

Exhibit A-Ross

Invalidity Chart for U.S. Patent No. 7,640,160 in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,085,723 (“Ross”)

U.S. Patent No. 7,085,723 (“Ross”) was filed Jan. 12, 2001. Ross qualifies as prior art to U.S. Patent No. 7,640,160 (the “’160 Patent”) at least under one or more applicable provisions of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b), (e), and/or (g). Ross discloses and/or renders obvious one or more of claims 12 and 13 of the ’160 Patent alone and/or in combination with other references, as set forth in the chart below. To the extent Ross does not disclose one or more limitations of the claims, such limitations would have been inherent and/or it would have been obvious to combine the disclosures of Ross with the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art and/or with one or more other references, including as identified herein and/or in the Cover Pleading, for the reasons identified herein and/or in the Cover Pleading, to render the claims at-issue in the ’160 Patent invalid.

Defendant Bank of America, N.A. (“Bank”) incorporates in this chart all applicable qualifications, clarifications, and other statements made in Bank’s Invalidity Contentions. This invalidity claim chart is based on Bank’s present understanding of claims 12, 13, and Plaintiff Dialect, LLC (“Dialect”) apparent construction of the claims, as set forth in Dialect’s Infringement Contentions. These invalidity assertions are not an admission that Bank concedes or acquiesces to any claim construction(s) implied or suggested by Dialect the associated infringement claim charts. Nor is Bank asserting any claim construction positions through these charts, including whether the preamble is a limitation. Bank also does not concede or acquiesce that any asserted claim satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 112 or 101, and submits these invalidity contentions only to the extent Dialect’s assertions may be understood.

The excerpts cited herein are exemplary. For any claim limitation, Bank may rely on excerpts cited for any other limitation and/or additional excerpts not set forth fully herein to the extent necessary to provide a more comprehensive explanation for a reference’s disclosure of a limitation. Where an excerpt refers to or discusses a figure or figure items, that figure and any additional descriptions of that figure should be understood to be incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein. To the extent any cell lacks citations to the charted reference(s), this should not be taken as an admission that the reference(s) do(es) not disclose the corresponding limitation but rather indicates that Bank does not presently have sufficient information regarding the charted reference(s) based on Bank’s present understanding of the claim limitation.

These invalidity contentions are not an admission by Bank that the accused products or components, including any current or past version of the products or components, are covered by, or infringe the asserted claims, particularly when these claims are properly construed and applied.

1. Claim 12

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
[p] A method for interpreting natural language utterances using knowledge-enhanced speech recognition engine, wherein the knowledge-enhanced speech recognition engine is configured to determine an intent and correct false recognitions of the natural language utterances, comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, Ross discloses a “method for interpreting natural language utterances using knowledge-enhanced speech recognition engine, wherein the knowledge-enhanced speech recognition engine is configured to determine an intent and correct false recognitions of the natural language utterances[.]” As one example, the system of Ross that performs one or more of the method steps of claim 12 can be the knowledge-enhanced speech recognition engine that is configured to determine an intent and correct false recognitions of the natural language utterances. <i>E.g.</i>, Ross at Abstract: A speech center coordinates speech services for a number of speech-enabled applications performing on a computer system. The speech center includes a conversation manager that manages conversations between a user and the speech-enabled applications. The conversation manager includes a context manager that maintains a context list of speech-enabled applications that the user has accessed. If the user speaks an utterance, the context manager determines which speech-enabled application should receive a translation of the utterance from the context list, such as by determining the most recently accessed application. Ross at 1:23-46: In particular a user may communicate through a microphone with a software application that displays output in a window on the display screen of the computer system. For example, a user can communicate with a word processing application to input text that is entered into a document file being presented in a window. Next, the user can select another speech-enabled application with an input device, such as a mouse or keyboard. The user can also select another speech-enabled application by explicitly giving a spoken command to select that application (e.g., “switch to calendar”). Then, the user can provide speech input through the microphone to that application. For example, a user can use the mouse to select the window for a calendar application (or provide

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	an explicit selection command for that application), which then pops to the foreground, obscuring the previously displayed foreground application, such as a word processing application. Then, the user can provide a speech utterance, such as commands or sentence fragments, to be entered to the calendar application. After speaking to the calendar application, the user can use an input device to select the window for another application, such as the word processing application, bring the window forward for that application and then commence providing a speech utterance for that application, and so on. Ross at 2:49-50: The message handler receives a representation of a spoken utterance. Ross at 2:50-54: The context manager receives the representations of the spoken utterance from the message handler and directs the representation of the spoken utterance to a selected speech enabled application based upon the evaluation of the contexts. Ross at 2:58-61: In another aspect of the invention, the context manager identifies each context based on a persistent grammar, a foreground grammar, or a background grammar for each speech enabled application. Ross at 3:45-48: The input spoken utterance 14 is a voice command or other speech input from a user of the computer system 10 (e.g., into a microphone connected to the computer system 10). Ross at 3:50-52:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	The output 16 is a command or other input based on the spoken utterance 14 directed to the speech enabled external application 26 (see. FIG. 2) selected by the conversation manager 28 based on the context 70. Ross at 5:28-33: Instead, the speech center 20 has a detailed model of what a user might say to a particular application 26, and how to respond. That knowledge is 30 provided individually on an application 26 by application 26 basis, and is incorporated into the speech center through the application model interface 42. Ross at 5:34-43: The GUI manager 40 provides an interface to the speech center 20. Even though the speech center 20 operates primarily through a speech interface, there will still be some cases of graphical user interface interaction with the user. Recognition feedback, dictation correction, and preference setting are all cases where traditional GUI interface elements may be desirable. The GUI manager 40 abstracts the details of exactly how these services are implemented, and provides an abstract interface to the rest of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:43-48: The conversation manager 28 is the central component of the speech center 20 that integrates the information from all the other modules 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. In a preferred embodiment, the conversation manager 28 is not a separate component, but is the internals of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:65-6:3: FIG. 4 shows the components of the context manager 50 65 according to the present invention. The context manager 50 includes a context list 62. The context list includes contexts 70 (e.g., 70-

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	1, 70-1, 70-3, etc.) for speech-enabled applications 26, which represent the grammars for the applications 26. Ross at 6:12-18: Recognition messages 68 from the speech engine interface 30 are tested by the context manager 50 against the active grammars in the context list 62 in priority order. When a successful match is found, the corresponding translation 74 is dispatched to the Script engine 38 for execution, and the priority of the matching grammar (i.e., selected context 72) is raised. Ross at 6:40-53: One grammar from each application 26 is active simultaneously, but since there will always be overlap between what the different application grammars will accept, the speech center 20 does not necessarily dispatch a command back to the application 26 whose grammar recognized it. Instead, when an utterance is recognized, it will be tested against each application's grammar to see if the grammar will accept it. The order of testing is based on a dynamic speech focus priority. The first application's grammar which will accept the utterance is then used for translation, and the command dispatched to the corresponding application 26. The speech focus priority is established by maintaining an ordered list of applications (e.g., context list 62). Ross at 7:16-34: In step 106, if the message received in step 100 is determined to be a recognition message 68, the context manager 50 receives the recognition message 68 and selects a context 70 for a speech enabled application 26 by checking the speech representation against contexts 70, starting at top of context list 62 to determine the highest priority context 70 that can process the speech representation. For example, the context manager 50 uses the grammar associated with each context 70 to determine if the recognition message 68 is capable of being processed by that grammar. In step 108, the context manager 50 directs the speech representation to be translated according to the selected context 72 and directs the translation to the script engine 38. In step 110,

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	the context manager 50 sends the translated utterance 74 to the speech enabled application 26 indicated by the selected context 72 to perform the action indicated by the translated utterance 74. In step 112, the context manager 50 places the selected context 72 at the top of the context list 62. Ross at 7:46-54: The speech center 20 may also have a speech center context that stores native grammars that can be used in translating a recognition message 68. After the context manager 50 determines the context 70 to which the utterance contained in the recognition message 68 should be directed, the translation of the utterance is first tried using the native grammars stored by the speech center 20. Then a translation is tried using the one or more grammars indicated by the context 70 for that application 26. Ross at 8:37-45: If the sentence is “print it however, both grammars are capable of accepting the utterance. The context manager 50 therefore has to make a choice by referring to the context list 62 of applications in order of recency of access. The context manager 50 tests the utterance against these grammars (indicated by the contexts 70 in the context list 62) in priority order, and passes the commands on to the first application 26 that has a grammar that will accept the phrase. Ross at 9:7-9: Thus, the context manager 50 resolves the ambiguous phrase (e.g., “print this' or “print it') by looking in the context list 62 to determine the top priority context 70. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[a] receiving a transcription of a natural language utterance at a computer comprising the knowledge-enhanced speech recognition engine;	Ross discloses “receiving a transcription of a natural language utterance at a computer comprising the knowledge-enhanced speech recognition engine[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Ross at Abstract: A speech center coordinates speech services for a number of speech-enabled applications performing on a computer system. The speech center includes a conversation manager that manages conversations between a user and the speech-enabled applications. The conversation manager includes a context manager that maintains a context list of speech-enabled applications that the user has accessed. If the user speaks an utterance, the context manager determines which speech-enabled application should receive a translation of the utterance from the context list, such as by determining the most recently accessed application. Ross at 1:23-46: In particular a user may communicate through a microphone with a software application that displays output in a window on the display screen of the computer system. For example, a user can communicate with a word processing application to input text that is entered into a document file being presented in a window. Next, the user can select another speech-enabled application with an input device, such as a mouse or keyboard. The user can also select another speech-enabled application by explicitly giving a spoken command to select that application (e.g., “switch to calendar”). Then, the user can provide speech input through the microphone to that application. For example, a user can use the mouse to select the window for a calendar application (or provide an explicit selection command for that application), which then pops to the foreground, obscuring the previously displayed foreground application, such as a word processing application. Then, the user can provide a speech utterance, such as commands or sentence fragments, to be entered to the calendar application. After speaking to the calendar application, the user can use an input device to

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	select the window for another application, such as the word processing application, bring the window forward for that application and then commence providing a speech utterance for that application, and so on. Ross at 2:49-50: The message handler receives a representation of a spoken utterance. Ross at 2:50-54: The context manager receives the representations of the spoken utterance from the message handler and directs the representation of the spoken utterance to a selected speech enabled application based upon the evaluation of the contexts. Ross at 2:58-61: In another aspect of the invention, the context manager identifies each context based on a persistent grammar, a foreground grammar, or a background grammar for each speech enabled application. Ross at 3:45-48: The input spoken utterance 14 is a voice command or other speech input from a user of the computer system 10 (e.g., into a microphone connected to the computer system 10). Ross at 3:50-52: The output 16 is a command or other input based on the spoken utterance 14 directed to the speech enabled external application 26 (see. FIG. 2) selected by the conversation manager 28 based on the context 70.

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	Ross at 5:28-33: Instead, the speech center 20 has a detailed model of what a user might say to a particular application 26, and how to respond. That knowledge is 30 provided individually on an application 26 by application 26 basis, and is incorporated into the speech center through the application model interface 42. Ross at 5:34-43: The GUI manager 40 provides an interface to the speech center 20. Even though the speech center 20 operates primarily through a speech interface, there will still be some cases of graphical user interface interaction with the user. Recognition feedback, dictation correction, and preference setting are all cases where traditional GUI interface elements may be desirable. The GUI manager 40 abstracts the details of exactly how these services are implemented, and provides an abstract interface to the rest of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:43-48: The conversation manager 28 is the central component of the speech center 20 that integrates the information from all the other modules 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. In a preferred embodiment, the conversation manager 28 is not a separate component, but is the internals of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:65-6:3: FIG. 4 shows the components of the context manager 50 65 according to the present invention. The context manager 50 includes a context list 62. The context list includes contexts 70 (e.g., 70-1, 70-1, 70-3, etc.) for speech-enabled applications 26, which represent the grammars for the applications 26. Ross at 6:12-18:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	Recognition messages 68 from the speech engine interface 30 are tested by the context manager 50 against the active grammars in the context list 62 in priority order. When a successful match is found, the corresponding translation 74 is dispatched to the Script engine 38 for execution, and the priority of the matching grammar (i.e., selected context 72) is raised. Ross at 6:40-53: One grammar from each application 26 is active simultaneously, but since there will always be overlap between what the different application grammars will accept, the speech center 20 does not necessarily dispatch a command back to the application 26 whose grammar recognized it. Instead, when an utterance is recognized, it will be tested against each application's grammar to see if the grammar will accept it. The order of testing is based on a dynamic speech focus priority. The first application's grammar which will accept the utterance is then used for translation, and the command dispatched to the corresponding application 26. The speech focus priority is established by maintaining an ordered list of applications (e.g., context list 62). Ross at 7:16-34: In step 106, if the message received in step 100 is determined to be a recognition message 68, the context manager 50 receives the recognition message 68 and selects a context 70 for a speech enabled application 26 by checking the speech representation against contexts 70, starting at top of context list 62 to determine the highest priority context 70 that can process the speech representation. For example, the context manager 50 uses the grammar associated with each context 70 to determine if the recognition message 68 is capable of being processed by that grammar. In step 108, the context manager 50 directs the speech representation to be translated according to the selected context 72 and directs the translation to the script engine 38. In step 110, the context manager 50 sends the translated utterance 74 to the speech enabled application 26 indicated by the selected context 72 to perform the action indicated by the translated utterance 74. In step 112, the context manager 50 places the selected context 72 at the top of the context list 62. Ross at 7:46-54:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	The speech center 20 may also have a speech center context that stores native grammars that can be used in translating a recognition message 68. After the context manager 50 determines the context 70 to which the utterance contained in the recognition message 68 should be directed, the translation of the utterance is first tried using the native grammars stored by the speech center 20. Then a translation is tried using the one or more grammars indicated by the context 70 for that application 26. Ross at 8:37-45: If the sentence is “print it however, both grammars are capable of accepting the utterance. The context manager 50 therefore has to make a choice by referring to the context list 62 of applications in order of recency of access. The context manager 50 tests the utterance against these grammars (indicated by the contexts 70 in the context list 62) in priority order, and passes the commands on to the first application 26 that has a grammar that will accept the phrase. Ross at 9:7-9: Thus, the context manager 50 resolves the ambiguous phrase (e.g., “print this' or “print it') by looking in the context list 62 to determine the top priority context 70. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
[b] identifying one or more contexts that completely or partially match one or more text combinations contained in the transcription, wherein identifying the matching contexts includes comparing the text combinations against the grammar expression entries in the context description grammar and against one or more expected contexts stored in a context stack;	Ross discloses “identifying one or more contexts that completely or partially match one or more text combinations contained in the transcription, wherein identifying the matching contexts includes comparing the text combinations against the grammar expression entries in the context description grammar and against one or more expected contexts stored in a context stack[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Ross at Abstract: A speech center coordinates speech services for a number of speech-enabled applications performing on a computer system. The speech center includes a conversation manager that manages conversations between a user and the speech-enabled applications. The conversation manager includes a context manager that maintains a context list of speech-enabled applications that the user has accessed. If the user speaks an utterance, the context manager determines which speech-enabled application should receive a translation of the utterance from the context list, such as by determining the most recently accessed application. Ross at 1:23-46: In particular a user may communicate through a microphone with a software application that displays output in a window on the display screen of the computer system. For example, a user can communicate with a word processing application to input text that is entered into a document file being presented in a window. Next, the user can select another speech-enabled application with an input device, such as a mouse or keyboard. The user can also select another speech-enabled application by explicitly giving a spoken command to select that application (e.g., “switch to calendar”). Then, the user can provide speech input through the microphone to that application. For example, a user can use the mouse to select the window for a calendar application (or provide an explicit selection command for that application), which then pops to the foreground, obscuring the previously displayed foreground application, such as a word processing application. Then, the user can provide a speech utterance, such as commands or sentence fragments, to be entered to the calendar application. After speaking to the calendar application, the user can use an input device to select the window for another application, such as the word processing application, bring the

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	window forward for that application and then commence providing a speech utterance for that application, and so on. Ross at 2:49-50: The message handler receives a representation of a spoken utterance. Ross at 2:50-54: The context manager receives the representations of the spoken utterance from the message handler and directs the representation of the spoken utterance to a selected speech enabled application based upon the evaluation of the contexts. Ross at 2:58-61: In another aspect of the invention, the context manager identifies each context based on a persistent grammar, a foreground grammar, or a background grammar for each speech enabled application. Ross at 3:45-48: The input spoken utterance 14 is a voice command or other speech input from a user of the computer system 10 (e.g., into a microphone connected to the computer system 10). Ross at 3:50-52: The output 16 is a command or other input based on the spoken utterance 14 directed to the speech enabled external application 26 (see. FIG. 2) selected by the conversation manager 28 based on the context 70. Ross at 5:28-33:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	Instead, the speech center 20 has a detailed model of what a user might say to a particular application 26, and how to respond. That knowledge is 30 provided individually on an application 26 by application 26 basis, and is incorporated into the speech center through the application model interface 42. Ross at 5:34-43: The GUI manager 40 provides an interface to the speech center 20. Even though the speech center 20 operates primarily through a speech interface, there will still be some cases of graphical user interface interaction with the user. Recognition feedback, dictation correction, and preference setting are all cases where traditional GUI interface elements may be desirable. The GUI manager 40 abstracts the details of exactly how these services are implemented, and provides an abstract interface to the rest of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:43-48: The conversation manager 28 is the central component of the speech center 20 that integrates the information from all the other modules 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. In a preferred embodiment, the conversation manager 28 is not a separate component, but is the internals of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:65-6:3: FIG. 4 shows the components of the context manager 50 65 according to the present invention. The context manager 50 includes a context list 62. The context list includes contexts 70 (e.g., 70-1, 70-1, 70-3, etc.) for speech-enabled applications 26, which represent the grammars for the applications 26. Ross at 6:12-18:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	Recognition messages 68 from the speech engine interface 30 are tested by the context manager 50 against the active grammars in the context list 62 in priority order. When a successful match is found, the corresponding translation 74 is dispatched to the Script engine 38 for execution, and the priority of the matching grammar (i.e., selected context 72) is raised. Ross at 6:40-53: One grammar from each application 26 is active simultaneously, but since there will always be overlap between what the different application grammars will accept, the speech center 20 does not necessarily dispatch a command back to the application 26 whose grammar recognized it. Instead, when an utterance is recognized, it will be tested against each application's grammar to see if the grammar will accept it. The order of testing is based on a dynamic speech focus priority. The first application's grammar which will accept the utterance is then used for translation, and the command dispatched to the corresponding application 26. The speech focus priority is established by maintaining an ordered list of applications (e.g., context list 62). Ross at 7:16-34: In step 106, if the message received in step 100 is determined to be a recognition message 68, the context manager 50 receives the recognition message 68 and selects a context 70 for a speech enabled application 26 by checking the speech representation against contexts 70, starting at top of context list 62 to determine the highest priority context 70 that can process the speech representation. For example, the context manager 50 uses the grammar associated with each context 70 to determine if the recognition message 68 is capable of being processed by that grammar. In step 108, the context manager 50 directs the speech representation to be translated according to the selected context 72 and directs the translation to the script engine 38. In step 110, the context manager 50 sends the translated utterance 74 to the speech enabled application 26 indicated by the selected context 72 to perform the action indicated by the translated utterance 74. In step 112, the context manager 50 places the selected context 72 at the top of the context list 62. Ross at 7:46-54:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	The speech center 20 may also have a speech center context that stores native grammars that can be used in translating a recognition message 68. After the context manager 50 determines the context 70 to which the utterance contained in the recognition message 68 should be directed, the translation of the utterance is first tried using the native grammars stored by the speech center 20. Then a translation is tried using the one or more grammars indicated by the context 70 for that application 26. Ross at 8:37-45: If the sentence is “print it however, both grammars are capable of accepting the utterance. The context manager 50 therefore has to make a choice by referring to the context list 62 of applications in order of recency of access. The context manager 50 tests the utterance against these grammars (indicated by the contexts 70 in the context list 62) in priority order, and passes the commands on to the first application 26 that has a grammar that will accept the phrase. Ross at 9:7-9: Thus, the context manager 50 resolves the ambiguous phrase (e.g., “print this' or “print it') by looking in the context list 62 to determine the top priority context 70. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
[c] scoring each of the identified matching contexts;	Ross discloses “scoring each of the identified matching contexts[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Ross at Abstract: A speech center coordinates speech services for a number of speech-enabled applications performing on a computer system. The speech center includes a conversation manager that manages conversations between a user and the speech-enabled applications. The conversation manager includes a context manager that maintains a context list of speech-enabled applications that the user has accessed. If the user speaks an utterance, the context manager determines which speech-enabled application should receive a translation of the utterance from the context list, such as by determining the most recently accessed application. Ross at 1:23-46: In particular a user may communicate through a microphone with a software application that displays output in a window on the display screen of the computer system. For example, a user can communicate with a word processing application to input text that is entered into a document file being presented in a window. Next, the user can select another speech-enabled application with an input device, such as a mouse or keyboard. The user can also select another speech-enabled application by explicitly giving a spoken command to select that application (e.g., “switch to calendar”). Then, the user can provide speech input through the microphone to that application. For example, a user can use the mouse to select the window for a calendar application (or provide an explicit selection command for that application), which then pops to the foreground, obscuring the previously displayed foreground application, such as a word processing application. Then, the user can provide a speech utterance, such as commands or sentence fragments, to be entered to the calendar application. After speaking to the calendar application, the user can use an input device to select the window for another application, such as the word processing application, bring the window forward for that application and then commence providing a speech utterance for that application, and so on. Ross at 2:49-50:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	The message handler receives a representation of a spoken utterance. Ross at 2:50-54: The context manager receives the representations of the spoken utterance from the message handler and directs the representation of the spoken utterance to a selected speech enabled application based upon the evaluation of the contexts. Ross at 2:58-61: In another aspect of the invention, the context manager identifies each context based on a persistent grammar, a foreground grammar, or a background grammar for each speech enabled application. Ross at 3:45-48: The input spoken utterance 14 is a voice command or other speech input from a user of the computer system 10 (e.g., into a microphone connected to the computer system 10). Ross at 3:50-52: The output 16 is a command or other input based on the spoken utterance 14 directed to the speech enabled external application 26 (see. FIG. 2) selected by the conversation manager 28 based on the context 70. Ross at 5:28-33: Instead, the speech center 20 has a detailed model of what a user might say to a particular application 26, and how to respond. That knowledge is 30 provided individually on an application

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	26 by application 26 basis, and is incorporated into the speech center through the application model interface 42. Ross at 5:34-43: The GUI manager 40 provides an interface to the speech center 20. Even though the speech center 20 operates primarily through a speech interface, there will still be some cases of graphical user interface interaction with the user. Recognition feedback, dictation correction, and preference setting are all cases where traditional GUI interface elements may be desirable. The GUI manager 40 abstracts the details of exactly how these services are implemented, and provides an abstract interface to the rest of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:43-48: The conversation manager 28 is the central component of the speech center 20 that integrates the information from all the other modules 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. In a preferred embodiment, the conversation manager 28 is not a separate component, but is the internals of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:65-6:3: FIG. 4 shows the components of the context manager 50 65 according to the present invention. The context manager 50 includes a context list 62. The context list includes contexts 70 (e.g., 70-1, 70-1, 70-3, etc.) for speech-enabled applications 26, which represent the grammars for the applications 26. Ross at 6:12-18: Recognition messages 68 from the speech engine interface 30 are tested by the context manager 50 against the active grammars in the context list 62 in priority order. When a successful match is found, the corresponding translation 74 is dispatched to the Script engine 38 for execution, and the priority of the matching grammar (i.e., selected context 72) is raised.

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	Ross at 6:40-53: One grammar from each application 26 is active simultaneously, but since there will always be overlap between what the different application grammars will accept, the speech center 20 does not necessarily dispatch a command back to the application 26 whose grammar recognized it. Instead, when an utterance is recognized, it will be tested against each application's grammar to see if the grammar will accept it. The order of testing is based on a dynamic speech focus priority. The first application's grammar which will accept the utterance is then used for translation, and the command dispatched to the corresponding application 26. The speech focus priority is established by maintaining an ordered list of applications (e.g., context list 62). Ross at 7:16-34: In step 106, if the message received in step 100 is determined to be a recognition message 68, the context manager 50 receives the recognition message 68 and selects a context 70 for a speech enabled application 26 by checking the speech representation against contexts 70, starting at top of context list 62 to determine the highest priority context 70 that can process the speech representation. For example, the context manager 50 uses the grammar associated with each context 70 to determine if the recognition message 68 is capable of being processed by that grammar. In step 108, the context manager 50 directs the speech representation to be translated according to the selected context 72 and directs the translation to the script engine 38. In step 110, the context manager 50 sends the translated utterance 74 to the speech enabled application 26 indicated by the selected context 72 to perform the action indicated by the translated utterance 74. In step 112, the context manager 50 places the selected context 72 at the top of the context list 62. Ross at 7:46-54: The speech center 20 may also have a speech center context that stores native grammars that can be used in translating a recognition message 68. After the context manager 50 determines the context 70 to which the utterance contained in the recognition message 68 should be directed, the

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	translation of the utterance is first tried using the native grammars stored by the speech center 20. Then a translation is tried using the one or more grammars indicated by the context 70 for that application 26. Ross at 8:37-45: If the sentence is “print it however, both grammars are capable of accepting the utterance. The context manager 50 therefore has to make a choice by referring to the context list 62 of applications in order of recency of access. The context manager 50 tests the utterance against these grammars (indicated by the contexts 70 in the context list 62) in priority order, and passes the commands on to the first application 26 that has a grammar that will accept the phrase. Ross at 9:7-9: Thus, the context manager 50 resolves the ambiguous phrase (e.g., “print this' or “print it') by looking in the context list 62 to determine the top priority context 70. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[d] selecting the matching context having a highest score to determine a most likely context for the utterance; and	Ross discloses “selecting the matching context having a highest score to determine a most likely context for the utterance[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Ross at Abstract:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	A speech center coordinates speech services for a number of speech-enabled applications performing on a computer system. The speech center includes a conversation manager that manages conversations between a user and the speech-enabled applications. The conversation manager includes a context manager that maintains a context list of speech-enabled applications that the user has accessed. If the user speaks an utterance, the context manager determines which speech-enabled application should receive a translation of the utterance from the context list, such as by determining the most recently accessed application. Ross at 1:23-46: In particular a user may communicate through a microphone with a software application that displays output in a window on the display screen of the computer system. For example, a user can communicate with a word processing application to input text that is entered into a document file being presented in a window. Next, the user can select another speech-enabled application with an input device, such as a mouse or keyboard. The user can also select another speech-enabled application by explicitly giving a spoken command to select that application (e.g., “switch to calendar”). Then, the user can provide speech input through the microphone to that application. For example, a user can use the mouse to select the window for a calendar application (or provide an explicit selection command for that application), which then pops to the foreground, obscuring the previously displayed foreground application, such as a word processing application. Then, the user can provide a speech utterance, such as commands or sentence fragments, to be entered to the calendar application. After speaking to the calendar application, the user can use an input device to select the window for another application, such as the word processing application, bring the window forward for that application and then commence providing a speech utterance for that application, and so on. Ross at 2:49-50: The message handler receives a representation of a spoken utterance. Ross at 2:50-54:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	The context manager receives the representations of the spoken utterance from the message handler and directs the representation of the spoken utterance to a selected speech enabled application based upon the evaluation of the contexts. Ross at 2:58-61: In another aspect of the invention, the context manager identifies each context based on a persistent grammar, a foreground grammar, or a background grammar for each speech enabled application. Ross at 3:45-48: The input spoken utterance 14 is a voice command or other speech input from a user of the computer system 10 (e.g., into a microphone connected to the computer system 10). Ross at 3:50-52: The output 16 is a command or other input based on the spoken utterance 14 directed to the speech enabled external application 26 (see. FIG. 2) selected by the conversation manager 28 based on the context 70. Ross at 5:28-33: Instead, the speech center 20 has a detailed model of what a user might say to a particular application 26, and how to respond. That knowledge is 30 provided individually on an application 26 by application 26 basis, and is incorporated into the speech center through the application model interface 42. Ross at 5:34-43:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	The GUI manager 40 provides an interface to the speech center 20. Even though the speech center 20 operates primarily through a speech interface, there will still be some cases of graphical user interface interaction with the user. Recognition feedback, dictation correction, and preference setting are all cases where traditional GUI interface elements may be desirable. The GUI manager 40 abstracts the details of exactly how these services are implemented, and provides an abstract interface to the rest of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:43-48: The conversation manager 28 is the central component of the speech center 20 that integrates the information from all the other modules 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. In a preferred embodiment, the conversation manager 28 is not a separate component, but is the internals of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:65-6:3: FIG. 4 shows the components of the context manager 50 65 according to the present invention. The context manager 50 includes a context list 62. The context list includes contexts 70 (e.g., 70-1, 70-1, 70-3, etc.) for speech-enabled applications 26, which represent the grammars for the applications 26. Ross at 6:12-18: Recognition messages 68 from the speech engine interface 30 are tested by the context manager 50 against the active grammars in the context list 62 in priority order. When a successful match is found, the corresponding translation 74 is dispatched to the Script engine 38 for execution, and the priority of the matching grammar (i.e., selected context 72) is raised. Ross at 6:40-53: One grammar from each application 26 is active simultaneously, but since there will always be overlap between what the different application grammars will accept, the speech center 20 does

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	not necessarily dispatch a command back to the application 26 whose grammar recognized it. Instead, when an utterance is recognized, it will be tested against each application's grammar to see if the grammar will accept it. The order of testing is based on a dynamic speech focus priority. The first application's grammar which will accept the utterance is then used for translation, and the command dispatched to the corresponding application 26. The speech focus priority is established by maintaining an ordered list of applications (e.g., context list 62). Ross at 7:16-34: In step 106, if the message received in step 100 is determined to be a recognition message 68, the context manager 50 receives the recognition message 68 and selects a context 70 for a speech enabled application 26 by checking the speech representation against contexts 70, starting at top of context list 62 to determine the highest priority context 70 that can process the speech representation. For example, the context manager 50 uses the grammar associated with each context 70 to determine if the recognition message 68 is capable of being processed by that grammar. In step 108, the context manager 50 directs the speech representation to be translated according to the selected context 72 and directs the translation to the script engine 38. In step 110, the context manager 50 sends the translated utterance 74 to the speech enabled application 26 indicated by the selected context 72 to perform the action indicated by the translated utterance 74. In step 112, the context manager 50 places the selected context 72 at the top of the context list 62. Ross at 7:46-54: The speech center 20 may also have a speech center context that stores native grammars that can be used in translating a recognition message 68. After the context manager 50 determines the context 70 to which the utterance contained in the recognition message 68 should be directed, the translation of the utterance is first tried using the native grammars stored by the speech center 20. Then a translation is tried using the one or more grammars indicated by the context 70 for that application 26. Ross at 8:37-45:

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	If the sentence is “print it however, both grammars are capable of accepting the utterance. The context manager 50 therefore has to make a choice by referring to the context list 62 of applications in order of recency of access. The context manager 50 tests the utterance against these grammars (indicated by the contexts 70 in the context list 62) in priority order, and passes the commands on to the first application 26 that has a grammar that will accept the phrase. Ross at 9:7-9: Thus, the context manager 50 resolves the ambiguous phrase (e.g., “print this' or “print it') by looking in the context list 62 to determine the top priority context 70. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[e] communicating a request to a domain agent configured to process requests in the most likely context for the utterance, the request formulated using at least one grammar expression entry in the context description grammar.	Ross discloses “communicating a request to a domain agent configured to process requests in the most likely context for the utterance, the request formulated using at least one grammar expression entry in the context description grammar[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Ross at Abstract: A speech center coordinates speech services for a number of speech-enabled applications performing on a computer system. The speech center includes a conversation manager that manages conversations between a user and the speech-enabled applications. The conversation manager includes a context manager that maintains a context list of speech-enabled applications

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	that the user has accessed. If the user speaks an utterance, the context manager determines which speech-enabled application should receive a translation of the utterance from the context list, such as by determining the most recently accessed application. Ross at 1:23-46: In particular a user may communicate through a microphone with a software application that displays output in a window on the display screen of the computer system. For example, a user can communicate with a word processing application to input text that is entered into a document file being presented in a window. Next, the user can select another speech-enabled application with an input device, such as a mouse or keyboard. The user can also select another speech-enabled application by explicitly giving a spoken command to select that application (e.g., “switch to calendar”). Then, the user can provide speech input through the microphone to that application. For example, a user can use the mouse to select the window for a calendar application (or provide an explicit selection command for that application), which then pops to the foreground, obscuring the previously displayed foreground application, such as a word processing application. Then, the user can provide a speech utterance, such as commands or sentence fragments, to be entered to the calendar application. After speaking to the calendar application, the user can use an input device to select the window for another application, such as the word processing application, bring the window forward for that application and then commence providing a speech utterance for that application, and so on. Ross at 2:49-50: The message handler receives a representation of a spoken utterance. Ross at 2:50-54: The context manager receives the representations of the spoken utterance from the message handler and directs the representation of the spoken utterance to a selected speech enabled application based upon the evaluation of the contexts.

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	Ross at 2:58-61: In another aspect of the invention, the context manager identifies each context based on a persistent grammar, a foreground grammar, or a background grammar for each speech enabled application. Ross at 3:45-48: The input spoken utterance 14 is a voice command or other speech input from a user of the computer system 10 (e.g., into a microphone connected to the computer system 10). Ross at 3:50-52: The output 16 is a command or other input based on the spoken utterance 14 directed to the speech enabled external application 26 (see. FIG. 2) selected by the conversation manager 28 based on the context 70. Ross at 5:28-33: Instead, the speech center 20 has a detailed model of what a user might say to a particular application 26, and how to respond. That knowledge is 30 provided individually on an application 26 by application 26 basis, and is incorporated into the speech center through the application model interface 42. Ross at 5:34-43: The GUI manager 40 provides an interface to the speech center 20. Even though the speech center 20 operates primarily through a speech interface, there will still be some cases of graphical user interface interaction with the user. Recognition feedback, dictation correction, and preference setting are all cases where traditional GUI interface elements may be desirable. The GUI manager

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	40 abstracts the details of exactly how these services are implemented, and provides an abstract interface to the rest of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:43-48: The conversation manager 28 is the central component of the speech center 20 that integrates the information from all the other modules 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. In a preferred embodiment, the conversation manager 28 is not a separate component, but is the internals of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:65-6:3: FIG. 4 shows the components of the context manager 50 65 according to the present invention. The context manager 50 includes a context list 62. The context list includes contexts 70 (e.g., 70-1, 70-1, 70-3, etc.) for speech-enabled applications 26, which represent the grammars for the applications 26. Ross at 6:12-18: Recognition messages 68 from the speech engine interface 30 are tested by the context manager 50 against the active grammars in the context list 62 in priority order. When a successful match is found, the corresponding translation 74 is dispatched to the Script engine 38 for execution, and the priority of the matching grammar (i.e., selected context 72) is raised. Ross at 6:40-53: One grammar from each application 26 is active simultaneously, but since there will always be overlap between what the different application grammars will accept, the speech center 20 does not necessarily dispatch a command back to the application 26 whose grammar recognized it. Instead, when an utterance is recognized, it will be tested against each application's grammar to see if the grammar will accept it. The order of testing is based on a dynamic speech focus priority. The first application's grammar which will accept the utterance is then used for translation, and

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	the command dispatched to the corresponding application 26. The speech focus priority is established by maintaining an ordered list of applications (e.g., context list 62). Ross at 7:16-34: In step 106, if the message received in step 100 is determined to be a recognition message 68, the context manager 50 receives the recognition message 68 and selects a context 70 for a speech enabled application 26 by checking the speech representation against contexts 70, starting at top of context list 62 to determine the highest priority context 70 that can process the speech representation. For example, the context manager 50 uses the grammar associated with each context 70 to determine if the recognition message 68 is capable of being processed by that grammar In step 108, the context manager 50 directs the speech representation to be translated according to the selected context 72 and directs the translation to the script engine 38. In step 110, the context manager 50 sends the translated utterance 74 to the speech enabled application 26 indicated by the selected context 72 to perform the action indicated by the translated utterance 74. In step 112, the context manager 50 places the selected context 72 at the top of the context list 62. Ross at 7:46-54: The speech center 20 may also have a speech center context that stores native grammars that can be used in translating a recognition message 68. After the context manager 50 determines the context 70 to which the utterance contained in the recognition message 68 should be directed, the translation of the utterance is first tried using the native grammars stored by the speech center 20. Then a translation is tried using the one or more grammars indicated by the context 70 for that application 26. Ross at 8:37-45: If the sentence is “print it however, both grammars are capable of accepting the utterance. The context manager 50 therefore has to make a choice by referring to the context list 62 of applications in order of recency of access. The context manager 50 tests the utterance against these

Claim 12 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	grammars (indicated by the contexts 70 in the context list 62) in priority order, and passes the commands on to the first application 26 that has a grammar that will accept the phrase. Ross at 9:7-9: Thus, the context manager 50 resolves the ambiguous phrase (e.g., “print this” or “print it”) by looking in the context list 62 to determine the top priority context 70. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

2. Claim 13

Claim 13 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
[p] A method for processing natural language utterances, comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, Ross discloses a “method for processing natural language utterances[.]” See citations of 12[p]. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in

Claim 13 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[a] receiving a natural language utterance at a computer comprising a multi-pass speech recognition module;	Ross discloses “receiving a natural language utterance at a computer comprising a multi-pass speech recognition module[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Ross at Abstract: A speech center coordinates speech services for a number of speech-enabled applications performing on a computer system. The speech center includes a conversation manager that manages conversations between a user and the speech-enabled applications. The conversation manager includes a context manager that maintains a context list of speech-enabled applications that the user has accessed. If the user speaks an utterance, the context manager determines which speech-enabled application should receive a translation of the utterance from the context list, such as by determining the most recently accessed application. Ross at 1:23-46: In particular a user may communicate through a microphone with a software application that displays output in a window on the display screen of the computer system. For example, a user can communicate with a word processing application to input text that is entered into a document file being presented in a window. Next, the user can select another speech-enabled application with an input device, such as a mouse or keyboard. The user can also select another speech-enabled application by explicitly giving a spoken command to select that application (e.g., “switch to calendar”). Then, the user can provide speech input through the microphone to that application. For example, a user can use the mouse to select the window for a calendar application (or provide an explicit selection command for that application), which then pops to the foreground, obscuring the previously displayed foreground application, such as a word processing application. Then, the user can provide a speech utterance, such as commands or sentence fragments, to be entered to the calendar application. After speaking to the calendar application, the user can use an input device to

Claim 13 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	select the window for another application, such as the word processing application, bring the window forward for that application and then commence providing a speech utterance for that application, and so on. Ross at 2:49-50: The message handler receives a representation of a spoken utterance. Ross at 2:50-54: The context manager receives the representations of the spoken utterance from the message handler and directs the representation of the spoken utterance to a selected speech enabled application based upon the evaluation of the contexts. Ross at 2:58-61: In another aspect of the invention, the context manager identifies each context based on a persistent grammar, a foreground grammar, or a background grammar for each speech enabled application. Ross at 3:45-48: The input spoken utterance 14 is a voice command or other speech input from a user of the computer system 10 (e.g., into a microphone connected to the computer system 10). Ross at 3:50-52: The output 16 is a command or other input based on the spoken utterance 14 directed to the speech enabled external application 26 (see. FIG. 2) selected by the conversation manager 28 based on the context 70.

Claim 13 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	Ross at 5:28-33: Instead, the speech center 20 has a detailed model of what a user might say to a particular application 26, and how to respond. That knowledge is 30 provided individually on an application 26 by application 26 basis, and is incorporated into the speech center through the application model interface 42. Ross at 5:34-43: The GUI manager 40 provides an interface to the speech center 20. Even though the speech center 20 operates primarily through a speech interface, there will still be some cases of graphical user interface interaction with the user. Recognition feedback, dictation correction, and preference setting are all cases where traditional GUI interface elements may be desirable. The GUI manager 40 abstracts the details of exactly how these services are implemented, and provides an abstract interface to the rest of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:43-48: The conversation manager 28 is the central component of the speech center 20 that integrates the information from all the other modules 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. In a preferred embodiment, the conversation manager 28 is not a separate component, but is the internals of the speech center 20. Ross at 5:65-6:3: FIG. 4 shows the components of the context manager 50 65 according to the present invention. The context manager 50 includes a context list 62. The context list includes contexts 70 (e.g., 70-1, 70-1, 70-3, etc.) for speech-enabled applications 26, which represent the grammars for the applications 26. Ross at 6:12-18:

Claim 13 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	Recognition messages 68 from the speech engine interface 30 are tested by the context manager 50 against the active grammars in the context list 62 in priority order. When a successful match is found, the corresponding translation 74 is dispatched to the Script engine 38 for execution, and the priority of the matching grammar (i.e., selected context 72) is raised. Ross at 6:40-53: One grammar from each application 26 is active simultaneously, but since there will always be overlap between what the different application grammars will accept, the speech center 20 does not necessarily dispatch a command back to the application 26 whose grammar recognized it. Instead, when an utterance is recognized, it will be tested against each application's grammar to see if the grammar will accept it. The order of testing is based on a dynamic speech focus priority. The first application's grammar which will accept the utterance is then used for translation, and the command dispatched to the corresponding application 26. The speech focus priority is established by maintaining an ordered list of applications (e.g., context list 62). Ross at 7:16-34: In step 106, if the message received in step 100 is determined to be a recognition message 68, the context manager 50 receives the recognition message 68 and selects a context 70 for a speech enabled application 26 by checking the speech representation against contexts 70, starting at top of context list 62 to determine the highest priority context 70 that can process the speech representation. For example, the context manager 50 uses the grammar associated with each context 70 to determine if the recognition message 68 is capable of being processed by that grammar. In step 108, the context manager 50 directs the speech representation to be translated according to the selected context 72 and directs the translation to the script engine 38. In step 110, the context manager 50 sends the translated utterance 74 to the speech enabled application 26 indicated by the selected context 72 to perform the action indicated by the translated utterance 74. In step 112, the context manager 50 places the selected context 72 at the top of the context list 62. Ross at 7:46-54:

Claim 13 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
	The speech center 20 may also have a speech center context that stores native grammars that can be used in translating a recognition message 68. After the context manager 50 determines the context 70 to which the utterance contained in the recognition message 68 should be directed, the translation of the utterance is first tried using the native grammars stored by the speech center 20. Then a translation is tried using the one or more grammars indicated by the context 70 for that application 26. Ross at 8:37-45: If the sentence is “print it however, both grammars are capable of accepting the utterance. The context manager 50 therefore has to make a choice by referring to the context list 62 of applications in order of recency of access. The context manager 50 tests the utterance against these grammars (indicated by the contexts 70 in the context list 62) in priority order, and passes the commands on to the first application 26 that has a grammar that will accept the phrase. Ross at 9:7-9: Thus, the context manager 50 resolves the ambiguous phrase (e.g., “print this' or “print it') by looking in the context list 62 to determine the top priority context 70. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

Claim 13 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
[b] transcribing the utterance using the multi-pass speech recognition module, the multi-pass speech recognition module configured to transcribe the utterance into text;	Ross discloses “transcribing the utterance using the multi-pass speech recognition module, the multi-pass speech recognition module configured to transcribe the utterance into text[.]” See citations of 12[a]. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[c] identifying one or more contexts that completely or partially match one or more text combinations contained in the text of the transcribed utterance, wherein identifying the matching contexts includes comparing the text combinations against the grammar expression entries in the context description grammar and against one or more expected contexts stored in a context stack;	Ross discloses “identifying one or more contexts that completely or partially match one or more text combinations contained in the text of the transcribed utterance, wherein identifying the matching contexts includes comparing the text combinations against the grammar expression entries in the context description grammar and against one or more expected contexts stored in a context stack[.]” See citations of 12[b]. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.

Claim 13 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
[d] scoring each of the identified matching contexts;	Ross discloses “scoring each of the identified matching contexts[.]” See citations of 12[c]. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[e] selecting the matching context having a highest score to determine a most likely context for the utterance; and	Ross discloses “selecting the matching context having a highest score to determine a most likely context for the utterance[.]” See citations of 12[d]. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.
[f] communicating a request to a domain agent configured to process requests in the most likely context for the utterance,	Ross discloses “communicating a request to a domain agent configured to process requests in the most likely context for the utterance, the request formulated using at least one grammar expression entry in the context description grammar[.]”

Dialect, LLC v Bank of America, N.A.
Eastern District of Texas No. 2:24-cv-00207-JRG

Claim 13 of the '160 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Ross
the request formulated using at least one grammar expression entry in the context description grammar.	See citations of 12[e]. To the extent it is found that Ross does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Ross does not anticipate this claim, Ross renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or in combination with one or more other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein, for the reasons identified herein or in the Cover Pleading. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Ross with any of the other prior art references identified in the Cover Pleading or herein with a reasonable expectation of success because each of these references contains familiar elements within the similar fields of endeavor to address similar known problems, according to known methods which would yield predictable results.