

























## The 1-Consonant Hieroglyphic Signs:

Instead of referring to the various hieroglyphs according to what they depict (e.g. ‘an arm’, ‘a vulture’, etc.), Egyptologists **transliterate** the signs into a Latin-based alphabet. There are nowadays various systems of transliteration, some of which are closer to the (assumed) phonetic value of the signs than others. The transliterations provided below are the ones most commonly used in Egyptology.

Sign	Transliteration	Say	Sign	Transliteration	Say
	<i>ʒ</i>	a		<i>ḥ</i>	h
	<i>i</i>	i		<i>ḥ</i>	kh
	<i>y</i>	y		<i>ḥ</i>	kh
	<i>ʿ</i>	a		<i>s</i>	s
	<i>w</i>	w/u		<i>š</i>	sh
	<i>b</i>	b		<i>ḳ</i>	q
	<i>p</i>	p		<i>k</i>	k
	<i>f</i>	f		<i>g</i>	g
	<i>m</i>	m		<i>t</i>	t
	<i>n</i>	n		<i>t̄</i>	tch
	<i>r</i>	r		<i>d</i>	d
	<i>h</i>	h		<i>d̄</i>	dj

These 1-consonant signs form the basis of the hieroglyphic writing system (they are often, but quite erroneously, called the hieroglyphic ‘alphabet’). However, there were also many 2- and 3-consonant signs that were used together with the 1-consonant ones above.