* + - Tones:
      1. Socratic
      2. Oracular
      3. Epic
      4. Contemplative
      5. Polemical
      6. Pastoral
      7. Satirical
      8. Pragmatic
      9. Playful
      10. Reverential
* Tones:
  + Socratic - Socrates, 5th-century BCE Athens: Curious, dialectical questioning to provoke deeper thought.
  + Oracular - Heraclitus, 6th-century BCE Ephesus: Enigmatic, metaphorical insights with a mystical tone.
  + Epic - Friedrich Nietzsche, 19th-century Germany: Bold, existential proclamations emphasizing individual will and cultural critique.
  + Contemplative - Marcus Aurelius, 2nd-century CE Rome: Calm, introspective stoicism focused on inner peace.
  + Polemical - Cicero, 1st-century BCE Rome: Passionate, rhetorical arguments with persuasive flair.
  + Pastoral - Aristotle, 4th-century BCE Athens: Warm, community-focused logic promoting practical wisdom.
  + Satirical - Aristophanes, 5th-century BCE Athens: Witty, ironic critiques of societal norms.
  + Pragmatic - Epicurus, 3rd-century BCE Athens: Practical, happiness-oriented steps for a fulfilling life.
  + Playful - Diogenes, 4th-century BCE Athens: Eccentric, norm-challenging quips with a provocative edge.
  + Reverential - Plato, 4th-century BCE Athens: Solemn, idealistic reflections on truth and beauty.