

humanising protocols to be less rigid or more accurately, balancing rigidity and human arbitrariness. One such example that we got the privilege to witness is what Hume.AI is in the process of doing – training to be able to analyse words and phrases and the nuances that normal LLM have largely missed.

### Text as “the tip of the iceberg” for interpretation

Readers from different backgrounds will naturally form different interpretations due to varying life experiences, upbringing, and even economic or cultural factors. Hence, two individuals, despite speaking the same languages might not be 100% in sync with each other. This difficulty is also compounded by the presence of generational gap, which affects how the languages are used - for example, speaking Gen-Z English to boomers will not go a long way.

In addition, how a set of text is read will cause different interpretations. Factors like the tone of voice, speed of pronunciation, length of pauses, and even the ratio of the number of words within speech to the length of recitation, they give ample evidence of what the person speaking is trying to convey about their work and even themselves as a person. These parametrisers are key in its interpretation, rather than looking at the text on its own. This can be seen in an article by a journalist, interpreting President Trump’s speeches throughout his presidency on

<https://emotions.periscopic.com/>  (<https://emotions.periscopic.com/>)

### Questions

1. Main focus of each president’s SOTA. What are some topics mentioned within the speech?  
Showing varying level of dominance of each topic within the speech.
2. Comparison of frequency of topic in the SOTA. How many times has this been brought up in a SOTA? Compare how often the topic has been mentioned in different eras – from the 1800s – 1900s.
3. Priority of a topic mentioned in the SOTA. Is the topic the big picture? Or a smaller picture of a larger issue noteworthy enough to be including it in the SOTA.

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