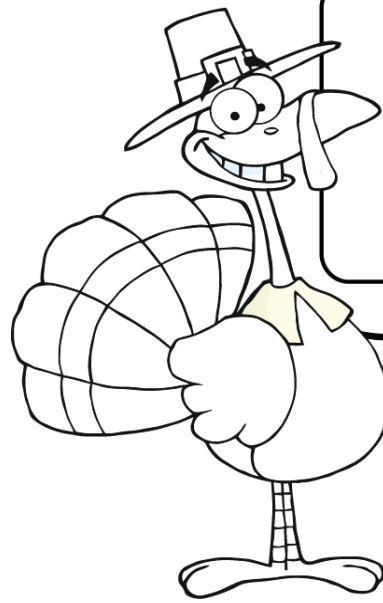




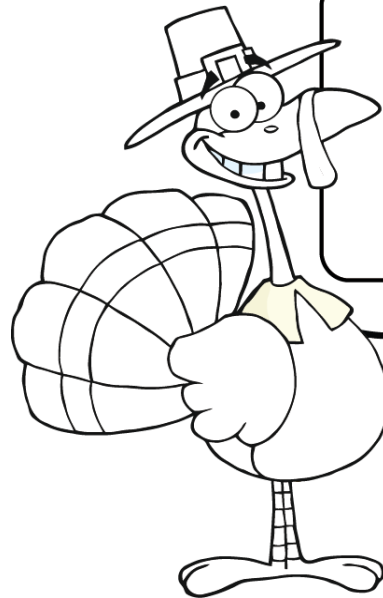
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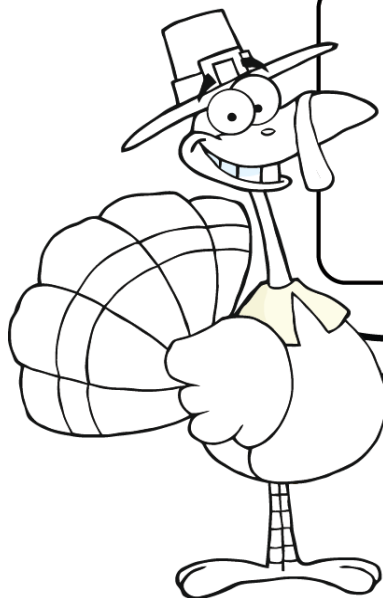
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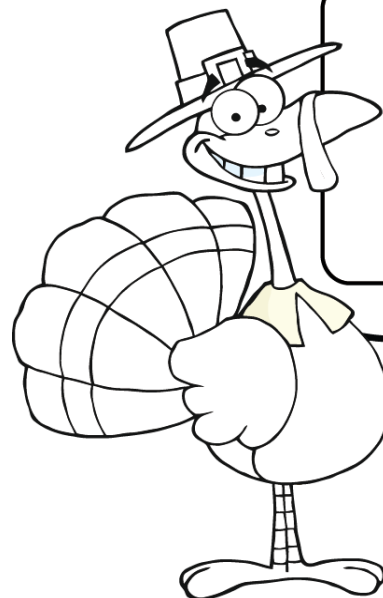
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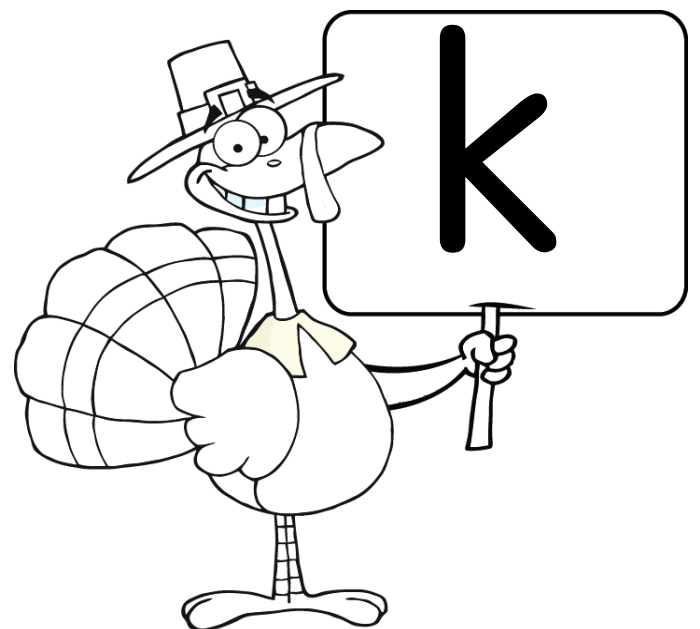
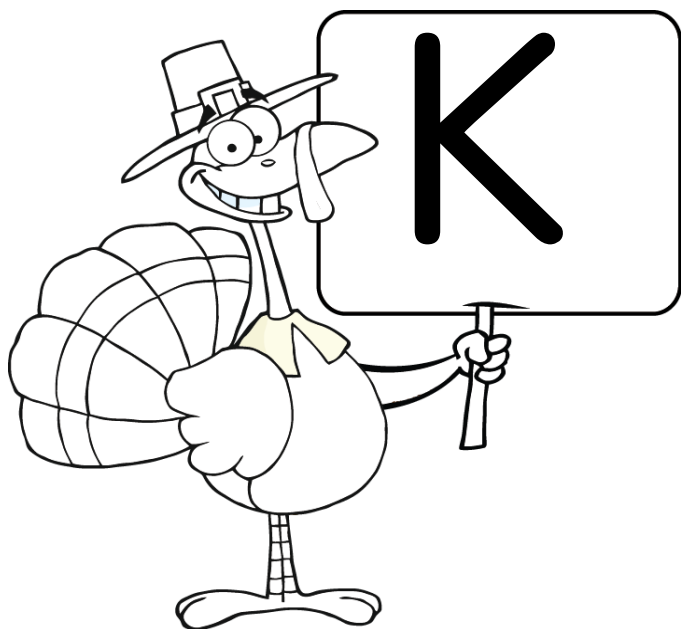
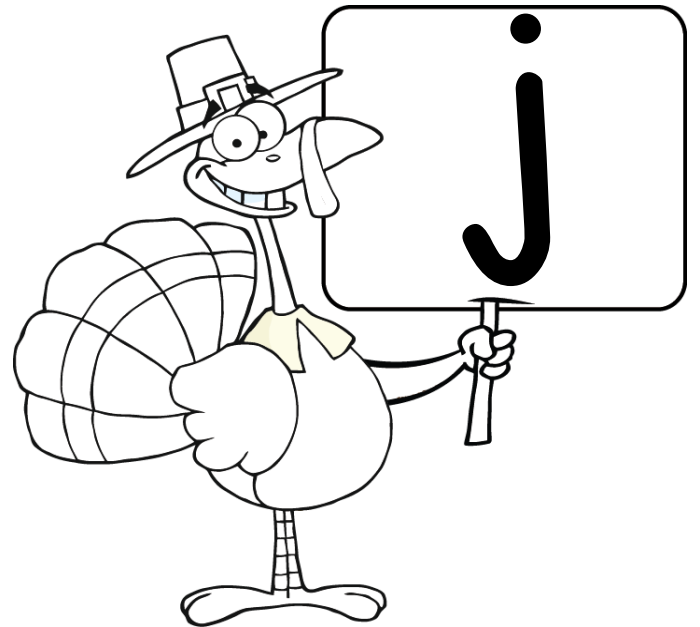
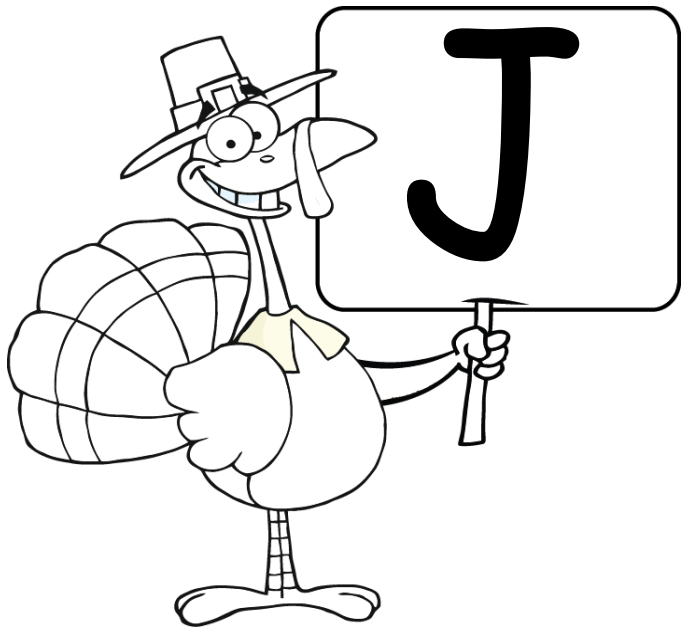
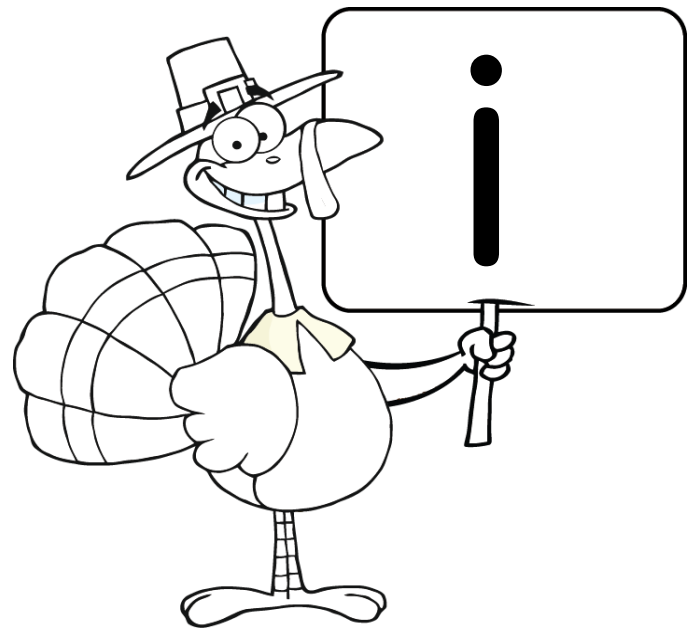
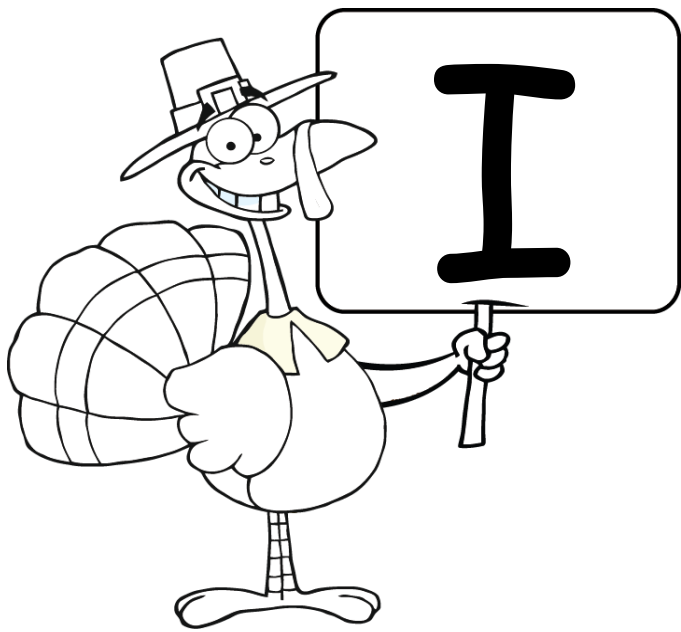
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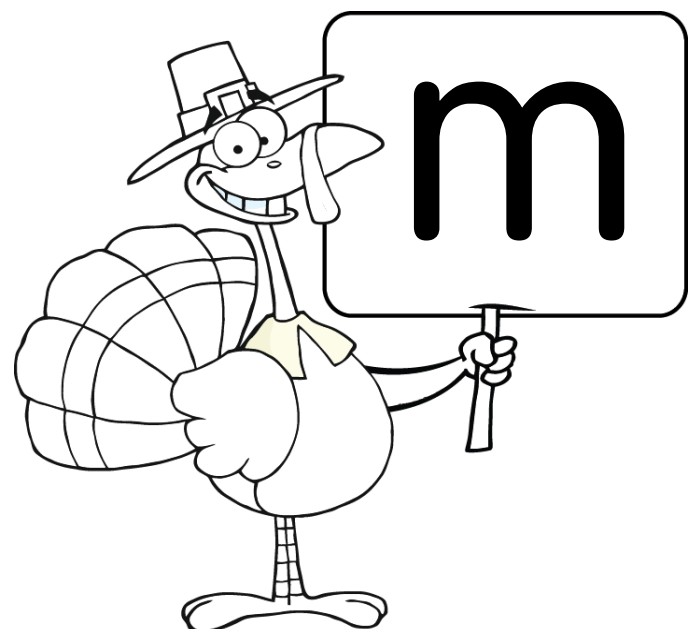
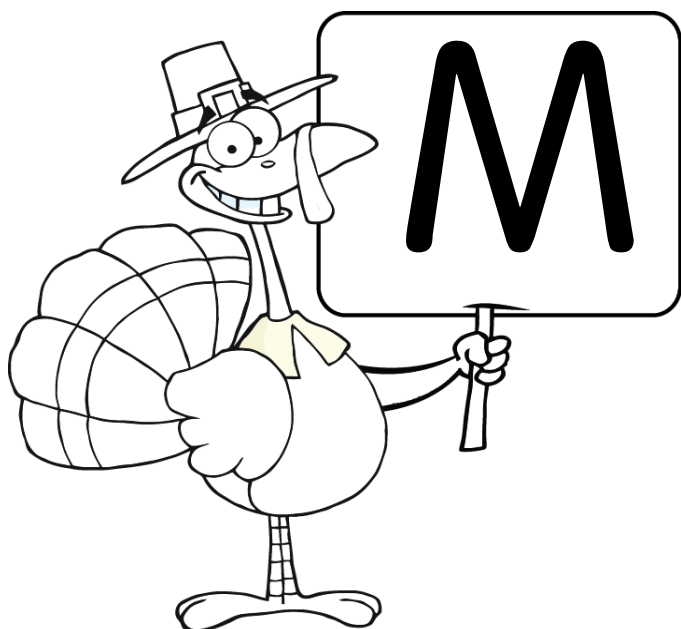
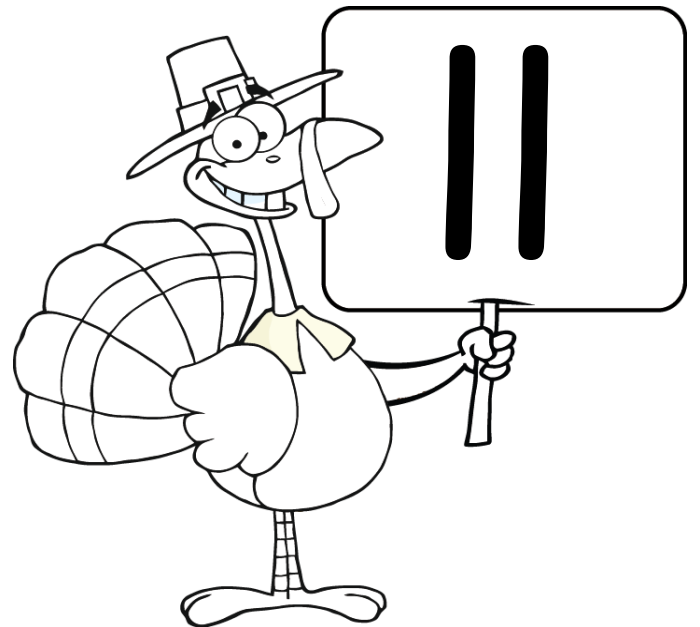
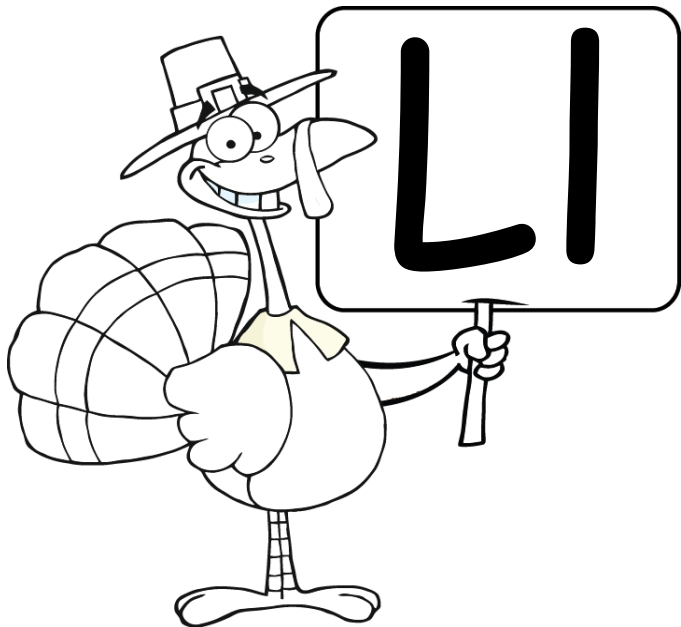
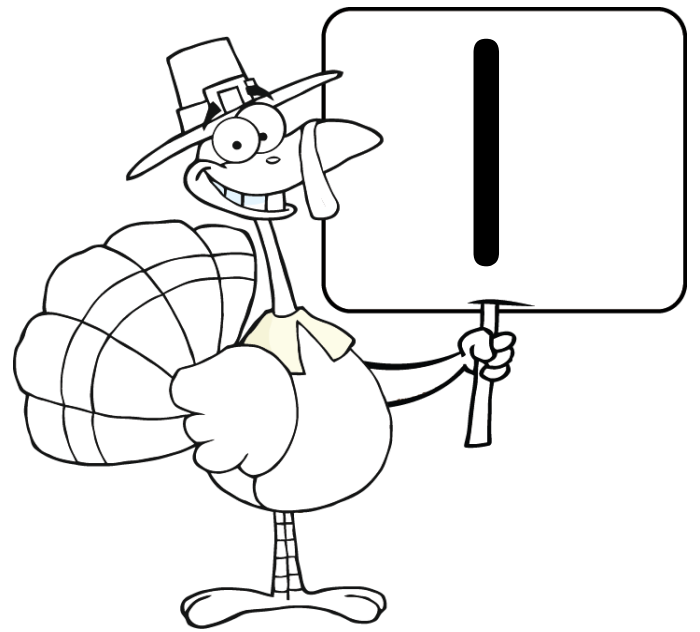
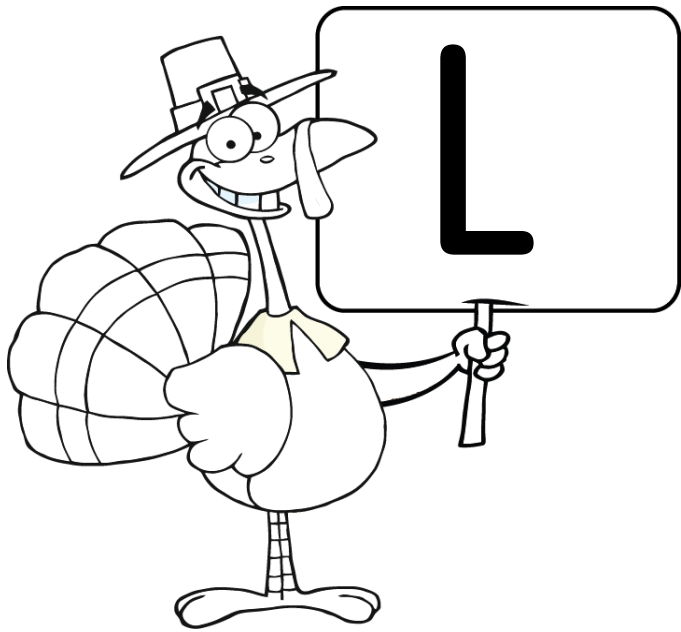


H



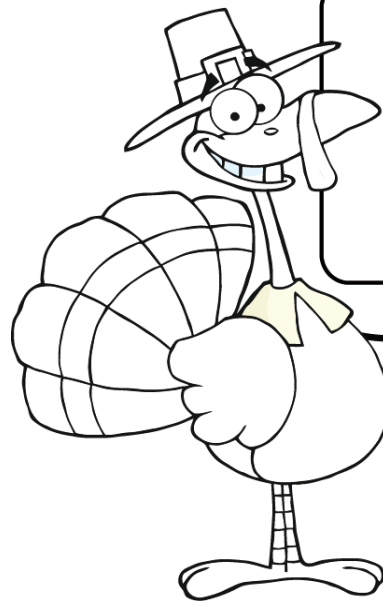
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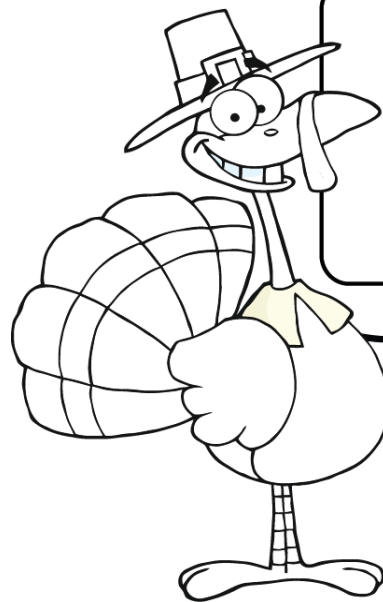
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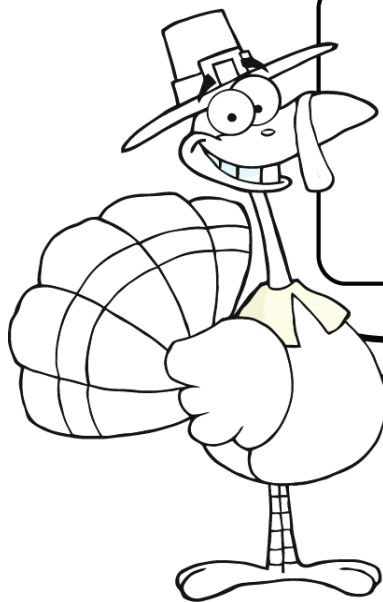
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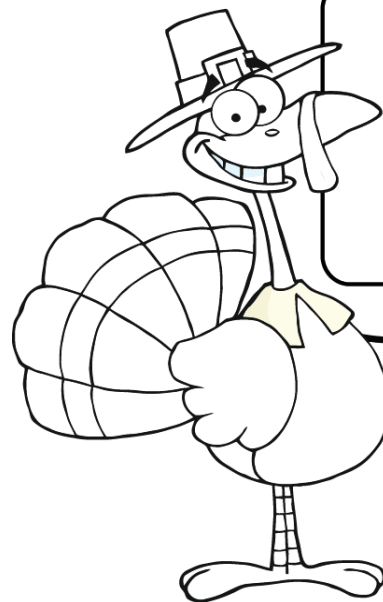
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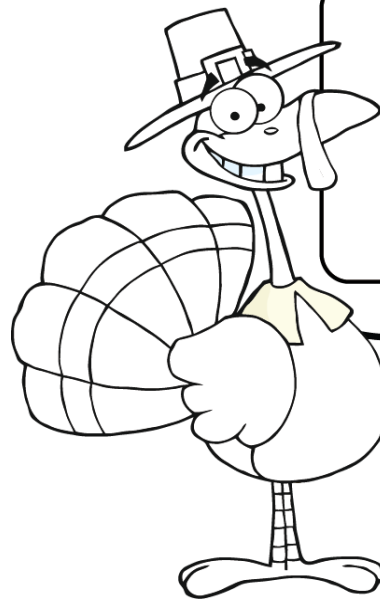
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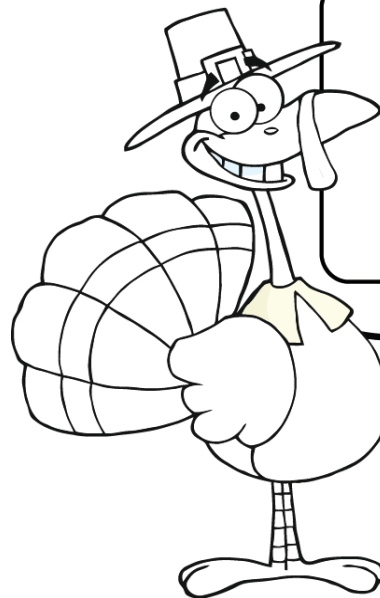
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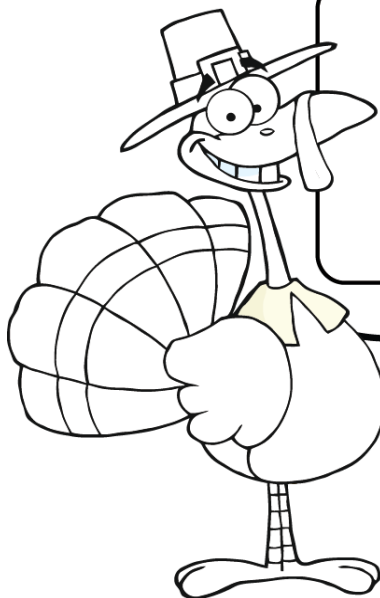
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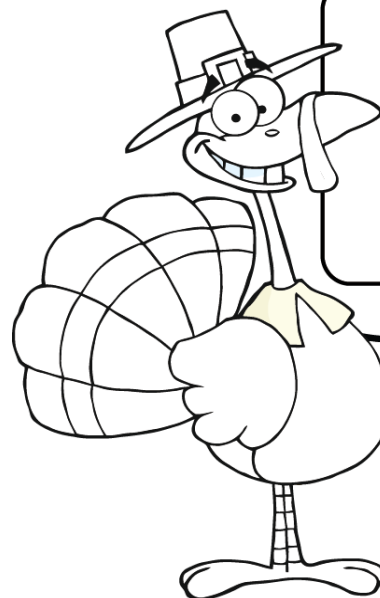
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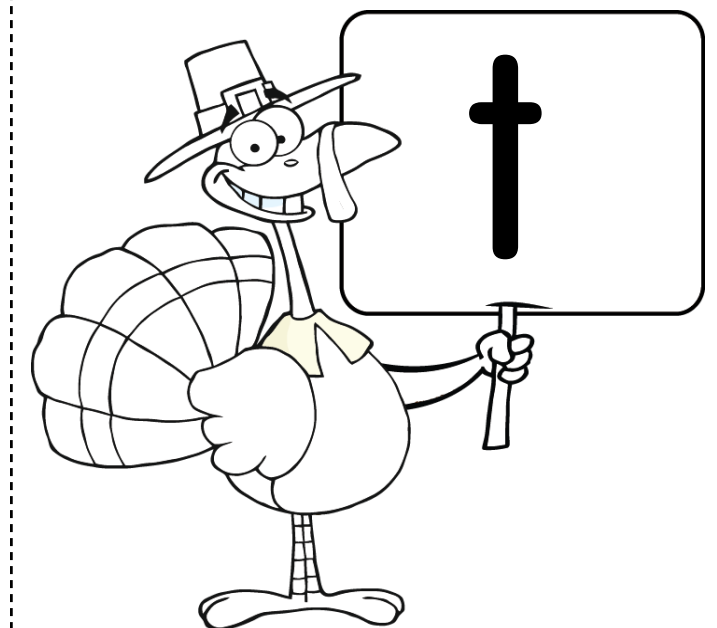
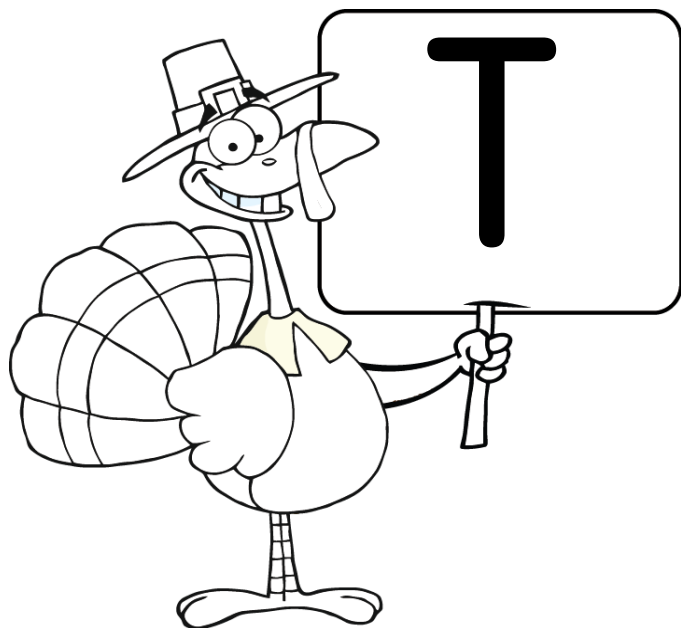
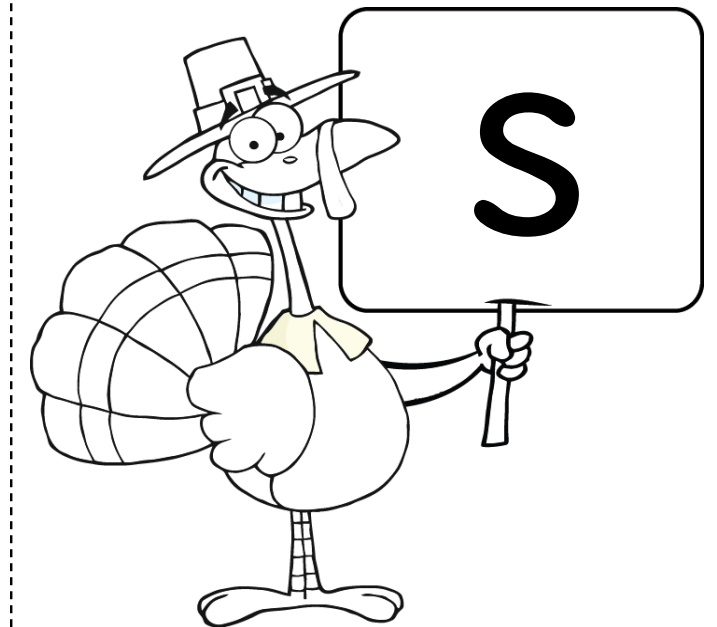
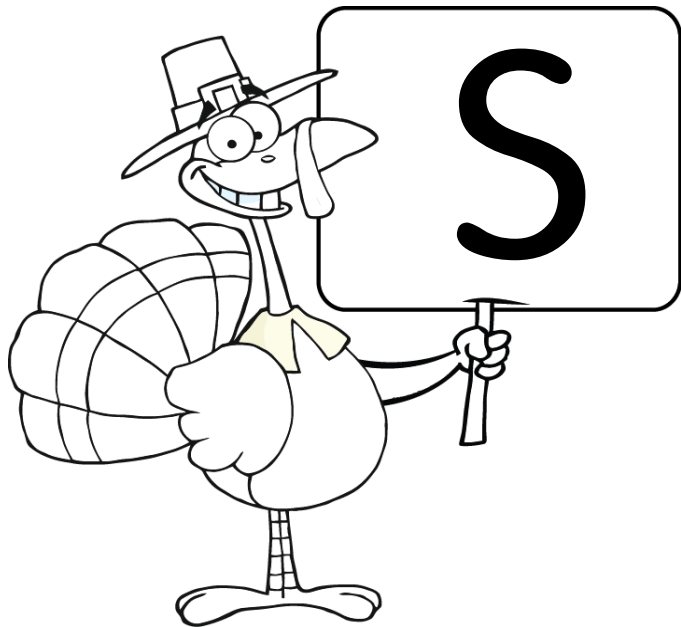
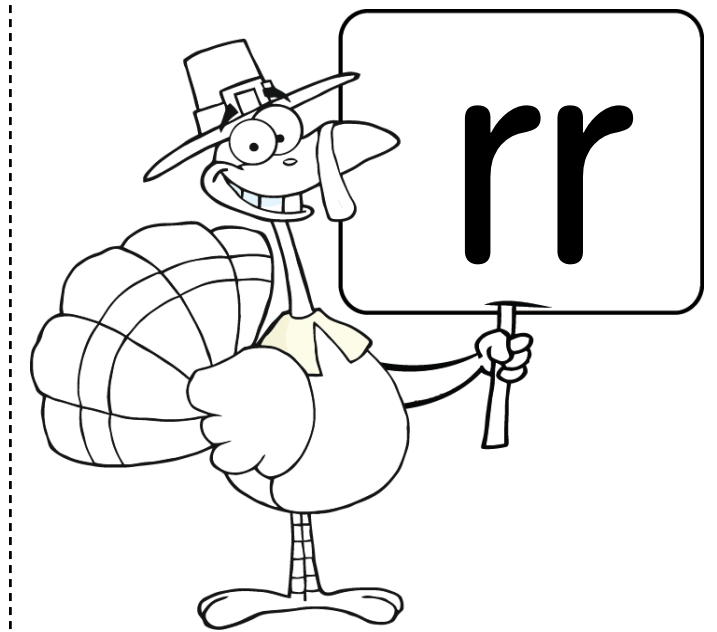
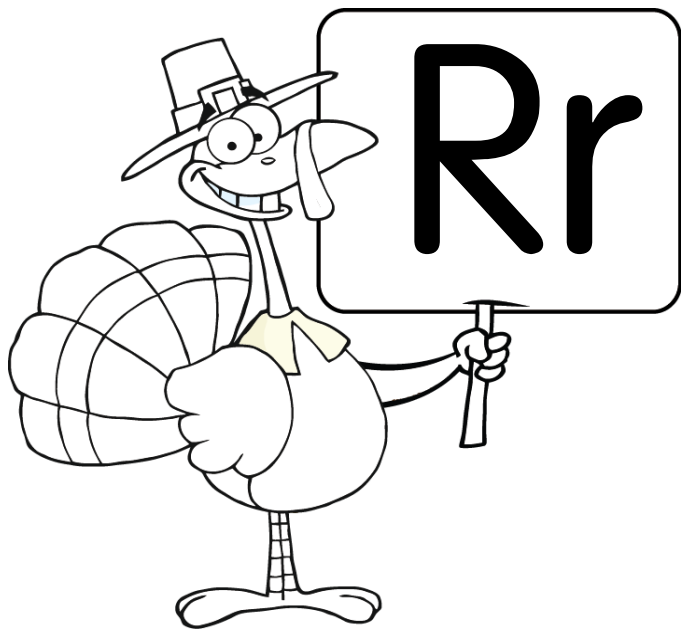
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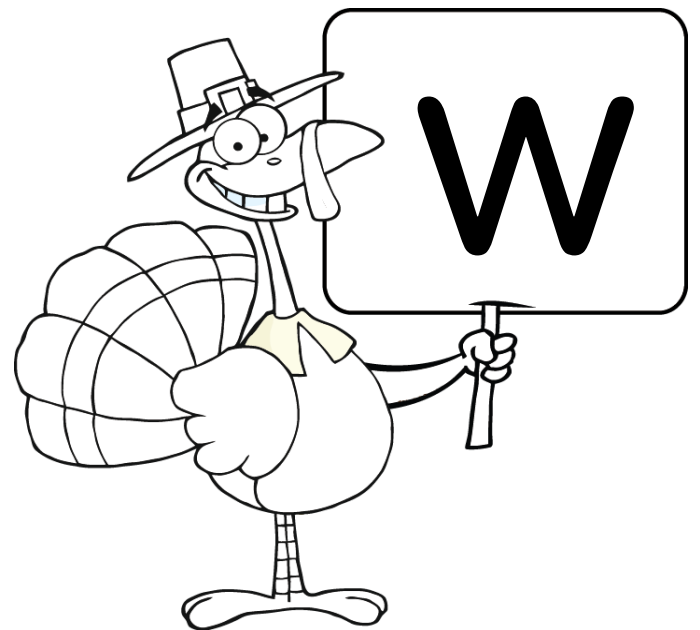
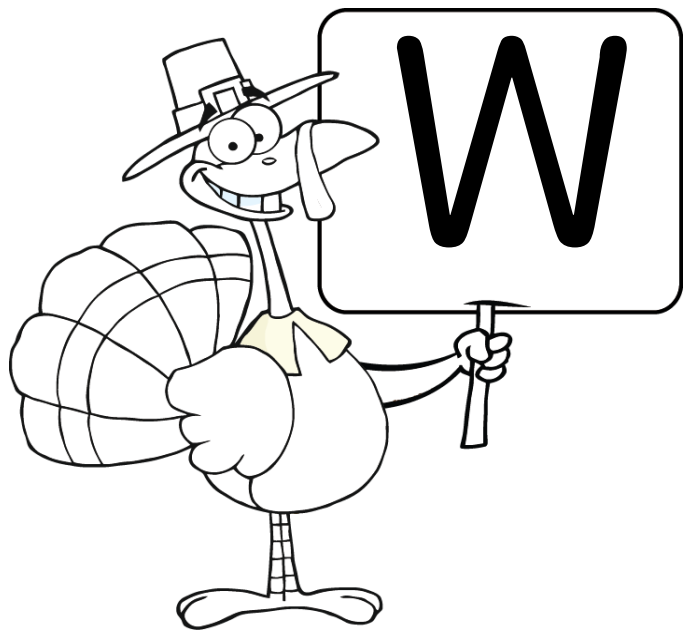
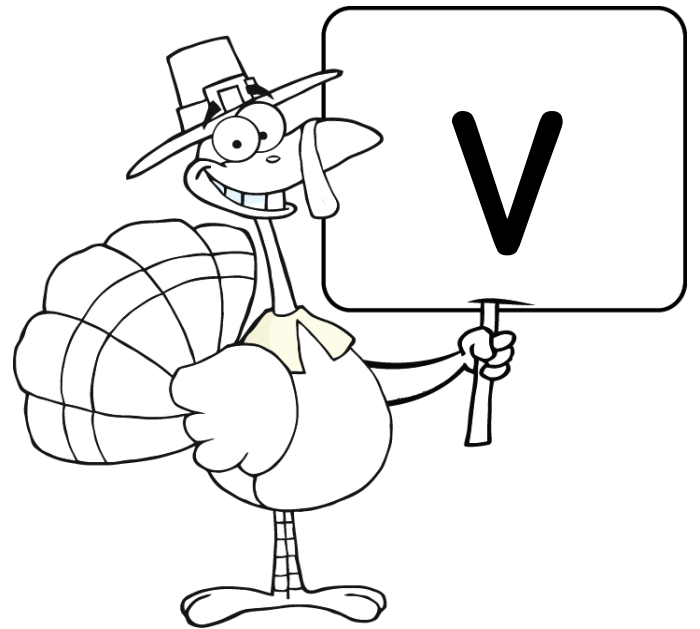
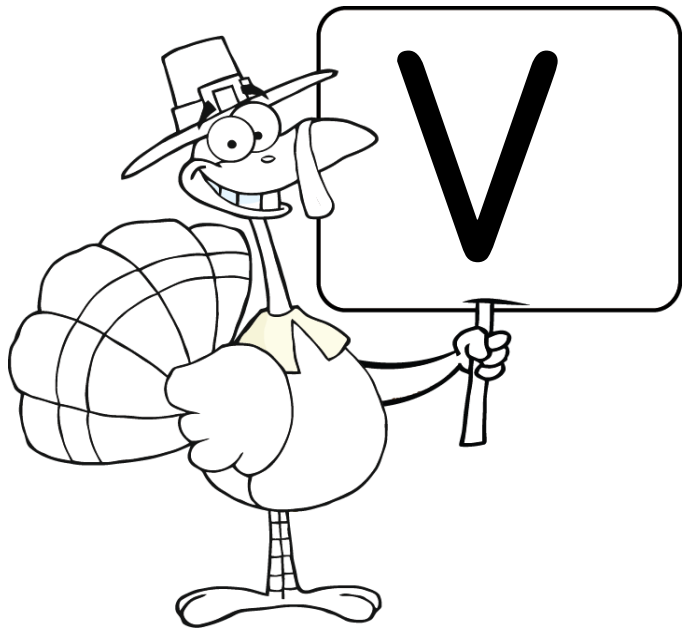
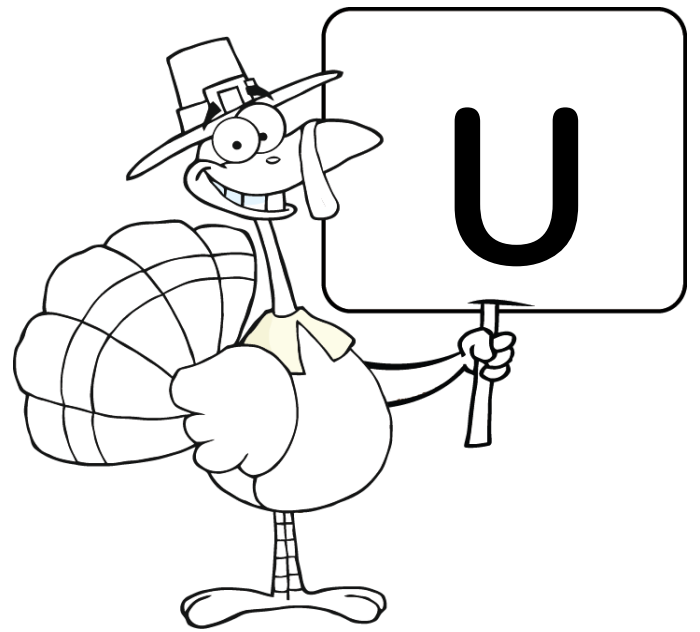
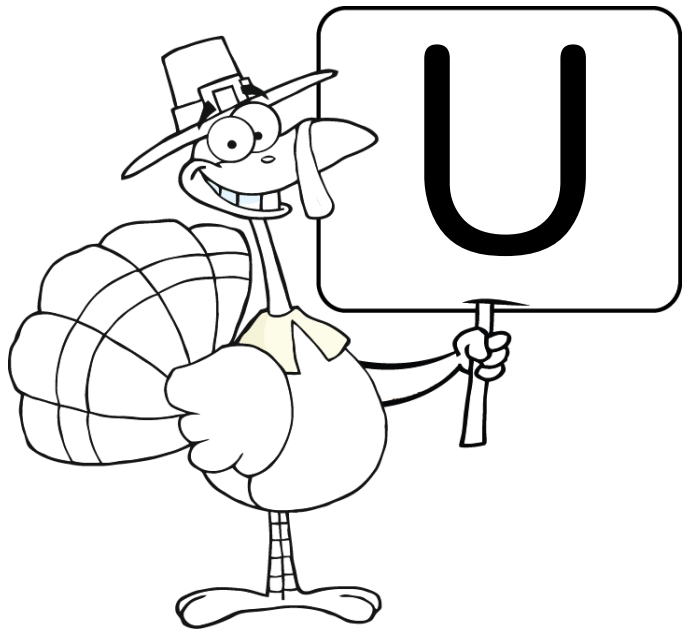
R



r

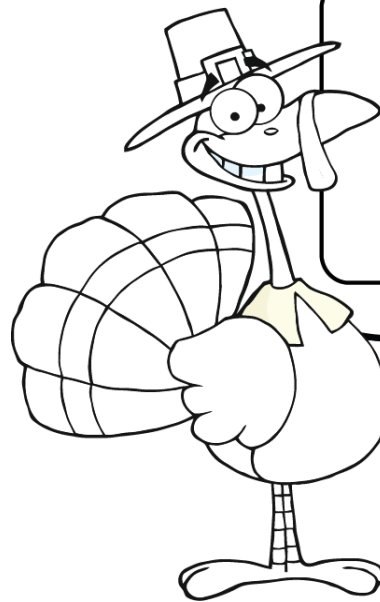




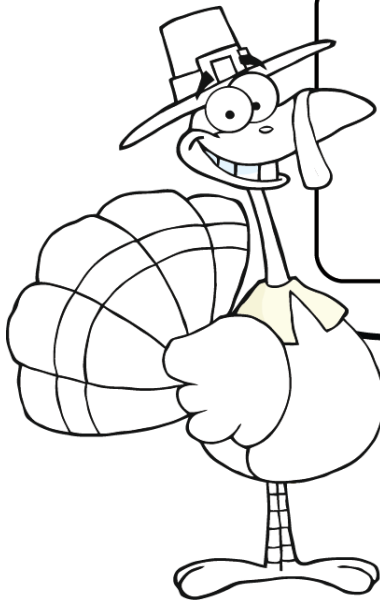




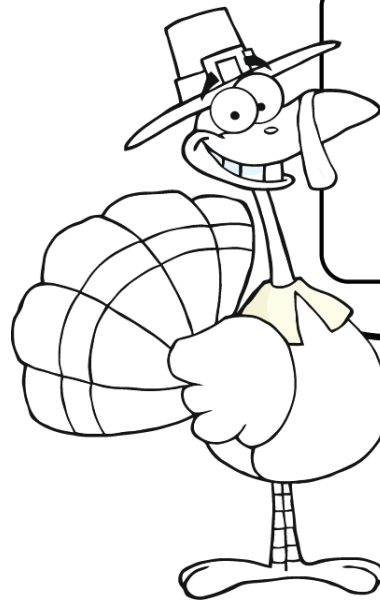
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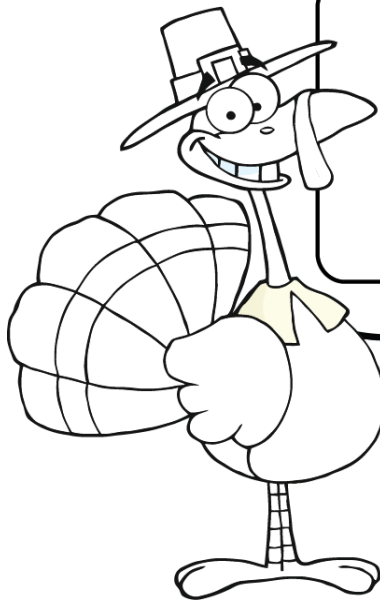
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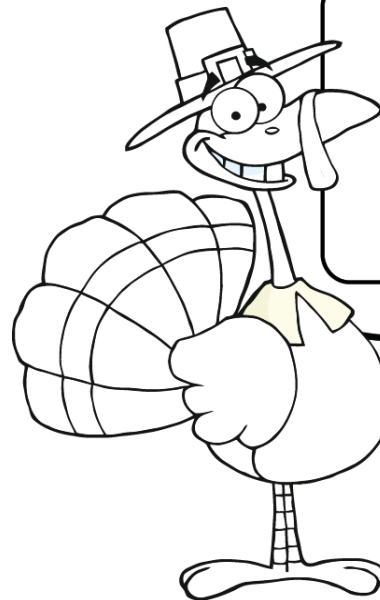
Y



y



Z



z



**Ch y ll ya no son letras del alfabeto.** Desde el siglo XIX, las combinaciones de letras ch y ll eran consideradas letras del alfabeto, pero ya en la Ortografía de 1999 pasaron a considerarse dígrafos, es decir, “signos ortográficos de dos letras”. Sin embargo, tanto ch como ll permanecieron en la tabla del alfabeto. La nueva edición los suprime “formalmente”. Así, pues, las letras del abecedario pasan a ser 27.

