English Alphabets Are Of Pure Ancient Egyptian Origin

discovered and released by

Dr. Ossama Alsaadawi





One of the great outcomes of 'Alsaadawi's Theory on True Hieroglyphs' is that he discovered that the worldwide popular and famous English Alphabets are of pure Ancient Egyptian origin. This amazing and astonishing fact came after long years of continuous and hard research work in deciphering the Egyptian Hieroglyphs on correct and real scientific bases. He used advanced computer, engineering and lingual techniques achieve to these great accomplishments. Not only he discovered the Egyptian origin of the English Alphabets, but also he discovered that great number of English words and names have Ancient Egyptian roots.



a

The English alphabet (a) was taken from the Egyptian Vulture sign [G\] by both grapheme and utterance. The simplified form of the vulture sign, or (a) phoneme, is also depicted in late forms of Egyptian Hieratic and Demotic lines, and from which either the modern Arabic (a) or (hamza) (\$\phi\$) was taken.



b

The English alphabet (b) was exactly taken from the Egyptian foot sign [DoA] by both grapheme and utterance



C-S

The English alphabets (c-s) were exactly taken from the Egyptian folded cloth sign [۲۹] by both grapheme and utterance





The English alphabet (D) was exactly taken from the Egyptian palm sign $[D^{\xi \eta}]$ by both grapheme and utterance



The English alphabets (e - i) were exactly taken from the Egyptian reed sign [M¹] by both grapheme and utterance



The English alphabet (f) was taken from the Egyptian flying bird sign [G :] by both grapheme and utterance. The simplified form of the flying bird sign, or (f) phoneme, is also Ancient Egyptian depicted in late forms of Hieratic and Demotic lines.





G

The English alphabet (G) was exactly taken from the Egyptian jar sign [W11] by both grapheme and utterance

h

The English alphabet (h) was exactly taken from the Egyptian shelter sign [O٤] by both grapheme and utterance





The English alphabet (j) was exactly taken from the Egyptian flagellum sign [T) by both grapheme and utterance

The simplified form of the flagellum sign, or (j) phoneme, is also Ancient Egyptian and depicted in late forms of Hieratic and Demotic lines

eleased by Ossama Alsaadavvi on 17 - 9 - 1996 ga المالين			لارجات رفيع الدرجات exalted in ranks	
Phonetic Value	ga ag	중요 - 나는	<u> </u>	
Gardiner No.	T12		ں ب جنات عدن	
Egypt, Sign Name	flagellate کرباج		Gardens of Eden	
	اللف عُ الما	ي لعلامات	قاموس أسامة السعداق ctionary : Alsaadawi EHD	



K

The English alphabet (k) was exactly taken from the Egyptian take-up sign [V11] by both grapheme and utterance

	ka	Commission of the Commission o
	كاموليا أكرم كامل K =	كتاب اللـه divine book
Phonetic Value	ka کا وال ak	⊠ ⊒
Gardiner No.	V11	
Egypt, Sign Name	take-up کسمسل	اولنك لهم جنات عدن those will have gardens of Ede



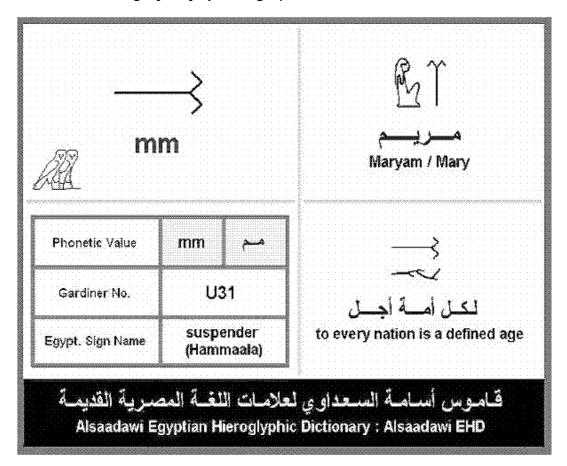
The English alphabet (L) was exactly taken from the Egyptian rope sign $[V^{\eta r}]$ by both grapheme and utterance

Also the modern Arabic letter ($\it J$) was taken from the same sign

	=3			
phone	_ me (التتال to recite	
Phonetic Value	L	3		
Gardiner No.	V13		الليل لياسا	
Egypt. Sign Name	rope - loop - cable حيث		the night is a cover	



The English alphabet (M) was exactly taken from the Egyptian (mm) sign $[U^{r_1}]$ by both grapheme and utterance



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Ν

The English alphabet (N) was exactly taken from the Egyptian water-ripple sign $[N^{r_o}]$ by both grapheme and utterance



0

The English alphabet (O) was taken from the Egyptian chick sign [$G^{\xi \tau}$] by both grapheme and utterance,

we also notice that the chick comes out from the egg sign (O)

P

The English alphabet (P) is a sub-tone of the Egyptian (b) foot sign [DoA] explained above

١.



Q

The English alphabet (Q) was exactly taken from the Egyptian seat or commode sign [N $^{\rm Yq}$] by both grapheme and utterance

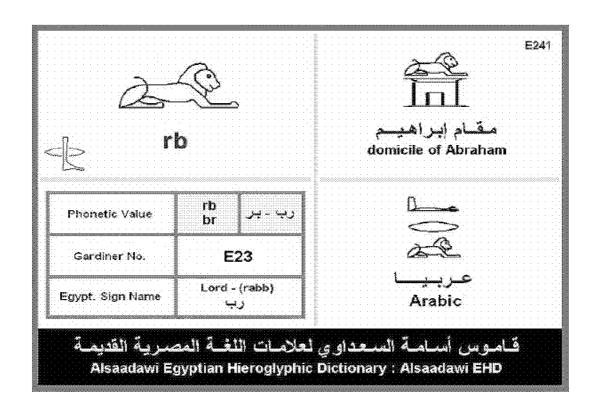




R

The English alphabet (R) was taken from the $[E^{\gamma\gamma}]$

ing lion sign





The English alphabet (T) was exactly taken from the Egyptian T sign $[\underline{S^{r\eta}}]$ by both grapheme and utterance

2	.	طي	آيــات اللـه divine verses
Phonetic Value	ti yt	ائن دين	im 247
Gardiner No.	S35 - S36		S. Semmin Amunit Markes
Egypt. Sign Name	flit پطبر		یتلو علیهم آیاتك recites your verses unto them



U

The English alphabet (U) was exactly taken from the Egyptian curving sign [S^{ro}] by both grapheme and utterance

V

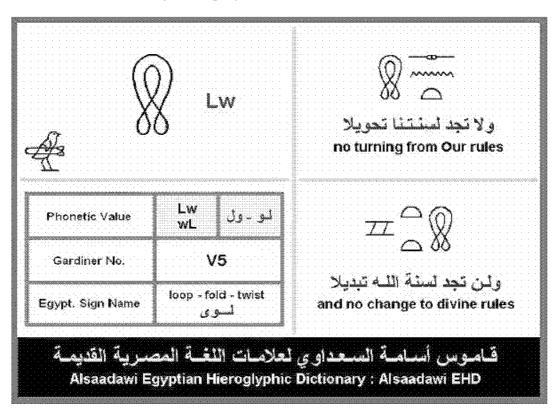
The English alphabet (V) is a sub-tone of the Egyptian (f) and was taken from one specified Egyptian Hieroglyph, which I'll release on some proper time for some reasons!





W

The English alphabet (w) was taken from the Egyptian loop sign [V°] by both grapheme and utterance







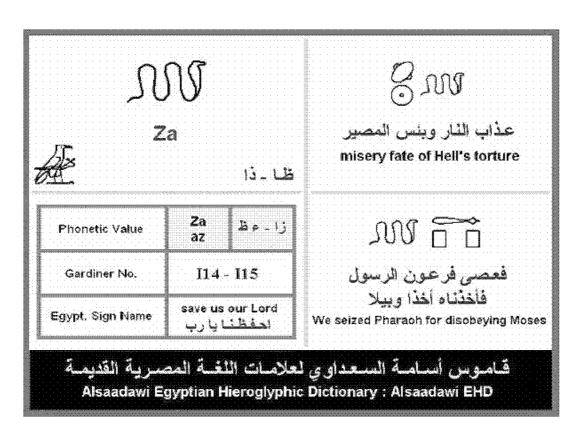
X

The English alphabet (X) was exactly taken from the Egyptian chair sign [Q \mathfrak{t}] by both grapheme and utterance

 $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$

У

The English alphabet (y) was taken from the Egyptian ply sign $[N^{\gamma\gamma}]$ by both grapheme and utterance



M

Z

English alphabet (Z) was taken from the Egyptian zigzag serpent. The both grapheme and utterance sign [1\operatorname{o}] by

<u>Dr. Ossama Alsaadawi</u>
