

Exhibit E-Weissman

Invalidity Chart for U.S. Patent No. 9,495,957 in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,453,315 (“Weissman”)

U.S. Patent No. 6,453,315 (“Weissman”) was issued September 17, 2002. Weissman qualifies as prior art to U.S. Patent No. 9,495,957 (the “’957 Patent”) at least under one or more applicable provisions of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b), (e), and/or (g). Weissman discloses and/or renders obvious one or more of claims 7 and 8 of the ’957 Patent alone and/or in combination with other references, as set forth in the chart below. To the extent Weissman 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 Weissman 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 ’957 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 7, 8, 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 7

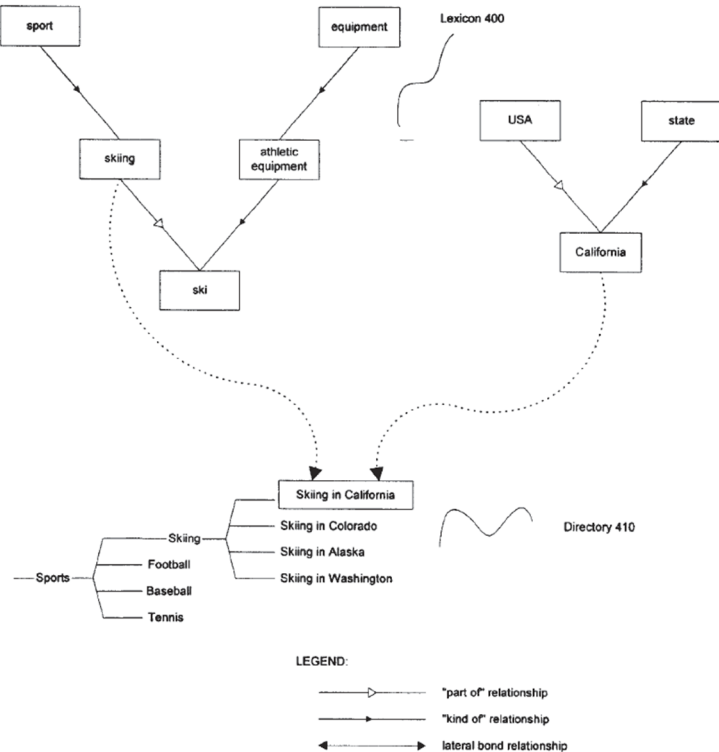
Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
[p] A computer-implemented method of processing a natural language utterance, the method comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, Weissman discloses a “computer-implemented method of processing a natural language utterance[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Weissman at Abstract: The present invention relies on the idea of a meaning-based search, allowing users to locate information that is close in meaning to the concepts they are searching. A Semantic Space is created by a lexicon of concepts and relations between concepts. A query is mapped to a first meaning differentiator, representing the location of the query in the Semantic Space. Similarly, each data element in the target data set being searched is mapped to a second meaning differentiator, representing the location of the data element in the Semantic Space. Searching is accomplished by determining a Semantic distance between the first and second meaning differentiators, wherein this distance represents their closeness in meaning. Search results on the input query are presented where the target data elements that are closest in meaning, based on their determined Semantic distance, are ranked higher. Weissman at Fig. 1:

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	preprocessing/ organization <pre> graph TD 110[110 Update/Develop lexicon in order to define semantic space] --> 115[115 Meanings attached to Subject Nodes/ Target documents positioned in semantic space] 110 --> 120[120 Semantic Distances Calculated/Set and Meanings related to each Meaning Calculated] 115 --> 130[130 Scores for Nodes near to each Meaning Calculated] 120 --> 130 140[140 Receive user input of search terms/meanings] --> 150[150 Interpret input string as specific Meanings] 150 --> 160[160 Collection and Ranking of Nodes for these Meanings] 160 --> 170[170 Show Meanings, allow user to refine search] 170 --> 180[180 Show Node results, allow user to navigate to Nodes] 180 --> 140 180 --> Exit(()) </pre> Retrieval Results Presentation Refine Search Go to Node Weissman at Fig. 2:

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

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	<pre>graph TD; sport[sport] --> skiing[skiing]; equipment[equipment] --> athletic_equipment[athletic equipment]; skiing --> slalom_skiing[slalom skiing]; skiing --> ski[ski]; athletic_equipment --> ski; athletic_equipment --> surfboard[surfboard]; ski --> bindings[bindings]; ski --> K2_ski[K2 ski]; K2_ski --> K2[K2]; K2 --> athletic_equipment_company[athletic equipment company]; athletic_equipment_company --> company[company]; Lexicon_200[Lexicon 200] -.-> K2;</pre> Weissman at Fig. 3:

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	LEGEND: - strong relationship - medium relationship - weak relationship - X distance from "ski" Weissman at Fig. 4:

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	 Lexicon 400 Directory 410 LEGEND: —▶— "part of" relationship —→— "kind of" relationship —↔— lateral bond relationship Weissman at 2:55-3:7: Pre-Processing/Organization 1. Define a "semantic space" by creating an interconnected lexicon of meanings. 2. Determine the "semantic distance" between meanings in Semantic Space that describes how close, conceptually, one meaning is to another. 3. Designate a "location" in Semantic Space for each target document.

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	4. Pre-calculate “scores” for each “target document” for each relevant input meaning, based on nearness in Semantic Space obtained by measuring semantic distance. Retrieval 1. Implement a search engine that converts an input string into a set of probable desired meanings, then locates targets based mainly on pre-calculated scores. 2. Create a user interface to the engine that allows users to easily make “initial” and “refined” searches, and that presents results to users in a logical and orderly fashion. Weissman at 3:10-20: In the pre-processing or organization stage, the first step is to develop/update a useful meaning-based lexicon (block 110). A "lexicon" is a network of interconnected meanings; it describes the "semantic space" that is employed by the search engine. One such lexicon already in existence consists of thousands of meanings, or "synsets," which are connected to one another through two key relationships: "kind of" and "part of." For example, the concept of "table" is connected to the concept of "furniture" through a "kind of" connection. Thus, "table" is a kind of "furniture." Similarly, "California" is a part of "United States." Weissman at 3:21-34: From this basis, the lexicon can be updated and expanded to include new meanings or update connections for meanings already present. New meanings can be updated mainly to reflect the importance in everyday culture of a large number of proper nouns, which are not available in many lexicons, such as the names of companies, people, towns, etc. In addition, new meanings may have to be developed within the lexicon in order to cover subject areas of common interest with greater specificity. For example, whereas an existing lexicon might define the idea of a "programming language," it may be useful to expand this concept within the lexicon to designate the many hundreds of specific programming languages that may exist as "kind of" children to this meaning. Weissman at 3:35-53:

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	Additionally, an innovative type of relationship between meanings has been developed as a corollary to the invention, in order to convey information that is not treated in lexicons. This relationship, called a "bind," describes one meaning's closeness to another meaning in people's common understanding. For example, "skier" and "skiing" are not closely related concepts in existing lexicons. The former is a kind of "athlete," ultimately a kind of "human being," and thus would reside within the "entity" or "living thing" tree. The latter is a kind of "sport," ultimately a kind of "activity," in the "actions" tree. Though the subjects are closely related in everyday usage, they may be in widely separated locations within the lexicon's network of meanings. To remedy this, a "bind" has been made between the two meanings, to reflect their close proximity in semantic space (when you think of one concept, you tend to think of the other). This new type of bonding between meanings is essential for creating a "semantic space" that will yield useful search results. Weissman at 6:31-46: Once distances between meanings within the lexicon have been determined, and target nodes within the directory have been given fixed positions within the semantic space described by the lexicon, it is possible to generate scores for all nodes that fall close to each individual meaning. Pre-calculating these scores ahead of time allows for much quicker response times to actual searches. The inputs to this process are the lexicon, the table of relatives of each meaning, showing semantic distances, and the data that details what meanings have been attached to which nodes. The output of this process is information describing what nodes are close to each given meaning, and a "score" for that closeness, which is a direct reflection of the semantic distance from the origin meaning to the meanings that have been attached to the node. Other factors that affect the pre-calculated node scores for a meaning are the number of meanings attached to the node, and the "commonness" value of the meaning in question. Weissman at 6:47-59:

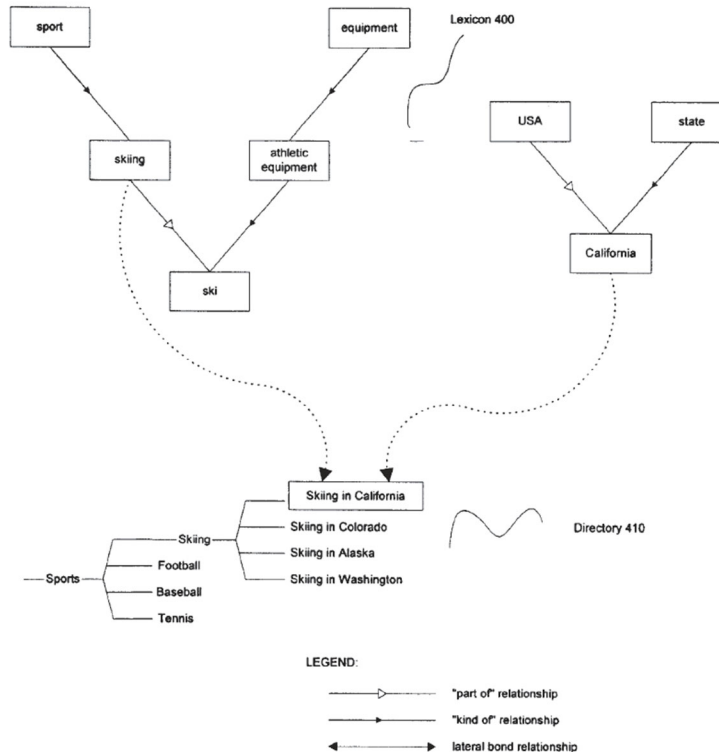
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	An additional element of this pre-calculation step involves the creation of tables of information that allow very fast comparison between meanings when determining which nodes are hit by multiple meanings simultaneously. For this, bitmapped information that reflects a compressed version of the node-meaning score information is generated. Essentially, if a meaning has any score whatsoever for a particular node, a single bit is set to 1 in a binary field, marking that node as hit. By comparing the "bitmaps" for two meanings against each other, a quick assessment of "combination hits" can be made—it is simply a process of performing a bitwise AND operation on the two bitmaps. Weissman at 7:9-13: While pre-processing and information organization may be an ongoing process, at any time where at least a partial table of scores for nodes is available, the user can then input a specific search term, just as they would when using a conventional search engine. Weissman at 7:14-22: When users use the search engine to find subjects within the directory, the search engine conducts two phases of processing. The first phase, interpretation, involves analyzing the user's input so that the meanings the user desires can be identified (see block 150 description). The second phase, collection and ranking of results, involves collecting nodes that have good scores for the desired meanings and ordering them based on predicted relevance (see block 160 description). Weissman at 7:24-35: There are two key inputs possible for a search: an input string, and a set of known meanings. Either, or both, may be received and processed for results. The input string is simply a set of words that the user types into a search box and submits for query. An interpretation of these words is made to map words to probable desired meanings. In addition to, or instead of, the input string, a set of meanings that are known ahead of time to be of interest may be passed to the search engine

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	for query. These require less processing, as plain words do not have to be mapped to meanings, as they are already predefined. Meanings passed to the engine in this way are called preconceptions. Weissman at 7:43-50: Next, all possible combinations of words (and their morphed variants) are examined for possible matches to meanings. Larger numbers of combined words are tested first, to give preference over individual words (for example, "United States" must take precedence over analysis of "United" and "States"). Partial matches with meanings are possible, so that "Rocky Horror" might bring up a match for "Rocky Horror Picture Show," for example. Weissman at 7:51-65: As the set of possible meanings is being compiled, probabilities are assigned to each. These values reflect the likelihood that the user really means a certain concept. Because many words have multiple meanings, probabilities for implied meanings may be manually or automatically pre-assigned. These values are used in this phase of the engine processing to estimate what meanings are most likely implied by particular search words. Other factors that affect the probabilities given to meanings include: whether the meaning was matched by a morphed word or the word in its "pure" form (favor pure forms); whether the meaning was only partially matched to the input word(s) (if so, reduce probability); whether the meaning was the result of a match on multiple words (if so, increase probability); and the commonness of the implied meaning (favor more common meanings). Weissman at 8:42-46: Once the meanings of interest to the user have been determined in the interpretation phase, and given appropriate weightings based on their likelihood of value, actual nodes that relate to these meanings can be collected and ordered for presentation. Weissman at 8:55-65:

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	Next, the "top scoring nodes" for all meanings are queried from the pre-calculated score information. Meanings that were not found to be popular have their bitmaps constructed during this stage, as all of their scored nodes will be present in this "top scoring" category. Unless the search is a special AND operation between terms, we begin to compile a list of potential node results from these score table queries. (If the search is a pure OR, these results are likely to be useful. If an AND is to be done, many of these results will likely be filtered out, so all node scoring is performed later in this case.) Weissman at 9:24-38: The next stage is the actual scoring of node results. Node scores result primarily from multiplying the score for the node for a given meaning by the probability factor for that meaning, which was determined during the interpretation phase. Additional bonuses are given to nodes that are hit by a combination of meanings. The "portion of meaning" of the node is also considered. For example, if a node has three attached meaning groups (synset groups), and two of those meanings were queried by the user, we can roughly say that two-thirds of the concept behind this node was of interest to the user. Thus, this node is likely of less interest than one whose concept was hit more completely. Other special considerations are also introduced, such as favoring nodes that are hit "perfectly" by meanings over those that were separated at all by some distance in semantic space. Weissman at 9:51-55: After scoring, the final steps in anticipation of results presentation are sorting the node results by score, selecting the nodes whose scores merit presentation, and classifying these nodes into groups of "strong," "medium," and "weak" score values. Weissman at 9:57-64: As mentioned above, users interact with the search engine directly by entering an input string into a simple input box on a web page. In a standard initial query, which spans the entire directory, this

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	string is passed to the engine for interpretation without any preconceptions as parameters. Results spanning all subjects in the system are retrieved and presented to the user, allowing them to subsequently navigate to those areas of the directory. Weissman at 10:28-40: Node results, i.e., target documents, having the desired meaning or closeness in meaning to the concept searched for, may then be shown to the user. The user, in turn, may navigate the nodes presented or refine their search in accordance with block 170 described above. Once nodes are collected and ranked in accordance with block 160 (also described above), they are shown to the user as results, with the highest-ranked nodes appearing first. This concludes the retrieval stage, where the user has successfully navigated to the site of interest. Compared with conventional web search engines and directories, searching in a meaning-based fashion as described above allows users to more quickly locate relevant and useful documents or sites. Weissman at 12:39-51: Computer system 510 has a system bus 513 that facilitates information transfer to/from the processor 512 and memory 511 and a bridge 514, which couples to an I/O bus 515. I/O bus 515 connects various I/O devices such as a network interface card (NIC) 516, disk 518, and CD-ROM 517 to the system memory 511 and processor 512. The NIC 516 allows the meaning-based search engine software executing within computer system 510 to transact data—such as queries from a user and results of such queries back to users that present meaning-based results and refinements to searches performed—with users connected to network 500. Filters and other meaning-based search utilities may be distributed across network 500. To the extent it is found that Weissman does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Weissman does not anticipate this claim, Weissman 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

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	ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Weissman 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] generating a context stack comprising context information that corresponds to a plurality of prior utterances, wherein the context stack includes a plurality of context entries;	Weissman discloses “generating a context stack comprising context information that corresponds to a plurality of prior utterances, wherein the context stack includes a plurality of context entries[.]” <i>E.g., Weissman at Fig. 3:</i> LEGEND: strong relationship medium relationship weak relationship X distance from "ski"

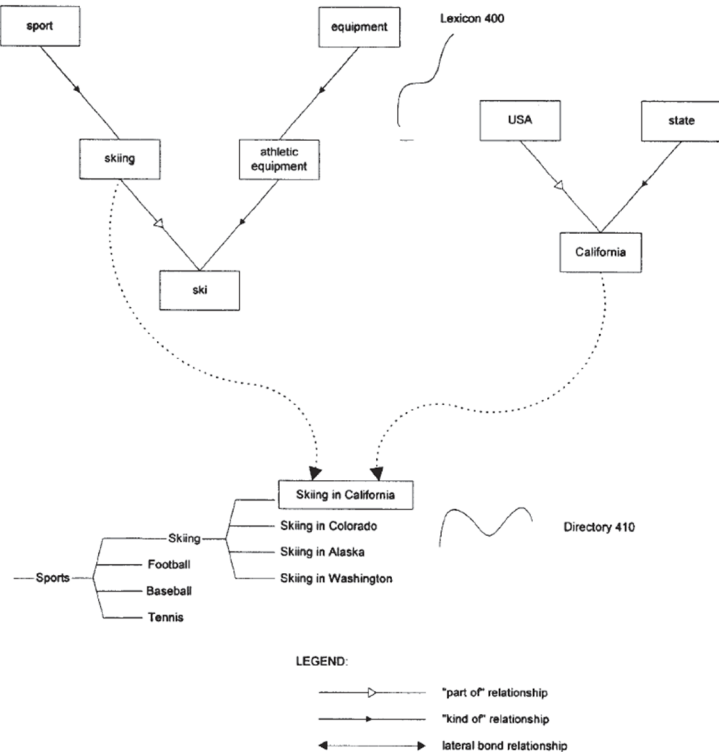
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	Weissman at Fig. 4:  Weissman at 2:55-3:7: Pre-Processing/Organization 5. Define a “semantic space” by creating an interconnected lexicon of meanings. 6. Determine the “semantic distance” between meanings in Semantic Space that describes how close, conceptually, one meaning is to another.

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	7. Designate a “location” in Semantic Space for each target document. 8. Pre-calculate “scores” for each “target document” for each relevant input meaning, based on nearness in Semantic Space obtained by measuring semantic distance. Retrieval 3. Implement a search engine that converts an input string into a set of probable desired meanings, then locates targets based mainly on pre-calculated scores. 4. Create a user interface to the engine that allows users to easily make “initial” and “refined” searches, and that presents results to users in a logical and orderly fashion. Weissman at 3:10-20: In the pre-processing or organization stage, the first step is to develop/update a useful meaning-based lexicon (block 110). A "lexicon" is a network of interconnected meanings; it describes the "semantic space" that is employed by the search engine. One such lexicon already in existence consists of thousands of meanings, or "synsets," which are connected to one another through two key relationships: "kind of" and "part of." For example, the concept of "table" is connected to the concept of "furniture" through a "kind of" connection. Thus, "table" is a kind of "furniture." Similarly, "California" is a part of "United States." Weissman at 3:21-34: From this basis, the lexicon can be updated and expanded to include new meanings or update connections for meanings already present. New meanings can be updated mainly to reflect the importance in everyday culture of a large number of proper nouns, which are not available in many lexicons, such as the names of companies, people, towns, etc. In addition, new meanings may have to be developed within the lexicon in order to cover subject areas of common interest with greater specificity. For example, whereas an existing lexicon might define the idea of a "programming language," it may be useful to expand this concept within the lexicon to designate the many hundreds of specific programming languages that may exist as "kind of" children to this meaning.

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	To the extent it is found that Weissman does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Weissman does not anticipate this claim, Weissman 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 Weissman 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.
[b] receiving, by one or more computer processors, the natural language utterance, wherein the natural language utterance is associated with a command or is associated with a request;	Weissman discloses “receiving, by one or more computer processors, the natural language utterance, wherein the natural language utterance is associated with a command or is associated with a request[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Weissman at 7:9-13: While pre-processing and information organization may be an ongoing process, at any time where at least a partial table of scores for nodes is available, the user can then input a specific search term, just as they would when using a conventional search engine. Weissman at 9:57-64: As mentioned above, users interact with the search engine directly by entering an input string into a simple input box on a web page. In a standard initial query, which spans the entire directory, this string is passed to the engine for interpretation without any preconceptions as parameters. Results spanning all subjects in the system are retrieved and presented to the user, allowing them to subsequently navigate to those areas of the directory. To the extent it is found that Weissman does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Weissman does not anticipate this claim, Weissman renders it obvious, standing alone, in combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill

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[c] determining one or more words of the natural language utterance by performing speech recognition on the natural language utterance;	Weissman discloses “determining one or more words of the natural language utterance by performing speech recognition on the natural language utterance[.]” To the extent it is found that Weissman does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Weissman does not anticipate this claim, Weissman 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 Weissman 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] identifying, from among the plurality of context entries, one or more context entries that correspond to the one or more words, wherein the context information includes the one or more context entries, wherein identifying the one or more context entries comprises:	Weissman discloses “identifying, from among the plurality of context entries, one or more context entries that correspond to the one or more words, wherein the context information includes the one or more context entries[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Weissman at Fig. 1:

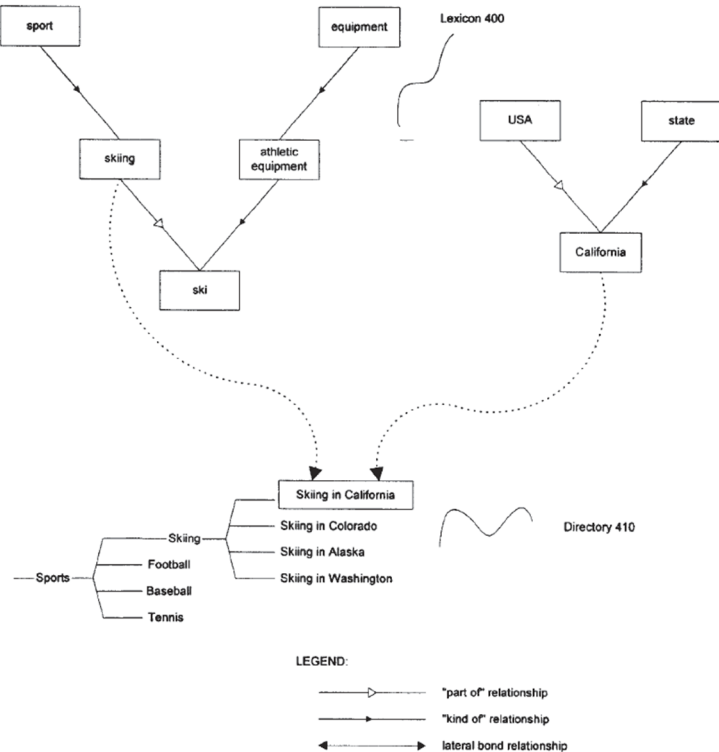
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	preprocessing/ organization <pre> graph TD subgraph preprocessing_organization [preprocessing/ organization] 110[110 Update/Develop lexicon in order to define semantic space] --> 115[115 Meanings attached to Subject Nodes/Target documents positioned in semantic space] 110 --> 120[120 Semantic Distances Calculated/Set and Meanings related to each Meaning Calculated] 115 --> 130[130 Scores for Nodes near to each Meaning Calculated] 120 --> 130 end subgraph Retrieval [Retrieval] 140[140 Receive user input of search terms/meanings] --> 150[150 Interpret input string as specific Meanings] 150 --> 160[160 Collection and Ranking of Nodes for these Meanings] 160 --> 170[170 Show Meanings, allow user to refine search] 170 --> 180[180 Show Node results, allow user to navigate to Nodes] 180 -- "Refine Search" --> 140 180 -- "Go to Node" --> Exit(()) end 110 -.-> 140 130 -.-> 160 </pre> Results Presentation 170 Show Meanings, allow user to refine search 180 Show Node results, allow user to navigate to Nodes Weissman at Fig. 4:

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	 Lexicon 400 USA state California Skiing in California Skiing in Colorado Skiing in Alaska Skiing in Washington Sports Skiing Football Baseball Tennis LEGEND: —> "part of" relationship —> "kind of" relationship —> lateral bond relationship Directory 410 Weissman at 6:31-46: Once distances between meanings within the lexicon have been determined, and target nodes within the directory have been given fixed positions within the semantic space described by the lexicon, it is possible to generate scores for all nodes that fall close to each individual meaning. Pre-calculating these scores ahead of time allows for much quicker response times to actual searches. The inputs to this process are the lexicon, the table of relatives of each meaning, showing semantic distances, and the data that details what meanings have been attached to which

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	nodes. The output of this process is information describing what nodes are close to each given meaning, and a "score" for that closeness, which is a direct reflection of the semantic distance from the origin meaning to the meanings that have been attached to the node. Other factors that affect the pre-calculated node scores for a meaning are the number of meanings attached to the node, and the "commonness" value of the meaning in question. Weissman at 6:47-59: An additional element of this pre-calculation step involves the creation of tables of information that allow very fast comparison between meanings when determining which nodes are hit by multiple meanings simultaneously. For this, bitmapped information that reflects a compressed version of the node-meaning score information is generated. Essentially, if a meaning has any score whatsoever for a particular node, a single bit is set to 1 in a binary field, marking that node as hit. By comparing the "bitmaps" for two meanings against each other, a quick assessment of "combination hits" can be made—it is simply a process of performing a bitwise AND operation on the two bitmaps. Weissman at 7:14-22: When users use the search engine to find subjects within the directory, the search engine conducts two phases of processing. The first phase, interpretation, involves analyzing the user's input so that the meanings the user desires can be identified (see block 150 description). The second phase, collection and ranking of results, involves collecting nodes that have good scores for the desired meanings and ordering them based on predicted relevance (see block 160 description). Weissman at 7:43-50: Next, all possible combinations of words (and their morphed variants) are examined for possible matches to meanings. Larger numbers of combined words are tested first, to give preference over individual words (for example, "United States" must take precedence over analysis of "United"

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[e] comparing the plurality of context entries to the one or more words;	Weissman discloses “comparing the plurality of context entries to the one or more words[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Weissman at Fig. 1:

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	 Lexicon 400 USA state California Skiing in California Skiing in Colorado Skiing in Alaska Skiing in Washington Sports Skiing Football Baseball Tennis Directory 410 LEGEND: —> "part of" relationship —> "kind of" relationship - - -> lateral bond relationship Weissman at 6:31-46: Once distances between meanings within the lexicon have been determined, and target nodes within the directory have been given fixed positions within the semantic space described by the lexicon, it is possible to generate scores for all nodes that fall close to each individual meaning. Pre-calculating these scores ahead of time allows for much quicker response times to actual searches. The inputs to this process are the lexicon, the table of relatives of each meaning, showing semantic distances, and the data that details what meanings have been attached to which

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	nodes. The output of this process is information describing what nodes are close to each given meaning, and a "score" for that closeness, which is a direct reflection of the semantic distance from the origin meaning to the meanings that have been attached to the node. Other factors that affect the pre-calculated node scores for a meaning are the number of meanings attached to the node, and the "commonness" value of the meaning in question. Weissman at 6:47-59: An additional element of this pre-calculation step involves the creation of tables of information that allow very fast comparison between meanings when determining which nodes are hit by multiple meanings simultaneously. For this, bitmapped information that reflects a compressed version of the node-meaning score information is generated. Essentially, if a meaning has any score whatsoever for a particular node, a single bit is set to 1 in a binary field, marking that node as hit. By comparing the "bitmaps" for two meanings against each other, a quick assessment of "combination hits" can be made—it is simply a process of performing a bitwise AND operation on the two bitmaps. Weissman at 7:14-22: When users use the search engine to find subjects within the directory, the search engine conducts two phases of processing. The first phase, interpretation, involves analyzing the user's input so that the meanings the user desires can be identified (see block 150 description). The second phase, collection and ranking of results, involves collecting nodes that have good scores for the desired meanings and ordering them based on predicted relevance (see block 160 description). Weissman at 7:43-50: Next, all possible combinations of words (and their morphed variants) are examined for possible matches to meanings. Larger numbers of combined words are tested first, to give preference over individual words (for example, "United States" must take precedence over analysis of "United"

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	and "States"). Partial matches with meanings are possible, so that "Rocky Horror" might bring up a match for "Rocky Horror Picture Show," for example. Weissman at 7:51-65: As the set of possible meanings is being compiled, probabilities are assigned to each. These values reflect the likelihood that the user really means a certain concept. Because many words have multiple meanings, probabilities for implied meanings may be manually or automatically pre-assigned. These values are used in this phase of the engine processing to estimate what meanings are most likely implied by particular search words. Other factors that affect the probabilities given to meanings include: whether the meaning was matched by a morphed word or the word in its "pure" form (favor pure forms); whether the meaning was only partially matched to the input word(s) (if so, reduce probability); whether the meaning was the result of a match on multiple words (if so, increase probability); and the commonness of the implied meaning (favor more common meanings). To the extent it is found that Weissman does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Weissman does not anticipate this claim, Weissman 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 Weissman 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] generating, based on the comparison, one or more rank scores for individual context entries of the plurality of context entries; and	Weissman discloses “generating, based on the comparison, one or more rank scores for individual context entries of the plurality of context entries[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Weissman at 8:42-46:

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	Once the meanings of interest to the user have been determined in the interpretation phase, and given appropriate weightings based on their likelihood of value, actual nodes that relate to these meanings can be collected and ordered for presentation. Weissman at 8:55-65: Next, the "top scoring nodes" for all meanings are queried from the pre-calculated score information. Meanings that were not found to be popular have their bitmaps constructed during this stage, as all of their scored nodes will be present in this "top scoring" category. Unless the search is a special AND operation between terms, we begin to compile a list of potential node results from these score table queries. (If the search is a pure OR, these results are likely to be useful. If an AND is to be done, many of these results will likely be filtered out, so all node scoring is performed later in this case.) Weissman at 9:24-38: The next stage is the actual scoring of node results. Node scores result primarily from multiplying the score for the node for a given meaning by the probability factor for that meaning, which was determined during the interpretation phase. Additional bonuses are given to nodes that are hit by a combination of meanings. The "portion of meaning" of the node is also considered. For example, if a node has three attached meaning groups (synset groups), and two of those meanings were queried by the user, we can roughly say that two-thirds of the concept behind this node was of interest to the user. Thus, this node is likely of less interest than one whose concept was hit more completely. Other special considerations are also introduced, such as favoring nodes that are hit "perfectly" by meanings over those that were separated at all by some distance in semantic space. To the extent it is found that Weissman does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Weissman does not anticipate this claim, Weissman 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

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Weissman 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.
[g] identifying, based on the one or more rank scores, the one or more context entries from among the plurality of context entries; and	Weissman discloses “identifying, based on the one or more rank scores, the one or more context entries from among the plurality of context entries[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Weissman at 9:51-55: After scoring, the final steps in anticipation of results presentation are sorting the node results by score, selecting the nodes whose scores merit presentation, and classifying these nodes into groups of "strong," "medium," and "weak" score values. Weissman at 9:57-64: As mentioned above, users interact with the search engine directly by entering an input string into a simple input box on a web page. In a standard initial query, which spans the entire directory, this string is passed to the engine for interpretation without any preconceptions as parameters. Results spanning all subjects in the system are retrieved and presented to the user, allowing them to subsequently navigate to those areas of the directory. Weissman at 10:28-40: Node results, i.e., target documents, having the desired meaning or closeness in meaning to the concept searched for, may then be shown to the user. The user, in turn, may navigate the nodes presented or refine their search in accordance with block 170 described above. Once nodes are collected and ranked in accordance with block 160 (also described above), they are shown to the user as results, with the highest-ranked nodes appearing first. This concludes the retrieval stage, where the user has successfully navigated to the site of interest. Compared with conventional web

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	search engines and directories, searching in a meaning-based fashion as described above allows users to more quickly locate relevant and useful documents or sites. To the extent it is found that Weissman does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Weissman does not anticipate this claim, Weissman 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 Weissman 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.
[h] determining based on the determined one or more words and the context information, the command or the request associated with the natural language utterance	Weissman discloses “determining based on the determined one or more words and the context information, the command or the request associated with the natural language utterance[.]” <i>E.g.</i>, Weissman at 9:51-55: After scoring, the final steps in anticipation of results presentation are sorting the node results by score, selecting the nodes whose scores merit presentation, and classifying these nodes into groups of "strong," "medium," and "weak" score values. Weissman at 9:57-64: As mentioned above, users interact with the search engine directly by entering an input string into a simple input box on a web page. In a standard initial query, which spans the entire directory, this string is passed to the engine for interpretation without any preconceptions as parameters. Results spanning all subjects in the system are retrieved and presented to the user, allowing them to subsequently navigate to those areas of the directory. Weissman at 10:28-40:

Claim 7 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
	Node results, i.e., target documents, having the desired meaning or closeness in meaning to the concept searched for, may then be shown to the user. The user, in turn, may navigate the nodes presented or refine their search in accordance with block 170 described above. Once nodes are collected and ranked in accordance with block 160 (also described above), they are shown to the user as results, with the highest-ranked nodes appearing first. This concludes the retrieval stage, where the user has successfully navigated to the site of interest. Compared with conventional web search engines and directories, searching in a meaning-based fashion as described above allows users to more quickly locate relevant and useful documents or sites. To the extent it is found that Weissman does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Weissman does not anticipate this claim, Weissman 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 Weissman 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 8

Claim 8 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
[a] The method of claim 7, further comprising: providing a prompt regarding the command or request, wherein the prompt is a prompt for additional	Weissman discloses “providing a prompt regarding the command or request, wherein the prompt is a prompt for additional information or a prompt for confirmation[.]” <i>E.g., see Claim 7[b].</i>

Claim 8 of the '957 Patent	Exemplary Citations to Weissman
information or a prompt for confirmation; and	To the extent it is found that Weissman does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Weissman does not anticipate this claim, Weissman 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 Weissman 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.
[b] receiving, in response to providing the prompt, a non-speech input, wherein the command or request is determined further based on the non-speech input	Weissman discloses “receiving, in response to providing the prompt, a non-speech input, wherein the command or request is determined further based on the non-speech input[.]” <i>E.g., see Claims 7[a], 7[b].</i> To the extent it is found that Weissman does not expressly disclose this limitation, the limitation is inherent. And to the extent it is found that Weissman does not anticipate this claim, Weissman 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 Weissman 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.