Said first algorithm implemented in said first computer microprocessor gathers from a computer's stored usage dictionary, MWUD (2000) in non-patent literature,

one of the **usage** predicates of first subject word, "apple," step **100.** From MWUD (2000), the complete predicate chosen for the subject word *apple* is *"the pome fruit of any **tree** of the genus Malus being important economically especially in No. America, Europe, and Australasia and markedly variable but usually round in shape and red, yellow, or greenish in color."*

One of the partial predicates of the subject word "apple" from MWUD (2000) is "the pome fruit of the genus*Malus* ... ,"which then is the **partial** said first predicate of said first subject word. The first algorithm using step **101** gathers said first predicate words of said first subject word "apple" and names said first predicate words second subject words. In this illustration, **one** word in the chosen predicate of the definition for apple is "fruit" *(3rd* first predicate word). Then according to step **101,** the predicate word "fruit," becomes one of said named second subject words, i.e. "fruit" (also "pome" would be one of said second subject words). Retuning to step **100,** the first algorithm gathers the predicates for the word, "fruit," from said computer repository dictionary MWUD (2000). Then the first algorithm executes step **101** and gathers **one** of the predicates of the definition of "fruit." From the patent, said DMTIPCI computer algorithm would not select a usage predicate of the named second subject word "fruit" such as "the effect or consequence of an action or operation" from said MWUD (2000) as said named second subject word "fruit" would be used in the context of "the fruits of my labor "having no usage **related to** said first subject word "apple's" said partial first predicate (US 8,321,205 B2, column 4, line 12). The software implementing said DMTIPCI first algorithm must exclude subsequent predicates that are not **consistent with** the context of said first predicate words (US 8,321,205 B2, column 2, lines 66-67). In other words, iteration derived subsequent subject words' predicates which have words that are not **consistent with and related to** the first subject word's predicate words would be excluded from the iterative deconstruction of the first predicate words:

How could this be accomplished with computer programs utilizing said DMTIPCI algorithms?

FINDING SELECTABLE PREDICATES

How can computer programs be written implementing algorithm 1 of the DMTIPCI patent so as to choose only predicates that are **consistent with and related to** the first predicate words? What is meant by **consistent with** the said first predicate? Doesn't **consistent with** mean not outside the class or set represented by each first predicate word and **related to** means not outside the meaning(s) inherent in the particular combination of said first predicate words? Thus excluded iteration derived subject words' predicates would have words that are either not consistent with the set or class represented by each word in the first predicate and/or not related to the combination (coherence) of the first predicate words, and/or not having the first predicate words as part of their set or class (consistency).

From MWUD (2000), the complete predicate chosen for the subject word *apple* is *"the pome fruit of any **tree** of the genus Malus being important economically especially in No. America, Europe, and Australasia and markedly variable but usually round in shape and red, yellow, or greenish in color."*

For example: From first subject word *apple,* the iteratively derived second subject word, *fruit,* has as one of its possible predicates, *"a product of a plant growth useful to man or animal"* MWUD (2000). Any predicates for iteratively derived second subject words from the first predicate words for the subject word, *apple*, would be excluded if not **consistent with and related to** any word in the first predicate of the first subject word, *apple,* such as the 6th first predicate word, "tree."

Should the predicate chosen for "fruit," that is, *"a product of a plant growth useful to man or animal"* be excluded? The first predicate for the first subject word, apple, has *tree* in its predicate. Iteratively derived second subject word, *tree,* like the chosen predicate for iteratively derived second subject word, *fruit,* has the word plant as part of its predicate: *a tree is a woody perennial plant*…," MWUD (2000). Thus, *tree* and *fruit* are part of the set or class—*plant*; therefore the chosen predicate for iteratively derived second subject word *fruit*, that is, "*a product of a plant growth useful to man or animal*" is **consistent with** the word **tree** in the first predicate of the first subject word *apple* and is **coherent** with all the other first predicate words.

Said DMTIPCI computer algorithm would not select a usage predicate of the named second subject word, *fruit,* such as "*the effect or consequence of an action or operation"* from said MWUD (2000); an example of this predicate for *fruit* is the sentence—"The chair is the fruit of my labor." This predicate for *fruit* would not be chosen because the word *the effect or consequence of an act* must be restricted to the set or **class**, *plant,* to be **consistent** with the first predicate word *tree's* definition; and this predicate, *the effect or consequence of an act,* for fruit does not create such a restriction. On the other hand the chosen predicate for *fruit*, *"a product of a **plant** growth useful to man or animal,"* is consistent with the first predicate word *tree* which has the word *plant* in its predicate; and therefore is an acceptable predicate for second subject word, *fruit*.

The previous explanation for lack of appropriateness for using the definition of second subject word *fruit* used the DMTIPCI first algorithm patent criteria of **consistency** for the exclusion of the possible following predicate for *fruit*, i.e. *the effect or consequence of an act.* If the possible chosen predicate for *fruit* was *"the consequence of an action of a tree,"* it could be an acceptable predicate for fruit's definition as this predicate for fruit has the first predicate word *tree* in it. Using the criteria of **coherence** with first predicate words, the possible chosen predicate for *fruit*, "*the effect or consequence of an action or operation,"* would be too general, i.e. inclusive of words leaving the opportunity for lack of **coherence** with the other first predicate words linked in the definition of first subject word *apple*; an example of this predicate for *fruit* being too general would be "the **fruit** of his labor was a beautiful new painting."

Using etymology to choose 2nd predicates: Homonyms may have the same etymology, e.g. shared origin of mouth (of a river) and mouth (of an animal) which are **polysemes** or **polysemous homonyms** versus **homonyms with different etymology (origins)** such as skate (glide on ice) and skate (the fish). Thus related or unrelated by origin to the first predicate words may be a way to find predicates consistent with and related to the first predicate words for second, third, etc. subject words. That is choose subsequent predicates that have words with the same origin as the first predicate's words; and/or exclude second, third, etc. predicates with words that are not related to the first predicate words' origins.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON FINDING PREDICATES THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH AND RELATED TO THE MEANING OF THE SELECTED FIRST PREDICATE.

Do not try and select predicates consistent with and related to the meaning of the selected first predicate words; then read through and discover those predicates that are not consistent and/or related to the meaning of the selected first predicate words. Try to determine what makes those predicates not consistent with and/or related to the meaning of the selected first predicate words.

See if the determination of the disambiguating terms or vectors of inconsistent and/or unrelated predicates and their particular word combinations can be programed into software implemented algorithm 1 of the DMTIPCI patent.

In addition to evaluating usage predicates of the first subject word and second subject words and so on by the criteria of **consistent with and related to** the first predicate words**,** the synonyms of the first predicate's words looked for in evaluating the appropriateness of which subsequent 2nd subject word predicates could be used in the iterative deconstruction; but the synonym would need to meet the criteria of **consistent with** a words in the first predicate **and coherent with** the first predicate word combination. For example,

How can computer programs be written implementing algorithm 1 of the DMTIPCI patent so as deconstruct first subject words to find Primary Words?

Is it necessary at a certain level of the iteration of a subject word to stop excluding predicates of iteratively derived subject words based on the criteria of restricting predicates as needing to have words in the classes of first predicate words, **consistency,** or related to the combination of the words, **coherence,** with the first predicate words; and/or to stop excluding predicates based on unrelated word origin to the first predicate words?

Proceeding, for named second subject word *fruit*, following step **101,** the MWUD predicate for *fruit* includes the predicate word *product*, *(2nd* word in predicate of named second subject word *fruit*), *product* then becomes one of said iteratively derived named third subject words. The first algorithm then executes step **100,** gathering the said **selectable** predicates for said third subject word, *product*. Following step **101,** one of the gathered predicates of said third subject words, product, from MWUD (2000) is "*a substance produced from one or more other substances as a result of chemical changes*." The first algorithm then implements step **101** on one of the words gathered in said predicate of named third subject word "*product*," which is "*produced*"(3rd word in predicate of said third subject word "*product*"); "*produce*" then becomes a named fourth subject word.

Looping back to step **100,** one of the MWUD (2000) definitions of named fourth subject word "produce" is "*to give being, form, or shape to: often raw materials*." Implementing step **101,** said first algorithm gathers said predicate's words "*to give being*;" "*form*;" "*shape*" and names them firth subject words. Implementing step **100,** said first algorithm gathers one of definitional predicates of each named fifth subject words from MWUD (2000): Named fifth subject word, "*Being*," as a verb has the predicate "*to exist*." Named fifth subject word, "'*Form*," as a verb has the predicate "*'to give shape to*." Named fifth subject word, "S*hape*," as a verb has the predicate "*to give a particular form to*."

The DMTIPCI computer implemented first algorithmic steps have come to a series of **predicate words that have identical meaning to their subject words** (said tautological words): The words "'*produce*," "*'to give being*," "*form*," and "*shape*" do not add new meaning to each other. The fourth subject word "*produce*" has the predicate "*to give being to, "to give form to," "to give shape to*." When "*Form*" becomes a fifth subject word, its predicate is "*to give shape to*, and fifth subject word "*Shape*" has the predicate "*to give a particular form to*." Thus "*Form's*" predicate has the word "*shape*" in it and "*Shape's*" predicate has the word "*form*" in it.

FINDING PRIMARY WORDS

When the subject word, A, is defined by the predicate word, B; and when subject word B has A as its definitional predicate, a tautology exist between A and B. Both A and B are primary words with identical meanings.

At this point, steps **100** and **101** cannot be used to find non-tautological predicate words for the named fourth subject word "produce." In other words, none of the predicate words of the subject word add new meaning or understanding to the named fourth subject word "produce," therefore "produce" is a said primary word of the first subject word, "apple."

The iterative deconstruction of the first subject word, *apple* example, is presented to illustrate the steps performed by the DMTIPCI first computer algorithm in said computer, FIG.**1.** Implemented in said computer microprocessor, the DMTIPCI first algorithm would iteratively deconstruct to said primary words all the first predicate words of the first subject word, *apple's* predicates, and add the first subject word *apple* with its iterative deconstruction and primary words to the DMTIPCI First Subject Word Dictionary which is stored in said computer repository and/or in printed form as Embodiment 1.

Dictionary Comparison's for first subject word *apple's* possible first predicates:

From Webster's Third New International Dictionary Unabridged, copyright 2000, v.2.5 DVD, MWUD (2000):

> *Apple is the pome fruit of any tree of the genus Malus being important economically especially in No. America, Europe, and Australasia and markedly variable but usually round in shape and red, yellow, or greenish in color *apple dumpling**
>
> Pome is a fleshy accessory fruit (as of an apple) consisting of a central core with usually five seeds enclosed within a bony or papery capsule made up of fused carpels and of an outer thickened fleshy layer made up of the much enlarged receptacle
>
> Malus is a genus of trees or shrubs (family Rosaceae) of the north temperate zone sometimes included in the genus Pyrus but distinguished by having the soft pubescent leaves revolute or plicate in the bud, flower clusters

lacking a stout central column, styles more or less joined at the base, and fruit without grit cells.

From Shorter Oxford English Dictionary Sixth Edition (version 3.0.2.1)

Apple is the round firm fruit of a tree of the rose family, Malus domestica, cultivated in innumerable varieties in the temperate zones.

Round is having all parts of the surface equidistant from the centre