write programme like,

$i, j, k, l, m, n, p, q := 1, 2$ (i.e. these indices can take values from 1 to 2)

then give condition,

$h_{12} = h_{21}$ & $h_{22} = -h_{11}$,

then replace

$$h_{11} = \frac{h + \bar{h}}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ \& } h_{12} = (-i)\frac{h - \bar{h}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\& \; \partial = \frac{\partial_1 + \bar{\partial}_2}{\sqrt{2}} \; \& \; \bar{\partial} = (-i)\frac{\partial_1 - \partial_2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

and then if it write any order term, it should give result in terms of $h, \bar{h}, \partial, \bar{\partial}$.

term can be of the form of

① $h_{ij}\, \partial_i h_{kl}\, \partial_j h_{kl}$, $h_{ij}\, \partial_i h_{kl}\, \partial_k h_{jl}$

there is another type also.

like.

$$\partial_k h_{ik} \frac{1}{\partial^2} (h_{pq}\, \partial_p \partial^2 h_{iq})$$

or $\partial_i A \frac{1}{\partial^2} (h_{pq}\, \partial_p \partial^2 h_{iq})$

in such terms $\frac{1}{\partial^2}$ has ~~nothing~~ nothing to do with $\partial, \bar{\partial}$ or $h, \bar{h}$ its just operator and A is a constant function without any index.