Based on this entire conclusion I am suggesting a hypothesis for the mutation of gene.

To make it relatively easy we consider a short sentence, and we shall make it simple by accounting only 26 letters from which different meaning full combination can be made. Each random mutation is based on the grammar or the set of rules in which a word can be combined to make it meaningful.

This is analogous to the gene with instruction for randomly mutating but governed the by the sequence of chemicals ,base pairing and directionality rules.

Here instead of random mutation by natural selection or random mutation by cumulative selection,

I have proposed an idea according to it, the rules prevailing in English language system, by which the English words could be formed meaning full can be used. as the fitness function for generating another new meaningful word, if the random mutation is governed by premises of these set rules, there is a possibility of developing a new set of string either relative or different but with recognizable meaning.

This set of rules is, similar to the rule of English grammar.

There is a big difference to the set of rules which is developed in computer evolution, and the real world evolution. In evolution these set of rules are set up by basic laws governing the pairing of are 4 nucleobase Adenine ,thymine ,guanine ,cytosine

Sequences of three nucleotides, called codons, each nucleotide is made of 3 nucleobase, so there are 64 different combination of nucleotides arrangement governed by set of rules conditioned to itself. Which we call as the gene pairing rules. Each Pairing is the mechanism by which codons on messenger RNA molecules are recognized by anticodons on transfer RNA, during protein translation.

Stability in pairing, is the main cause of the DNA to be stable. This stability can be achieved in Base stacking or by hydrogen bonding,

The smallest organism is bacteriophage MS2 which has 3,569 base pairs, 64 different combinations can be arranged in 3,569 ways in a random fashion but strictly following the rules of gene pairing

ATCGATTGAGCTCTAGCG

TAGCTACATCGAGATCGC

In this base pair if they randomly mutate under governing gene pairing grammar, this random sequence can produce a complex protein structure,

GATTGAGCTCTAGCG

AGATCGCTAGCTTCG

This base pair may able to produce a complex protein structure, than its parent

Just by random mutation governed by gene pairing grammar.

Start with a sentence, suppose we have to produce “This is new random”

And we can make it simple just taking 26 alphabets restricting all other special cases,

And specify the rules of framing the English words , we need to specify grammar rules only when it comes to language ,but just the rules of forming words is enough for bringing new words ie:new organism.

We use a computer simulated program with rules of forming meaningful English words and starting from random words”dhxi sd hew ciuzkm”.

The chance of getting the exact word we specified is based on the rules, of that random gene, but overall with this we can generate some meaning full “new” words.