

:RULES OF THIS WORD-SYNTAX-KEY WITH THE SAMPLES: FRAUDLENT-SYNTAX-GRAMMAR:

~1 = ADVERB (3 RULES)

- 1 ADVERBS GO BEFORE VERBS
- 2 ADVERBS GO BEFORE ADJECTIVES
- 3 ADVERBS GO BEFORE OTHER ADVERBS

:RULE-~1: ADVERBS GO BEFORE VERBS:

ANY TIME A POSITION (PREPOSITION) IS USED WITHOUT A LODIAL (ARTICLE) THE POSITION (PREPOSITION) MODIFIES INTO AND ADVERB.

:SAMPLES: ADVERB-VERB-SCENARIO:

FOR LAW, OF LAW, THE LAW, WITH LAW, BY LAW, IN LAW, ON LAW, OVER LAW, UNDER LAW, AT LAW

THIS LAW, THAT LAW, THEIR LAW, HER LAW, MY LAW, OUR LAW, HIS LAW

:RULE-~2: ADVERBS GO BEFORE ADJECTIVES IN AN ADVERB-ADJECTIVE-PRONOUN-SCENARIO:

:SAMPLES: ADVERB-ADJECTIVE-PRONOUN-SCENARIO:

FOR MIKE SMITH, THE UNITED STATES, OF HEMET CALIFORNIA, WITH MIKE SMITH, BY HEMET CALIFORNIA, IN HEMET CALIFORNIA, ON CHRISTMAS DAY, OVER THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY, UNDER COLORADO LAW, AT HIGH SCHOOL (IN EACH SCENARIO, THE POSITION (PREPOSITION) WITHOUT THE LODIAL (ARTICLE) OR THE LODIAL (ARTICLE) WITHOUT THE POSITION (PREPOSITION) FUNCTIONS AS AN ADVERB.

~2 = VERB

VERBS COME AFTER ADVERBS

SAMPLES: VERB IN AN ADVERB-VERB-SCENARIO:

FOR LAW, OF LAW, WITH LAW, BY LAW, IN LAW, ON LAW, OVER LAW, UNDER LAW, AT LAW ('LAW' IN EACH SCENARIO = VERB)

~3 = ADJECTIVE

ADJECTIVES COME BEFORE OTHER ADJECTIVES, ADJECTIVES COME BEFORE NOUNS (FACT), THERE CAN BE MULTIPLE ADJECTIVES BEFORE THE NOUN, AN ADJECTIVE DESCRIBES A NOUN (FACT)

WHEN A FACT (NOUN) IS IN FRONT OF ANOTHER FACT (NOUN), THE FIRST FACT (NOUN) IS AN ADJECTIVE.

SAMPLES: WEST FRANKLIN STREET, 'WEST' IS AN ADJECTIVE, 'FRANKLIN' IS AN ADJECTIVE AND 'STREET' IS A PRONOUN (THE LAST FACT (NOUN) IN A SERIES OF ADJECTIVES IS ALWAYS A PRONOUN)

~4 = PRONOUN

PRONOUNS ARE THE LAST NOUN AMONG A LIST OF ADJECTIVES.

SAMPLES (GO BACK TO ADJECTIVE DEFINITION FOR GREATER UNDERSTANDING):

WEST FRANKLIN STREET = 'WEST'= ADJECTIVE, 'FRANKLIN'= ADJECTIVE AND 'STREET'= PRONOUN

THE ONLY WAY TO CREATE A NOUN (FACT) ON A PAGE IS WITH THE SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF A POSITION (PREPOSITION) LODIAL (ARTICLE) FACT (NOUN)-PHRASE. WHAT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AS A 'PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE'= (PREPOSITION, ARTICLE AND NOUN).

~5 = POSITION (PREPOSITION)

FOR THE DOG, OF THE DOG, WITH THE DOG, BY THE DOG, IN THE DOG, ON THE DOG, OVER THE DOG, UNDER THE DOG, AT THE DOG, ('FOR' = POSITION, 'OF' = POSITION, 'WITH' = POSITION, 'BY' = POSITION, 'IN' = POSITION, 'ON' = POSITION, 'OVER' = POSITION, 'UNDER' = POSITION, 'AT' = POSITION)

~6 = LODIAL (ARTICLE)

FOR THE DOG, FOR THIS DOG, FOR THESE DOGS, FOR MY DOG, FOR HER DOG, FOR HIS DOG, FOR OUR DOG, FOR THEIR DOG, ('THE' = LODIAL, 'THIS' = LODIAL, 'THESE' = LODIAL, 'MY' = LODIAL, 'HER' = LODIAL, 'HIS' = LODIAL, 'OUR' = LODIAL, 'THEIR' = LODIAL)

~7 = FACT (NOUN)

FOR THE DOG, OF THE DOG, WITH THE DOG, BY THE DOG, IN THE DOG, ON THE DOG, OVER THE DOG, UNDER THE DOG, AT THE DOG, ('DOG' IN EACH SCENARIO = FACT (NOUN)).

~8 = PAST-TIME = ALL WORDS ON A PAGE THAT ARE IN A PAST-TIME-POSITION.

SAMPLES: UNITED, 'ED' = PAST-TIME, BOUGHT = PAST-TIME (NOW-TIME-WORD:BOUGHT = BUY), CAUGHT = PAST-TIME (CATCH = NOW-TIME-WORD), TAUGHT = PAST-TIME-WORD (TEACH = NOW-TIME-WORD).

~9 = FUTURE-TIME = ALL WORDS ON A PAGE THAT ARE IN A FUTURE-TIME-POSITION.

TO = FUTURE-TIME-WORD, FORE = FUTURE-TIME-WORD, WILL = FUTURE-TIME-WORD, MAY = FUTURE-TIME-WORD.

~0 = CONJUNCTION = AND, OR

SAMPLES: DOGS 'AND' CATS = BOTH

DOGS 'OR' CATS = ONE OR THE OTHER

SAMPLE: CORRECT-SENTENCE-STRUCTURE-COMMUNICATION-PARSE-SYNTAX-GRAMMAR-WITNESS-OATH:

FOR THIS WITNESSES'S-KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS IS WITH THIS CLAIM OF THE TRUTHFUL-TESTIMONY BY THIS WITNESS.

= 5 6 7-7 5 6 7 5 6 7 5 6 7-7 5 6 7 = POSITION-LODIAL-FACT-FACT, POSITION-LODIAL-FACT, POSITION-LODIAL-FACT, POSITION-LODIAL-FACT-FACT, POSITION-LODIAL-FACT.

= FOR-POSITION, THIS-LODIAL, WITNESSES'S-KNOWLEDGE-FACT, OF-POSITION, THE-LODIAL, FACTS-FACT, IS = NEURTAL-VERB, WITH-POSITION, THIS-LODIAL, CLAIM-FACT, OF-POSITION, THE-LODIAL, TRUTHFUL-TESTIMONY-FACT, BY-POSITION, THIS-LODIAL, WITNESS-FACT.