11-823: Conlanging

Numbers and Time

Numbers and Time

Counting

Speech and Orthography

Clocks

- Representing time
- (and Calendars)
- Building prompts for telling the time

Counting (English)

- One, two, three ...
- Ten, eleven, twelve
- Thirteen, fourteen, ...
- Twenty, thirty, forty, ...

Counting (French)

- Un, deux, trois, …
- Dix, onze, douze, .. seize,
- Dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf
- Vingt, trente, ...
- Quatre-vingt, quatre-vingt-dix

Counting (Roman/Latin)

- I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X
- X XI XII ... XIX
- XL
- MMXIV
- Unus, duo, tres, quattuor, quinque, sex, septem, octo, novem, decem
- Duedecem, viginti duo
- But they conjugate

◆ Counting (Chinese) - 一二三四五六七八九十 - 十一十四 - 二十二十五

Counting (Japanese)

- 一二三四五六七八九十
- Ichi ni san shi/yon go roku shichi/nana hachi kyuu ju
- But counting things
- Hitotsu, futatsu, mittsu, yotsu, itsutsu, mutsu, nanatsu, yatsu, kokonotsu, tou
- But varies with shape/size of objects
- -mai (flat things), tou (large animals) hiki (small animals), satsu (books) hon (long round things) ...

Counting (English again)

- Cardinal: one, two, three
- Ordinal: first, second, third, ...
- Adverbial: once, twice, thrice, quince
- Cardinal prefix: uni-, bi-, tri-, quad- ...
- Counters (cf Japanese)
 - Volumes (books), head (cattle), barrels (oil), sheets (paper/flat things), ...

Numbers General

- 1, 2, (3) might irregular
- 11, 12 might be irregular
- 11-19 might be irregular
- 5 based, 10 based (20 based)
- Might use "minus" e.g. IX
- Might have superstitious name changes
- Etymology often goes to older language

 (i.e. numbers are long term, stable
 and for geeks)

Numbers base

- Base 10, or not …
- 4 gills in an ounce
- 16 ounces in a pound
- 14 pounds in a stone
- 8 stone in a hundredweight (112lb)
- 20 hundredweight in a ton
- Different people/professions use different magnitudes of measures

Numbers base

- 12 inches in a foot
- 3 feet in a yard
- 22 yards in a chain
- 10 chains in a furlong
- 8 furlongs in a fortnight

Numbers base

- 12 inches in a foot
- 3 feet in a yard
- 22 yards in a chain
- 10 chains in a furlong
- 8 furlongs in a mile

 Depends on the required accuracy: astronomical units, light years, ...





- Negative numbers
- Fractions are common, decimals are later
- ◆50% 5分 half
- Transcendental Numbers: Pi e i
- 1+2+3+4+... = -1/12

Time

Key notions

- Sunrise, Sunset, noon
- Solstices and equinoxes
- Quarterdays (Lady Day and Michaelmas)

(for taxes)

- Mo(o)nths 月 (from Sanskrit ?)
- Years (365.25ish days)
 - Kings, Empires, start of time
 - Stardate (Star Trek, Julian Days)

Years/Calendar

Often Lunar based

- Becomes out of sync with seasons
- Julian Calendar/Gregorian Calendar
 - Pope Gregory 1582
 - England (and her colonies) changed
 - 2nd September 1752
- Year start is hard to know
 - 23rd January 1314
 - 700 or 699 years ago (OS/NS)

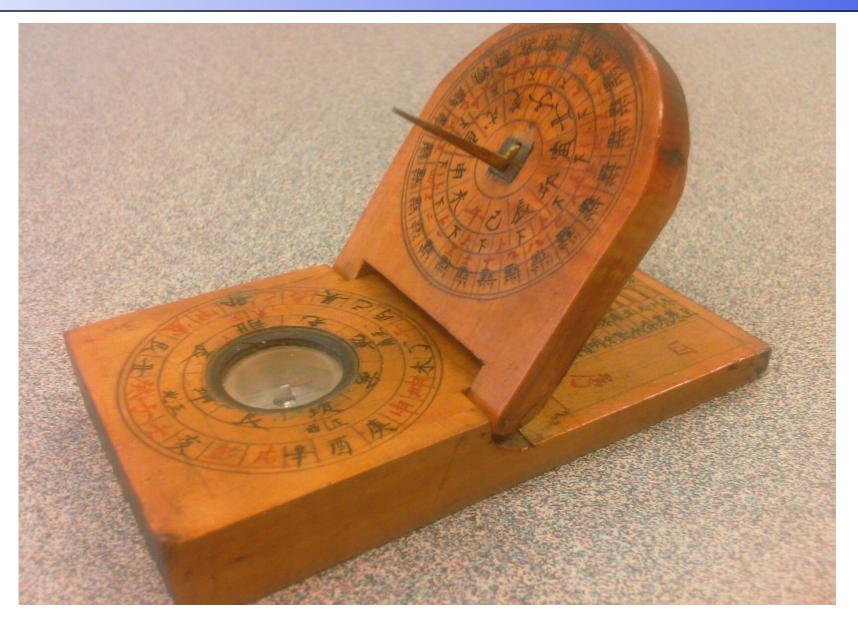
UK tax year is still Julian Calendar based(ish)
 6th April

Sundial

Measure time from sun movement

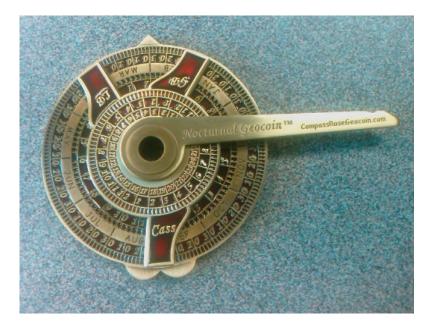
- Only good during the day
- Was the definition of time
- But its not uniform
- Noon varies with longitude
- Half time from sunset to noon, but varies:
 - With latitude and time of year
- Split into units
 - 12 or 24 (easy for fractions)
 - Hour/Hora is a cognate with Sanskrit

Portable Sundial





Nocturnal Position of Cassiopea Around pole star

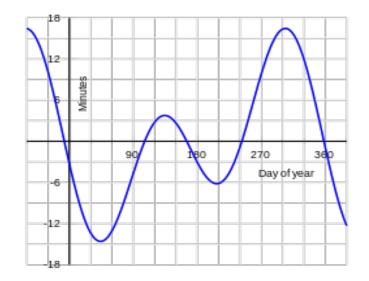


No Sun (Scotland/Scandinavia) Sunstone: prism/crystal that finds sun's position behind clouds



Equation of Time

- [But sun-time isn't accurate]
- But mechanical clocks don't match the sun
- Equation of time to correct mechanical clocks
- Now used to correct sundials
- Mismatch due to earths elliptical orbit



"Modern" Time

- Lots of archaic hold overs
 - O'clock
 - a.m. and p.m (ante-meridian, post-meridian)
- Romans used
 - "3 hours a.m." to mean 09:00
- 12 or 24 hours
 - Early mechanical clocks were 24 based

Convenient Expressions

- 24 hour clock
 - 03:15 oh three fifteen
- In speech its usually more colloquial
 - 03:15
 - Three fifteen
 - Quarter past three in the morning
- Different standards
 - "til"/"to" (US/UK)
 - "half five" is 4:30 or 5:30

Divisions of the Day

- English standard
 - In the morning
 - In the afternoon
 - In the evening
 - At night
 - Used to discriminate confusable times
- Other languages
 - "Prayer" times
 - Sun up/down times

Building a talking clock

- What will it say:
- "The time is now, about five past one in the morning"
- Generate 12 or 24 utterances from a basic template
- Carrier sentences are good
 - Makes speaker speak better
 - Makes listener adapt before key information

Building a talking clock

- Design your carrier phrase
- Plug in each of your actual values
- Don't to minimize the recordings
 - Better to have word examples multiple times
- Should have word coverage
 - Basic techniques wont allow synthesis of new conjugations

Homework for Fri 31st

- Submitted by email by noon to awb@cs.cmu.edu
- Name of your language
- Short background about your language
- List of prompts you will record
- List of phonemes you will use
- List of word pronunciations
- Write up with gloss of prompt(s) and explanation of other decisions you have made

Building a voice

- Create prompts, lexicon and phonemes
- Record each prompt
 - 16KHz mono riff/.wav format
- Provide phone mapping to English like phones
 - To allow automatic alignment for phones
- Extract spectral and prosodic features
 - Mfcc's and Pitch
- Build utterance structures
 - With aligned durations
- Build limited domain cluster unit selection synthesizer
 - Test it actually works

Optional

Function to map 24hr clock to your textual description

- 03:14 \rightarrow "the time is now almost quarter past three in the morning"
- This can be done in Festival (or any other programming language and have it call Festival to generate the waveform file

Final built (working) talking clock will be due Feb 7th at noon