

:C.-S.-S.-C.-P-.S.-G.

**FOR THE CORRECT- SENTENCE- STRUCTURE-
COMMUNICATION-PARSE- SYNTAX- GRAMMER.**

MODULE 3

Parse

Syntax

**"I HAVE A DREAM THAT ALL PEOPLE WILL UNDERSTAND PROPER LANGUAGE SYNTAX
AND WILL SPEAK CORRECTNESS TO POWER SO THAT POWER UNDERSTANDS WHAT IS
ACTUALLY MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT INSTEAD OF CONTINUING TO PERPETUATE FRAUD!"**

:DAVID-WYNN: MILLER.

"NO ONE EVER WENT TO WAR OVER A MATH PROBLEM" :DAVID-WYNN:MILLER.

Parse

Parse to divide (a sentence) into grammatical parts and identify the parts and their relations to each other. :
to describe (a word) grammatically by stating the part of speech and explaining the inflection and syntactical relationships.

Each word in a sentence can be broken down into syllables , each set of syllables has it's own meaning.

IN = NO

In-correct = not correct

In-complete = not complete

In-tere-st = no-earth- contract

In-ter-nation-al = no- earth- people -contract

In-tere-st-ed = no-earth-contract-in past time.

EN = NO

Enforce = No force

Enforcement = No force of mind

Dis = NO

Dis appear = no appear

Dis belief = no belief

RE= NO

Real = no contract

al, st, ion = contract

PREFIXES

- COME AT THE BEGINNING OF A WORD
- CHANGE THE MEANING

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
un	not; reversal of	uncover
re	again; back	review
in / im	in; into; not	instead impatient
dis / dif	away; separate; not	divide disrespect
en / em	in; within; make	enslave embolden
pre	before	prefix
mis	wrong	mistaken
a	not; in, on; without	atypical aside

SUFFIXES

- COME AT THE END OF A WORD
- CHANGE THE MEANING

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-s, -es	more than one; verb maker	characters, reaches
-ed	in the past; quality, state	walked
-ing	doing something; quality, state	walking
-ly	how	safely
-er, -or	one who; action; compares	drummer dishonor bigger
-tion, -sion	noun: quality, action	tension
-able, -ible	able to be	reversible
-al, -ial	related to, like	partial

Some words void contracts as shown below. Any word with 1 vowel followed by 2 consonants are not used in quantum.

ANTICIPATE

Ant = No Contract
1 Vowel followed by
2 consonants

SYNTAX

Syntax can be defined as a set of rules, principles and processes that preside over the structuring of sentences in any given language.

Syntax defines the rules that need to be followed when forming a sentence from words, clauses, punctuation and phrases.

Correct syntax involves the right choice of words, correct tense, matching number, proper arrangement of words and phrases. Proper syntax, unlike diction is comparatively strict.

Abiding by the rules of syntax is very important in all kinds of formal writing , and it is an indication that the writer is knowledgeable.

Breaking Down Syntax

Prepositional phrases in Quantum Grammar consist of a [pre]position, its object (FACT), and any words that modify the object (article).

A correct sentence or Prepositional phrase has 3 components ,Position (Pre-position) , lodial (article) and a fact (object/noun). We use the term lodial as article means no contract.

Position	Lodial	Fact
For	A	Possession
Of	An	Authority
With	The	Claim
By	These	Authors

If prepositions and lodials are not used together in order to certify a fact and they are standing alone The. For. A. They will therefore become adverbs.

As all adverbs modify the verb the next word in the sentence becomes a modifier.

Position	Lodial	Fact
For	An	Example

Position	Lodial	Fact
For (av)		Example (v) the position is alone with no lodial it becomes an adverb.

An (av) Example (v) the lodial is alone with no position it becomes an adverb.
Example is not a verb therefore is fraudulent.

Most sentences in fiction are written in Adverb , Verb which are as we have seen colouring the language with opinions and do not certify facts, but there are some other patterns to the way fiction is written.

If we go back to the quantum grammer Syntax rules we can see how the pattern of words changes in a sentence.

If a sentence starts with an Adverb it will follow certain patterns for the words that come after it. Using these patterns to syntax documents shows the fraudulent conveyance of language. Any one of the patterns may be correct.

Syntax Rules :C.-S.-S.-C.-P-.S.-G.

0 = CONJUNCTION: AND/OR, NEUTRAL-VALUE, NO-MODIFICATION.

1 = ADVERB = NO-CONTRACT, MODIFIER=CHANGE=MOTION=ACTION=FICTION = 1>1>1, 1>2, 1>3>4, 42, 43><42-DPV=DANGLING-PARTICIPAL-VERB. "NO" = POSITION-MODIFICATION-AUTHORITY. = PERJURY

2 = VERB = FOR AN ACTION OF THE THINKING (IS-SINGULAR, ARE-PLURAL)

3 = ADJECTIVE = NO-CONTRACT-COLOR OF THE FICTION-OPINION = 1>3>4, 1>3>3>3>4, 3>4, 3<>4. WHEN THE TWO-FACTS ARE WITH THE COMING- TOGETHER, THEN THE 1st-FACT-MODIFIES WITH THE 2nd-FACT INTO THE (NO-FACT=PRONOUN) BY THE 1st-COLOR OF THE OPINION-PREJUDICE.

4 = PRONOUN = 4, 1>3>4, 3>4, 4<1, FOR THE VOID BY THE PRO=NO, NO=NO, UN=NO. FOR NO CONTRACT OF THE TERMS OR OWNERSHIP ARE WITH THE VOID-CLAIM OF THE (OBJECT-FACT = NO-CONTRACT-FACT).

5 = [PRE]POSITION = CORRECTION: POSITIONAL=TERMS/RULES = 5>6>7. FOR, OF, WITH, BY, THROUGH, IN, [OUT]

6 = [AR]TICLE = LODIAL, AILING, CORRUPTION FROM THE BEGINNING. :CORRECTION = LODIO, OWNER, ORIGINAL-JURISDICTION. 5>6>7. A, AN, THE, THIS, THESE, THOSE, HIS, HER, MY, OUR. FOR THE VOID OF THE ALL, ANY, OTHER,

7 = NOUN =NO-NO=VOID, 5>6>7. :CORRECTION = KNOWN-(WITH A LINE OVER THE "OW")=FACT, OWN, KNOW, KNOWN, IN THE NOW-TIME.

8 = PAST-TIME = :FROM, ED, HAS, VOID-TIME-CONTINUANCE.

9 = FUTURE-TIME = :TO, PRA, PRE, PRI, PRO, PRU, ETC.,= VOID-TIME-HAS NO-JURISDICTION, OPINION, GUESS, TRIAL, EXPERIMENT, VOID OF CONCLUSIONS OR FACTS.

:David-Wynne:Miller on Syntax. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnTKLltgtdU>

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Pattern 1> 1>1 = adverb , adverb , adverb

Pattern 1>2> = adverb , verb

Pattern 1> 3>4.= adverb , adjective pronoun,

Pattern 42, pronoun, verb

43><42 = DPV = dangling participle verb.

DPV a dangling participle is a kind of verb that does not have a stated subject . It has lost its points of connection with the sentence and is hanging in space. The reader might not know what is being communicated.

2 = VERB = FOR AN ACTION OF THE THINKING (IS-SINGULAR, ARE-PLURAL)

3 = ADJECTIVE = NO-CONTRACT-COLOR OF THE FICTION-OPINION = 1>3>4, 1>3>3>3>4, 3>4,

Pattern 1>3>4 = adverb, adjective pronoun

Pattern 1>3>3>3>4 = adverb, adjective, adjective, adjective, pronoun.

3<>4. WHEN THE TWO-FACTS ARE WITH THE COMING- TOGETHER, THEN THE 1st-FACT-MODIFIES WITH THE 2nd-FACT INTO THE (NO-FACT=PRONOUN) BY THE 1st-COLOR OF THE OPINION-PREJUDICE.

An adjective will always appear in front of a pronoun, you cannot have two pronouns together.

For example :- in the sentence Black Cat.

“Black” is a fact.

The word “Black” is a fact.

When you put “Black” in front of “Cat” it means “Black Cat”.

So the “pronoun” Black, is now an adjective, and it prejudices the word “cat”.

Black-Cat.

4 = PRONOUN = 4, 1>3>4, 3>4, 4<1, FOR THE VOID BY THE PRO=NO, NO=NO, UN=NO. FOR NO CONTRACT OF THE TERMS OR OWNERSHIP ARE WITH THE VOID -CLAIM OF THE (OBJECT-FACT = NO-CONTRACT-FACT).

Pattern 4, 1>3>4 = Prounoun stands alone, adverb adjective pronoun

Pattern 3>4 = Adjective pronoun

Pattern 4>1 = Pronoun adverb

I (4)am (1) an(3) orange(4).

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7 = NOUN =NO-NO=VOID, 5>6>7. :CORRECTION = KNOWN-(WITH A LINE OVER THE "OW")= FACT, OWN, KNOW, KNOWN, IN THE NOW-TIME.

:C.-S.-S.-C.-P-.S.-G. will contain 5>6>7 sometimes with the addition somewhere in the sentence of 2 a verb of the thinking.

8 = PAST-TIME = :FROM, ED, HAS, VOID-TIME-CONTINUANCE.

9 = FUTURE-TIME = :TO, PRA, PRE, PRI, PRO, PRU, ETC.,= VOID-TIME-HAS NO-JURISDICTION, OPINION, GUESS, TRIAL, EXPERIMENT, VOID OF CONCLUSIONS OR FACTS.

We only use Now Time , the past and the future do not exist.

For the see-ing of the live man : John :Doe.