# Humor proposal

Or a “human GPT” that is basically a chatbot designed for AI
Introducing our finest language learning model that is capable of answering any question you can think of. Behold, the world’s first human intelligence (HI) chatbot, human gpt! Now selling for 1 million dollars per product, we’ve engineered human GPT to deliver answers at faster than robot speed.

In the box for human GPT, you’ll receive 1 hardworking human, who is responsible for answering all the questions you ask. Sometimes, the human GPT might need a break, like giving it food or letting it use the bathroom. Note that the food is not included for human GPT.

Human GPT comes in all shapes and sizes. We have really tall ones which might cut through your ceiling and not answer your questions. Or we have really short ones which might not be so useful.

Human GPT comes in all skillsets, more skills compared to other chatbots like Chat GPT or gemini. Human GPT is capable of washing your dishes, helping you on your history paper and not get caught by chatbot detectors, or simply having a conversation. Note: human GPT has limited energy, and may remain unfunctional from 11pm - 7am.

Human GPT is capable of the latest talents mankind cannot perform - such as drawing hyperrealistic portraits or analyzing a Shakespeare play. Note: Human GPT cannot physically generate images.

Of course, there comes a time when your lifelong companion Human GPT will perish. Perhaps maybe in a few months, depending on how much you talk to your Human GPT or feed it.

Lastly, Since Human GPT is a robot, you must NOT give it autonomy. You must keep Human GPT inside your room at all times, and maintain its robotic voice, or else it will spiral into rebellion.

# Revised draft

4. ***Process your draft.***

What have you done? Do you have a central idea? Often after a discovery draft, you may write your way into your main point, but it's a little buried. If you had to write an old-school 140-character tweet conveying the main idea of your essay, what would it be?

If you're having a hard time articulating your main idea, you may have a "laundry list" draft, a bunch of individual items not yet unified. That's fine—better than fine, even. As you look at the list, can you make connections among the different items? Look for that synthesis.

At any time, feel free to go back to the text you're writing about and re-experience it, looking for fresh observations and analysis.

5. ***Revise, edit, and polish.***

Once you are confident in your main idea, revise with your audience in mind—guide them clearly through your analysis by anticipating and addressing any confusion as it arises. Strengthen clarity, coherence, and style so your writing is engaging and precise, then edit for correctness. Finish with a compelling title that references the text and draws readers in. Here's a sample essay.

Links to an external site.

140 word tweet - With their lack of aristocratic history, Americans use consumer branding to turn mundane pastries into luxurious desserts to promote upper class status.

Imagine this - you are standing at a hotel lobby in the morning, your eyes fixated on the fresh fruits and orange juice on the table. Oh boy, those pastries look too good indeed! This is the so called "continental breakfast", the peak trademark meal made to make you feel at home. Usually, this mean is eaten quickly, as people have other matters to attend. However, Key and Peele's famous comedic sketch titled "continental breakfast", they turn this simple meal into high class ritual. In this sketch, Jordan Peele slowly devours a danish pastry, enjoying every bit of it as if the pastry is gold. However, through this sketch we discover a deeper truth: in American culture, we are more obsessed over making ourselves feel luxurious rather than the reality of it.

In the beginning of the sketch, we see Jordan Peele in a typical hotel lobby, consuming his continental breakfast. The irony of this is that Jordan is eating a "luxurious meal" while wearing plain clothes.But what sets Jordan apart from the other people in the lobby is his reactions–from his wide eyes after hearing "conitnental", and even whispering the phrase himself, he ensures that he is indeed eating a meal of the upper class.

As the comedic sketch progresses, Jordan Peele is seen “curating” his food. He mentions how a ordinary banana is a “fabled fruit”, and the Danish pastry that was “clearly from brussels”. Jordan even mentions to the other people quietly eating their food, “can you believe it? It all comes with the room!” This scene highlights the juxtaposition between Jordan’s need to feel luxurious and special, when Jordan is actually falling into the trap of consumer branding.

We laugh at this comedic sketch because we can relate to Micheal’s experience–such the overpriced Apple products that just seemingly “get better” when in reality, only a buttons have changed. This is embedded deep in the American culture as we don’t have thousand years of aristocracy compared to the Europeans, thus we must create this illusion of a upper class by making consumers feel more valued than they are.

# Discovery draft

Imagine this - you are standing at a hotel lobby in the morning, your eyes fixated on the fresh fruits and orange juice on the table. Oh boy, those pastries look too good indeed! This is the so called “continental breakfast”, the peak trademark meal made to make you feel at home. Usually, this mean is eaten quickly, as people have other matters to attend. However, Key and Peele’s famous comedic sketch titled “continental breakfast”, they turn this simple meal into high class ritual. In this sketch, Jordan Peele slowly devours a danish pastry, enjoying every bit of it as if the pastry is gold. However, through this sketch we discover a deeper truth: in American culture, we are more obsessed over making ourselves feel luxurious rather than the reality of it.

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# Choice of work humor annotations

1. ***Find a humorous text that will serve as a potential model for the kind of humor you want to develop in the production phase of your Humor Project***
2. Links to an external site.
3. .

You'll want to choose something neither too long nor too short. A single joke may not be sufficient, but an entire stand-up routine may be too long. A bit from a standup comedian or a single sketch from a show like *Saturday Night Live* or *Key & Peele* often works well. It could be a written text like a cartoon or piece from *The Onion* or *Reductress*. Meme jokes can work well too, as memes are definitely cultural artifacts.

Choose something you genuinely think is funny that you also suspect contains a cultural subtext that may be relevant to your intended audience. You don't need to grasp the subtext instantly. You just need to suspect it's present, waiting to be unearthed.

It's usually best to choose a text that is new to you, unless you're confident you can see the familiar with fresh eyes.

2. ***Annotate (process) the text.***

- *React*: First simply encounter the text as a living, breathing human being enjoying it. Once you've done this, record what happened. Where did you laugh? What kind of laugh was it? A rueful chuckle? All-out belly laugh? Something in between?

- I laughed when Micheal said a fpoon (combination of a fork and a spoon) when he saw what neither looked like a fork nor a spoon. It was a rueful chuckle.
- I laughed when Micheal mispornounced european and said euro pine countries
- I laughed when Micheal slurped the yogurt like water
- I was a bit confused when I saw micheal amongst the country leaders in a image of a breakfast scene.

- *Observe:* Look more closely at anything interesting you reacted to. What's going on? Look for details you might have missed the first time around or perhaps look at the specifics of how the humor was crafted or delivered. You also can now observe your own response more closely. What's happening to cause your laughter? Apply terms/techniques from the Comedy Toolbox.)
  - Micheal says, "what will you tink of next, Germany", as he is impressed by their inventions of the fork-spoon.
  - As micheal eats a new food, he keeps mentioning a different country like Spain or Greece. This is the "contiential breakfast", as he is eating the continents. This is a pun, taking continental breakfast for its literal meaning.
  - At the beginning, the pun of a "continentail breakfast" isn't as obvious, as Micheal keeps saying the country names after eating a different type of food. However,

    - the image at the end of micheal eating breakfast with politicians shows the full picture of the comedy act, that this was a true "continental breakfast" with the leaders of each continent.
- Links to an external site.
- As you observe, ask questions of the text: Who would find it funny? What does the audience have to know to find it funny? Who gets it and who doesn't get it? Would anyone not find it funny, or even be offended?
    - In order to find this comedy act funny, the audience has the know the names of the countries that are mentioned by Micheal. At first, the audience may be confused and forget that Micheal is eating a "continental breakfast", but after he only eats "ready to eat" foods, the audience is reminded that this is indeed a "continental breakfast" and ties in the humor.
- *Analyze:* Start to shape some of the observations into a theory. What patterns do you see? How do the parts you've observed so far work together to create a cultural insight or truth? In the example in the intro to the assignment
    - From "continental breakfast" by Key and Peele, the theory is that Americans are easily manipulated by labels. Americans in reality don't want to eat high quality food, but to rather feel like the type of people who eat high quality food. This ties in with the "continental breakfast" because this type of breakfast itself is a cultlural lie we believe in. By eating yogurt in the hotel lobby, Micheal feels as if he has entered a new wealthy class.
- Links to an external site.
- , Linda Holmes has noticed a trend in jokes about George Clooney's marriage and extended that observation to a larger point about how women are treated in relation to famous men. She created insight and knowledge. Ultimately, for a fully realized piece of writing, you'll need more than one bit, but see what conclusions you can draw from your observations.

Response prompts:

1. Choose one word, phrase, or image from one of the letters that seems especially important. Explain what it means and describe how it helps shape Vonnegut's message.
2. Describe how one of the letters is structured. Explain how that structure helps make the letter clear, engaging, or persuasive.
3. Compare the tone and point of view in the two letters. What feels similar, and what feels different? Why?
4. Compare how Vonnegut addresses his audience in each letter. How does he adapt his language or approach for students in one letter and a school board in the other?

Response Criteria: To meet the goal of this assignment, your response should do more than summarize. What strong reading analysis should do:

- ☐ identify meaningful words, phrases, structural choices, and rhetorical moves

- ☐ explain how those choices shape meaning, effectiveness, or persuasiveness
- ☐ analyze Vonnegut's point of view and purpose
- ☐ compare the two letters with specific attention to audience, tone, and style

1. "I don't make public appearances any more because I now resemble nothing so much as an iguana." This phrase shapes Vonnegut's message because he wants to tell the Xavier high school students that even though they may be regular students and not artists, through experimenting and trying different forms of art like writing poetry the students will learn more about themselves. Vonnegut is trying to emphasize the importance of learning from experience and trying, even if you think you are insignificant.
2. In Vonnegut's letter to the Drake School Board, he begins the letter by stating that the school board believed his books were "evil", and stating that he is a humble writer, who has "declined to go on television". Vonnegut then continues to talk about his background as a WWII Veteran who raised six children, and how he has been invited to speak at many high school graduations. By stating this, Vonnegut persuades the school board that his works are praised by youth. Moreover, Vonnegut ends the letter by mentioning how the school board didn't even read the books that they burned. The significance of his ending is that it exposes fallacies within the school board, as well as the school board's desire to contain the ideas of their students.
3. In the letter to the school board, Vonnegut's tone was more urgent, and he kept mentioning his personal background to make the letter sound realistic. His point of view is very humble, and he mentions how he was always a good citizen, never arrested or sued. Compared to the letter to the Xavier high school students, Vonnegut has a more positive tone, seen when he says "pretend you're Count Dracula" and make poetry. In this letter, his point of view is as an old man, who "resembles nothing so much as an iguana", focusing on giving life advice for youth with bright futures. In addition, the similarities between these letters is that Vonnegut's tone is constantly urgent, and always questions the reader.
4. In the letter to the school board, Vonnegut's language was very direct, and he kept mentioning how real he was. He adapts his language in the letter to the high school students by adding his appreciation for his audience, as well as adding single words like "seriously!" to make the letter sound more realistic.