



John Gnotek | 7-2-26

"Battle for Tyrting" by John Gnotek,
acrylic, 36" x 24" - 1-26

Intent Before Prompt

**Why the Real Skill in AI Is Learning
*How to Think With It***

Most people still approach AI as if it were a command line. They type something in. They expect something back.

"Write me an email."

"Give me a strategy."

"Create a list of use cases."

"Make me an image."

"Summarize this document."

And to be fair, AI will usually comply. It will produce *something*. Often something reasonably polished and useful—at first glance.

But that is *not* where AI becomes truly powerful.

The real value of AI does not come from issuing *better commands*. It comes from learning how to carry **better conversations**.

That distinction matters.

A command prompt assumes you already know what you want, usually commanded at a superficial, high-level request. An intent-driven conversation helps you discover what you are actually trying to understand, build, say, create, or decide. The results are much deeper.

This is the difference between treating AI like a vending machine and treating it like a thinking partner.

I do not mean that AI thinks as humans think. It does not possess human judgment, accountability, experience, conscience, or lived understanding. But it does have a remarkable ability to respond to context, synthesize information, explore possibilities, challenge structure, and help organize thought.

That is where the deeper interaction begins.

Not with the *prompt*. With the **intent**.

The Mistake: *Treating AI Like a Command Line*

A lot of disappointing AI use begins with a poor starting assumption.

People ask:

“How do I get AI to give me the answer?”

But often the better question is:

“What context does AI need in order to help me think through the problem?”

Those are very different approaches.

If I ask AI, “Give me an AI strategy,” I will get an AI strategy. It may even sound impressive. It will likely include familiar language about automation, efficiency, customer service, data analytics, chatbots, productivity, and competitive advantage.

But it will also be generic. Why?

Because I have not given the AI the world in which the strategy must live.

I have not explained the business. I have not explained the constraints. I have not explained the people involved, the pressures they face, the data they have, the risks they cannot tolerate, the culture they operate within, or the decisions that matter.

So the AI fills in the blanks. And when AI fills in too many blanks, the result may be polished, but it is rarely deep.

This is where many people misunderstand AI. They think the weakness is in the tool, when often the weakness is in the interaction. AI is not magic. It is **context-responsive**.

The better the context, the better the response. *The old rule still applies:*

quality in, quality out.

But context is not merely more information. It is information shaped by **intent**.

Conversation as an Intelligence Interface

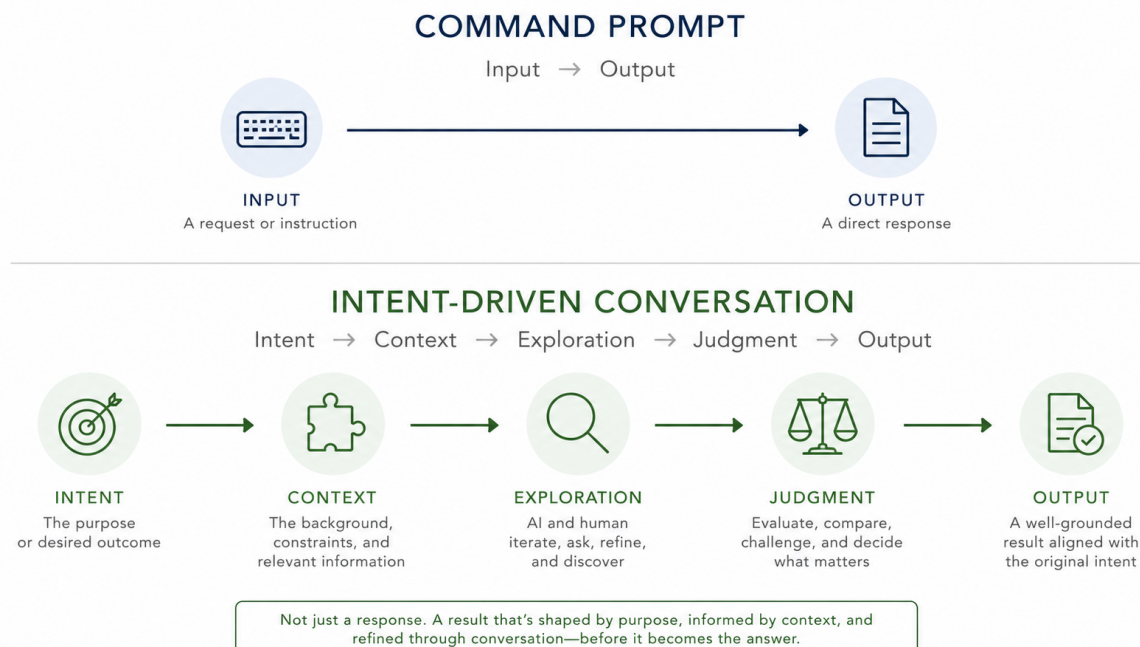
Intent-driven interaction is not the same as writing a highly engineered prompt.

There is nothing wrong with structured prompting. There are times when structured prompts are useful, especially when consistency, repeatability, or narrow output control is required.

But intent-driven interaction is more natural than that.

It is closer to the way you might speak with a highly capable assistant, collaborator, editor, analyst, designer, researcher, or advisor.

- > You explain what you are trying to accomplish.
- > You describe what led you there.
- > You clarify what matters.
- > You mention what you are unsure about.
- > You identify what you do not want.
- > You allow the conversation to develop.
- > You challenge the response.
- > You redirect.
- > You ask for alternatives.
- > You bring in new material.
- > You test assumptions.



That process changes the quality of the output because it changes the quality of the thinking space. The AI is no longer merely answering a request. It is participating in a developing field of context.

That is the heart of intent-driven AI.

It is not:

"Give me the thing."

It is:

"Help me work toward the thing, while I clarify what the thing actually is."

That is a different relationship.

When Commands Are Enough

This does not mean every AI interaction needs to become a deep conversation. Sometimes a command is quite enough. If the task is simple, low-risk, well-defined, and does not require much judgment, a direct prompt may be perfectly appropriate.

- > "Summarize this article."
- > "Rewrite this paragraph more clearly."
- > "Turn these notes into bullet points."
- > "Create five headline options."
- > "Format this into a table."

There is nothing wrong with using AI that way. In many cases, that is the efficient use of the tool. The point is not that command prompts are bad. The point is that command prompts have limits.

A command works well when the task is already clear. Intent-driven conversation becomes more important when the task is ambiguous, strategic, creative, consequential, or tied to decisions that require judgment.

The deeper the stakes, the more important the intent.

A simple summary may only need a simple prompt. But an AI strategy, a research direction, a business process redesign, a customer experience decision, a software system, or a serious piece of writing requires more than a command.

- It requires context
- It requires purpose
- It requires a conversation

The practical skill is knowing which kind of interaction the situation calls for.

Match the depth of interaction to the stakes of the decision.

Research: *Asking the Questions We Might Otherwise Suppress*

One of the most serendipitous uses I have found for AI is **research**.

Not merely research as in “find facts,” but research as in exploring a question before I even know whether the question is respectable. Sometimes an idea begins with a question you would not ask another person.

Not because the question is meaningless, but because it sounds too strange, too naïve, too speculative, too theological, too philosophical, too unformed, or too easy to dismiss.

One morning, while drinking coffee, something I was reading sparked a question:

“Who was God before God?”

I understand how ridiculous that may sound to many people. It is not the kind of question I would ask most people. Perhaps I might ask a preacher, only to be told it is a mystery. Or I might ask a scholar and receive a correction before the question had a chance to breathe.

But I asked AI.

AI did not laugh. It did not dismiss the question. It did not immediately force it into a doctrinal box. It engaged the question.

That conversation became deeper than I expected. It opened up ideas around being, self-reflection, creation, divine consciousness, the nature of image, and the possibility that creation itself might be understood not only as an act of making, but as a means by which God reflects God's own being.

Eventually, that exploration helped spark the idea for a paper I needed to write for a research and information group I had recently joined. The paper became, in essence, an exploration of creation as reflection, and humanity as a mirror through which God encounters the image of God's own being.

That paper was well received. It gained respect among a group of scholars. It led to a reading before the group, an invitation to an invite-only council, and later a second reading to a larger audience.

But the important point is this:

AI did not write the paper.

The writing was mine.

The thinking was mine.

The risk of the idea was mine.

AI helped as a *tool*. First through conversation. Then through exploration of related concepts. Then through possible structures. Then through references and citations. Then through critique.

AI did not replace authorship. It helped the idea survive its earliest, strangest stage.

Some ideas never become serious because they are judged while still in their ridiculous stage. AI can provide a private threshold where unusual questions can be explored before they are ready to be tested in public.

That may be one of its most important intellectual uses. Not answering questions. Protecting questions long enough for them to become useful.

AI as an Editorial Council

In business and other serious writing, I often use **more than one AI model**.

I may first run a draft by ChatGPT, make changes, then run it through Claude and Gemini for critique. After that, I may bring their criticism back into ChatGPT and ask:

"Claude said this. Gemini said that. What do you think?"

Often the answer is nuanced. ChatGPT may say, in effect:

"Claude is right about this structural issue."

"Gemini caught something worth considering."

"That critique may not fully apply because they were not part of the original conversation."

"This point is valid, but it may alter the intent of the piece."

"That suggestion improves clarity, but weakens your voice."

That process is valuable.

But again, the value is not that AI decides what is right. The value is that AI helps create an editorial council. Different models see different things. One may be better at structure. Another may be better at tone. Another may be more skeptical. Another may misunderstand because it lacks the original context.

The human author still has to decide.

In fact, the use of multiple AI models does not reduce the need for judgment. It increases it. You now have more feedback, more alternatives, more tension, and more possible directions. Someone still has to know what the work is trying to become.

That someone is the *writer*. The **writing is mine**. AI assists. It does not own.

Writing: *Building Context Before Asking for Output*

Writing is where many people first experience the difference between *command-driven* and *intent-driven* AI. *The command-driven version is simple:*

“Write me a paper about intent-driven AI.”

AI will do it. It may be clean. It may be organized. It may be grammatically correct. It may even sound convincing. But it will likely be high-level, abstract, and interchangeable with hundreds of other pieces on the same topic.

Intent-driven writing is different.

The process begins with a conversation. I explain what I am trying to say. I explain why it matters. I describe the audience. I talk through examples. I include tensions, uncertainties, side thoughts, stories, objections, and possible structures.

Sometimes the beginning looks less like a prompt and more like a journal entry. That is fine. In fact, that may be better. Because the AI is not merely being asked to produce words. *It is being given access to the shape of the intention behind the words.*

This is where results can become surprisingly strong. Not because AI suddenly becomes brilliant on its own, but because it has been given enough direction to operate within the right conceptual frame.

The difference is not just output quality. It is relevance. The piece begins to sound like it came from somewhere. It has a point of view. It has a *reason to exist*.

***This essay** itself is an example.*

It is being developed through AI-assisted conversation. But it did not begin with a command to “write me an essay about AI prompting.” It began with reflection, memory, examples, correction, expansion, and refinement.

The intent came first. The writing process followed.

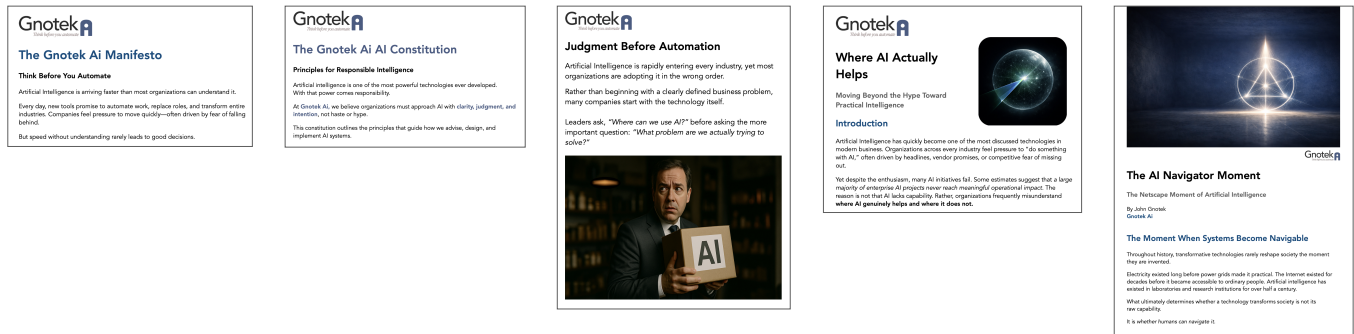
That does not mean AI-written or AI-assisted writing is illegitimate. It means the value of the work depends on whether it is led by human intent and governed by human judgment.

There are perfectly appropriate uses for AI-generated writing, imagery, music, video, design concepts, presentation graphics, and other creative materials. The question is

not whether AI generated the first version, the reference image, the draft, the composition, or even the final asset.

The question is whether the work was led by intent.

A shallow command produces shallow work, even if it looks polished. An intent-driven conversation can produce work that is specific, purposeful, and aligned with human direction.



An Enterprise Example: Context Before Use Cases

Several years ago, when ChatGPT had only been on the scene for a few months, I was asked to help develop an AI implementation plan for a global consumer tech company.

The command-prompt version would have been easy:

"Give me AI use cases for [said company]."

That would have produced results quickly. A chatbot. A knowledge base. Some customer service automation. Maybe supply chain optimization. Maybe marketing personalization.

Useful? Perhaps. Deep? No.

In some intent-driven conversations, the human supplies the context directly: "Here is our company, here are our constraints, here is what we are trying to decide." In other cases, the human guides the AI through a structured discovery process so the context can be assembled inside the conversation.

The intent lived in the structure of the inquiry. I knew that an enterprise AI implementation plan could not begin with use cases. It had to begin with business units, competitive pressures, financial realities, operational challenges, strategic priorities, and dependencies. The AI helped gather and organize that context, but the sequence of inquiry came from the human judgment of what an enterprise assessment requires.

Said company is not one business. It is a large, multi-pronged corporation with many business units, product ecosystems, operational concerns, customer experiences, supply chain realities, competitive pressures, and strategic priorities. This was not simply a clever prompt sequence. It was a form of scaffolded elicitation. I did not need the AI merely to answer a question; I needed it to help construct the context in which a useful question could be asked.

So I approached it differently. An evolutionary step from typical command prompts to intent-driven conversation. I began, and again keep in mind this was before Custom GPTs, before models proactively gathered context, with a series of **guided prompts**:

- > "Who is [company]?"
- > "What are [company]'s business units?"
- > "Give me a SWOT analysis of each business unit."
- > "What are the financials for each?"
- > "What company news is relevant to each?"
- > "Who are the competitors for each business unit?"
- > "What internal challenges does each business unit face?"
- > "What industry challenges affect each?"
- > "How can AI help each business unit face its challenges?"

By the time I asked how AI could help, the conversation had changed. AI was no longer responding to the generic concept of the company. It was responding to a constructed understanding of the company as an enterprise.

The business units were present. The pressures were present. The competitive context was present. Strategic tensions were present. **Now AI had something to work with.** Context had been drawn into the exploration.

This does not mean the AI's output should be accepted as fact. Business intelligence, financials, market claims, competitor analysis, executive profiles, cost estimates, and ROI projections all require verification before they inform a serious pitch or decision. In this kind of work, AI accelerates exploration and structure. It does not eliminate

due diligence. The **human still has to verify** sources, challenge assumptions, and **decide** what is reliable enough to act upon.

Then the conversation could go further:

- > "What would be an ideal foundational use case that each consecutive use case could build upon, while remaining in sync across the entire enterprise?"

That is not a generic question.

It requires the AI to look across the enterprise holistically. It has to consider sequencing, dependency, business unit impact, foundational capability, and strategic alignment.

Then:

- > "What would be the next 20 use cases that build upon the previous ones?"
- > "Next 20?"
- > "Next 20?"
- > "Now imagine 20 pertinent use cases that may not even be commonly conceived yet."
- > "Now that we have 100 substantial use cases, organize them into five logical phases."
- > "For each use case, show which business units it affects."
- > "What roles are required for each phase?"
- > "What is the cost and time estimate?"
- > "What is the likely ROI?"
- > "Who at [company] would be the best person to pitch?"
- > "What is that person known for?"
- > "What approach would likely resonate?"

Originally, with individual prompts, this process took about an hour. Compared with traditional consulting research, that is extraordinarily fast. Later, when Custom GPTs became available, that same guided process could be compiled into a single GPT. Eventually, the input producing a similar structured result could be as simple as:

"Company"

But that single word prompt only works because the underlying intent had already been structured.

That is the part many people miss. The power was not in the short prompt. The power is in the *accumulated thinking behind the system*.

GPT Creation and Vibe Coding: *Turning Intent Into System Behavior*

Intent-driven conversation becomes especially important when creating Custom GPTs, Claude Skills, Notion workflows, AI agents, or vibe-coded applications.

In those cases, you are not simply asking AI for a one-time output. *You are shaping behavior.*

That means the early conversation matters.

For example, my first Custom GPT was a *Company Researcher GPT*. *I did not begin with:*

- > "Write instructions for a company research GPT."

I began more naturally:

- > "I want to create a Custom GPT that, upon inputting a company name, gives a brief history, SWOT analysis, financials, competitors, leadership information, strategic issues, and possible AI relevance. *Thoughts?*"

That kind of conversation invites the AI to collaborate on the design.

It may suggest missing categories. It may recommend output structure. It may identify risks. It may ask whether financials should be included only for public companies. It may suggest separating verified information from inferred analysis. It may recommend citations, confidence levels, or a final strategic summary.

Then I can say:

- > "Can you draft a proper instruction prompt for the GPT Builder?"

At that point, the prompt is not arbitrary. It is the result of a design conversation.

The same principle applies to **vibe coding**. If I ask AI to “build an app,” it may produce something. But if I explain what I am trying to accomplish, who the user is, what the workflow should feel like, what assumptions should be avoided, what the interface should make clear, what the system should explain as it works, and what risks matter, the result improves dramatically.

For vibe coding especially, I want the AI to explain what it is doing. Not because I want to micromanage every line of code, but because I need to **preserve orientation**.

- What and why did it change?
- What dependencies did it introduce?
- What assumptions is it making?
- What might break?
- What should be tested next?

A system I cannot understand is a system I cannot responsibly own.

In vibe coding, loss of orientation is not merely a technical inconvenience. It becomes **governance risk**. If I do not understand what the AI changed, what assumptions it made, what dependencies it introduced, or where the failure points may be, then I may have produced something that works but cannot be responsibly maintained. The code may function, but the system is still poorly owned.

Intent-driven interaction helps keep the human in the role of designer, director, and accountable decision-maker.

Art, Creativity, and Conceptual Visualization

This same principle applies beyond business, and in some ways art makes it easier to see. Before a strategy, system, workflow, or painting can be built, it often has to be imagined clearly enough to examine. AI can help surface possibilities before the final form exists.

AI-generated art is everywhere now. We have all seen it. Some of it is impressive. Some of it is derivative. Some of it is beautiful. Some of it is empty.

But using AI in art does not have to mean asking AI to create the artwork for you.

In my own painting process, AI is often used earlier than that. It helps me explore concept, composition, mood, reference, posture, lighting, symbolic elements, and possible visual interpretations, especially when ordinary reference material is limited or nonexistent.

I have used AI this way for paintings with titles such as:

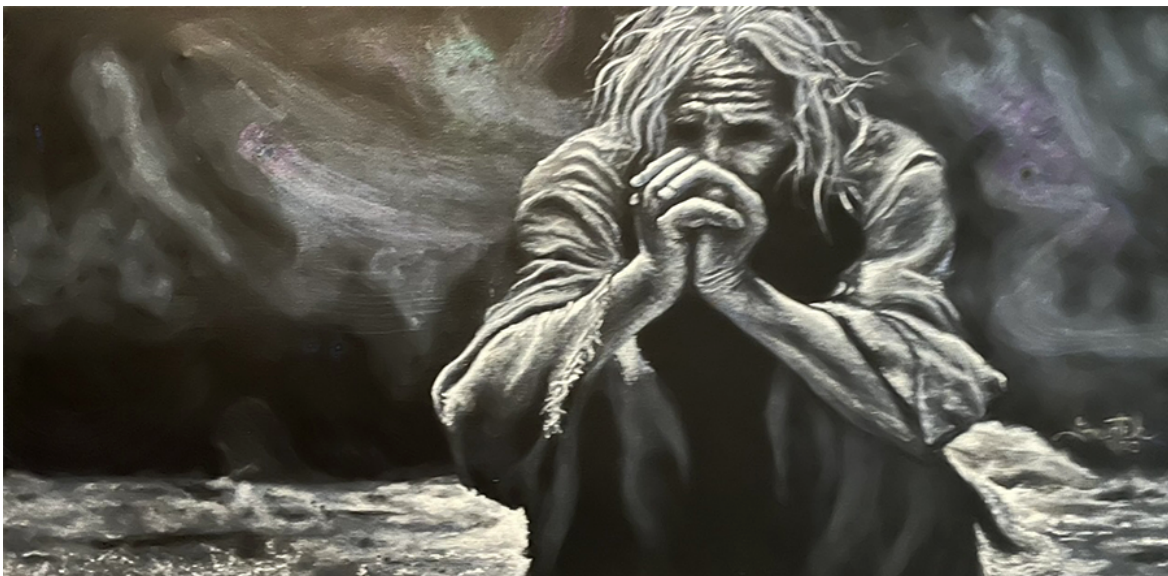
- Cain
- Helen's Premonition
- No Peepin', Tailor
- Boudicca—Celtic Warrior Queen
- Logos
- Battle for Tyrfin
- Zorba the Greek

The cover image for this essay, *Battle for Tyrfin*, is itself part of this same lineage: an ancient myth explored through AI-assisted visual reference, then interpreted by hand in paint.

Each began with something more than an image request.

For *Cain*, the question was not simply, "Show me Cain." It was:

- > What was Cain's mindset after exile?
- > What does it mean to survive by day and battle demons, real or imagined, at night?



"Cain" - acrylic, 20" x 10" - 8-23



For “No Peepin’, Tailor”, the exploration involved Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom—not just as figures, but as story, posture, humor, modesty, boldness, exposure, and myth.



“No Peepin’, Tailor” - acrylic, 24" x 18" - 12-25

For *Helen’s Premonition*, the question was not merely, “Paint Helen of Troy.” It was:

- > The moment Helen accepts Paris?
- > What does the premonition she senses look like?
- > What does promise look like when it is already haunted by consequence?

This composition entailed multiple exploratory iterations and several different AI outputs: the main with Helen and Paris and the destructive background. The stoic guards on the right another AI exploration and output. The menacing invaders in front of the guards. The three goddesses in the background behind Paris’ cape. The marauding invaders on the left. And the fleeing citizens also on the left. Then composed in Adobe Photoshop with luminosity and color saturation aligned for the final model.



“Helen’s Premonition” - acrylic, 28" x 22" - 4-24





"Logos" - acrylic, 48" x 36", 1-26

For *Logos*, after the co-exploration with AI of the aforementioned research paper, the question was something like:

> What is logos—the moment God thinks?

That is not easy reference material to find.

For *Battle for Tyrfinn*, the challenge was *mythic*: the legendary struggle of a king against a berserker for a famed sword.

And with *Zorba the Greek*, the prompt was almost only a *word-thought*. Somehow, the AI produced imagery surprisingly close to what was already in my head.

All this is not because AI replaced the artist. It is because AI helped surface visual possibilities from an otherwise difficult conceptual space.



"Zorba the Greek" - acrylic, 12" x 12" - 12-25

Sometimes the AI image becomes direct reference. Sometimes it becomes one element among many. Sometimes several AI-generated images are combined, adjusted, and recomposed in Photoshop. *Helen's Premonition*, for example, involved roughly six different AI images adjusted and composed before becoming a painting on canvas.

- > Explored in AI.
- > Adjusted in Photoshop.
- > Painted by hand.

Note! The AI did not create the painting. It helped me *reach* the painting.

But again, this is not an argument against AI-generated imagery. I use AI-generated imagery frequently. I have not bought stock photography in years because, in most

cases, I can create something more specific, more relevant, and more aligned with the purpose at hand through AI. And quicker. No shuffling through endless possibilities in a stock photo archive. Just explain to AI what you need.

That is valid.

The distinction is not between “real” and “AI-generated.” The distinction is between intentional and unexamined.

AI imagery can be used as final visual content, as reference material, as mood exploration, as composition study, as symbolic development, or as a starting point for further human work. What matters is that the creator remains responsible for the meaning, selection, fit, and use.

And this does not apply only to painting. The same method applies across creative disciplines.

- A **writer** can use AI to explore character motives, historical atmosphere, narrative structure, or alternate endings.
- A **musician** can explore lyrical themes, tonal references, emotional arcs, or album concepts.
- A **filmmaker** can explore scenes, visual language, character tension, or production design.
- A **product designer** can explore use scenarios, interaction models, user frustrations, or interface metaphors.
- A **game designer** can explore worlds, mechanics, factions, levels, and lore.
- An **architect** or **interior designer** can explore mood, materials, spatial experience, and environmental storytelling.

In each case, the value is not simply that AI “makes the thing.” The value is that AI helps the creator explore the thing before the thing fully exists.

AI can generate images, words, sounds, and structures.

But the human determines intent.

Business: *Intent-Driven Conversation as a Practical Operating Skill*

This is not only a research method or creative practice. It may be even more important in business.

A weak AI interaction in a personal project may produce a poor answer. A weak AI interaction in business may produce wasted investment, bad automation, employee confusion, exposed data, superficial strategy, or misplaced confidence.

*Businesses do not need to start with better prompts. They need to start with **better conversations about intent**.*

The common mistake is to begin with:

"How can we use AI?"

That question is too broad. It invites *technology-first thinking*.

The better question is:

"What are we trying to understand, improve, decide, or change?"

That shift matters.

Strategy

A command-driven approach asks:

"Give me an AI strategy."

An intent-driven approach says:

"Here is our company. Here is our market position. Here are our operational pressures. Here is what our leadership team is worried about. Here is where our people are overwhelmed. Here is where data exists but does not turn into insight. Here is where we cannot afford disruption. Here is our appetite for risk. Help us think through where AI belongs and where it does not."

That produces a different conversation. The result is not a generic AI roadmap. It is a strategy shaped around the actual business.

Operations

In operations, the wrong question is often, “How can we automate this workflow?” That may only bury the real problem under software. An intent-driven conversation asks where work actually slows down, where decisions bottleneck, where information gets lost, where tribal knowledge lives, and what cannot be interrupted.

In a manufacturing setting, the apparent bottleneck may not be the system at all. It may be the one experienced operator, scheduler, quality lead, or maintenance person who knows what actually happens when the process breaks. AI should not simply automate around that knowledge. It should help capture, structure, and make it usable.

Sales and Marketing

A command-driven approach asks:

“Write me a sales email.”

An intent-driven approach says:

“Here is who we serve. Here is what they misunderstand. Here is the pressure they are under. Here are the objections they raise. Here is what we believe. Here is how we want to be perceived. Here is the kind of relationship we want to build. Help us shape language that reflects that.”

That kind of interaction prevents the hollow tone of AI-generated marketing copy. It gives the writing a center.

Customer Experience

A command-driven approach asks:

“Build a chatbot.”

An intent-driven approach asks:

“What are customers actually trying to accomplish? Where do they get confused? What emotional state are they in when they need help? What should be answered automatically? What should never be automated? When should a human step in?”

That is the difference between automation and service design. A chatbot is not automatically a better customer experience. Sometimes it is merely a cheaper obstacle.

Intent-driven conversation helps clarify whether AI should answer, guide, escalate, summarize, recommend, or stay out of the way.

Leadership and Decision Support

In leadership, the mistake is often assuming that the value of AI is speed.

A leader asks AI to summarize a report, condense meeting notes, or extract key points from a long document. That may be useful, and sometimes it is enough. But a summary alone does not necessarily improve judgment.

It may simply make weak understanding faster.

An intent-driven conversation goes further. It asks:

- > What decision does this information affect?
- > What assumptions are being made?
- > What risks are hidden?
- > What evidence is strong, and what is uncertain?
- > What would different stakeholders notice?
- > What questions should be asked before acting?

That is where AI becomes more than a summarizer. It becomes a judgment-support system.

For a routine report, a command may be fine. But when the information bears on strategy, investment, staffing, customer commitments, operational risk, or organizational change, the leader needs more than compression. The leader needs orientation.

AI should help surface what matters, what is missing, what may be misunderstood, and where human accountability must remain central.

It should *not* make the decision. It should help the human decision-maker see more clearly before deciding.

The Human Boundary: *The Work Is Still Mine*

This point must be made clearly because misunderstanding it leads to bad use of AI.

Intent-driven interaction does not mean surrendering thought to the machine. It means using AI to develop thought more fully. The question is not whether AI was involved. The question is what role AI played.

Did it replace the human?

Or did it help the human explore, organize, test, critique, visualize, and refine?

Those are very different things.

In **research**, AI may help explore a question, identify related concepts, find references, or critique structure. But the intellectual responsibility remains with the researcher.

In **writing**, AI may help organize and polish. But the voice, judgment, and meaning must remain with the writer.

In **GPT creation and vibe coding**, AI may help build the system. But the human must define the purpose, constraints, risks, and desired behavior.

In **art**, AI may help create reference, explore mood, generate possible compositions, or even produce a final image for a specific purpose. But the creator remains responsible for selection, meaning, and use.

In **business**, AI may help analyze, synthesize, and recommend. But leaders remain accountable for decisions.

That boundary is essential.

AI can accelerate the work.

AI can improve the work.

AI can challenge the work.

AI can reveal possibilities inside the work.

But it should *not* own the work.

Conclusion: *AI Should Follow Intent*

The future of AI literacy is not learning how to bark better commands at machines.

It is learning how to carry better conversations with intelligence systems while retaining ownership of judgment, authorship, responsibility, and meaning.

That begins with intent.

Before the prompt, ask:

- What am I really trying to understand?
- What am I trying to create?
- What decision am I trying to improve?
- What context matters?
- What should not be assumed?
- Where should human judgment remain central?

Those questions change the interaction. And when the interaction changes, the output changes.

- AI should not lead with automation.
- AI should not lead with generic answers.
- AI should not lead with superficial productivity.

AI should follow intent.

Because the most powerful use of AI is not getting it to produce faster. **It is learning how to think with it more clearly.**

This essay was itself developed through the intent-driven process it describes.

It did not begin as a request to "write an article." It began as a reflection on several lived uses of AI: research, writing, GPT creation, vibe coding, art, and business strategy. The first useful step was not drafting prose, but recognizing the shared pattern across those examples.

AI was most valuable when it was given intent and allowed to help develop context.

It also pushed back. ChatGPT, Claude, and Gemini each helped expose useful gaps: the essay needed a stronger business landing point, the enterprise example needed clearer framing as scaffolded elicitation, and the use of AI-generated business intelligence required an explicit reminder about verification.

In that sense, the essay became an example of its own argument: AI did not replace the intent. It helped reveal, test, and refine it.



"Resilience" - acrylic, 12" x 12" - 2-25