

a little different. And they may get quite similar but it's always a little different == difference. And languages are always changing in pronunciation. I've heard it said that if George Washington came back we could ~~XX~~ not understand a word he said. I don't know whether that's extreme or not. But certainly our pronunciation has changed greatly in the last 200 years. Pronunciations are constantly changing. It's an interesting ~~XX~~ science trying to figure just what pronunciations were. But the Egyptian in the === our knowledge of ancient Egypt was largely preserved before we got the hieroglyphics translated which preserved the Greek records, and of course we get the way the Greeks thought they heard it said, and ~~XXXX~~ their sounds were different from Egyptian sounds. So we have what the Greeks thought they heard, and some Egyptian names we have gotten ~~XX~~ stylized a certain way because that's the way people read them in the Greek records before we ever read any Babylonian.

You take the leading god of Egypt after the middle kingdom, from then on, in older books it is always written Amen. But then you find that books a little later began to write it Amon, but Prof. Zeite with whom I studied Egyptology in Berlin proved that the actual pronunciation was Amoon. So some of the still later books you'll find it written Amu with a long mark over the u. Amun was doubtless the way it was pronounced. You see they just wrote a sign which represents Aleph m n. So it does not represent the vowels at all. Now Zeite is probably the greatest Egyptologist who has ever lived. He was a thorough student of Coptic which is a late Egyptian written in Greek letters, and he made a very extensive study of this and many other matters. So I believe we can pretty well rest on his conclusions on that. But you see these sounds are constantly constantly changing. in every language. Sometimes they~~X~~ make tremendous changes.