphically not differed from жЖ but since not earlier than 1968 in Moldavian, 1971 in Gagauz) to be unified with plain жЖ.

Both letters occur in the **minor** part of texts written / printed in Ukrainian resp. Moldavian and Gagauz. However, at least for Moldavian we have many authoritative dictionaries in the «new» spelling, and one seeming to be the best for Gagauz (Гагаузско-русско-молдавский словарь. 11500 слов. Составили Г. А. Гайдаржи, Е. К. Колца, Л. А. Покровская, Б. П. Тукан. Под редакцией проф. Н. А. Баскскова. «Советская Энциклопедия». Москва, 1973), so this unifying is less demanding for the latter two (once introduced, ж̄Ж̄ is sorted autonomously).

[Moderated Collating]

аА äÄ äÄ әӘ әӘ æÆ бБ вВ wW гГ(, г̄Г̄) ғҒ ҺҺ дД ҺӢ(, ғ̄Ғ̄) зЗ
 еЕ(, е̄Е̄, е̇Е̇, ı̇ı̇) ёЁ єЄ жЖ(, ж̄Ж̄) ж̄Ж̄ ж̄Ж̄ ж̄Ж̄ зЗ з̄З̄ sS з̄З̄
 иИ(, й̄Й̄, й̄Й̄) й̄Й̄ іІ і̄І̄ й̄Й̄ й̄Й̄ jJ кК қҚ ҺҒ кК kK кК qQ
 лЛ л̄Л̄ л̇Л̇ л̈Л̈ л̉Л̉ мМ м̄М̄ нН ңҢ ҺҒ ҺӢ оО öÖ өӨ өӨ пП п̄П̄
 рР р̄Р̄ сС с̄С̄ тТ т̄Т̄ һӢ(, к̄К̄) уУ(, ŷ̄ŷ̄) ŷ̄ŷ̄ ŷ̄ŷ̄ ŷ̇ŷ̇ ŷ̈ŷ̈ ŷ̉ŷ̉ ҮҮ Ү̄Ү̄
 фФ хХ х̄Х̄ һӢ цЦ ц̄Ц̄ чЧ ч̄Ч̄ ч̇Ч̇ ӵӴ ч̉Ч̉ еЕ е̄Е̄ е̇Е̇ ёЁ е̉Е̉ ıı шШ ш̄Ш̄
 ьЬ ыЫ ы̄Ы̄ ы̇Ы̇ ӹӸ ы̉Ы̉ ӒӒ(, Ӓ̄Ӓ̄) эЭ э̄Э̄ юЮ яЯ ӨӨ vV(, v̄V̄) ǫǫ I

фФ хХ хХ hH цЦ тТ чЧ чЧ чЧ еЕ еЕ иИ шШ щЩ
 ЪЪ ыЫ ыЫ ъЪ ъЪ(, ъЪ) эЭ эЭ юЮ яЯ оО vV(, vV) @Q I
 [this is the default scheme]

6.0. The changes below are by no means obligatory; they provide possible alternative sorting for the so called «historical letters» ЪЪ, оО and vV. The argumentation, beside the given above in 3.x for ГГ and ЖЖ, may also concern propædeutical purposes (cf. L. Tolstoy's «Азбука» and «Новая азбука» where this sorting is introduced and explained). At least they form a subset of total collating scheme.

The next unifications must **not** be preceded with relocation to the adjacent position: ЪЪ may directly be inserted within eE, оО within фФ, vV within иИ.

So:

[Medium Collating]

aA äÄ äÄ эЭ эЭ æÆ бБ вВ wW ГГ(, ГГ) фФ ҕҔ дД ҺҺ(, ҺҺ) зЗ
 eE(, eE, eE, ̈öo, ЪЪ, ЪЪ) ёЁ еЕ жЖ(, ЖЖ) жЖ жЖ зЗ зЗ sS зЗ
 иИ(, иИ, иИ, vV, vV) йЙ іІ іІ йЙ йЙ jJ кК кК ҝҝ кК kK кК qQ
 лЛ лЛ лЛ мМ мМ нН нН ҺҺ нН оО öÖ оО өӨ пП пП
 рР рР сС сС тТ тТ ҺҺ(, ҺҺ) уУ(, уУ) үҮ үҮ үҮ үҮ ҮҮ ҮҮ
 фФ(, оО) хХ хХ hH цЦ тТ чЧ чЧ чЧ чЧ еЕ еЕ иИ
 шШ щЩ ЪЪ ыЫ ыЫ ъЪ ъЪ эЭ эЭ юЮ яЯ @Q I

7.0. More profound «historicalization» will cause some other collations, namely for eE and іі. The first is a (chronologically earlier) graphical, the second an orthographical variant of eE and иИ respectively.

[Comprehensive Collating]

aA äÄ äÄ эЭ эЭ æÆ бБ вВ wW ГГ(, ГГ) фФ ҕҔ дД ҺҺ(, ҺҺ) зЗ
 eE(, eE, eE, ̈öo, ЪЪ, ЪЪ) ёЁ жЖ(, ЖЖ) жЖ жЖ зЗ зЗ sS зЗ
 иИ(, иИ, иИ, іі, vV, vV) йЙ іІ іІ йЙ йЙ jJ кК кК ҝҝ кК kK кК qQ
 лЛ лЛ лЛ мМ мМ нН нН ҺҺ нН оО öÖ оО өӨ пП пП
 рР рР сС сС тТ тТ ҺҺ(, ҺҺ) уУ(, уУ) үҮ үҮ үҮ үҮ ҮҮ ҮҮ
 фФ(, оО) хХ хХ hH цЦ тТ чЧ чЧ чЧ чЧ еЕ еЕ иИ
 шШ щЩ ЪЪ ыЫ ыЫ ъЪ ъЪ эЭ эЭ юЮ яЯ @Q I

8.0. Trying to continue and unify all **functionally identical** symbols will probably result in the following:

[Great Collating]

aA äÄ äÄ əƏ əƏ æÆ бБ вВ wW гГ(, гГ) ғҒ(, ғҒ)
 дД ҕҔ(, ғҒ) зЗ еЕ(, èÈ, €€), өӨ, ӧӧ, ӱӱ, ӱӱ) ёЁ
 жЖ(, жЖ, жЖ, жЖ) зЗ sS(, зЗ, зЗ)
 иИ(, йЙ, йЙ, іІ, vV, vV) йЙ іІ йЙ(, jJ) йЙ
 кК қҚ(, ҕҒ, кК, кК, qQ) кК лЛ лЛ лЛ мМ мМ
 нН ңҢ җҢ(, нН) ьЬ оО öÖ өӨ өӨ пП ӓӓ рР рР сС сС
 тТ ҫҪ ҺҺ(, кК) уУ(, yY) ӱӱ ӱӱ(, ӱӱ, ӱӱ) ӱӱ фФ(, өӨ)
 хХ хХ(, hH) цЦ ҫҪ чЧ ӱӱ чЧ чЧ(, ҫҪ, ҫҪ) €€ €€
 шШ щЩ ьЬ ыЫ ӱӱ ьЬ ьЬ эЭ эЭ юЮ яЯ €€ I

9.0. Finally we can try to unify all letters but un-unifiable ones on the platform of «basic Russian»:

[Total Collating]

aA(, äÄ, äÄ, əƏ, əƏ, æÆ) бБ вВ(, wW) гГ(, гГ ғҒ ғҒ)
 дД(, ҕҔ, ғҒ, зЗ) еЕ(, èÈ, €€, өӨ, ӧӧ, ӱӱ, ӱӱ, ёЁ)
 жЖ(, жЖ, жЖ, жЖ) зЗ(, зЗ, sS, зЗ)
 иИ(, йЙ, йЙ, йЙ, іІ, іІ, vV, vV) йЙ(, jJ, йЙ)
 кК(, қҚ, ҕҒ, кК, кК, кК, qQ) лЛ(, лЛ, лЛ) мМ(, мМ)
 нН(, ңҢ, җҢ, нН, ьЬ) оО(, öÖ өӨ өӨ) пП(, ӓӓ) рР(, рР)
 сС(, сС) тТ(, ҫҪ, ҺҺ, кК) уУ(, yY, ӱӱ, ӱӱ, ӱӱ, ӱӱ, ӱӱ, ӱӱ)
 фФ(, өӨ) хХ(, хХ, hH) цЦ(, ҫҪ)
 чЧ(, ӱӱ, чЧ, чЧ, ҫҪ, €€, €€, ҫҪ) шШ щЩ
 ьЬ ыЫ(, ӱӱ) ьЬ(, ьЬ) эЭ(, эЭ) юЮ яЯ €€ I

This scheme resembles the one applied for Latin (and Greek) sorting in the current Project.