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The Victory of Time Over Common Language

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Abstract

A reminder of the main findings about time, and when they occurred.

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Introduction

At the turn of the last century, some decisive findings occurred thanks to a thorough investigation through a vast archaeological corpus: the uncovering of the oldest trace of time; the definitions of time units and time; the description of the nature of time; the identification of the properties of time and some additional theoretical extensions. The failure of previous researches about time required to do otherwise.

The oldest trace of time

At the onset of the investigation, the priority was to find out if time had been discovered somewhere in the nature, or if it had been invented by someone.

That's when a cuneiform sign, meaning "lunar month", was highlighted among an important archaeological corpus [1]: it's the oldest trace of time in history; between 2800 and 2500 BCE[1] .

The approach of the Sumerians can be summarily reconstituted:

- They observe the movements of the Moon,
- They notice a repetition,
- They call it "lunar month" and they use it in their everyday life.

Return of the Moon to the same state	>>>	Lunar month
(Phenomenon observed by the Sumerians)		(Concept)

Curiously, the Sumerian sign is not mentioned in any other research about time.

From 2012, we have considered it as an element of scientifical significance.

[1]BCE: Before Common Era; CE: Common Era.

First finding: Appearance of time between 2800 and 2500 BCE (described in 2012).

Theoretical extension: The interdisciplinarity leads to find out that time is an invention of thought, a concept.

Example of concept: The neurologist observes tremors and he diagnosis a syndrome of Parkinson's disease:

Tremblings > > > Parkinson's disease

(Observable symptom) (Concept)

Parkinson's disease is not observable as such because it's a concept: only tremblings are observable.

The definitions

The lack of definitions in dictionaries as well as in specialized works, was a serious evidence of ignorance; because define something, is say what it is.

It results from the analysis of the cuneiform sign, a definition of the lunar month, as well as the definitions of the units that would appear later, such as the day, the year, the second, and time itself:

- "The lunar month is what corresponds to a lunation"

The "lunar month" is not the duration[2] of the lunation. Indeed, at this stage of the study, the word "duration" is not defined yet; therefore its use is not allowed.

- "The year is what corresponds to a revolution of the Sun"
- "The day is what corresponds to a rotation of the Sun"
- "The second is what corresponds to 9,192,631,770 cycles of the Cesium"
- "Time is what corresponds to the change of the state of a system".

Second finding: first definitions of time units and time (in 2012).

Theoretical extensions: However, these definitions look poor and very elementary, they will allow one to describe the nature and properties of time.

The nature of time

The Sumerian cuneiform sign proves that time was invented. In other words, time is not a phenomenon. Instead, it's a concept.

This result is obviously opposed to the general opinion, who is convinced that time flies, time passes, etc. Everyone has their opinion, their convictions, their certainties, that are difficult to modify, even if strong evidence of the contrary exists. Of course, scientific research does not rely on opinions, it is not based on convictions or certainties.

Third finding: time is not a phenomenon, it's a concept (asserted in 2012).

Theoretical extensions: Time is not the cause of events; especially, it is not the cause of aging:

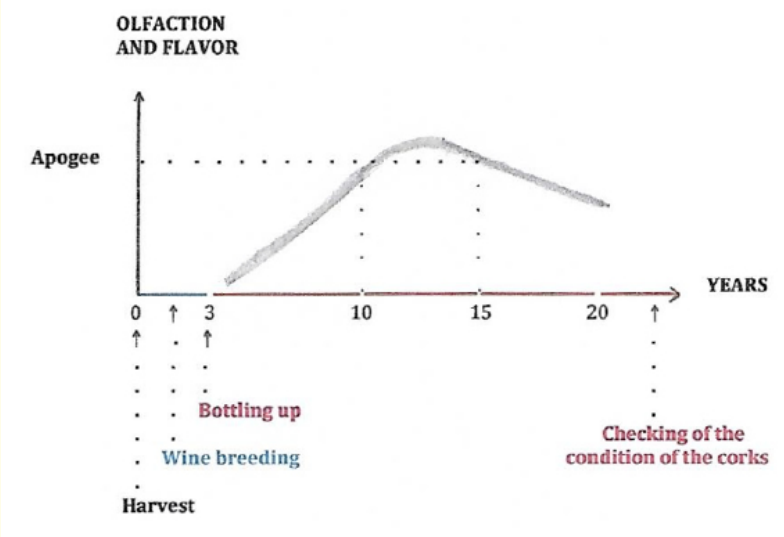
First example: Parkinson's disease is not caused by time but by a gradual loss of neurons specialized in the control of motricity, and a dopamine deficiency [2].

[2]Duration and time are semantic nuances of the same concept; they are expressed with the same units; define one by the other is a sophism.

Dopamine deficiency > > > Parkinson's disease

(Physical reality) (Concept)

Second example: Wine starts aging as soon as it is in bottle, not before [3]. Aging means improvement of its quality until it reaches its apogee, provided it's a good vintage; the cause of aging is not time, but complex chemical reactions, provided the condition of conservation is satisfactory [4].



Figure

The figure above shows the evolution of the balance of the olfaction and flavor of a great vintage relative to an average timeline.

The wine breeding of good vintages lasts between one and three years: time is not involved; in fact it concerns chemical and biological reactions. The bottling up is decided by the cellar master, after regular tastings. Corks age, not because of time, but because of their position between the liquid inside the bottle and the air outside.

The properties of time

Basically, time is irreversible, because states of systems are irreversible (2012). Given that time is a concept, it has no physical properties (2012); instead, time has mathematical properties that depend on the field of study; it's a polymorphic concept (2012).

Fourth finding: Time has no physical properties (asserted in 2012).

Theoretical extensions:

- As it's a concept, time cannot be subjected to physical experiments (2012).
- The measure is an experiment therefore time is not measurable (2017): we don't measure the duration of an event; instead, we observe what the clock does simultaneously; the result is called "duration of the event".
- Given that time has no physical properties, time has no physical existence (2012).

- The "speed of time" related to time is obviously a sophism. Metaphors such as "time flies", "time passes", "time passes slowly", used in everyday language, are misleading (2017).

Conclusion

The above findings occurred at the turn of this century, and were published between 2012, for most of them, and 2017, for the non-measurability and the speed of time.

Unlike usual scientific reports about time, no mathematical model has been necessary, at any stage of this analysis. Ultimately, inter-disciplinarity has made it possible to progress effectively.

The major conclusion is that time is not a phenomenon. Instead, it's a concept that cannot be experimented, that is not measurable, that has no physical existence.

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