Another Diary

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There is a set of operations which contains all the outside operations.

For this I include

      1. the other's thoughts
      2. the other's actions
      3. the other's decisions
      4. an outside event

        etc.

Being a disctinct class of operations, it has been excluded from being in the content of my former diary which I will call an inner diary.

Being a fundamental class of operations, it deserves to form another diary of itself which I will call an outer diary.

The form of an outer diary is similar to an inner one, the main difference is the content. On page one will have

DATE, MONTH, YEAR

outer space a:
outer space b:
outer space c:
outer space d:
outer space e:
outer space f:
outer space g:
outer space h:
outer space i:

From appearance an outer diary is uninterestingly similar to an inner one. But once one ventures deeply into the diary, one will see a tremendous difference.

However profound is one's inner space, on its own it will eventually lose its significance and collapse into a single point.

Only in combination with outer space, can they develop into a useful system.

In analogy with Mathematics, constructing an inner diary is like constructing a field. By constructing a set of inner-outer diaries whose elements relate by a relation, one is equivalently constructing a vector space.

An outer operation is a vector

over oneself which acts as a field.

One's innerspace can develop into the highest level of thought.
But it can not develop into the highest level of reality.

However deep is one's inner space, one can not move reality even an inch.

       because reality is not only a field
       it has more than one dimension

The concept of a vector space is equivalent to the concept of a multi-dimensional field.

       for the first time, one is going to touch reality
       as one organism touching another organism

In order to explain the outer operations, let us consider a certain type of them

     the other's thought

to compare with its dual type in inner operations

     one's thought

Let x denote an element of the other's thought.
To recognise x as an outer operations is to accept it as it is, without the slightest adaptation.

     it is hard to accept the other's thought as it is

Even the most faithful disciple can not accept his/her master's thought completely.
Let alone the ordinary person A and B.

The aim of an outer diary is to develop a new feeling, starting with the most ordinary elements.
We are not going to accept all of the other's thoughts, just only a few of them, not exactly for the sake of those elements themselves, but for developing a habit of

     acting on an outer space

One can start by choosing easy elements, i.e., a set of the other's thought which is agreeable to one's thought.
Gradually one can move into hard elements.

When one accepts x as an outer operation, one can not substitute it with any element of one's inner operation, however hard one tries to do so. This is the subtlety of my model which makes it different from everyday adaptation of the other's thought.

Once one can do so, one is making a journey into outer space.

One is extending oneself into a multi-dimensional field.

For another example, let x represent an element of the other's action, y represent an element of one's thought. Then x corresponding to y may be interpreted as an element of one's thought having been materialised by the other's action.

For one to materialise one's thoughts by oneself, one may take a very long time, or probably one can never do it in one's lifetime. But by accepting an outer operation, one can materialise one's thought in seconds.

For this is

        a team game

Like playing football, one is passing a ball to another player in the team who is winning a goal.
There is no way that one can play alone, since the oppoents are playing as a team. And the rules of the game are actually the rules for a team game.

In one's diary, there are n independent outer spaces corresponding to n independent inner spaces.
As one divides oneself into n persons, each has its own world, and each is exploring its world.

Therefore we have an explosive image, one is exploring many different worlds simultaneously.

Once the system has been established, a human being with new feelings will be born.

The pair

$$x, y$$

will create a space between them which can be created by neither any pair from the inner space nor any pair from the outer space. A set of the created space is the value of the system.

Later one can develop further, by splitting one's operation y into

$$y_1, y_2 \ldots y_n$$

and their corresponding outer operations

$$x_1, x_2 \ldots x_n$$

This is equivalent to saying, by one single operation, it can induce a group of operations whose elements are distributed all over the inner and outer spaces.

EXERCISE ONE
A SET OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In order to be familiar with the concepts written above, one needs to develop chains of exercises. For an example, I am going to give one chain by using media.

One may collect a set of sentences, they are selected inner-outer operations. A set may contain one single element, or more.

Let's denote then as

$$S1, S2 \ldots Sn$$

and pass them through different media denoted by

$$M1, M2 \ldots Mk$$

as advertisements.

To observe its behaviour as the behaviour of a living thing is the aim of our exercise.

and the set can move from one media into another

From this point, I am going to apply a concept of PADUNSAK KAMPARAT which I will call a model B.

We have to develop the following concepts simultaneously

1. model A : a model of reality with many reference axes

       1.1 one's inner spaces
       1.2 one's outer spaces
       1.3 the action of 1.2 on 1.1

   2. model B : a model of reality without any reference axes

   3. the action of B on A

       3.1 exchange some elements between the inner and outer spaces
       3.2 push an inner space out
       3.3 pull an outer space in

NOTE:
The action in 1 is different from the action in 3. I will call the type of action in 1 as 'paring' and the type of action in 3 as 'hitting'.

In a model of reality without any reference axis

<center>you and I are unborn</center>

This model on its own is uncommunicative. Nevertheless we are going to use it as a powerful tool.

First of all, we observe that it is a model which

> takes objects class by class
> changes objects class by class
> eliminates objects class by class
> alternates objects class by class

<center>etc.</center>

The aim is to use it as a tool to pick up a concrete element

<center>x</center>

from one's outerspace and alternate it with another element

<center>y</center>

from one's inner space.

So in my system of inner-outer operations, there will be a powerful function to carry an element from one space into another.

Each point B is an event with size and position undefined.
Therefore in B

any pair of human beings are incompatible
the distance between any two persons is infinite

Also we have an astonishing result in B

every human being is enlightened without having to do anything

Living in model B is different
Every object in B is denoted by 'truth'.

Sometimes I will use the word 'ordinariness' interchangeable with 'truth'

Let us compare this set

a truth squeezes time as a lump of plasticine
a truth chases energy as food on a plate

with another set

an ordinariness squeezes time as a lump of plasticine
an ordinariness chases energy as food on a plate

Both of them are correct as actions of B on A. Truth is a mountain of strength and uniformity. Ordinariness is a sea of love and pity.

An ordinariness ca sweep all thoughts of mankind off the species.
As if it were hit by a giant atomic bomb.

Suppose I say

       I am going to see you

If the sentence had been hit by B, it is a truth element in B. A truth element is not only a true sentence, but it is also explosively true, i.e. it is full of actions not full of thoughts.

An explosively true element is so dense with actions that

       time has no meaning
       any thought has no meaning

HOW TO HIT A SENTENCE OF A BY B

Consider a common sentence which is regarded as a particle

$$x$$

To hit it by B, one has to consider it as a sentence in B. Immediately one sees its meaning has been changed, for one has to pass through many unfamiliar properties of objects in B.
Afterwards consider it again as a sentence in A.

It is like we shoot a particle into a state of being at the time of Big Bang and send it back. then we observe the results.
If it is still the original particle, the action is futile.
If it is a new particle, it has been hit by B.

It is like an experiment of transforming a particle into another particle with a powerful laboratory i.e. a reality of model B.

We are not expecting all types of new particles. There are only certain types of particles that we are aiming for.
Assume the particle is

$$y$$

in one's inner space. We are aiming for

$$x$$

in one's outer space.

For practicing the action of B on A, we will concentrate on simple objects only, e.g., sentences in everyday language

Assume I speak the following ordinary sentences

<div align="center">

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

</div>

and try to hit them with B, and watch the results.

from now on everyday sentences will be our targets.

If one single element in one's inner space is pushed out into the outer space

one is living in a new world

Let alone the final stages, each of one's inner spaces is pushed out.