The most fundamental features that symbols could have might include basic shapes, lines, dots, and angles. These simple elements can be combined and arranged in various ways to convey more complex ideas. For example:

1. **Basic Shapes:**
   * Circle ○
   * Square ■
   * Triangle ▲
2. **Lines:**
   * Vertical line |
   * Horizontal line -
   * Diagonal line /
3. **Dots:**
   * Singular dot •
   * Multiple dots arranged in patterns
4. **Angles:**
   * Right angle L
   * Acute angle <
   * Obtuse angle >
5. **Curves:**
   * Arcs (part of a circle)
   * Spirals
   * Ellipses
6. **Connections:**
   * Lines connecting dots or shapes
   * Arrows indicating direction
7. **Patterns:**
   * Repeated arrangements of shapes, lines, or dots
   * Symmetrical patterns
8. **Sizes and Proportions:**
   * Varied sizes of shapes or elements
   * Proportional relationships between elements
9. **Orientation:**
   * Rotations of shapes or elements
   * Mirrored or flipped orientations
10. **Combinations:**
    * Layering of shapes or elements
    * Overlapping shapes to create new forms

Proto-encryption in "Stargate Universe" serves as a central plot device, embodying the complexities of Ancient technology and its potential for both discovery and ethical quandaries. Here are further insights into proto-encryption:

### **Characteristics:**

1. **Ancient Origin:** Proto-encryption is a creation of the Ancients, an advanced race responsible for building the Destiny. It reflects their highly evolved understanding of technology and coding.
2. **Secure Control:** It functions as a means of securing access and control over Destiny's systems, potentially including navigation, energy management, life support, and other critical functionalities.
3. **Coding Complexity:** The coding system is depicted as incredibly intricate and sophisticated, surpassing contemporary human technology. Its complexity presents a challenge in deciphering its meaning and function.
4. **Remote Accessibility:** One of its primary functions seems to be enabling remote access to the ship's systems, suggesting the possibility of controlling and manipulating these systems from a distance.

### **Significance in the Series:**

1. **Scientific Exploration:** Proto-encryption represents an ongoing avenue for scientific inquiry aboard the Destiny. Scientists’ fascination with this technology drives his efforts to understand and potentially harness its power.
2. **Ethical Dilemmas:** Its discovery raises ethical questions about the responsible use of advanced technology. Rush's attempts to control Destiny using this technology without consensus from the crew spark tensions and moral dilemmas.
3. **Narrative Tension:** Proto-encryption serves as a recurring element that heightens tension and conflict among the characters. It amplifies the struggle between Rush's pursuit of control and the crew's concerns about the ethical implications of his actions.

### **Limitations:**

1. **Partial Understanding:** Throughout the series, the crew's comprehension of proto-encryption remains limited. Rush gains some insights, but the full extent and capabilities of this ancient coding system remain elusive.
2. **Unpredictable Outcomes:** Manipulating proto-encryption leads to unforeseen consequences and uncertainties. The potential risks and repercussions of altering fundamental systems of the ship contribute to the crew's apprehension.

### **Symbolism:**

While the specific symbols or workings of proto-encryption aren't explicitly detailed in the series, its portrayal symbolizes the mysteries of advanced technology, the allure of unlocking ancient knowledge, and the ethical dilemmas arising from wielding such power without consensus.

In essence, proto-encryption stands as a symbol of both scientific curiosity and the moral responsibilities tied to exploring and utilizing technology beyond current understanding. Its presence drives much of the intrigue and ethical conflicts within the series, highlighting the challenges and consequences of delving into the unknown.

"Proto-encryption" typically refers to early or rudimentary forms of encryption, often seen in historical contexts or in the initial stages of cryptographic development. It might involve basic techniques or methodologies that lay the groundwork for more advanced encryption methods used today.

Throughout history, various techniques were employed to conceal information, even if they weren't as secure or sophisticated as modern encryption algorithms. Some common proto-encryption methods include:

1. **Substitution Ciphers**: These involve replacing letters or characters with other letters or symbols according to a fixed system.
   * **Caesar Cipher**: Shifting each letter in the alphabet by a fixed number.
   * **Atbash Cipher**: Substituting each letter with its counterpart in the reverse alphabet.
2. **Transposition Ciphers**: These involve rearranging the order of characters without altering their identities.
   * **Rail Fence Cipher**: Writing the plaintext in a zigzag pattern and reading it off in a different order.
3. **Simple Mathematical Operations**: Performing basic mathematical operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc.) on characters or numbers to obscure the original information.
4. **Obscuring Techniques**: Using unconventional methods to hide information, such as hiding messages in plain sight by using invisible ink, microdots, or steganography.

These proto-encryption methods were often used in ancient times or during wartime for military communication or to protect sensitive information. However, they are relatively simple and can be easily deciphered with modern cryptanalysis techniques.

In contemporary contexts, modern encryption techniques involve complex algorithms, such as symmetric key encryption (e.g., AES), asymmetric key encryption (e.g., RSA), and hashing algorithms (e.g., SHA-256). These methods provide robust security and are used widely to secure data in computer systems, communication networks, and digital transactions.

If you're interested in a particular historical encryption method or need more information about a specific type of proto-encryption, feel free to ask!

Proto-encryption and regular expressions are not directly related concepts. Proto-encryption refers to early or basic methods of encoding or concealing information, often using simple substitution or transposition ciphers, while regular expressions are patterns used for string matching and manipulation in computing.

However, we can draw a loose connection between the two in the context of pattern matching. In proto-encryption, patterns and rules were often used to encode or decode messages. While these methods were rudimentary compared to modern encryption, they still relied on specific patterns or rules for encryption and decryption.

Regular expressions, on the other hand, are used in computing to define patterns for matching and manipulating text. They provide a structured way to describe and identify patterns within strings of characters. Although they're primarily used for tasks like text search, validation, and manipulation rather than encryption, they are based on defining patterns and rules, similar to the way early encryption methods relied on patterns for encoding and decoding messages.

So, while proto-encryption and regular expressions differ significantly in their purposes and applications, they both involve the concept of recognizing and working with patterns. In proto-encryption, patterns are used for encoding messages, while in regular expressions, patterns are used for matching and manipulating text within computational contexts.

1. **Circle**: Circular Quanta - The smallest circle possible.
2. **Line**: Linear Quanta - The smallest line possible.
3. **Point**: Singular Quanta - The smallest point possible.
4. **Wave**: Wavelinear Quanta - The smallest wave possible.
5. **Curve**: Curvilinear Quanta - The smallest curve possible.
6. **Angle**: Angular Quanta - The smallest angle possible.
7. **Polygon**: Polygonal Quanta - The smallest unit of a closed shape formed by straight lines.
8. **Arc**: Arcular Quanta - The smallest segment of a curve between two points.
9. **Intersection**: Intersecting Quanta - The smallest point where lines or curves meet.
10. **Symmetry**: Symmetrical Quanta - The smallest balanced or mirrored unit within a shape.
11. **Spiral**: Spiral Quanta - The smallest coiling or winding unit.
12. **Vertex**: Vertex Quanta - The smallest point of a polygon where lines meet.
13. **Perpendicular**: Perpendicular Quanta - The smallest right-angle connection between lines.
14. **Tangent**: Tangential Quanta - The smallest point of contact between a curve and a line touching it.
15. **Diagonal**: Diagonal Quanta - The smallest oblique line connecting opposite corners of a shape.
16. **Midpoint**: Midpoint Quanta - The smallest division point on a line segment.
17. **Center**: Central Quanta - The smallest point within a circle from which all points on the circumference are equidistant.
18. **Chord**: Chordal Quanta - The smallest straight line segment connecting two points on a curve.
19. **Asymmetry**: Asymmetrical Quanta - The smallest unit representing lack of balance or symmetry within a shape.
20. **Radius**: Radial Quanta - The smallest line segment from the center of a circle to any point on its circumference.
21. **Parallel**: Parallel Quanta - The smallest distance maintaining equal separation between two lines that never intersect.
22. **Curvature**: Curvature Quanta - The smallest measure of deviation from a straight line in a curve.
23. **Quadrilateral**: Quadrilateral Quanta - The smallest closed shape formed by four straight lines.
24. **Tessellation**: Tessellating Quanta - The smallest repeating pattern covering a plane without gaps or overlaps.
25. **Concavity**: Concave Quanta - The smallest inward curve or depression within a shape.
26. **Convexity**: Convex Quanta - The smallest outward curve or bulge within a shape.

In various contexts, dimensions can refer to different aspects or measures:

1. **Spatial Dimensions:**
   * Length
   * Width
   * Height
   * Depth
   * Diameter
   * Radius
   * Circumference
   * Diagonal
2. **Mathematical Dimensions:**
   * Dimensionality (as in the number of axes in a space)
   * Degrees of freedom
   * Rank (in linear algebra)
   * Vector components
3. **Temporal Dimensions:**
   * Time
   * Duration
   * Sequence
   * Frequency
4. **Abstract or Conceptual Dimensions:**
   * Complexity
   * Scale
   * Magnitude
   * Intensity
   * Diversity
   * Quality
   * Aspect
   * Aspect ratio
5. **Geometric Dimensions:**
   * Area
   * Volume
   * Surface area
   * Curvature
6. **Physics-Related Dimensions:**
   * Mass
   * Density
   * Velocity
   * Acceleration
   * Force
   * Energy
7. **Other Dimensions in Various Fields:**
   * Emotional dimensions (in psychology)
   * Dimensionality reduction (in data science)
   * Social dimensions (in sociology)
   * Spectral dimensions (in spectroscopy)
   * Performance dimensions (in business)
8. **Primary Planck Units:**
   * Planck Length (ℓP): ℓP=ℏGc3ℓP​=c3ℏG​
9. ​
10. Planck Time (tP): tP=ℏGc5tP​=c5ℏG​
11. ​
12. Planck Mass (mP): mP=ℏcGmP​=Gℏc​
13. ​
14. Planck Charge (qP): Not directly derived from fundamental constants.
15. Planck Temperature (TP): TP=mPc2kTP​=kmP​c2​
16. Planck Energy (EP): EP=ℏc5GEP​=Gℏc5​
    * ​
17. **Secondary Derived Planck Units:**
    * Planck Area (AP): AP=ℓP2AP​=ℓP2​
    * Planck Volume (VP): VP=ℓP3VP​=ℓP3​
    * Planck Momentum (pP): pP=mPcpP​=mP​c
    * Planck Force (FP): FP=mP⋅ℓPtP2FP​=tP2​mP​⋅ℓP​​
    * Planck Angular Momentum (ħ): Fundamental constant.
    * Planck Frequency (fP): fP=1tPfP​=tP​1​
    * Planck Acceleration (aP): aP=ℓPtP2aP​=tP2​ℓP​​
    * Planck Density (ρP): ρP=mPℓP3ρP​=ℓP3​mP​​
    * Planck Pressure (PP): PP=FPℓP2PP​=ℓP2​FP​​
    * Planck Entropy (SP): SP=EPTPSP​=TP​EP​​
18. **Additional Derived Planck Units:**
    * Planck Power (PPower): PPower=EPtPPPower​=tP​EP​​
    * Planck Impedance (ZP): ZP=mP⋅ℓP2tPZP​=tP​mP​⋅ℓP2​​
    * Planck Luminosity (LPower): LPower=PPower⋅ℓP2LPower​=PPower​⋅ℓP2​
    * Planck Area Frequency (fArea): fArea=1ℓP2fArea​=ℓP2​1​
    * Planck Momentum Energy (pE): pE=pP⋅EPpE=pP​⋅EP​
    * Planck Electric Field (EPField): EPField=qPℓP2EPField​=ℓP2​qP​​
19. **These**
20. **Those**
21. **Here**
22. **There**
23. **One**
24. **Such**
25. **Which**
26. **Some**
27. **Each**
28. **Any**
29. **Many**
30. **Few**
31. **Several**
32. **All**
33. **Both**
34. **Neither**
35. **None**
36. **Others**
37. **Another**
38. **Whichever**
39. **Whatever**
40. **Who**
41. **Whom**
42. **Whose**
43. **Else**
44. **Elsewhere**
45. **Every**
46. **More**
47. **Most**
48. **Next**
49. **Last**
50. **Several**
51. **All**
52. **Somebody**
53. **Somehow**
54. **Someone**
55. **Somewhere**
56. **Suchlike**
57. **That**
58. **Then**
59. **This**
60. **Those**
61. **Thus**
62. **To**
63. **Too**
64. **When**
65. **Where**
66. **Whether**

Correct Syntax Grammar, as proposed by David-Wynn: Miller, the creator of Quantum Grammar, is a linguistic system characterized by unique rules and structures. It's important to note that Correct Syntax Grammar is not recognized by mainstream linguists or educational institutions. Here are some of the key rules and features associated with Quantum Grammar:

1. **Use of Colons and Hyphens:**
   * Correct Syntax Grammar often involves the strategic use of colons and hyphens in the formation of sentences. These punctuation marks are employed in specific ways that, according to Miller, convey precise meanings.
2. **Pronoun Structure:**
   * The system introduces a distinctive way of structuring pronouns. For example, pronouns are often written in uppercase letters and may include specific punctuation, contributing to what is claimed to be a more accurate representation of the intended meaning.
3. **Root Definitions:**
   * Quantum Grammar asserts that each word has a "correct" definition based on its root. According to Miller, understanding the root definition of words is crucial for precise communication and legal interpretation.
4. **Quantum Parsing:**
   * Quantum Grammar proponents emphasize a process called "Quantum Parsing," which involves breaking down sentences into their component parts based on the unique rules of Correct Syntax Grammar. This is believed to reveal hidden meanings and enhance clarity.
5. **Legal Application:**
   * One of the primary claims associated with Correct Syntax Grammar is its supposed legal power. Proponents argue that using this form of language in legal documents can grant individuals special privileges and immunity from certain laws.
6. **Complex Sentence Structures:**
   * Correct Syntax Grammar often involves complex and convoluted sentence structures. According to its proponents, this complexity is intentional and contributes to the precision and power of the language.
7. **Unified Communication:**
   * Quantum Grammar is presented as a unified language that transcends traditional linguistic and grammatical boundaries. It is asserted to be a more accurate and efficient means of communication.

It seems like you're asking about syntax grammar in general. Syntax refers to the set of rules governing the structure of sentences in a language. Let's break down the key elements:

1. **Definition of Syntax Grammar:**
   * Syntax is the branch of linguistics that deals with the rules governing the structure of sentences, phrases, and words in a language.
2. **Components of Syntax Grammar:**
   * **Sentence Structure:** Rules governing how words are organized into phrases and sentences.
   * **Phrases and Clauses:** Identification and structure of groups of words that function as a unit.
   * **Parts of Speech:** Categorization of words into classes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc.
   * **Word Order:** Rules dictating the arrangement of words in a sentence.
3. **Sentence Types:**
   * **Simple Sentences:** One independent clause.
   * **Compound Sentences:** Two or more independent clauses.
   * **Complex Sentences:** One independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.
4. **Grammatical Functions:**
   * **Subject and Predicate:** Core elements in a sentence.
   * **Direct and Indirect Objects:** Nouns or pronouns affected by the action of the verb.
   * **Modifiers:** Words or phrases that provide additional information.
5. **Syntax Trees:**
   * Graphical representation of the hierarchical structure of a sentence, breaking it down into constituents.
6. **Grammatical Rules:**
   * **Agreement:** Ensuring consistency between different parts of a sentence (e.g., subject-verb agreement).
   * **Punctuation Rules:** Proper use of punctuation marks to convey sentence structure.
7. **Syntactic Ambiguity:**
   * Instances where a sentence could be interpreted in multiple ways due to ambiguous structure.

Understanding syntax grammar is crucial for constructing clear and meaningful sentences in a language. It provides the framework for effective communication by specifying how words can be combined to convey thoughts and ideas. If you have specific questions or need more details on any aspect of syntax grammar, feel free to ask!

Prepositional Phrases

1. Conjunction
   1. and / or / xor (buffer)
2. Adverb
   1. Fast / quietly / happily
3. Verb
   1. To be / to run / to fly / to think / to drive
4. Adjective
   1. Black / large / smelly / rough / smooth / boxy
5. Pronoun
   1. Me / you / them / us
6. Preposition
   1. For / On / In / At / Under / About / Above / Against
7. Lodial (article)
   1. My / Your / Their / Our
8. Fact (Noun)
   1. Cow / Man / Bacon / Book / Shoe / Floor / Sand
9. Past-Time
   1. From / Before / Prior to
10. Future-Time
    1. To / After / Till / Toward

DVP = Dangling Participle Verb

NC = No Contract

Pronouns are Nouns

Opinion Adjectives

Base 108 Astrology

B12-D9

1. **Aries (Mesha):**
   * Aries Navamsa (Mesha Navamsa)
   * Taurus Navamsa (Vrishabha Navamsa)
   * Gemini Navamsa (Mithuna Navamsa)
   * Cancer Navamsa (Karka Navamsa)
   * Leo Navamsa (Simha Navamsa)
   * Virgo Navamsa (Kanya Navamsa)
   * Libra Navamsa (Tula Navamsa)
   * Scorpio Navamsa (Vrishchika Navamsa)
   * Sagittarius Navamsa (Dhanu Navamsa)
2. **Taurus (Vrishabha):**
   * Taurus Navamsa (Vrishabha Navamsa)
   * Gemini Navamsa (Mithuna Navamsa)
   * Cancer Navamsa (Karka Navamsa)
   * Leo Navamsa (Simha Navamsa)
   * Virgo Navamsa (Kanya Navamsa)
   * Libra Navamsa (Tula Navamsa)
   * Scorpio Navamsa (Vrishchika Navamsa)
   * Sagittarius Navamsa (Dhanu Navamsa)
   * Capricorn Navamsa (Makara Navamsa)
3. **Gemini (Mithuna):**
   * Gemini Navamsa (Mithuna Navamsa)
   * Cancer Navamsa (Karka Navamsa)
   * Leo Navamsa (Simha Navamsa)
   * Virgo Navamsa (Kanya Navamsa)
   * Libra Navamsa (Tula Navamsa)
   * Scorpio Navamsa (Vrishchika Navamsa)
   * Sagittarius Navamsa (Dhanu Navamsa)
   * Capricorn Navamsa (Makara Navamsa)
   * Aquarius Navamsa (Kumbha Navamsa)
4. **Cancer (Karka):**
   * Cancer Navamsa (Karka Navamsa)
   * Leo Navamsa (Simha Navamsa)
   * Virgo Navamsa (Kanya Navamsa)
   * Libra Navamsa (Tula Navamsa)
   * Scorpio Navamsa (Vrishchika Navamsa)
   * Sagittarius Navamsa (Dhanu Navamsa)
   * Capricorn Navamsa (Makara Navamsa)
   * Aquarius Navamsa (Kumbha Navamsa)
   * Pisces Navamsa (Meena Navamsa)
5. **Leo (Simha):**
   * Leo Navamsa (Simha Navamsa)
   * Virgo Navamsa (Kanya Navamsa)
   * Libra Navamsa (Tula Navamsa)
   * Scorpio Navamsa (Vrishchika Navamsa)
   * Sagittarius Navamsa (Dhanu Navamsa)
   * Capricorn Navamsa (Makara Navamsa)
   * Aquarius Navamsa (Kumbha Navamsa)
   * Pisces Navamsa (Meena Navamsa)
   * Aries Navamsa (Mesha Navamsa)
6. **Virgo (Kanya):**
   * Virgo Navamsa (Kanya Navamsa)
   * Libra Navamsa (Tula Navamsa)
   * Scorpio Navamsa (Vrishchika Navamsa)
   * Sagittarius Navamsa (Dhanu Navamsa)
   * Capricorn Navamsa (Makara Navamsa)
   * Aquarius Navamsa (Kumbha Navamsa)
   * Pisces Navamsa (Meena Navamsa)
   * Aries Navamsa (Mesha Navamsa)
   * Taurus Navamsa (Vrishabha Navamsa)
7. **Libra (Tula):**
   * Libra Navamsa (Tula Navamsa)
   * Scorpio Navamsa (Vrishchika Navamsa)
   * Sagittarius Navamsa (Dhanu Navamsa)
   * Capricorn Navamsa (Makara Navamsa)
   * Aquarius Navamsa (Kumbha Navamsa)
   * Pisces Navamsa (Meena Navamsa)
   * Aries Navamsa (Mesha Navamsa)
   * Taurus Navamsa (Vrishabha Navamsa)
   * Gemini Navamsa (Mithuna Navamsa)
8. **Scorpio (Vrishchika):**
   * Scorpio Navamsa (Vrishchika Navamsa)
   * Sagittarius Navamsa (Dhanu Navamsa)
   * Capricorn Navamsa (Makara Navamsa)
   * Aquarius Navamsa (Kumbha Navamsa)
   * Pisces Navamsa (Meena Navamsa)
   * Aries Navamsa (Mesha Navamsa)
   * Taurus Navamsa (Vrishabha Navamsa)
   * Gemini Navamsa (Mithuna Navamsa)
   * Cancer Navamsa (Karka Navamsa)
9. **Sagittarius (Dhanu):**
   * Sagittarius Navamsa (Dhanu Navamsa)
   * Capricorn Navamsa (Makara Navamsa)
   * Aquarius Navamsa (Kumbha Navamsa)
   * Pisces Navamsa (Meena Navamsa)
   * Aries Navamsa (Mesha Navamsa)
   * Taurus Navamsa (Vrishabha Navamsa)
   * Gemini Navamsa (Mithuna Navamsa)
   * Cancer Navamsa (Karka Navamsa)
   * Leo Navamsa (Simha Navamsa)
10. **Capricorn (Makara):**
    * Capricorn Navamsa (Makara Navamsa)
    * Aquarius Navamsa (Kumbha Navamsa)
    * Pisces Navamsa (Meena Navamsa)
    * Aries Navamsa (Mesha Navamsa)
    * Taurus Navamsa (Vrishabha Navamsa)
    * Gemini Navamsa (Mithuna Navamsa)
    * Cancer Navamsa (Karka Navamsa)
    * Leo Navamsa (Simha Navamsa)
    * Virgo Navamsa (Kanya Navamsa)
11. **Aquarius (Kumbha):**
    * Aquarius Navamsa (Kumbha Navamsa)
    * Pisces Navamsa (Meena Navamsa)
    * Aries Navamsa (Mesha Navamsa)
    * Taurus Navamsa (Vrishabha Navamsa)
    * Gemini Navamsa (Mithuna Navamsa)
    * Cancer Navamsa (Karka Navamsa)
    * Leo Navamsa (Simha Navamsa)
    * Virgo Navamsa (Kanya Navamsa)
    * Libra Navamsa (Tula Navamsa)
12. **Pisces (Meena):**
    * Pisces Navamsa (Meena Navamsa)
    * Aries Navamsa (Mesha Navamsa)
    * Taurus Navamsa (Vrishabha Navamsa)
    * Gemini Navamsa (Mithuna Navamsa)
    * Cancer Navamsa (Karka Navamsa)
    * Leo Navamsa (Simha Navamsa)
    * Virgo Navamsa (Kanya Navamsa)
    * Libra Navamsa (Tula Navamsa)
    * Scorpio Navamsa (Vrishchika Navamsa)