

# The Concept of Time: Physics and Perception

Post by "Cassius" of December 17, 2022 at 12:48 AM

Quite possibly the take-home point is that time has no existence of its own, which further distinguishes Epicurus' from the Platonic "ideal / forms " viewpoint. (That observation probably applies to Aristotle's 'essences' too if Frances Wright's remarks about Aristotle are correct.):

**Time, likewise, of itself is nothing; our sense collects from things themselves what has been done long since, the thing that present is, and what's to come. For no one, we must own, ever thought of Time distinct from things in motion or at rest.**

...

**...from whence you plainly see that actions do not of themselves subsist, as bodies do, nor are in nature such as is a void, but rather are more justly called the events of body, and of space, where things are carried on.**

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Are there other implications to this observation beyond something like "we can measure time by whatever units make sense to us to choose?".

Or is there something else, or more...? Maybe that there is nothing magic or divine or fortune-telling about the passing of x hours or x days or x years?

Or that length of time (age?) is not an absolute standard or appropriate way to look at life and determine whether it has been lived fully, as is closer to the thought with which Kalosyni started the thread?