Part I

SENTENCE ALGEBRA

2 - 12





S VARIABLES

CORE VARIABLES

NVX

N = noun $M_v = adverb$

V = verb L = preposition

X = pronoun C = conjunction

 M_n = adjective

I = interjection

ACCESSORY VARIABLES



"I" does not apply to engineering writing



PHENOMENON OF "SPARK"

"SPARK" is the reaction that occurs when a basic clause forms

Words by themselves record dictionary definitions...

they must be plugged into sentence equations



 $N_s + V$

Noun (subject) + Verb



BASIC SENTENCE EQUATIONS

Expands a basic clause into a sentence-level unit of thought

Basic sentences are named **B1, B2, B3, B4,** and **B5**

 $B_n = S + P_n$

 \mathbf{B}_{n} = one byte of human thought

S = subject (always includes a main N_s or equivlent)

P_n = predicate (always includes a main V)

n = 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5

CODING CONVENTIONS

- Code left-to-right, same as you read and write.
- Use the plus sign (+) and asterisk (*) to signal basic operations.
- Use parentheses and brackets to organize terms.
- Identify and code top-level functional components in sentence equations.
- In basic and advanced sentence equations, omit the text version's typographic start and stop signals.
- In sentence equations, consider the articles ("the," "a," and "an") elliptical (invisible), and do not code them with variables.
- Omit internal punctuation marks inside individual basic sentences.
- Apply the Basic Math Laws selectively to sentence algebra equations.