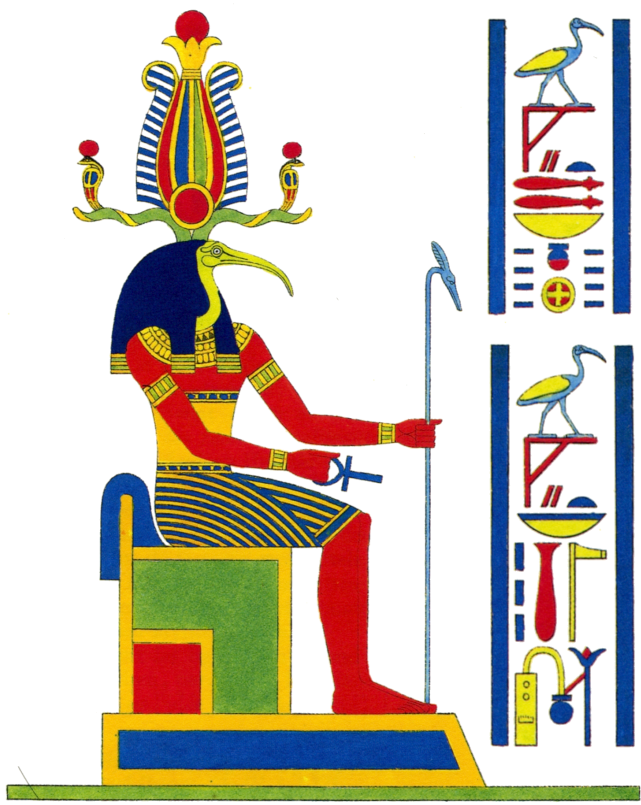
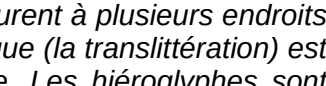
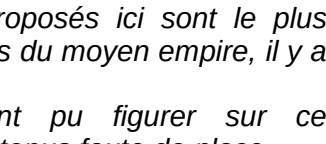
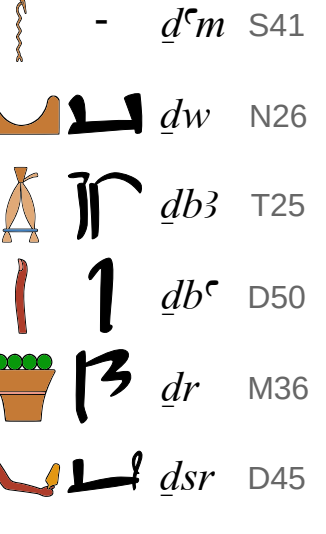
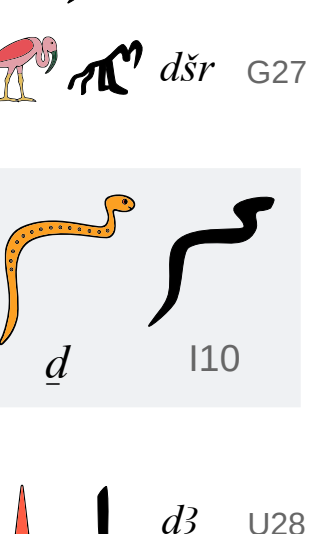
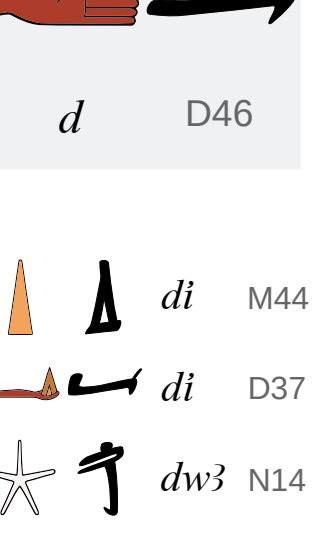
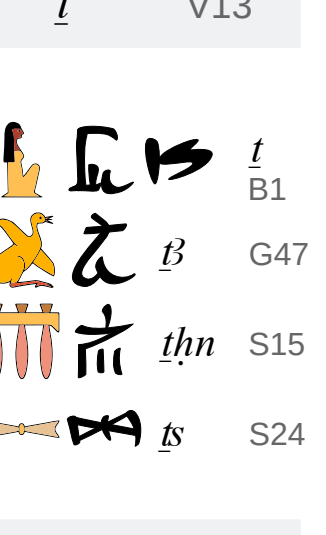
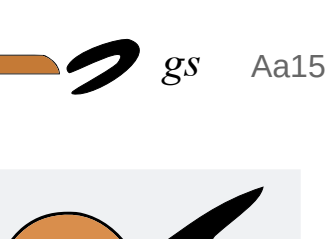
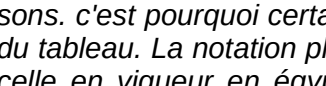
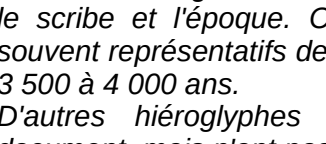
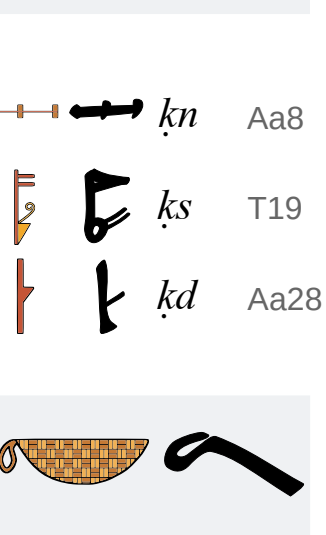
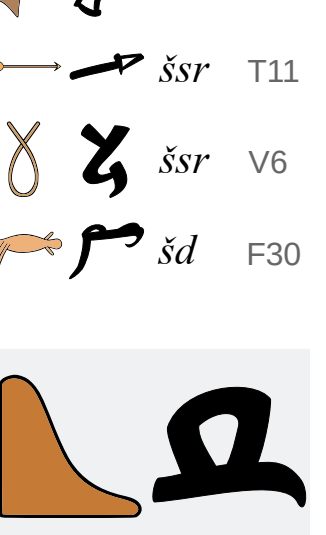
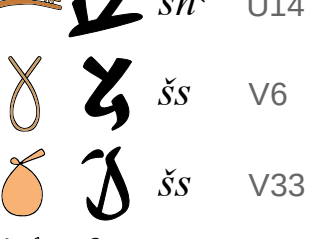
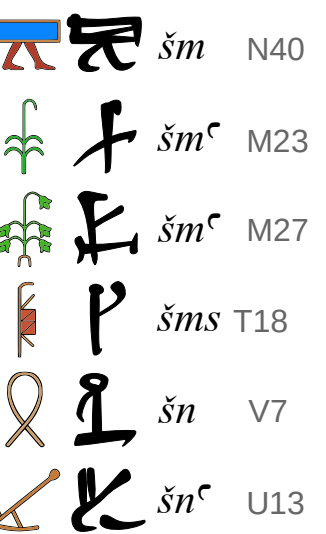
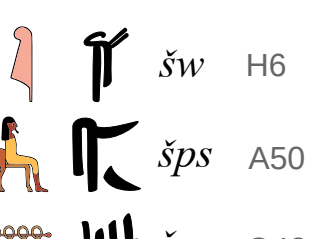
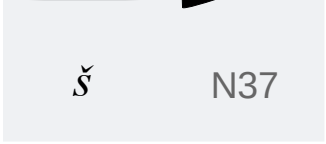
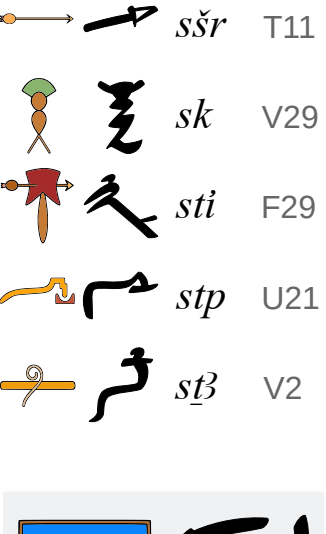
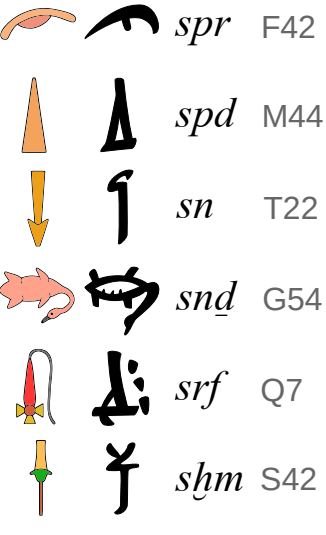
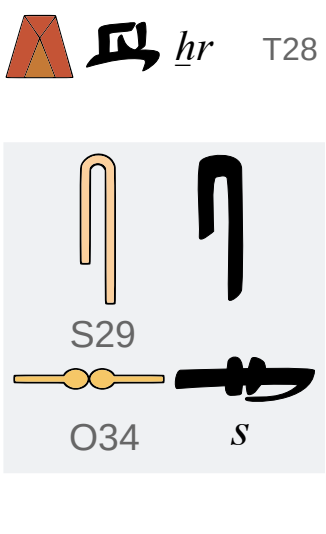
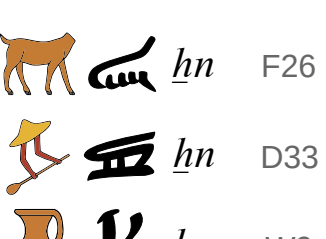
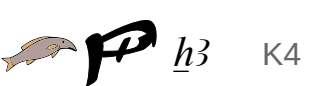
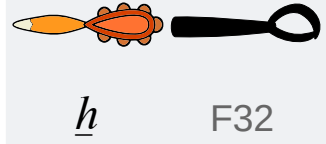
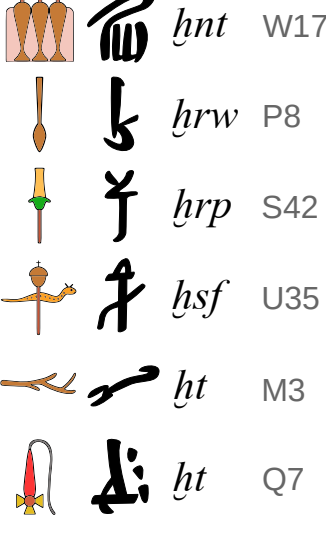
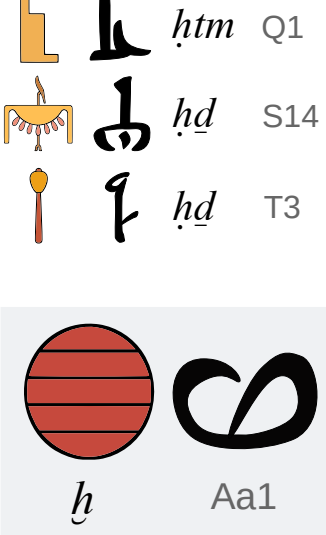
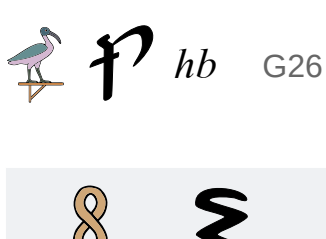
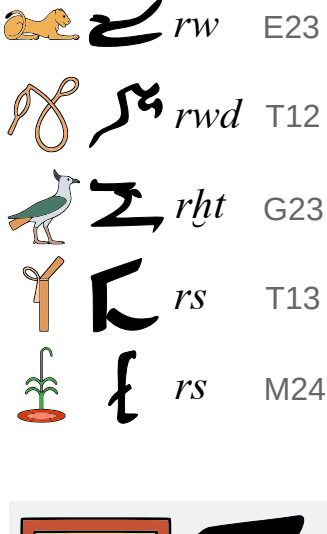
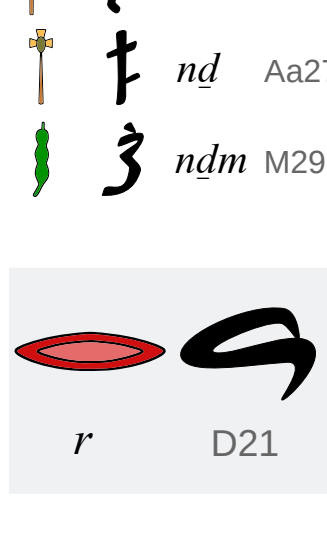
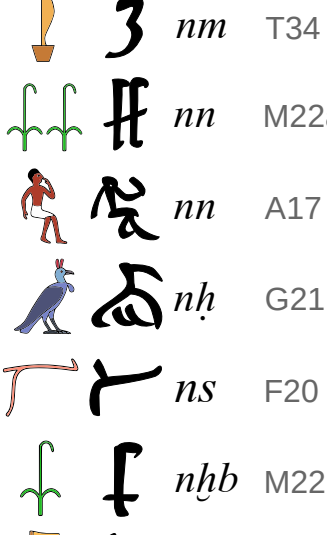
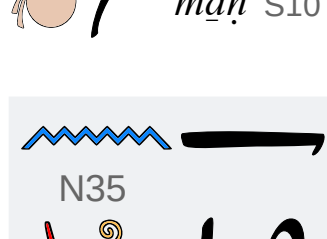
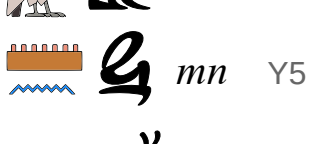
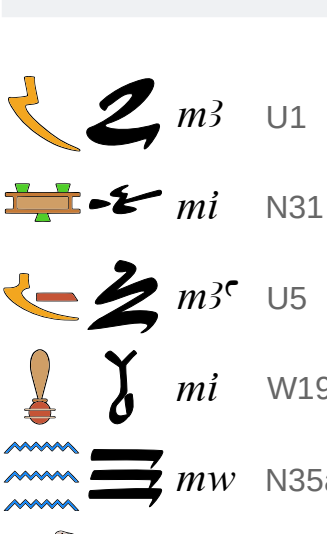
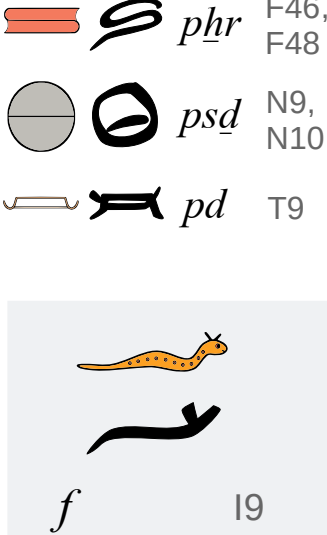
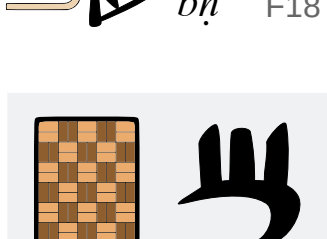
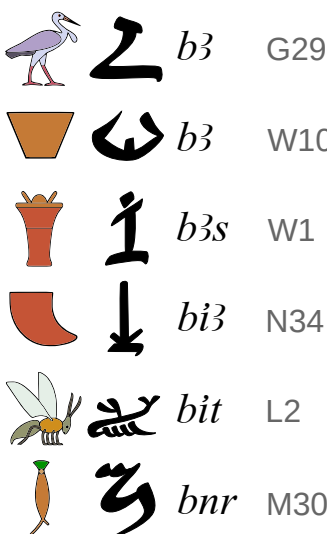
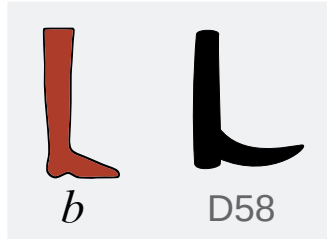
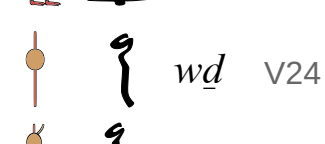
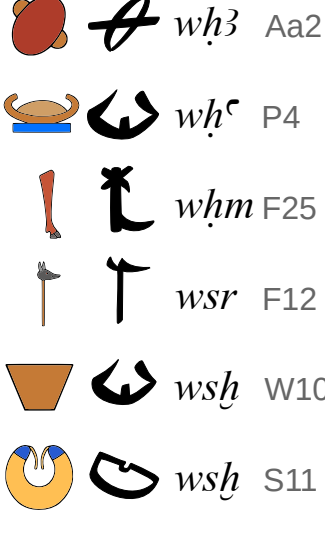
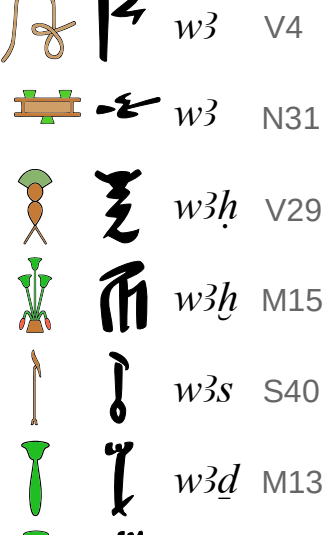
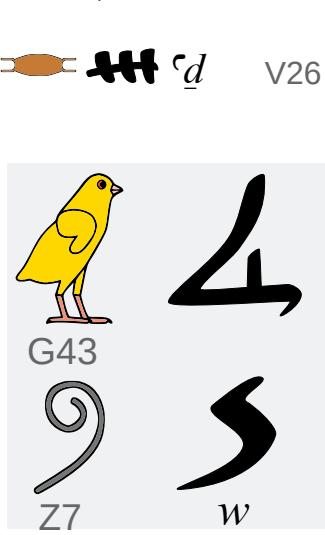
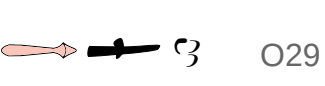
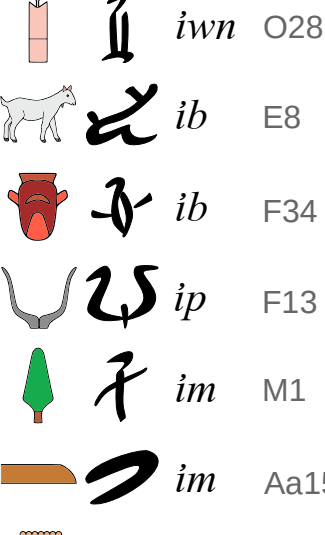




PRONONCIATION DES PRINCIPAUX HIÉROGLYPHES ÉGYPTIENS



Le tracé des signes manuscrits varie sensiblement selon le scribe et l'époque. Ceux proposés ici sont le plus souvent représentatifs de formes du moyen empire, il y a 3 500 à 4 000 ans.
D'autres hiéroglyphes auraient pu figurer sur ce document, mais n'ont pas été retenus faute de place.
Un même hiéroglyphe peut correspondre à différents sons. c'est pourquoi certains figurent à plusieurs endroits du tableau. La notation phonétique (la translittération) est celle en vigueur en égyptologie. Les hiéroglyphes sont identifiés selon la classification de Gardiner.
<http://ecriture.egypte.free.fr/>