

# **BESTGIFT SERVICE BASICS**

## **THE BASICS OF BESTGIFT SERVICE GIFT GIVING SOFTWARE**

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Wesley Chapel, Florida 33545

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### **GENERAL METHOD OF ANALYSIS**

All analyses are carried out by resolution into sets of six components.

### **APPLICATION OF SIXES ANALYSIS TO THE HAND**

The hand consists of six fingers. The first finger is the bony bump on the edge of the hand. The "middle" or fourth finger is the stored energy finger. The fifth finger is known as the "index" finger. The sixth finger is known as the "thumb" and functions as the dominant or opposing or power member of the hand.

### **DEFINITION OF OPERATORS**

An operator is a person uses his hands to process an

environment. His hands operate on the environment only by the mechanical forces they exert during material contact with the environment. Operation means manipulation. Operation may also include the use of other parts of the person's body to exert mechanical force during material contact.

Operators constitute the population of society.

### **APPLICATION OF SIXES ANALYSIS TO MATTER**

Matter consists of the following components: 1 = crystals, 2 = liquids, 3 = fluids, 4 = elastic matter, 5 = ballistic matter, 6 = frictional matter.

### **APPLICATION OF SIXES ANALYSIS TO THE ENGLISH ALPHABET**

Z=1-1

X=2-1 Y=2-2

R=3-1 S=3-2 T=3-3 U=3-4 V=3-5 W=3-6

L=4-1 M=4-2 N=4-3 O=4-4 P=4-5 Q=4-6

G=5-1 H=5-2 J=5-3 I=5-4 TH=5-5 K=5-6

A=6-1 B=6-2 C=6-3 D=6-4 E=6-5 F=6-6

The digits refer to the components of matter. Each letter of the English alphabet is interpreted as the action of a mechanical device functioning as the first digit, controlled by an operator, on a mechanical device of the environment functioning as the second digit.

### **APPLICATION OF SIXES ANALYSIS TO SOCIETY**

1= Babylonian (worked together for shelter)

2= Egyptian (worked together for farming)

3= Crete (worked together to create tables chairs)

but did not use them)

4= Israel. (storage and retrieval of energy but did not use it, used tables and chairs as equipment such as for writing or symbols. but did not use writing or efficient storage and retrieval )

5= Greek (used storage and retrieval of energy as equipment. Used writing as equipment to produce empty equipment but did not use latter. Greek handwriting did not truly enable people to work together.)

6= Romans (used equipment to produce printing with which people can work together.)

The ancients evolved the complete form of society, all the components of civilization. The environment of the ancients was around the Mediterranean. The fully developed ancient society including its population moved into the more difficult environment of Europe and grew in size. It became more and more active, abandoning its previous essentially inactive condition.

## **APPLICATION OF SIXES ANALYSIS TO PHYSICAL SCIENCE**

1= optics

2= mechanics

3= thermodynamics

4= electricity and magnetism

5= kinetic theory

6= quantum mechanics

The Ancient World developed the methods and forms of modern science and the Europeans applied them.

Modern physical science started with the materials of the Ancient World but had to adjust to the tougher European material environment. The population of operators had to try harder. They could try harder by shifting from development to application. Optics does not require a definition of mechanical energy. The point sources and lenses of optics enables a precise definition of position. This in turn enabled a definition of the position, velocity, mass, force variables of mechanics. The precise definition of mechanical energy enabled the development of the concepts of heat and entropy of thermodynamics. The chemicals and magnetic materials produced by thermodynamics enabled the development of electricity and magnetism. The precise control of energy by the equipment of electricity and magnetism enabled control of the viscous forces of gases resulting in the high vacuum equipment of kinetic theory. This equipment in turn enabled the development of quantum mechanics and the production of x-ray tubes. This completed the set of six of modern science.

Science then moved into an entirely new environment in which the matter of interest consisted of nuclear isotopes. The development of particle accelerators from the starting point of x-ray tubes took place in this new set of six. Society needed to move into this new material environment.

## **APPLICATION OF SIXES ANALYSIS TO PSYCHOLOGY**

Each of the six factors of psychology is a different

way of behaving toward the environment. The nervous system is structured to perform six types of behavior. For each factor there is a corresponding built-in (or evolved) drive mechanism within the person which is so structured that it has a good chance of functioning beneficially in naturally occurring situations. The factors represent a piecemeal attack on a problem. Each higher factor is a more complete solution of the problem. Each factor offers survival to a person specializing in it. A person developing a higher set of six may also find survival. Gifts can be selected for each specialist.

The factors in simplest terms are the following:

1= sensation. This factor of a person's structure consists of the six sense organs: hair disturbance, touch, smell, taste, hearing, sight. Sensation or feeling action consists of sensing the other person without exerting a perceptible physical force on his body.

2= emotion. The emotion nervous mechanism operates one liquid body on another liquid body. Simple emotional action of a person consists of one sudden push on another person's body.

3= mood. The mood nervous mechanism operates one fluid body on another fluid body. Simple mood action of a person consists of repeated or prolonged gentle pushing or rubbing on another person's body.

4= attitude. The attitude nervous mechanism

operates one elastic body on another elastic body. Simple attitude action of a person consists of stressing the joints of another person's body.

5= character. The character nervous mechanism operates one ballistic body on another ballistic body. Simple character action of a person consists of bumping into another person's body.

6= personality. The personality nervous mechanism operates one frictional body on another frictional body. Simple personality action of a person consists of dragging another person here and there over a period of time.

1= sensation in next higher set of six. A new higher type of resources needed for this higher set places new requirements on the six senses. A new higher type of sensation is required.

## **APPLICATION OF SIXES ANALYSIS TO OCCUPATIONS**

1= laborer

2= skilled (uses vision)

3= design and assembly (such as tables and chairs)

4= manufacturing and commerce,

5= medicine,

6= art, literature, politics.

## **LETTER MATCHING**

Give greatest weight to a match of the first digits of two letters.

Give lesser weight to a match of the second digits of

two letters.

The amount of matching of two letters is the sum of the weights of the two digit matchings.

### **SYLLABLE MATCHING**

The six vowel letters are A E I O U Y.

Every syllable has one and only one vowel sound.

Assume the first vowel letter in a vowel sound represents the vowel sound and the other vowel letters are consonants.

Compare first vowel letters in the two syllables to be matched. Give greater weight to the amount of vowel letter matching than amount of consonant letter matching.

Compare letters preceding the first vowel letter.

Weight amount of matching inversely to the distance from the first vowel letter.

Compare letters following the first vowel letter.

Weight amount of matching inversely to the distance from the first vowel letter.

The purpose of speech is communicated (transmitted) power and vowels are greatest in this. Therefore vowel matching is given the greatest weight.

### **WORD MATCHING**

Every word is assumed to have one and only one main accented syllable.

Compare main accented syllables. Give greater weight to a match of main accented syllables than other syllables.

Compare prefixes. Weight inversely to the distance

measured by number of syllables from the main accented syllable.

Compare suffixes. Weight inversely to the distance measured by number of syllables from the main accented syllable.

The amount of matching of two words is the sum of the weights.

### **LETTER ACTION**

Letter action is interpreted as matter corresponding to the first digit of the letter acting on matter corresponding to the second digit of the letter. For example, for  $S = 3-2$  a fluid acts on a liquid.

### **ABSTRACTION LINKS ALL SETS OF SIXES**

Any pair of six-sets, for example mechanics and psychology, may be related on the basis of abstraction.

### **POST BIRTH LIFE STRUCTURE OF A PERSON BASED ON SIXES**

### **POST CONCEPTION STRUCTURE OF A PERSON AS SETS OF SIXES**

### **REALITY AS SET OF SIX, SENSATION AND INJURY**

### **INFORMATION TYPES AS SET OF SIX**