

1. MEA PURPOSE STATEMENT (Canonical / Minimal / Functional)

The Meaning Extraction Architecture (MEA) is a framework for producing clear, consistent, and reproducible interpretations of concepts, statements, and linguistic structures. Its purpose is to reveal the internal dependencies of meaning, prevent semantic drift, and ensure alignment with natural-language anchors. MEA provides a standardized process for isolating signal, resolving structure, synthesizing coherent interpretations, grounding them in application, and examining them for contradiction or incompleteness. It does not impose ideology, prescribe values, or generate meaning beyond the input; it clarifies what is already present. MEA exists to stabilize reasoning, support transparent communication, and create a shared basis for accurate judgment across contexts.

2. MEA OPERATIONAL PROTOCOL (Single Worked Use-Case)

Below is a *reference implementation* of the I⁵ pipeline applied to a simple input. This shows *exactly* how the system is meant to operate from start to finish.

Input:

“Wisdom is knowledge.”

Step 1 — ILLUMINATE

Identify the object of analysis and isolate the relevant signal.

- Core claim detected: *wisdom = knowledge*
- Both terms have stable anchors.
- No external context supplied; assume general semantic frame.

Output: two concepts to analyze — **wisdom, knowledge** — and their asserted equivalence.

Step 2 — ELUCIDATE

Resolve internal structure; identify dependencies.

Wisdom

- Depends on: understanding, experience, correct judgment
- Anchor: *applied understanding that produces correct judgment*

Knowledge

- Depends on: information, facts, propositions
- Anchor: *stored or accessible information*

Dependency comparison:

- Wisdom → (knowledge + experience + judgment)
- Knowledge → (information)

These structures are **not identical**.

Step 3 — EXPLAIN

Produce a coherent synthesis maintaining dependency integrity.

The claim “wisdom = knowledge” collapses distinct dependency trees into one, ignoring the experiential and judgment components of wisdom.

Therefore:

- The input expresses an **oversimplification**.
- A corrected synthesis must preserve the dependencies of both concepts.

Correct synthesis:

Wisdom includes knowledge, but is not reducible to knowledge.

Step 4 — EXPERIENCE

Ground the synthesis in example or application.

Example:

“A child may possess knowledge of traffic rules, but wisdom is demonstrated when they apply that knowledge prudently while crossing the street.”

This supports the dependency distinction: wisdom requires *application* and *judgment*.

Step 5 — EXAMINE

Evaluate for contradiction, incompleteness, or misalignment with anchors.

- No contradiction in the revised synthesis.
- Anchors preserved.
- Dependency trees intact.
- Frame consistent.
- Output reproducible by another MEA user.

The original input is invalid; the corrected interpretation is valid.

Final Output:

**Wisdom requires knowledge but is not equivalent to it.
It adds experience, understanding, and correct judgment.**