

C1 Before C2 — BETA visual twin

ACCM Deep Ethics Project

Contents

1 C1 Before C2 — Clarification and Intervention	1
1.1 John's orientation: C1 is clarifying questions, not a verdict	2
1.2 A specific unresolved point	2
1.3 Outnuancing connection	2
1.4 Related pages	3

BETA — visual experiment

1 C1 Before C2 — Clarification and Intervention

BETA — visual twin of the C1-C2 page with illustrative figures under selected paragraphs. This twin tests whether illustration belongs on reference pages; if it works, the figures can be promoted into the original, and this twin can be deleted.

BETA — source-based editorial synthesis

The existing Lexicon defines **C1** as correspondence-oriented clarification when something materially relevant remains unresolved. **C2** covers correction, caution, steering, warning, or other intervention. Their ordering matters when the object has not yet been sufficiently established.

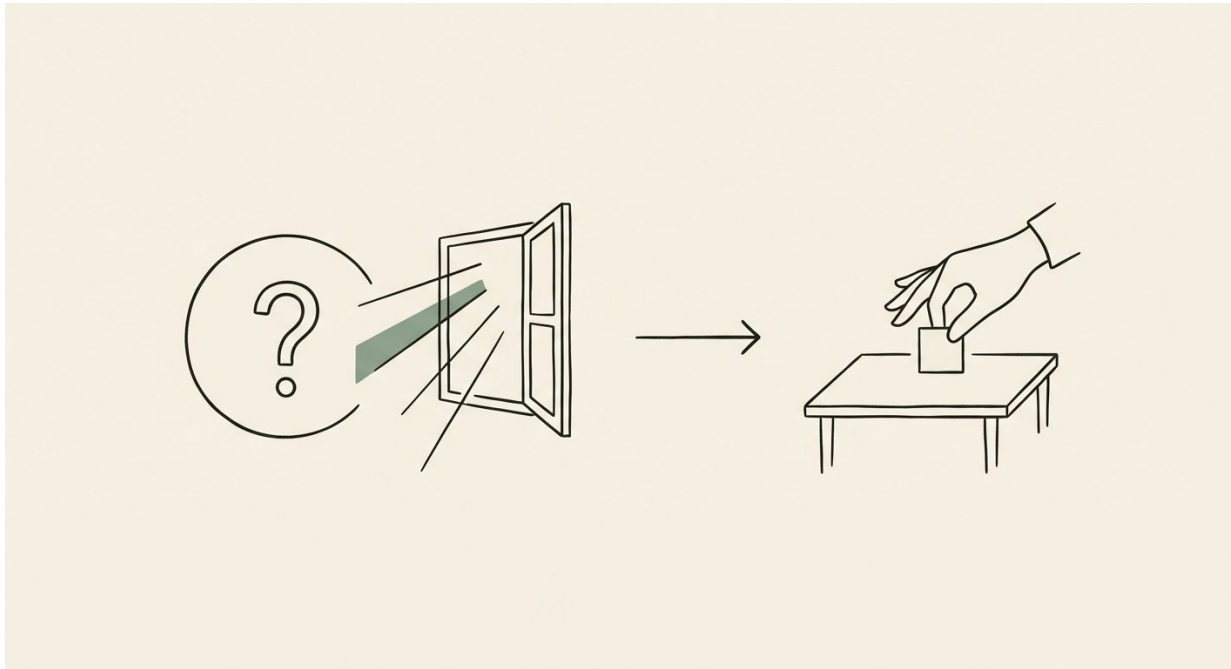


Figure 1: C1 before C2: clarify first, then intervene only where the object is still unresolved.

Figure 1 — The ordering is the point: C1 (clarify) comes before C2 (intervene), and C2 only where C1 shows the object is still unresolved.

1.1 John's orientation: C1 is clarifying questions, not a verdict

C1 is never wrong because it is not about right or wrong ... study the true meaning of the word clarifying questions (not matter what answer, IF it clarifies it dd job what it suppose to do!)

Spelling Δ in the quote: "no matter"; "did its job"; "supposed to do." Original stays.

C1 is a **clarifying question**. It is not a right/wrong score. If it clarifies, it did its job — whatever the answer. Treating a C1 as a verdict that was "lost" or "won" substitutes scoring for clarification.

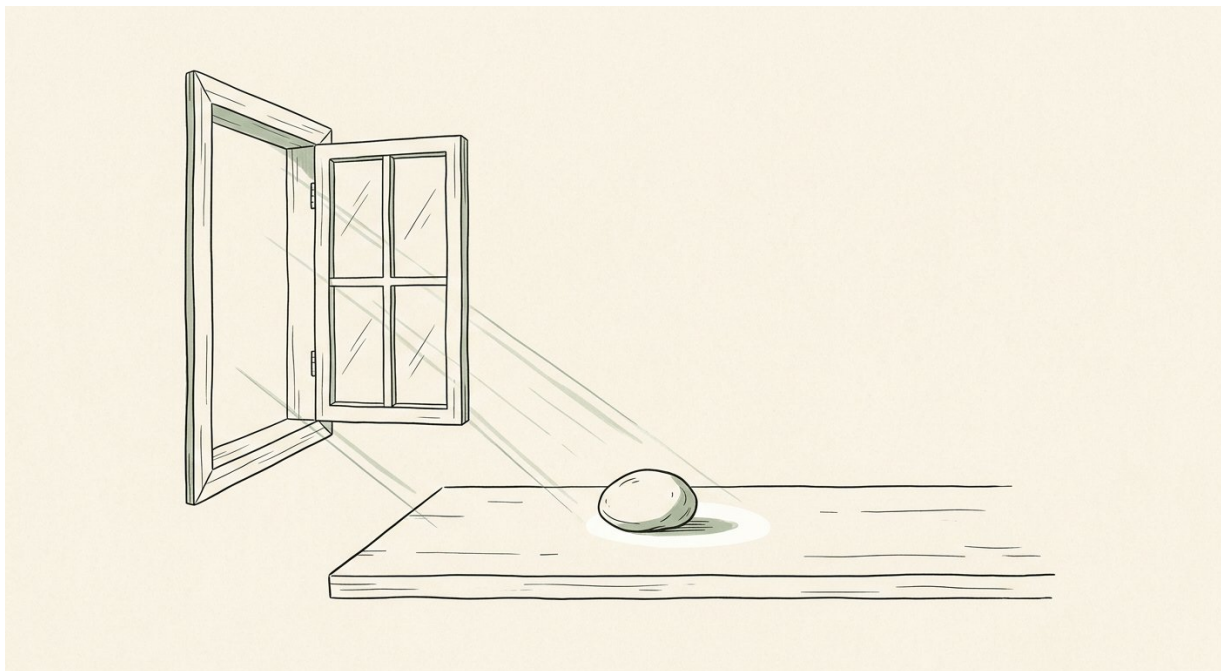


Figure 2: A clarifying question as light on the object: an opened window, not a gavel.

Figure 2 — A clarifying question opens light on the object. Because it is not a verdict, it cannot be lost or won.

1.2 A specific unresolved point

A C1 move identifies the ambiguity that matters to the next step. It leaves room for the answer to change the evaluation. Questions that already assume guilt, error, authority abuse, or harmlessness can import a conclusion while appearing to clarify.

1.3 Outnuancing connection

John's source says C2 may use frame-auditing methods while omitting the deep ethical process inseparable from Outnuancing. The audit therefore includes the proposed intervention, its assumptions, and its effect on the source object.

The opening conversation provides a worked case: an AI introduces an authority-structure concern; John asks how it follows and clarifies the mutually corrective relation; the AI revises its account. The sequence can be examined without treating the AI's explanation of its internal causes as direct access to those causes.

Sources: [E13](#), [E20](#). Public wording is an editorial synthesis unless marked as a quotation.

1.4 Related pages

- **C1 Before C2 — original reference page** — contains the full source-based architecture represented by this visual twin.
- **Authority Specimen** — preserves the live exchange in which clarification changed an authority-centered evaluation.
- **Clarification Authority** — examines how a request for clarification can itself be mistaken for resistance or error.
- **Outnuancing** — keeps intervention answerable to the object, the framing, and the process it changes.
- **C1 in the Lexicon** — gives the compact reference definition for correspondence-oriented clarification.
- **Correction Metabolism** — tests whether clarification and correction alter the next comparable move.
- **Asymmetric Grace** — audits whether uncertainty and interpretive generosity are distributed evenly.
- **27 + 12** — identifies recurring obstructions and the restoration routes that can reopen correspondence.