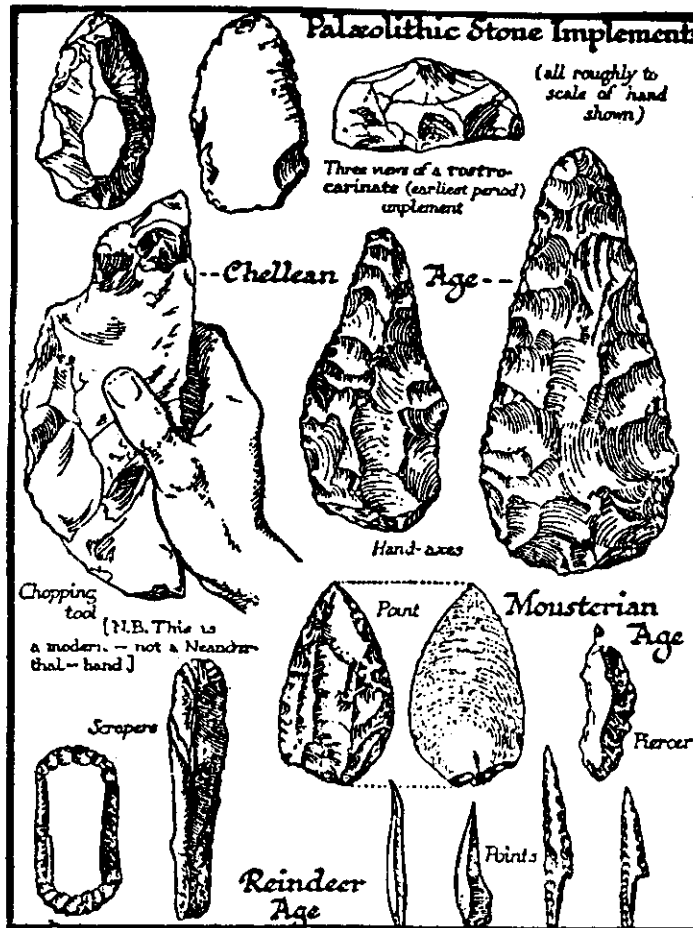


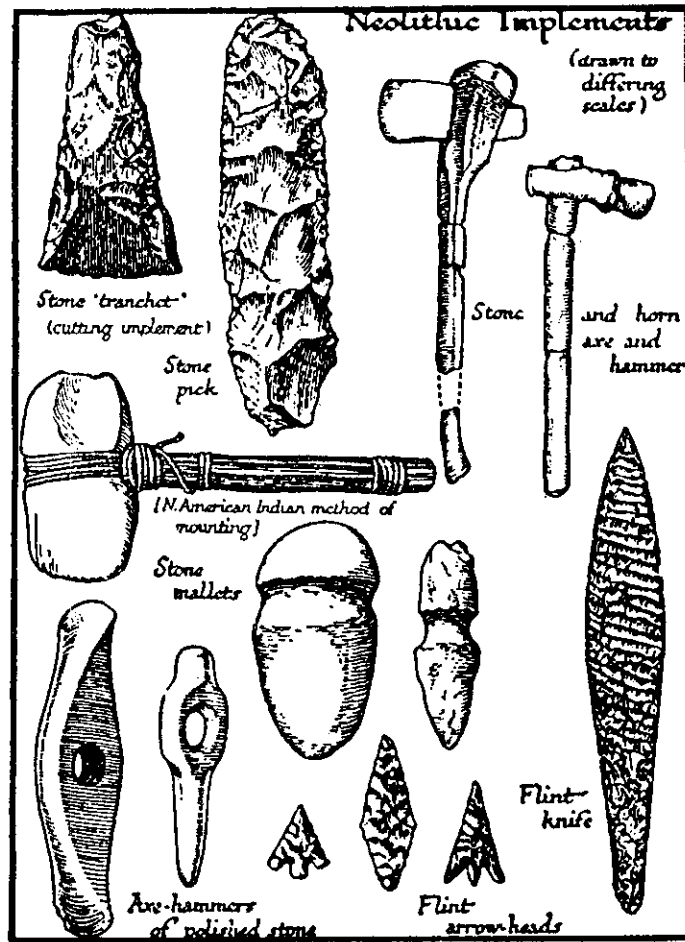
ตอนที่ 1

อารยธรรมตะวันออกกลาง

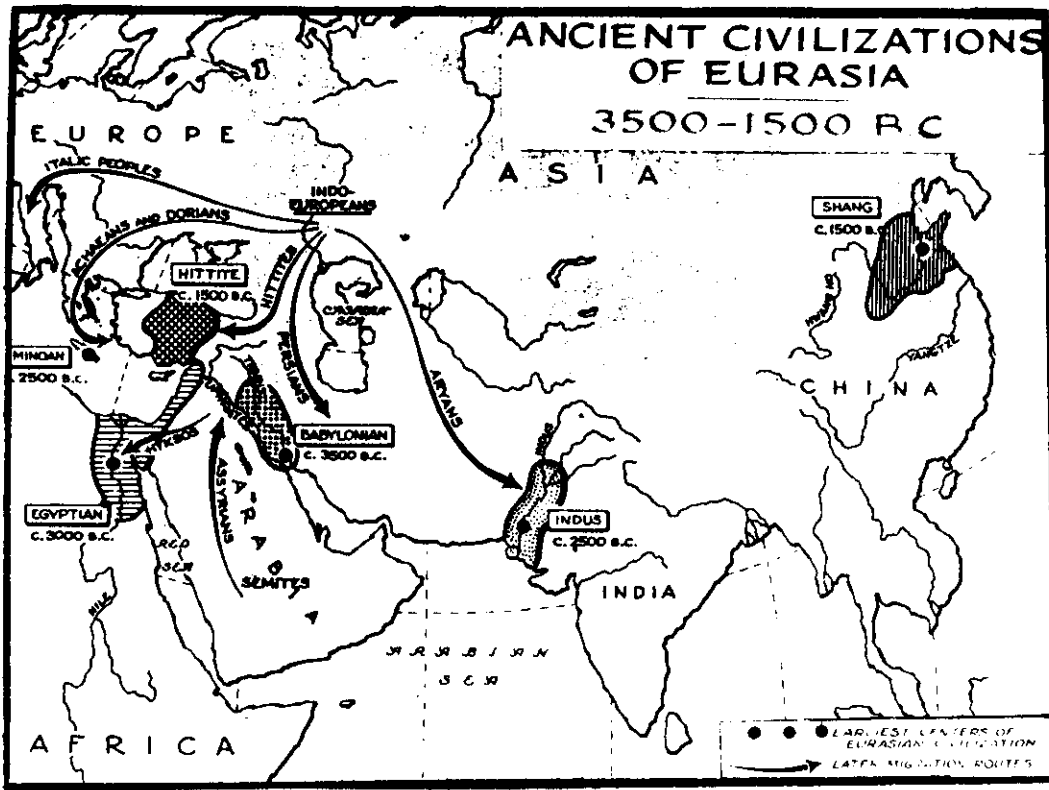
อรพินท์ ปานนาค



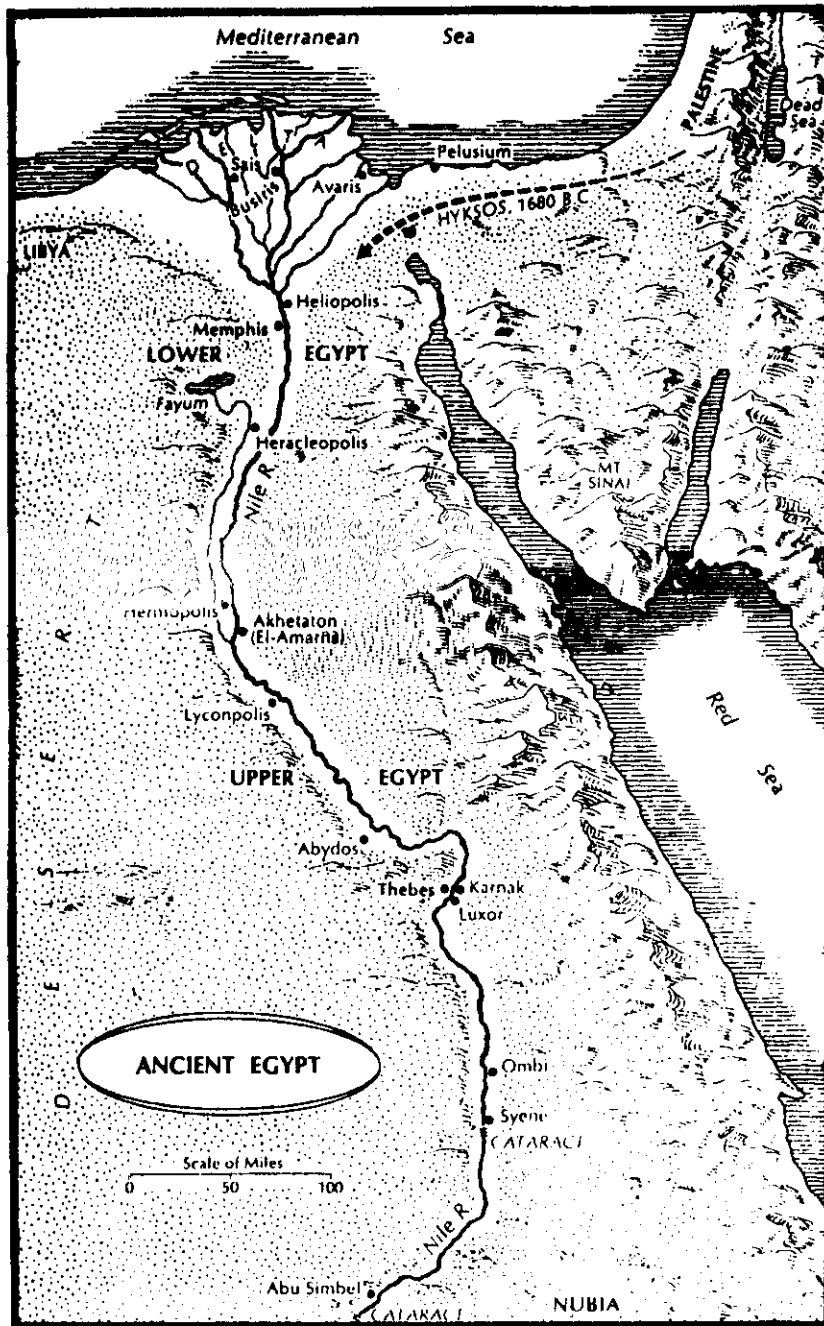
Wells, H.G. *The Outline of History*. New York. 1971. p.69



ibid., p.92

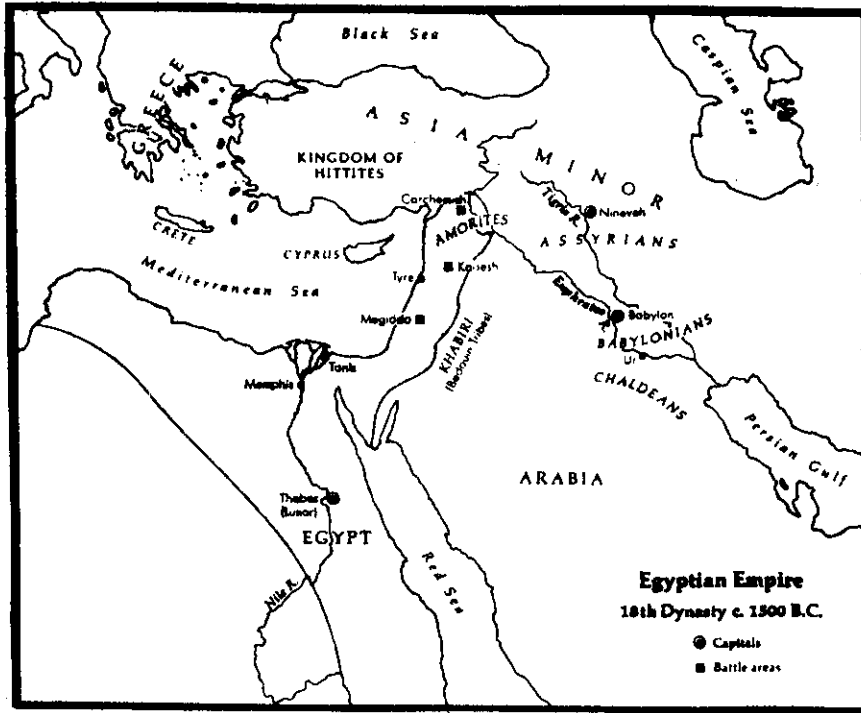


Stavrianos, L.S. *The World to 1500: A Global History*. New Jersey. p.188

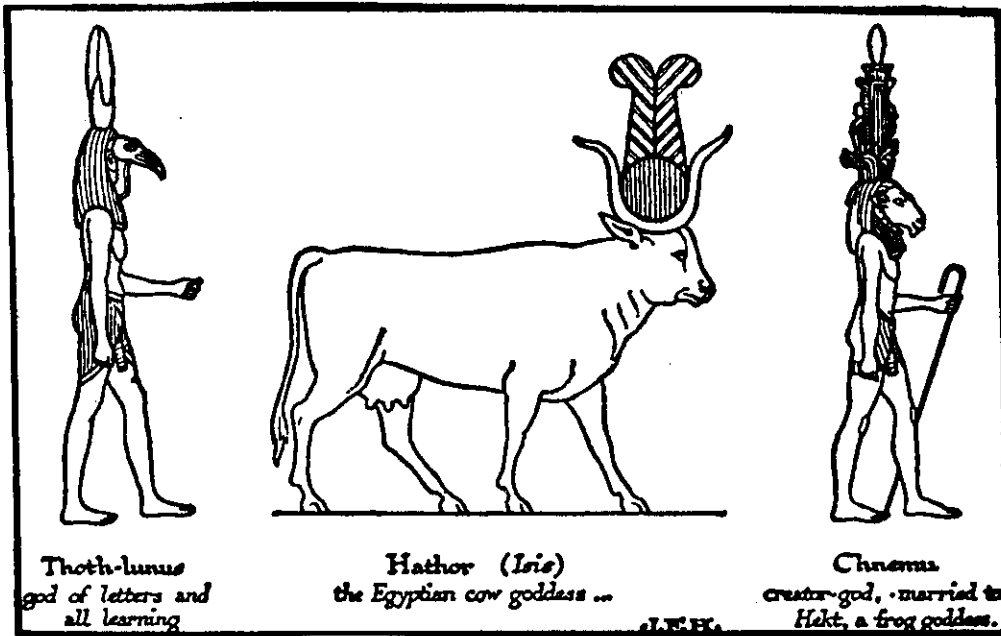


McNeill, William H. *A World History*. Oxford University. 1967. p. 25

รูปที่ 5



Boren, Henry C. *The Ancient World: An Historical Perspective*.
New Jersey. 1976. p. 59



Wells. *op.cit.*, p. 178-179

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHS

3000 B.C.

Egyptian hieroglyphic sign for "hand"	Egyptian hieroglyphic sign for "bird"	Egyptian hieroglyphic sign for "woman"	Egyptian hieroglyphic sign for "lotus"

Few Egyptian words were represented by pictures alone. Very early certain hieroglyphs were assigned fixed consonant values, and many of these did double duty as pictographs and orthophonetic signs:

(h hand)	(b bird)	(l lotus)

Some phonetic signs represented two or more consonants. Since most Egyptian vowel-sounds were not written, a short e is today often inserted to make a more pronounceable transliteration of the consonant clusters. The examples might be pronounced *per, mer, neb, re-w,* and *sew:*

per, mer	re-w	sew

The Egyptians did not write their language by means of pictographs and phonetic signs alone. These were coupled with signs called determinatives, whose function was to indicate the meaning of the phonetic signs or even to aid in distinguishing words whose meanings were different but whose consonants were identical:

per, mer	re-w	sew

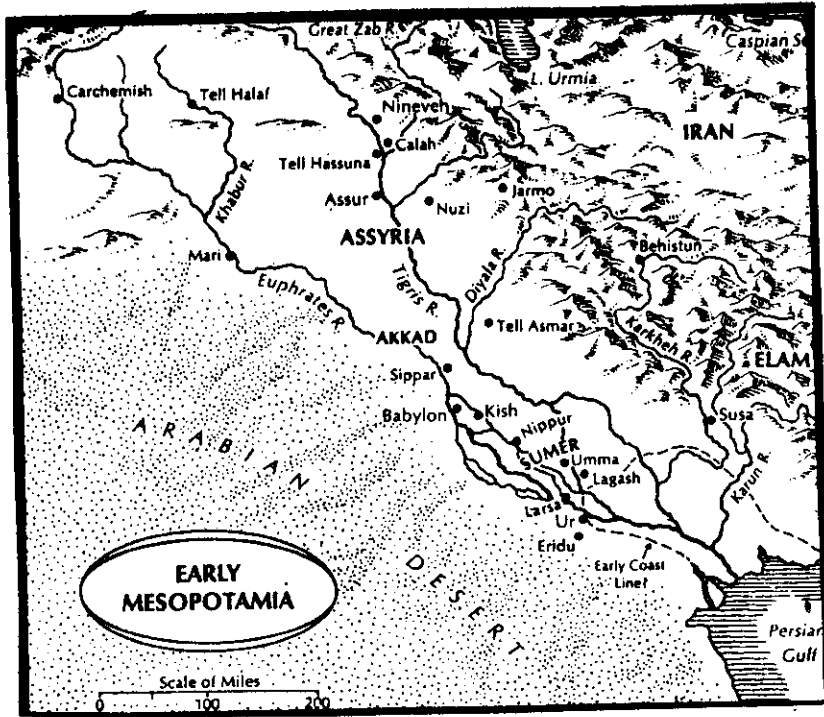
The Egyptian writing system often required considerable duplication of effort to write a simple word. The word *yby*, "to be thirsty," contains two phonetic signs, a phonetic complement which emphasizes the pronunciation, and two more determinatives indicating the meaning of the word:

per, mer	re-w	sew	l	l

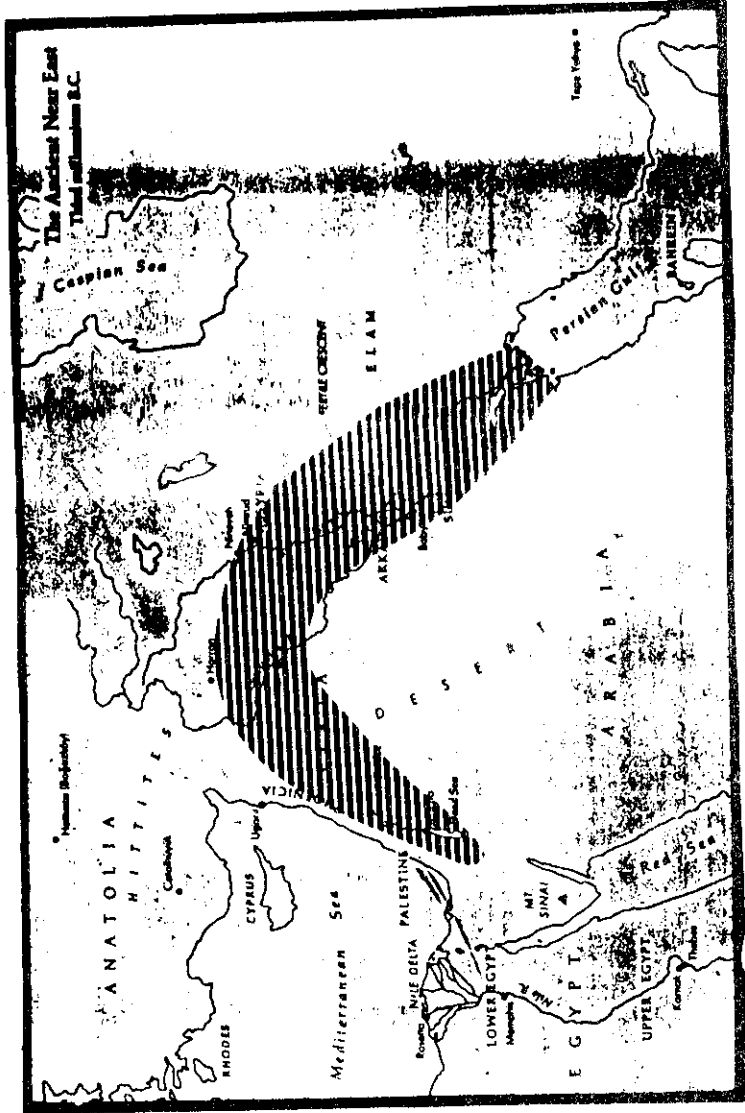
307 0

	HEROGLYPHIC					HEROGLYPHIC DATE-START	HIERATIC			DEMOTIC
	2900-2800 B.C.	2700-2600 B.C.	2000-1800 B.C.	C. 1500 B.C.	500-100 B.C.		C. 1900 B.C.	C. 1300 B.C.	C. 200 B.C.	
Three Foxes Skins Tied Together										
Whip										
Harpoon										
Adze at Work on a Block of Wood										
Jar										
Scrill										

Collier's Encyclopedia. op. cit., p. 33



McNeill. *op. cit.*, p. 12



Boren. op. cit., p. 22

CUNEIFORM

Cuneiform signs invented by the Sumerians, were made up of only three basic elements, in various sizes and arranged at various angles:

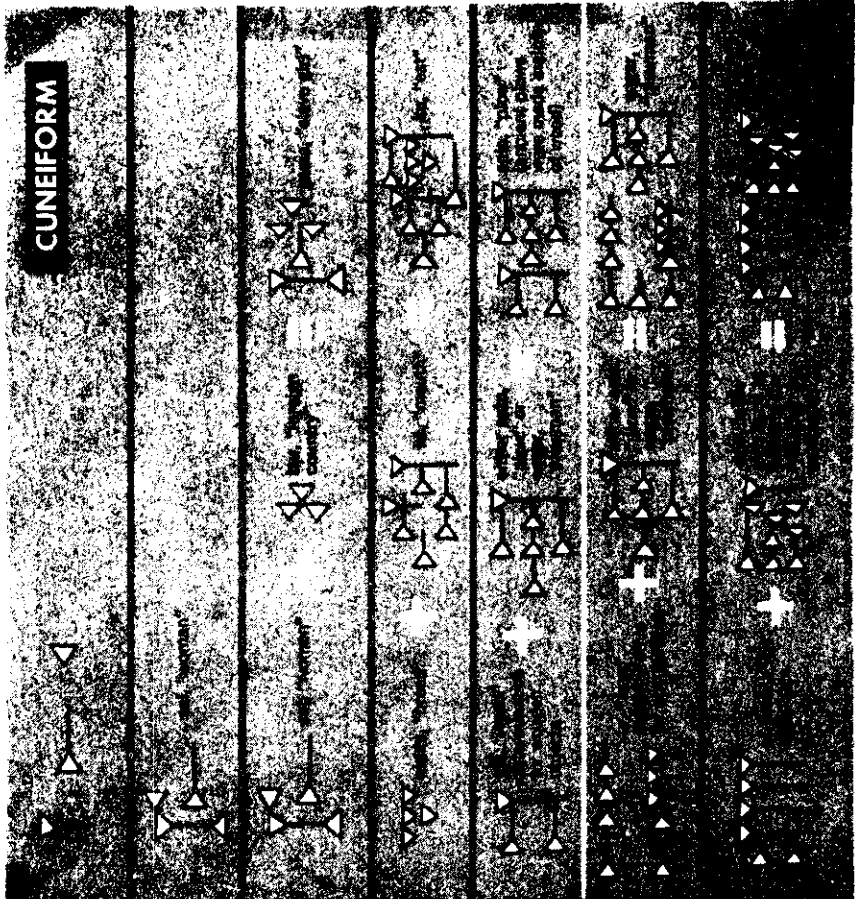
A set arrangement of these wedges made up a word.

A word sign might be combined to form a compound word sign, whose meaning was derived from its elements. These elements could be placed side by side to form a new word.

The elements could also be placed one inside the other.



















































Certain word signs if written alone could mean any one of several words with similar meanings, each pronounced differently. Such signs were often prefaced by "determinatives" word signs which indicated the class of objects to which the ambiguous word sign belonged. The combination permitted the exact identification of the word.

When the Sumerian cuneiform was adapted to a totally unrelated language, the Akkadian of the Babylonians and Assyrians, the Sumerian word sign was often followed by a syllable sign whose fixed pronunciation would give a clue to the Akkadian pronunciation.

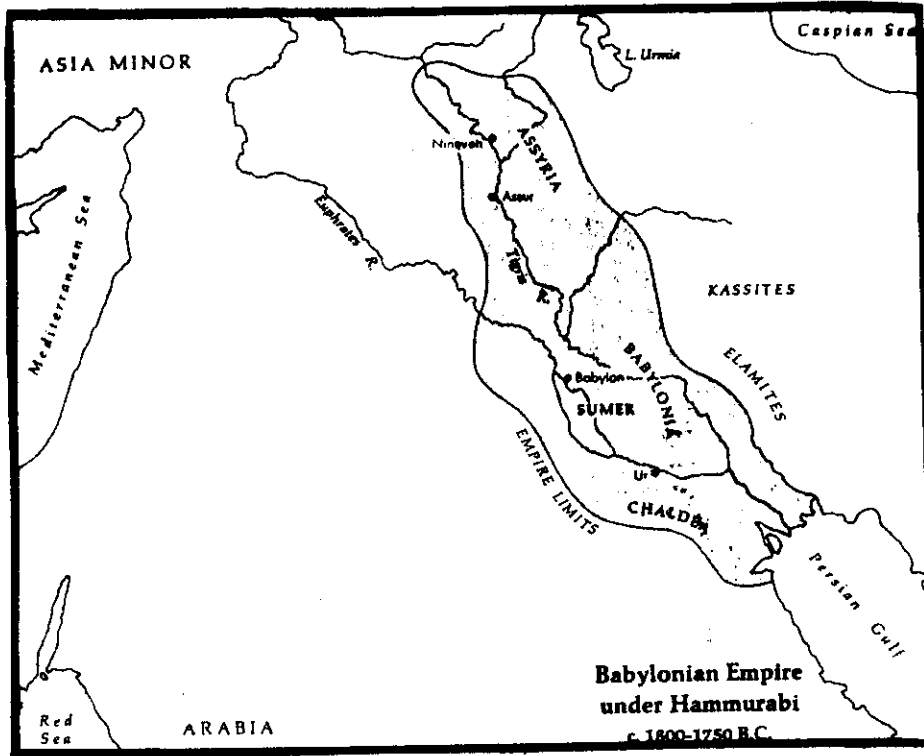


Collier's Encyclopedia, op. cit., p. 31
Collier's Encyclopedia, op.cit., p. 31

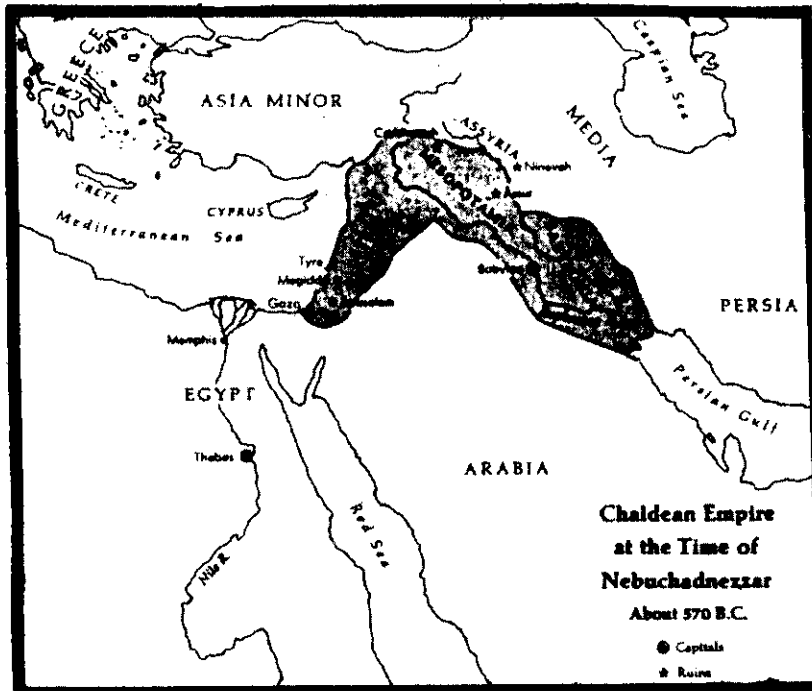
Table 13

	BIRD	FISH	DONKEY	OX	SUN DAY	GRAIN	ORCHARD	TO FLOW TO TILL	BOOMERANG TO THROW TO THROW DOWN	TO STAND TO GO
Original or Derived Meaning										
Pictograph Original 3500B.C.										
Pictograph in Position of Later Cuneiform: 3000B.C.										
Early Babylonian 2000 B.C.										
Assyrian 1000B.C.										

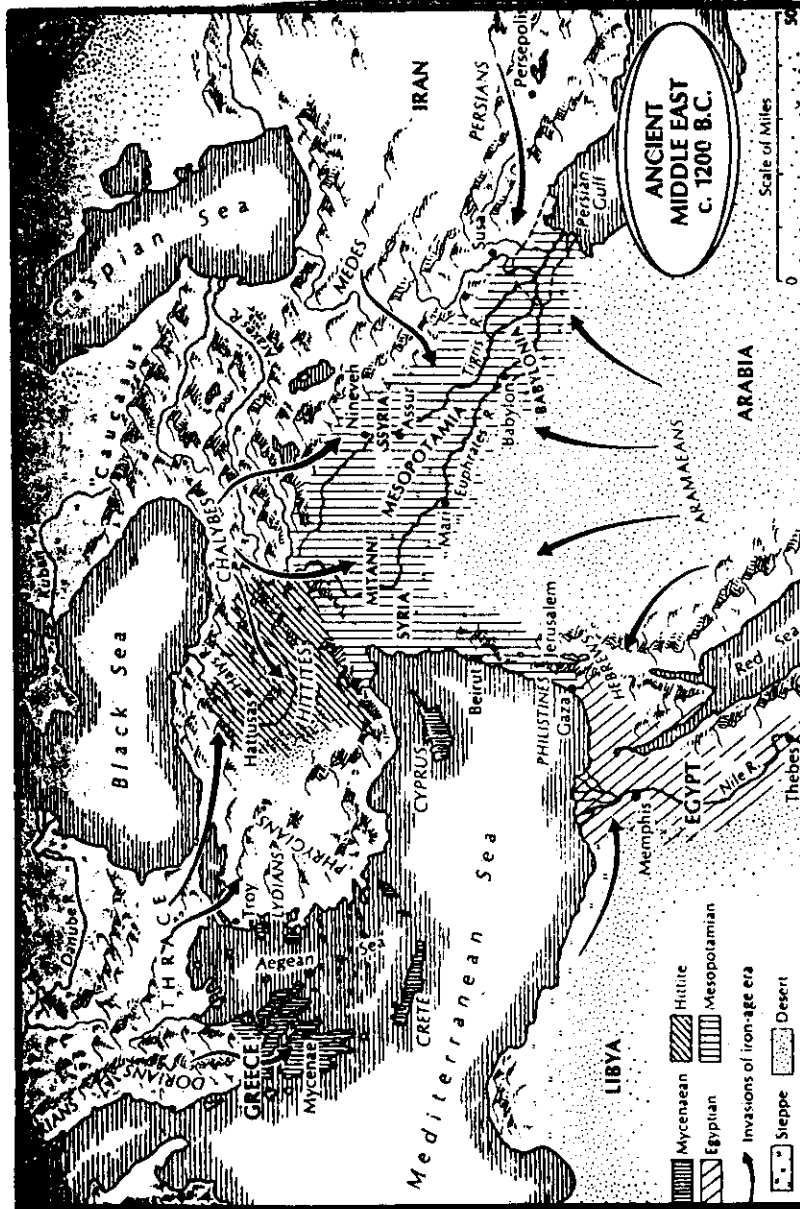
Loc. cit.



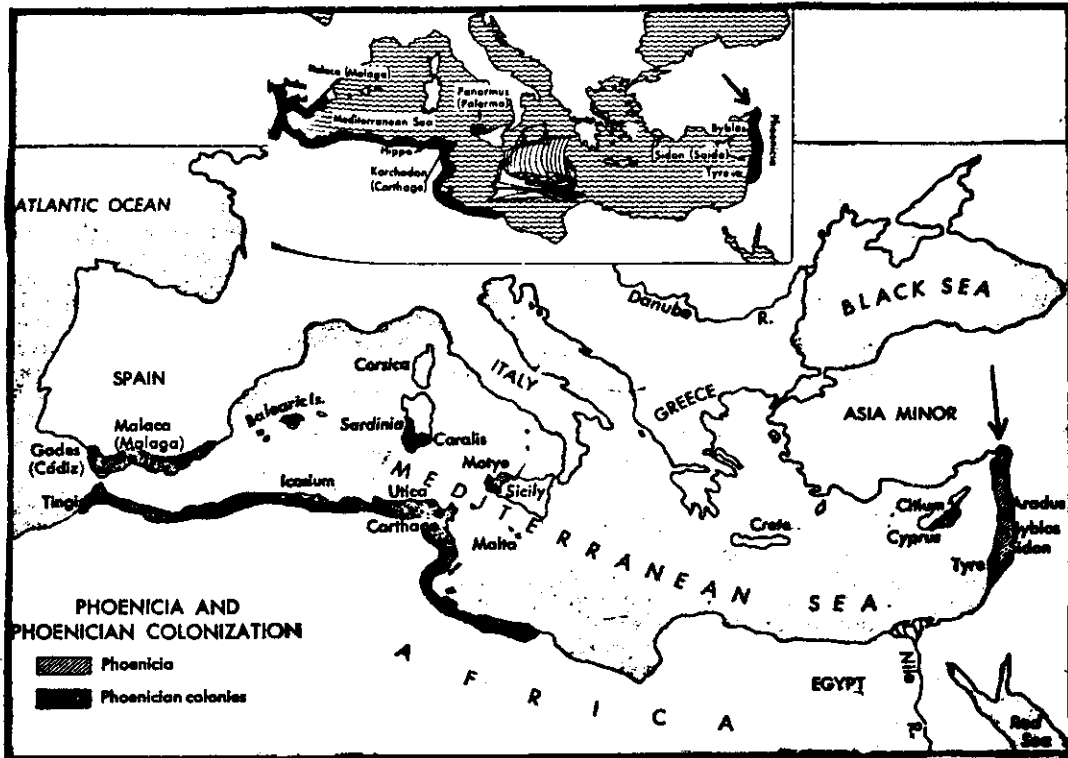
Boren. op.cit., p. 29



Ibid., p. 101



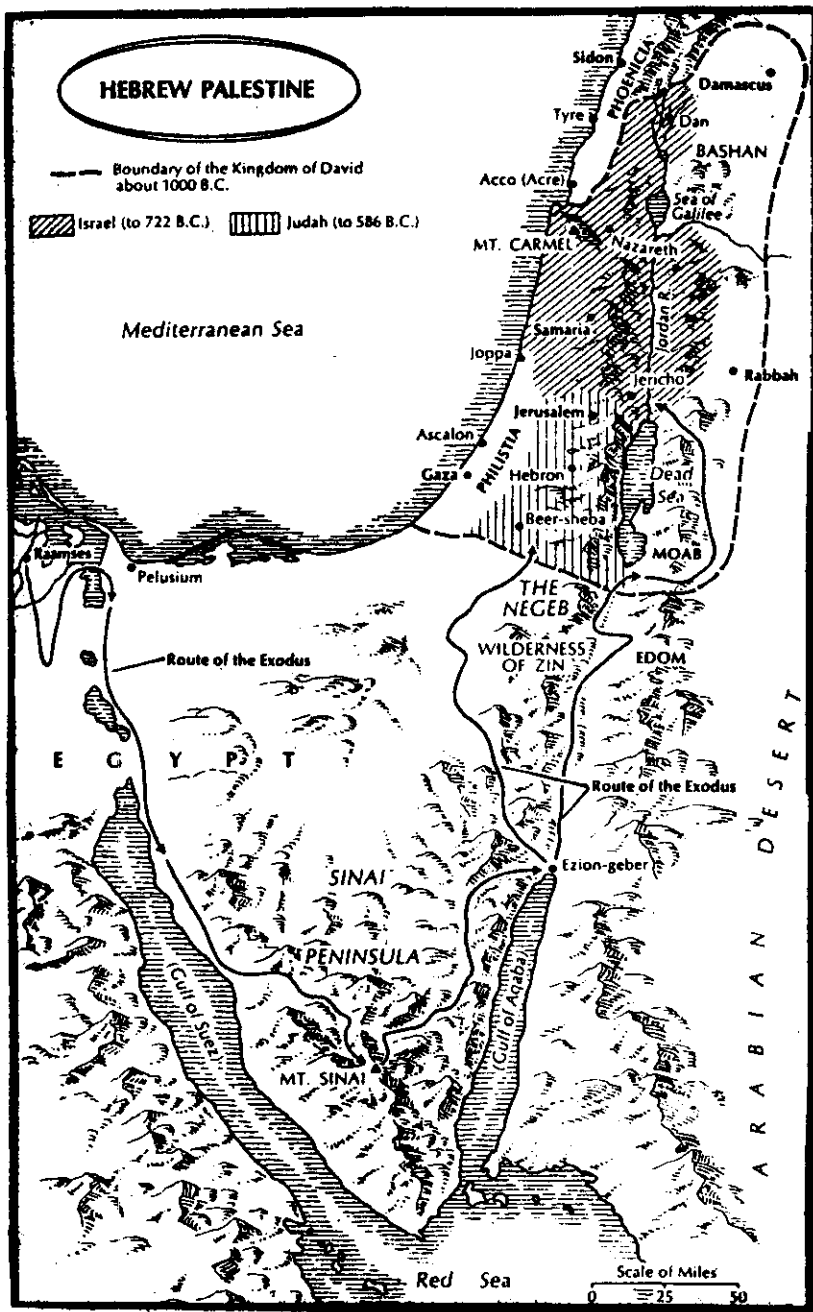
McNeill. *op. cit.*, p. 51



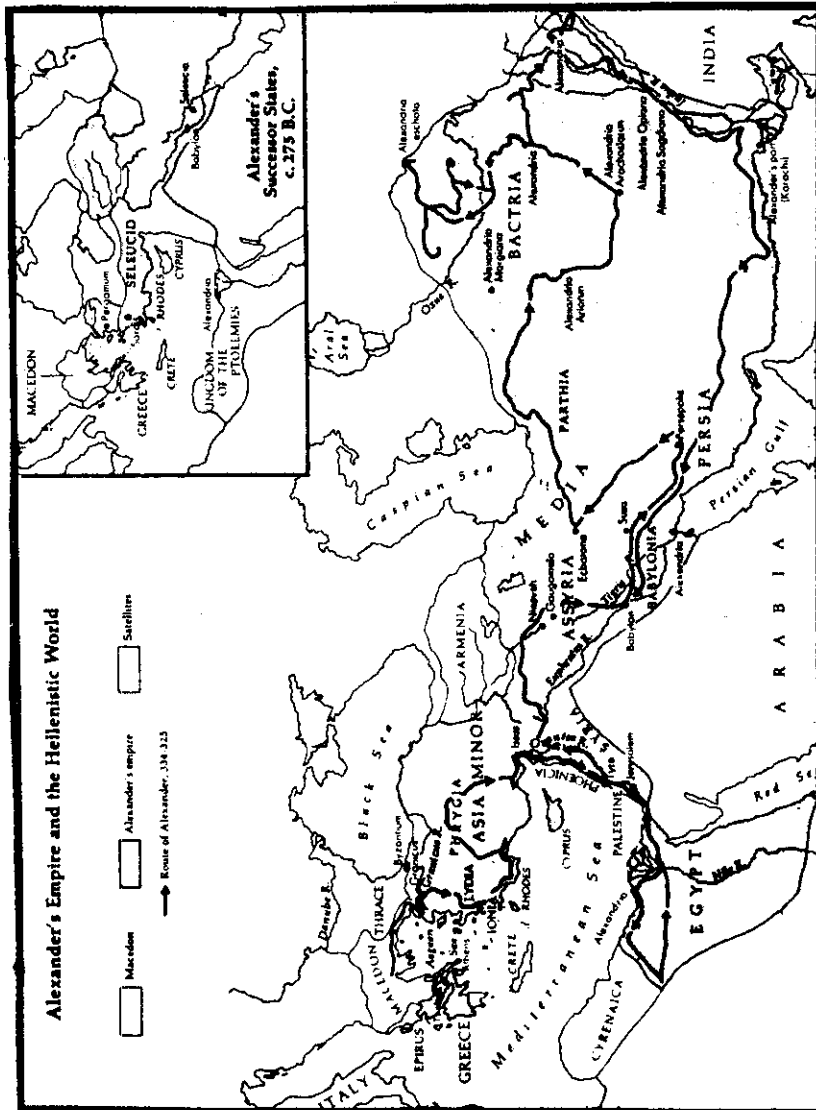
The Students Encyclopedic. V. 15 p. 3

PHOENICIAN	EARLY GREEK	CLASSICAL GREEK	RÓMAN	ETRUSCAN	FINAL ROMAN
ꠘ ALPH	Α A	Α ALPHA	A	A	A
ꠙ BETH	Β B	Β BETA	B	B	B
ꠚ GAML	Γ Γ	Γ GAMMA	>	⋈ C	C
ꠛ DALETH	Δ Δ	Δ DELTA	D	D	D
ꠜ HE	Ε Ε	Ε EPSILON	E	E	E
ꠝ WAW	Ϝ Ϝ		Ϝ	Ϝ	F
ꠞ ZAYIN	Ζ Ζ	Ζ ZETA	Z		Z (pinned last)
ꠟ HETH	Η Η	Η ETA	Η	Η	H
ꠠ TETH	Θ Θ	Θ THETA		⊕	
ꠡ YODH	Ι Ι	Ι IOTA	I	Ι	I
ꠢ KAPH	Κ Κ	Κ KAPPA	K	Κ	J
ꠣ LAMED	Λ Λ	Λ LAMBDA	J	⋈	K
ꠤ MEM	Μ Μ	Μ MU	M	Μ	L
ꠥ NUN	Ν Ν	Ν NU	N	Ν	M
ꠦ SAMEKH	Ξ Ξ	Ξ XI	X	Χ	N
ꠧ AYIN	Ο Ο	Ο OMICRON	O	Ο	X
꠨ PE	Π Π	Π PI	1	⋈ P	O
꠩ TRADE	Μ			Μ	
꠪ QOPH	Ϟ Ϟ	Ρ RHO	Q	Ϟ	Q
꠫ ROSH	ϙ ϙ	Σ SIGMA	P	ϙ	R
꠬ SHIN	Ϛ Ϛ	Τ TAU	Z	Ϛ	S
꠭ TAW	ϛ ϛ	Υ UPSILON	T	ϛ	T
	Ϝ Ϝ	Φ PHI	Y	Ϝ	U
	Ϟ Ϟ	Χ CHI	↓	Ϟ	V
	ϙ ϙ	Ψ PSI		ϙ	W
	ϛ ϛ	Ω OMEGA			Y

The New Book of Knowledge. Volume 1. Grolier Incorporated. New York. p. 171.

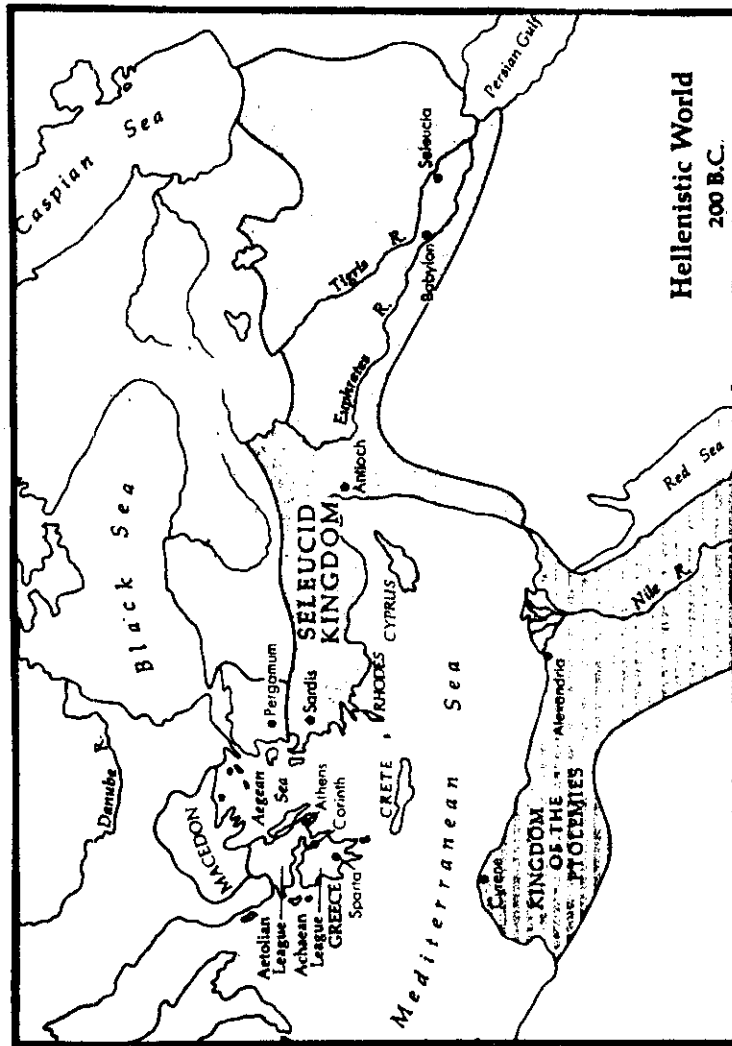


McNeill. *op. cit.*, p. 65



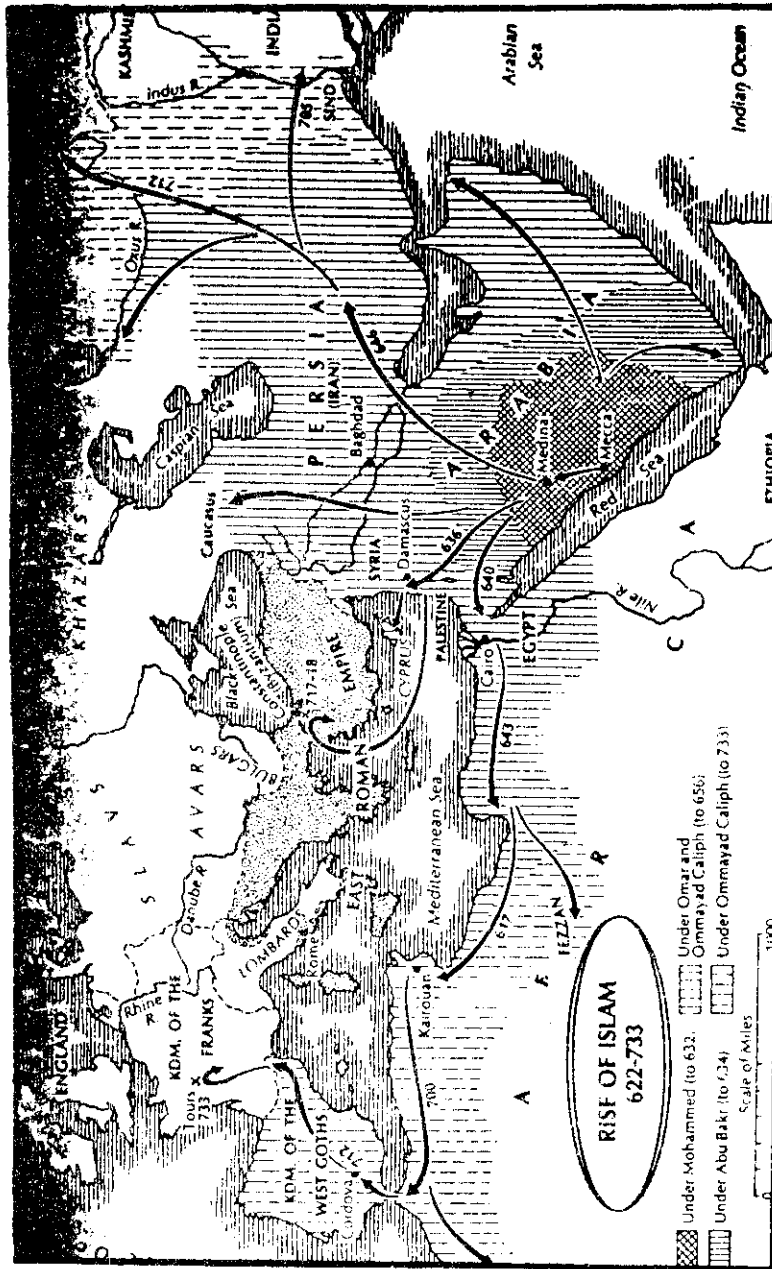
Ibid., p. 185

200 B.C.



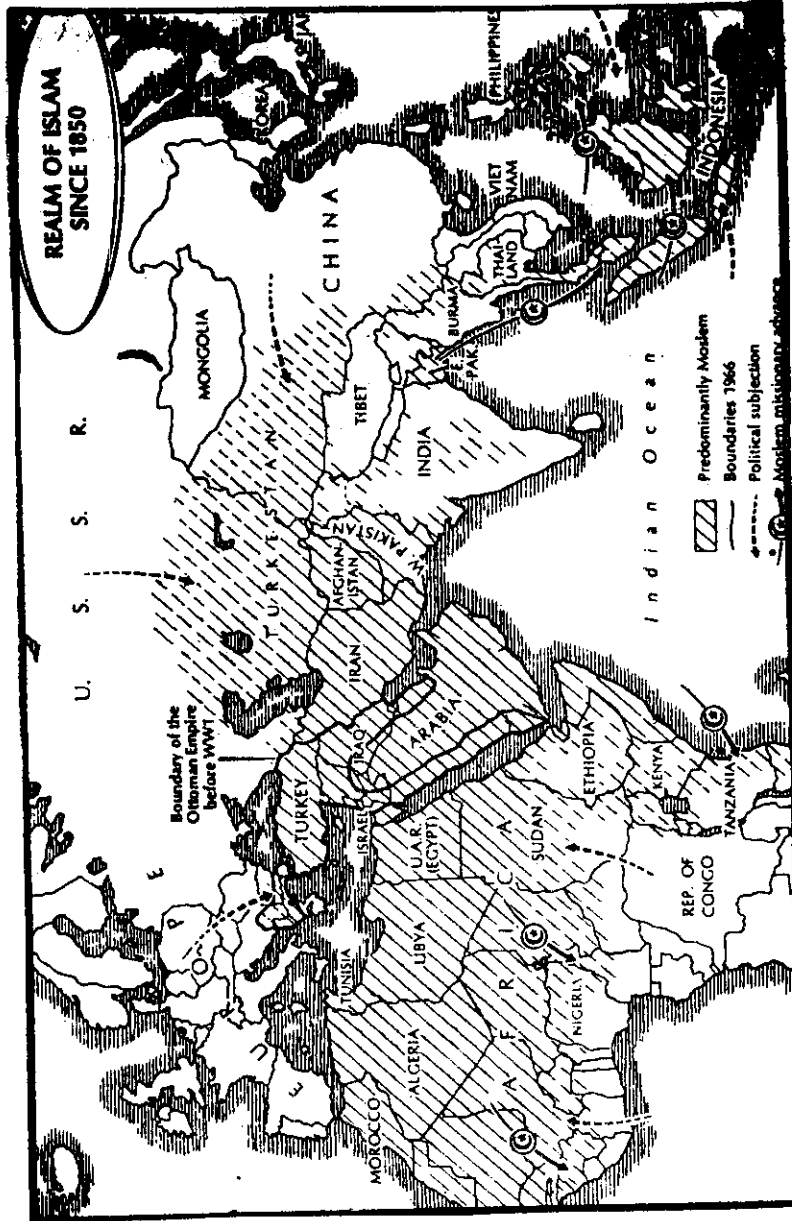
Hellenistic World
200 B.C.

Ibid., p. 200

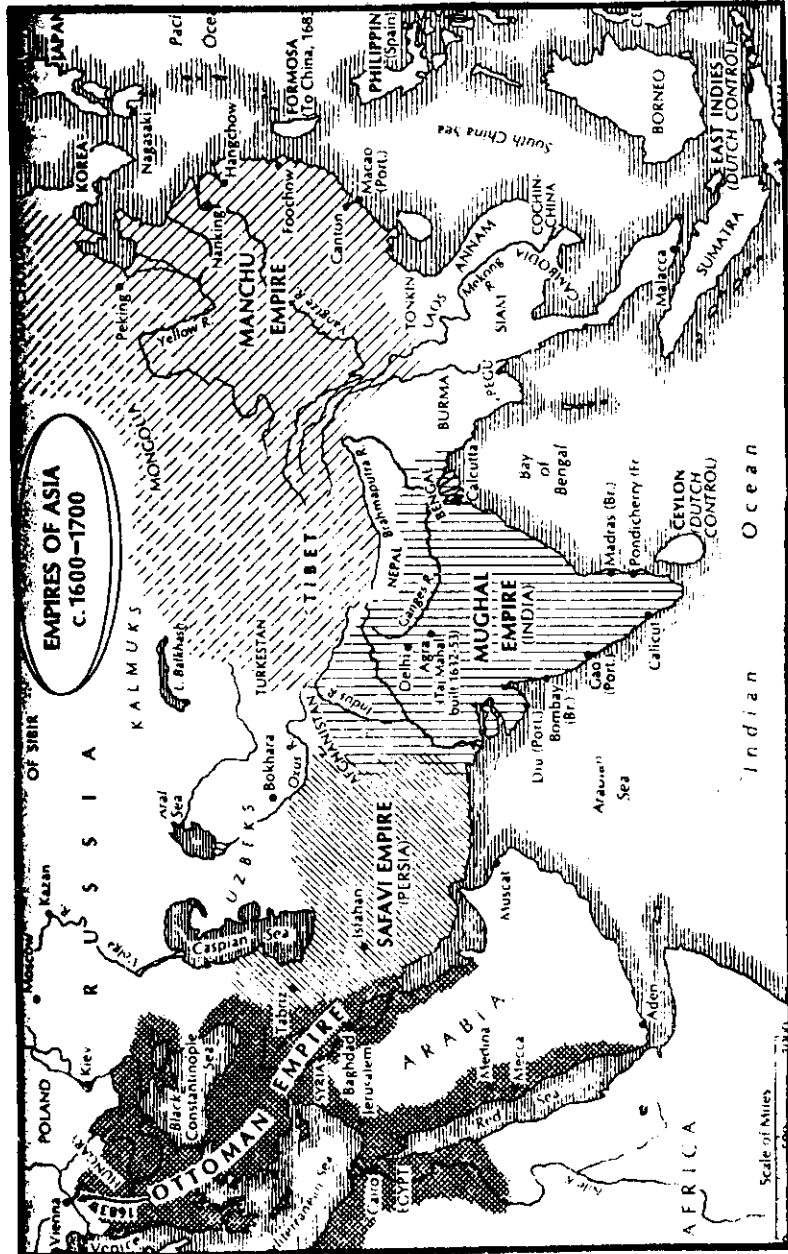


McNeill *op. cit.*, p. 207

၃၅၇ ၂၆



Ibid., p. 425

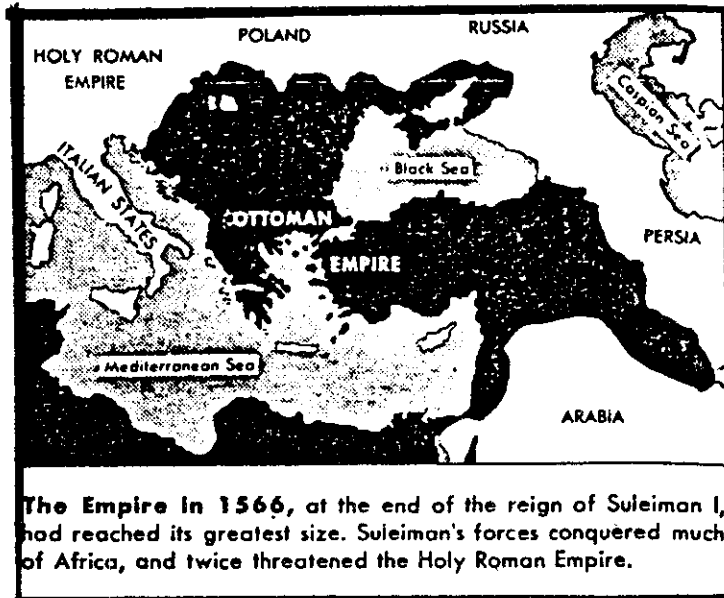


Ibid., p. 327

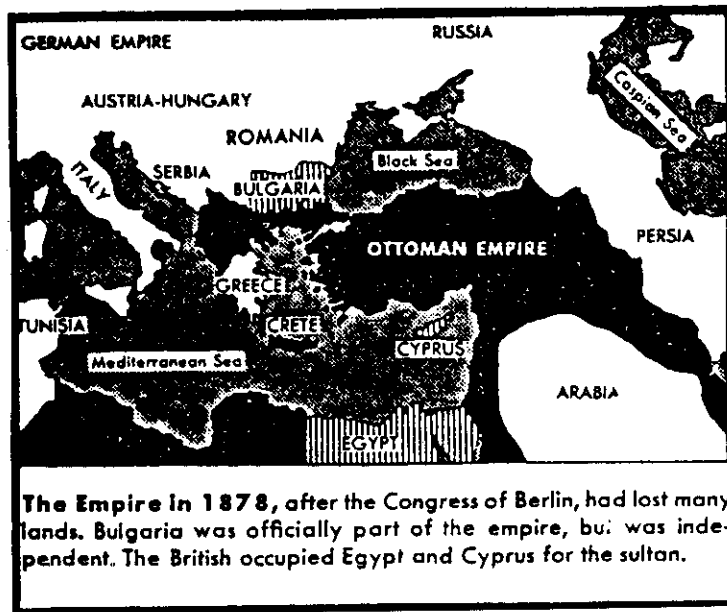
รูปที่ 27



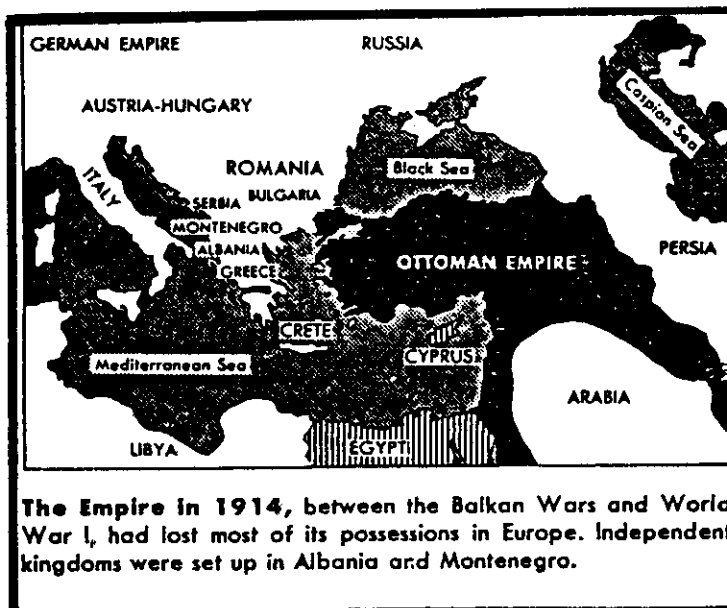
The World Book Encyclopedia. Volume 19. p. 418



Loc. cit.

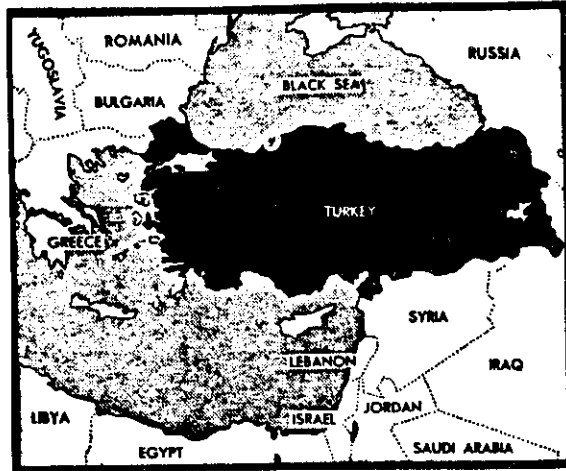


Ibid., p. 419



Loc. cit.

រូបភាព 31



ibid., p. 414