

HOW TO SUMMARIZE WITH CORE IN ENGLISH

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Introduction

There is a group of natural language sentences. If the virus codes of CORE infect the group, then the complex with natural language and CORE is born. The mass of the complex is bigger than the mass of original natural language sentences. But we want to get the summary of the origin. We want to understand the structural back bone of the origin. So I will explain concrete method, one by one, about how to summarize with core in English.

(1) Standardize to most simple verb

On the expressions in natural language, we used to several verbs, for disliking to repeat the same patterns. But it is nonsense to understand the main meaning of the complex. For example, “Einstein said ...”, “he writes ...”, “the thesis insists ...”, “it is argued that ...”, which play almost same roles. We should select only one style, and use it. What we select is case by case.

(2) Only the Active Voice <change--- the Passive Voice □

There is the expression of the passive voice. For example, “The original thesis was written by Einstein in 1905”. We will change it to CORE complex. “The original thesis <was written by --- Einstein ☆1905 □”. This expression is same as next one. “The original thesis <wrote--- Einstein ☆1905 □”. It is simple style and it is good to see the meaning structure. So if there would be the expression of the passive voice, then let to change to the expression of the active voice.

(3) Use Same Patterns

I had analyzed and had made such expressions as next lines.

* p[④⑤⑧⑨] moving body—emit>light—(velocity c)travel> @stationary system; J

* q[⑩⑪] moving body—emit>light—(velocity c)travel> @moving system; J

There I compared the different parts with making same parts take the same position each other. Then I could understand the meaning of the difference. Let repeat same expressions in same parts.

(4) Do Abstraction with *

The stationary system and the moving system are each the inertia system.

So next three expressions are simply *c <> { *a,*b } □

*a「moving body ——emit> light—(velocity c)travel>, @stationary system」;

*b「moving body ——emit> light—(velocity c)travel>, @moving system」;

*c「moving body ——emit> light—(velocity c)travel>, @inertia system」;

(5) Use Structural Simple Imaging

As next change of style, let think the situation of the words.

We ---will try> \$---visualize> the state of things /by/ the graphic method □

We ---will try> the graphic method ---visualize> the state of thing □

We ---will >> the graphic method -->> the state of thing ---show> □

(6) Good or Bad relation

“<complex relation>” ---change> <○>, <●>

[or] <Y>, <X> (<Y> [:< <yes>, <X> [:< <no>)

[or] <G>, (<G> [:< <good>, [:< <bad>) □

As next change of style, let use <○>, <●> etc.

Formula ④ is not from *a ((4)) but from *b ((4)).

Formula ④ <●> *a ((4))

<○> *b ((4)) □

(7) Like as Memo Style □

For example, I used to memo with CORE, such as next lines.

◇---will make> ◇---think> complex > simple □

CORE CORE

expression expressin

[<< ◇---change> “{---several verb>}” > “----simple verb>” □

[<< the passive voice --> the active voice □

[<< *a「…」 □

(8) Put Together

Let use those method to complex of natural language and CORE. If we would understand original image of the complex, then we could put together those method to make simple and easy expression.