Now I start the third part.

As the new grammar version of the equation
which represents the physical law
which governs the physical system,
the equation for Φ which reduces to the ordinary Schrodinger equation for Ψ
in the special case, Mnew(Φ)=Mq(Ψ),
is the most hopeful.
Here I propose an equation corresponding to Mnew described in the second part
as a trial production,
but it is not verified yet that this equation satisfies the above condition.
Please notice that the equation does not completely correspond to Mnew
because it is for the system with one degree of freedom
while Mnew was for the system with three degres of freedom.
$\chi(\square-\varepsilon)$ is a function from R to R
and is defined by $[\chi(\square-\varepsilon)](t)=\chi(t-\varepsilon)$.
$\delta / \delta \chi(t)$ is the functional derivative.
Please notice that a function is not the value of the function
but a mapping.

This is the scenario of constructiong a new theory in the grammatical way.
That is to say,
first we propose a new coordinate system Mnew
whose range includes the range of the coordinate system Mold
of the old theory
as a subset,
and then we seek the equation for Φ
which reduces to the old theory's equation for Ψ
in the special case, Mnew(Φ)=Mq(Ψ),
and we adopt it as the equation of the new theory.

However, even when such an equation doesn't exist,
it does not mean immediately that the new grammar has failed,
and we can hope that we find an equation which is as near to that as possible
and it is appropriate to be adopted.
Actually, in case of the transition from the classical mechanics to the quantum mechanics,
the Schrodinger equation doesn't have more desirable features than the Ehrenfest theorem.
This is not the fault of the Schrodinger equation
but the fault of the condition proposed above by me.

So much for the third part of my presentation.