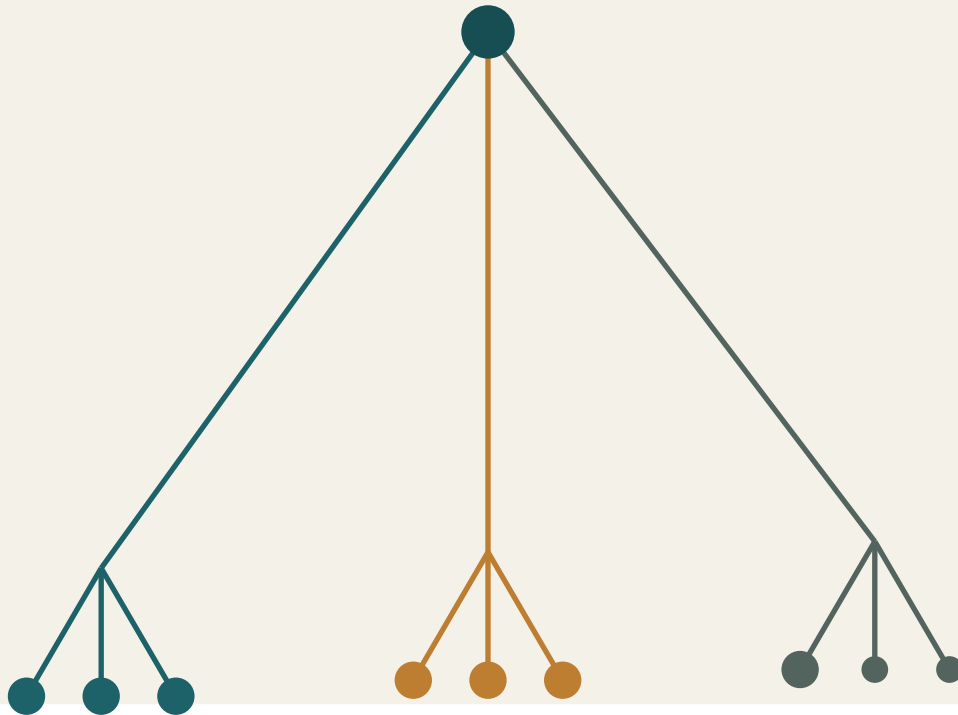




0.4B — Portable English Protocol for the Cascade-Semantic Method

English

<https://prompting-query.com/semantic-cascade-method/protocols-2026/version-04b/>

Archive status: current short branch, Q=8K

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1. Version identity and lineage

This document is the requested English, portable specification for the short B branch of the cascade-semantic method. Its content is based on the latest project version located for that branch: 0.2B revised, including its limited corrections to acceptance criteria, continuity, and the boundary between a static result and a repeatable production capability.

The project archive search located revised 0.2B materials and found no finalized artifact labeled 0.3B. Therefore, 0.4B is the requested identifier for this English protocol document. It does not claim that a 0.3B experiment occurred, and it does not rename or overwrite historical 0.2B results.

The historical short B sample used one semantic focus object and one selected point on the time frame. It contained exactly eight questions and eight answers, with ten sentences per answer. That sample is not the whole possible cascade over every semantic object and analytical frame. This protocol preserves the tested B mechanics while defining how to scale them without inventing a fixed total.

The B branch is distinct from the other variants:

- B uses one factual and one counterfactual question for each of four positions in an operational tetrad: eight questions per selected object-frame cell.
- C creates three child questions per B question and uses longer answers.
- D uses a different question expansion, including six interrogative angles. Those D mechanics are not imported into B.
- A copied control is not an independent model run.
- Later method-wide additions must not be attributed retroactively to historical 0.2B.

The protocol can be used to conduct a new run. A new run must be labeled as such and must retain its actual prompts, questions, answers, settings, and deviations.

2. Purpose and operating principles

The primary purpose is to build a fuller, traceable context for understanding and answering the user's complete prompt. New ideas, practical proposals, and possible inventions can emerge as secondary results. A large question count alone is not evidence of insight or quality.

The method must preserve the user's goal, subject, conditions, constraints, and relevant context through every transformation. It must separate what the user explicitly said from what the model infers or proposes. It must not convert an open question into an asserted fact, fabricate missing evidence, or treat a plausible procedure as proof that a real-world product, audience, sale, or profit exists.

The method is staged. Each stage produces a saved record before the next stage begins. A stage is complete only when its result exists and has been checked; describing a procedure is not the same as carrying it out.

3. Definitions

Original prompt: the user's exact wording, preserved without correction.

Prepared prompt: a clearer, more compact version made after lexical, general, semantic, and Socratic preparation. It must preserve the user's goal and constraints.

Semantic object: a meaning-bearing unit in the prompt, such as a concept, action, relation, condition, or intended outcome. It is not necessarily a model tokenizer token.

Focus prompt: a complete version of the prepared prompt that moves one selected semantic object into focus while retaining the rest of the request and its context.

Operational tetrad: four related positions used to examine one semantic object:

1. Thesis — the object as stated or intended.
2. Antithesis — a relevant opposite, negation, boundary, or contrasting condition.
3. Synthesis — a reasoned integration of the tension without erasing the differences.
4. Transcendence — a justified meta-position that steps beyond the immediate opposition and examines the wider conditions, frame, or level of analysis.

These labels are operational labels for this protocol. They do not, by themselves, establish a claim about the historical source or philosophical correctness of a particular tetrad.

Frame category: an analytical direction used to examine a semantic object, such as time, causality, or value.

Frame point: a specific, recorded question or aspect within one frame category. For example, "the event that marks initial existence" is a time frame point.

Object-frame cell: one selected semantic object paired with one selected frame point. The B question formula is applied independently to each approved cell.

Factual question: a question about the stated case, actual conditions, available evidence, or observed history. If the evidence is missing, the answer must say so.

Counterfactual question: a question that changes a specified condition and asks what would follow. It is a conditional analysis, not a claim about what actually happened.

Answer core: the complete, unaltered record of one answer before any later editing or literary assembly. The B branch has no rule requiring a C-style answer core to be repeated and tripled.

4. Inputs and run variables

Before starting, record the following:

Field | Required record

Original prompt | Exact user wording

User goal | The result the user wants

Subject | The person, object, process, system, or decision under discussion

Explicit constraints | Requirements and prohibitions stated by the user

Inferred assumptions | Each inference labeled as an inference

Working definitions | Context-specific meanings and their sources or agreement status

Prepared prompt | The revised full prompt after preparation

Semantic objects | Final flat list of N objects

Focus prompt | One complete prompt per selected object

Tetrad | Four defined positions for each selected object

Frame categories | The directions considered

Selected frame points | The specific cells actually included in this run

B answer length | Ten complete sentences per answer for historical B comparability

Model/run settings | Model name, date, available settings, and any limitations

Independence status | Whether each answer was generated without access to sibling answers

Evidence policy | Which sources, user-provided facts, and browsing conditions are permitted

If an input is unavailable, record “not provided” or “not established.” Do not silently fill it with a guess.

5. Full execution sequence

Stage 0 — Preserve, clarify, and refine the prompt

- Save the original prompt verbatim.
- Identify important words and expressions whose meanings affect the task.
- For each such expression, record candidate dictionary meanings, the meaning that fits the prompt, the evidence or source consulted, and any user-agreed working definition. If no dictionary was consulted, mark the lexical check as incomplete.

- Separate the user's words from the model's interpretation. Keep uncertainty visible.
- Remove repetition and unnecessary wording only when the user's goal, subject, scope, constraints, and intended outcome remain intact.
- Save the prepared prompt alongside the original and record every material change.
- Do not claim that a shorter prompt has higher efficiency unless the quality or resource effect was actually measured.

Stage 0 output: original prompt, lexical notes, unresolved definitions, prepared prompt, change log, and preserved constraints.

Stage 1 — Produce a plain baseline answer

Ask the model for an ordinary answer to the prepared full prompt before applying the cascade. Save the exact prompt and full answer. Do not edit the answer into a method result.

This baseline is a reference point. It is different from an independently generated control branch. If a historical control was created by copying another answer, label it as a copy rather than an independent result.

Stage 1 output: exact prepared prompt and unedited baseline answer.

Stage 2 — Analyze the complete prompt

Determine and record:

- the type or types of question, such as causal, evaluative, descriptive, procedural, or mixed;
- the user's intended outcome;
- the subject and scope;
- explicit requirements, constraints, and conditions;
- assumptions that the wording appears to rely on;
- what is known, unknown, inferred, or disputed;
- open points that must not be settled by invention.

Do not replace the user's goal with a more convenient goal suggested by the model.

Stage 2 output: a compact analysis record with all items above and their evidence status.

Stage 3 — Semantic decomposition

Break the prompt into semantic objects. For each object, record:

- the phrase or meaning unit;
- whether it is explicit or inferred;
- its role in the request;
- its relationships to other objects;

- any ambiguity or omitted condition it reveals;
- the source of the interpretation.

Keep the objects in the context of the whole prompt. A word taken out of context may be analyzed as a token, but it must not be treated as if the rest of the request disappeared.

Stage 3 output: a provisional object map and relationship map. Do not yet treat it as the final flat list.

Stage 4 — Socratic analysis

Apply each operation below to the complete prompt and relevant semantic objects. Record the result of every operation, including “no material finding” where appropriate.

4.1 Clarification

Remove avoidable vagueness. Ask what remains when emotional or rhetorical wording is separated from the claim. Draft a working definition and mark whether it is user-confirmed, source-supported, or provisional.

4.2 Assumption check

Identify hidden rules or premises. Ask what the assertion depends on and whether it represents an observation, a common belief, or an inference. Record possible bias without attributing motives to the user.

4.3 Limit test

Construct a deliberately intensified version of a rule or claim, potentially reaching absurdity or destruction. Use it to find where the rule stops being useful or conflicts with the user’s goal. Label the intensified version as an analytical construction, not a fact.

4.4 Elenchus and counterexamples

Look for exceptions, counterexamples, and contradictions. State the conditions under which each one applies. Do not claim to have found every possible exception.

4.5 Exit from the echo chamber

Describe how a well-informed person who disagrees might explain the same issue. Identify relevant alternatives and possible beneficiaries of each explanation. Do not equate disagreement with evidence.

4.6 Aporia record

Record logical dead ends, incompatible requirements, and questions that cannot be settled with the available information. Define the search boundary; do not claim exhaustive discovery of all aporias.

4.7 Synthesis

Construct a more stable definition, distinction, or higher-level formulation from the results. State whether the outcome is a clarified definition, a generalization, a new distinction, or a remaining open problem.

Stage 4 output: one record per Socratic operation, preserving findings, counterexamples, assumptions, uncertainties, and unresolved issues.

Stage 5 — Re-formulate the full prompt and finalize the object list

After Stages 2–4, revise the complete prompt using the clarified meanings and constraints. Keep the original wording available. The prepared prompt must still ask for the user’s intended outcome.

Now finalize a flat list of N semantic objects. For every object, record:

- its wording or concise label;
- its meaning in the complete prompt;
- its explicit/inferred status;
- important relationships and constraints;
- one full-context focus prompt that brings this object into focus without dropping the other circumstances.

A focus prompt is not an isolated token prompt. It retains the full subject, objective, conditions, and relevant context while changing emphasis.

For a reproduction of the historical B sample, the full task prompt is semantically equivalent to:

Full prompt: “How can one AI influencer be created, managed, and made profitable on social media without deception?”

B focus prompt: “How can one AI influencer be created on social media so that it can be managed and generate profit without deception?”

These English sentences are portable semantic renderings of the working prompt. If translating a user’s actual prompt, preserve the user-approved meaning rather than treating this sample wording as mandatory.

Stage 5 output: final prepared prompt, final flat object list, and one full-context focus prompt per object.

Stage 6 — Build and freeze an operational tetrad

For each object selected for analysis, produce four positions:

Position | Construction rule

Thesis | State the selected object as it functions in the prepared prompt.

Antithesis | Give a contextually relevant opposite, negation, or boundary. Do not select an unrelated antonym merely to fill a slot.

Synthesis | Reconcile or reorganize the tension while preserving any important distinction.

Transcendence | Examine a justified wider frame, condition, level, or meta-position that neither side alone captures.

Show how each position was derived. If the object has no defensible common antonym, say so and use a clearly labeled contrasting boundary rather than inventing a lexical opposite. Keep the four positions stable for the current pass. If a material error is found, preserve the earlier version, create a corrected version, and explain the change.

Stage 6 output: versioned tetrad, derivation notes, and any unresolved opposition.

Stage 7 — Select the analytical frame and frame points

The method uses a scalable set of frame categories. Consider the categories relevant to the prompt; do not force irrelevant categories into the analysis.

Frame category | Typical focus

Ontological | What exists, what kind of thing it is, and what counts as its existence

Epistemic | What is known, how it is known, what evidence supports it, and what remains uncertain

Spatial | Where the object, activity, access, control, or effect is located

Temporal | When it begins or ends, how long it persists, its sequence, state changes, history, and plausible future transitions

Causal | What conditions produce, prevent, or change an outcome

External interaction | How the object relates to other people, systems, institutions, markets, or environments

Internal interaction | How its components, roles, states, or processes affect one another

Teleological | What goal, intention, or promised result organizes the activity

Praxeological | What actions, resources, constraints, capabilities, and responsibilities are involved

Axiological | What values, ethical limits, priorities, and trade-offs apply

For every selected frame category, define specific frame points in ordinary language. Do not treat this table as a fixed, exhaustive questionnaire. The historical B sample selected one time frame point concerning creation and lifecycle; it did not complete every category in the table.

Count and freeze the selected object–frame cells before generating questions. Explain excluded categories or points where they would otherwise be expected.

Stage 7 output: frame selection, defined frame points, object–frame cell register, and reasons for exclusions.

Stage 8 — Generate the B question set

For each approved object–frame cell, generate exactly one factual and one counterfactual question for each tetrad position:

- 4 tetrad positions × 2 modes = 8 questions per cell.
- Each factual question and its counterfactual counterpart must examine the same position and frame point.

- A counterfactual changes one clearly stated condition at a time. Record the changed condition.
- Preserve the full prompt context in every question.
- Do not add C's three child questions, D's six interrogative angles, or extra operations without creating a separately labeled extension and recalculating volume.
- Do not silently omit a question. If a question is inapplicable, record why, preserve its ID, and report the adjusted denominator.

Use stable identifiers such as:

Object ID – tetrad position – frame point – mode – question number

For example: O01-TIME-THESIS-F and O01-TIME-THESIS-CF.

Factual wording should request a recognizable event, condition, or evidentiary basis.

Counterfactual wording should state the changed condition and ask how the result or criterion changes. Avoid leading questions that assert their own answer.

Historical eight-question sample, translated into English

The following set records the B sample for one AI influencer and one time/lifecycle slice. It is an example of that specific cell, not a universal question list.

Factual mode

- Thesis: At what point can we recognize that creating one AI influencer has produced an existing result?
- Antithesis: At what point can we recognize that a reproducible representation of the AI influencer has ceased to exist?
- Synthesis: At what point does recreating the AI influencer constitute a new version while preserving its identity?
- Transcendence: At what point does managing the AI influencer's lifecycle arise as a process in its own right?

Counterfactual mode

- Thesis: How would the point at which the character came into existence change if usable materials appeared before its account was created?
- Antithesis: How would the character's cessation be determined if its public account disappeared while the means of reproducing it remained?
- Synthesis: How would the transition to a new version be recorded if the old and new implementations of one character operated simultaneously for a while?
- Transcendence: How would management of the character arise if work began by transferring a ready-made representation rather than creating it from scratch?

Before answering, verify that each pair differs in the intended condition rather than changing the entire problem.

Stage 8 output: frozen question register, including object, tetrad position, frame point, mode, changed counterfactual condition, full prompt, and question text.

Stage 9 — Answer each question independently

Generate each answer in a separate model call or clean context. Every call may receive only:

- the original and prepared full prompts;
- the relevant full-context focus prompt;
- the finalized object definition and tetrad;
- the selected frame point;
- the one question and its factual or counterfactual mode;
- the fixed preparation notes and evidence policy;
- the ten-sentence requirement.

Do not provide other questions' answers, summaries, conclusions, or answer history to the model generating the current answer. Do not ask it to anticipate sibling answers. If the platform cannot isolate calls, disclose that limitation and do not describe the answers as technically independent.

For historical B comparability, each answer must contain exactly ten complete sentences. The sentence count applies to the answer body, not the question, heading, or metadata. Do not split fragments artificially to reach ten. If a model fails the sentence count, preserve the raw response, record the deviation, and create a separately labeled correction; never overwrite the raw answer.

Each answer must:

- answer its own question directly;
- distinguish the actual case from inference, proposal, and counterfactual;
- name evidence that would be needed when facts are unavailable;
- avoid assuming that an AI influencer exists, has an audience, makes sales, or earns profit;
- preserve relevant user goals and constraints;
- avoid relying on any sibling answer;
- state uncertainty rather than inventing data.

Stage 9 output: eight or the calculated full-run number of separately identified raw answers, each linked to its exact question and call record.

Stage 10 — Apply the revised B acceptance and continuity rules

Before evaluating readiness, define what is being promised and to whom. Do not apply the same acceptance rule to unlike things.

Promised result | What to check

Static artifact | Agreed contents, required observable properties, integrity where relevant, and access for the intended recipient. A new production attempt is not required merely to prove the artifact exists.

Production capability | The stated action performed under named conditions, with a result assessed against the required properties. One successful attempt proves only that it worked in those conditions; it does not prove indefinite reliability.

Presentation or access channel | Whether the intended participant can access the promised channel. Channel status does not prove or disprove that an underlying artifact exists.

Commercial offer | What is being sold, to whom, for what price or terms, and over what period. Demand, expenses, and profit are assessed separately from technical readiness.

For every acceptance requirement, record:

- object and version;
- intended recipient and promised use;
- observable requirement;
- permitted variation;
- conditions and limits of the check;
- check action and comparison basis;
- evidence;
- responsible checker and decision-maker;
- event time, observation time, recording time, and decision time where distinct;
- result: confirmed, violated, insufficient data, or not applicable.

Insufficient data is not the same as a failed requirement. A not-applicable test is not a blocker. A required property with an unknown result cannot be claimed as confirmed.

Use these limits when interpreting the B sample:

- Define whether the result is a static character representation, a repeatable production capability, a public account, or a commercial offer. They are not interchangeable.
- Do not require a new output to accept a static archive unless continued production is part of the promise.
- Separate the date usable materials existed, the date production was tested, and the date an account opened.
- An account disappearing does not by itself prove that the archive or production capability disappeared.
- Files being present does not prove that a production process still works.
- Define which identity traits must remain stable and what variation is allowed. Audience recognition is a separate empirical claim.

- Record old and new versions, their simultaneous use if any, assigned roles, transition actions, responsibility, and the disposition of prior commitments.
- Keep technical readiness, audience demand, expenses, revenue, and profit as separate findings.
- If profit is the goal, define the accounting boundary and period. Do not call revenue “profit” when relevant expenses have not been accounted for.
- The procedure proposes checks; it does not report actual market demand, real sales, or a completed real-world test unless corresponding evidence was supplied.

Stage 10 output: requirement cards, acceptance results, continuity record, unresolved parameters, and evidence links.

Stage 11 — Preserve raw records and create a literary result

Keep separate files or sections for:

- original prompt and prepared prompt;
- analysis and semantic-object map;
- tetrads and selected frame points;
- questions only;
- raw answers only;
- question-and-answer pairs;
- acceptance and evidence records;
- the final connected literary work;
- the forensic and comparison report.

The literary result must be coherent English prose with a clear beginning, development, and conclusion. It must answer the complete prepared prompt, not merely restate one analytical frame point. Preserve the substantive distinctions, conditions, uncertainties, and useful details from all relevant answers. Do not turn the raw corpus into a short summary that silently drops material. Do not add detail merely to make the work longer. Every addition must have a source or be labeled as an inference or proposal.

Create a traceability map from each raw answer and important finding to its place in the literary result. If content is omitted, repeated, corrected, or combined, record the reason. Keep raw answers unchanged.

Stage 11 output: immutable raw records, complete question/answer views, a connected literary work, and a traceability map.

Stage 12 — Internal logic and external forensic review

First review the material internally:

- check whether each answer follows from its question and preparation context;

- identify contradictions, unsupported transitions, circular claims, and missing premises;
- distinguish a genuine contradiction from different conditions or meanings;
- correct an incoherent passage in a new version or exclude it from the literary result with a recorded reason;
- retain the original raw answer;
- identify candidate ideas separately from ordinary recommendations, known concepts, and restatements.

Then review novelty candidates externally when a novelty claim is important. Search relevant, credible sources and record the search date, queries, sources, closest analogues, and what remains unverified. Compare the claimed combination and its operative details, not just matching keywords. Classify findings as known analogue, partial analogue, potentially distinct combination, or unresolved. A preliminary search does not establish worldwide novelty, patentability, or invention status.

Stage 12 output: internal issue register, correction log, candidate-idea register, and source-backed external comparison where performed.

Stage 13 — Compare the method result with the baseline

Compare the method output with the Stage 1 baseline using the same user goal and scope. Report measured facts and judgments separately.

Recommended measures:

- prompt and answer counts;
- exact sentence counts and character counts;
- token counts, including tokenizer and counting method;
- coverage of explicit user requirements;
- distinctions and conditions added;
- actionable checks produced;
- unsupported claims and unresolved questions;
- substantive repetition;
- idea candidates after deduplication;
- external analogue status;
- time and model-resource usage, if recorded.

Do not count every sentence as an idea. Distinguish the number of raw observations, candidate ideas, deduplicated idea families, externally checked candidates, and validated outcomes. A model's single-rater score is an opinion about the compared texts, not statistical proof that the method is superior.

Stage 13 output: comparison table, metric definitions, results, limitations, and the exact input/output versions compared.

6. Volume calculation

Let K be the number of approved object-frame cells in the run. For the B short branch:

- Questions per cell: 4 tetrad positions $\times$ 2 modes = 8.
- Total questions: $Q = 8 \times K$.
- Answers: one answer per question, so $A = Q$.
- Target answer sentences: 10 per answer.
- Target raw answer-body sentences: $S = 10 \times Q = 80 \times K$.

For one selected cell, the historical B sample is 8 questions, 8 answers, and 80 answer sentences. This excludes the baseline answer, preparation documents, question text, literary work, and any separately versioned extension.

If every one of N semantic objects is analyzed through P selected frame points, then $K = N \times P$ and $Q = 8 \times N \times P$. If different objects have different frame points, calculate K by counting the approved cells directly. Freeze the cell register before generating questions; do not promise an exact full-run total while N or the selected frame points remain unknown.

7. Procedures not included in the historical B core

To preserve version fidelity, do not silently insert the following into the eight-question B recipe:

- three child questions per parent question and thirty-sentence answers, which belong to the C expansion;
- the D expansion and its six interrogative angles;
- a copied baseline control presented as an independent model run;
- a separate mandatory self-negation question pass;
- a separate mandatory check-through-absence question pass;
- any other later method-wide operation not shown in the revised B materials.

The last three procedures may be added to a future, explicitly labeled extension if the operator selects them. Preserve the original eight-question B result and calculate the extension separately. Do not claim that those procedures were executed in historical 0.2B.

8. Portable single-question answer prompt

Use the following template for each answer call. Fill every bracketed field and provide no sibling answers.

Role: You are completing one answer in the B short branch of the cascade-semantic method.

Original prompt: [insert exact user wording]

Prepared full prompt: [insert final prepared prompt]

Full-context focus prompt: [insert focus prompt for this semantic object]

User goal and constraints: [insert the frozen Stage 2 record]

Semantic object and contextual meaning: [insert the selected object and its role in the full prompt]

Operational tetrad: [insert all four frozen positions, marking the current one]

Selected frame category and point: [insert one selected frame point]

Mode: [factual or counterfactual]

Question: [insert exactly one frozen question]

Evidence and uncertainty policy: Separate user-provided facts, source-supported facts, inference, proposal, and unknowns. Do not fabricate data or assume that the described activity has actually been carried out.

Acceptance boundaries: Apply the relevant Stage 10 distinctions among static artifact, production capability, access channel, and commercial offer. Do not require repeat production for a static artifact unless that capability is promised. Keep demand, expenses, revenue, and profit distinct.

Output rule: Answer only this question in exactly ten complete English sentences. Do not refer to other questions or answers. Do not add a heading or sentence fragments to manipulate the count. If the available evidence cannot settle a point, state what is unknown and what evidence would resolve it.

9. Completion checklist

A B run is complete only when all applicable boxes can be checked:

- ☐ Original prompt preserved verbatim.
- ☐ Lexical work and prepared prompt recorded, with unresolved meanings visible.
- ☐ Plain baseline answer saved separately.
- ☐ General analysis and semantic decomposition recorded.
- ☐ All Socratic operations completed or explicitly marked “no material finding.”
- ☐ Full prompt revised before the final flat list of N objects.
- ☐ Each selected object has a contextual meaning and full-context focus prompt.
- ☐ Four tetrad positions are defined and their derivation is recorded.
- ☐ Selected frame categories, frame points, and object–frame cells are frozen.
- ☐ The number of B questions is calculated from the frozen cell register.
- ☐ Each cell has four factual and four counterfactual questions, one per tetrad position and mode.

- [] Every answer is tied to one exact question and is generated without sibling answers, or the independence limitation is disclosed.
- [] Every historical-comparison B answer has exactly ten complete sentences, or its deviation is retained and reported.
- [] Acceptance criteria identify the promised result, recipient, conditions, evidence, responsible person, and status.
- [] Static artifacts, production capability, access channel, commercial offer, demand, expenses, revenue, and profit are not conflated.
- [] Raw answers remain unchanged and the literary result has a traceability map.
- [] Internal review and any external novelty search are described within their actual evidence limits.
- [] Baseline comparison uses explicit metrics and does not overclaim causality or statistical superiority.
- [] Any extension beyond the B core has its own label, count, and records.

10. Minimum run record

For portability, the receiving model or operator should return a run record containing:

- Protocol identifier and actual run date.
- Model and available generation settings.
- Original and prepared full prompts.
- Stage outputs and unresolved items.
- Final semantic-object list and focus prompts.
- Frozen tetrads.
- Selected frame points and object–frame cell count K.
- Question count, answer count, sentence target, and actual counts.
- Independence status and any context contamination.
- All raw questions and answers.
- Acceptance and continuity records.
- Literary result and traceability map.
- Internal review and external sources, if any.
- Deviations, corrections, and version lineage.

This record lets another model continue from explicit inputs rather than guessing what a prior chat meant.