

1
No. 1 character
Grammar & Alphabet of the Egyptian Language
This is called Zabri on high, or Chaldean high.
This character is in the fifth degree, independ-
ent and arbitrary. It may be increased in the
fifth degree while it stands independent and arbi-
trary. That is, without a straight mark inserted
above or below it. By inserting a straight mark
over it thus (2) it increases its signification five
degrees: by inserting two straight lines, thus (3) its signi-
fication is increased five times more. By inserting
three straight lines, thus (4) its signification is again
increased five times more than the last. By counting
the number of straight lines and preserving them, or
considering them as qualifying adjectives we
have the degrees of comparison. There are
five connecting parts of speech in the above
character, called Zabri on high. These five
connecting parts of speech, for verbs, partici-
ples, prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs.
In translating this character, the subject
must be continued until there are as many
of these connecting parts of speech used as there
are connections or connecting parts found in
the character. But whenever the character is
found with one horizontal line, as at (2), the
subject must be continued until ^{five times} since the number
of connecting parts of speech are used; or, the
full sense of the writer is not conveyed. When
two horizontal lines occur, the number of con-
necting parts of speech are continued five times
further or five degrees. And when three horizontal
lines are found, the number of connections are to be
increased five times further. The character alone has
5 parts of speech: increase by one straight line thus 5 x 5 = 25

Figure 27. The first page of Smith's Grammar and Alphabet of the Egyptian Language (GAEL), part of what is now called the Kirtland Egyptian Papers (KEP).