



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON OF TIME PERCEPTION

Suhani Gupta

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### Abstract

This essay explores time as both a scientific constant and a deeply subjective human experience. Drawing on the historical evolution of timekeeping, philosophical contributions from Plato, Aristotle, and Einstein, and the psychological phenomenon of time perception, the piece examines whether time is an objective, measurable reality or a construct generated by consciousness. It concludes by posing unresolved questions about determinism, free will, and the relationship between human mortality and our awareness of time's passage. Everything around us comes and goes: emotions, successes, failures, friends, foes, dreams, memories. But within the warping and flickering fabric of the universe remains a single constant, etched into it seemingly forever: time.

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### Introduction:-

As early as the prehistoric ages, humans — meaning-creating machines with an inherent obsession for labelling and measuring — began attempting to make sense of the complex world around them by measuring time. At first, natural cyclic events regarding the motion of the sun, moon, and stars were observed to keep time. Then, seasonal winds and rains, the flooding of rivers, and the flowering of trees and plants were noted for the further division of a year into smaller units. Various innovations followed: the early sundial, the Egyptian water clock, and the hourglass, each a testament to our deep need to pin down something that refuses, ultimately, to be contained.

Yet time, from the very start, was an enigma riddled with mystery and secrets, forcing even the likes of Plato and Aristotle to ponder its nature. 'Does time exist independently?' the question arose, 'Or does it arise as a by-product of change?' Imagine sitting in a room with no furniture, no windows, just you and yourself. Would you be able to distinguish an hour from a day, a day from a week? It would require impossible skill, for there would be no observable change against which to measure time's passage. Aristotle, exploring this very problem, concluded that time was inseparable from motion — that it was, in essence, the measure of change. Plato, conversely, suggested that time was a moving image of eternity, created along with the heavens. These two positions — time as relational, and time as real but derived — have echoed through centuries of philosophical enquiry that followed.

Fast-forward sixteen to seventeen centuries, and we encounter the invention of the mechanical clock. As centuries continued to tick by, advancements in science and ever more precise instruments meant that time was increasingly taken for granted: twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, four weeks a month, twelve months a year— and ninety or so years later, as the saying goes, it would not really matter to us anyway. Yet now, once again, under the increasingly analytical and philosophical lens of the modern world, time has become a conundrum once more.

Einstein declared: ‘The distinction between past, present, and future is only a stubbornly persistent illusion.’ Is it possible that all moments are occurring simultaneously, but our limited human minds can only comprehend them sequentially? Rather than a river we are continually flowing through, could time be a vast, still sea we are floating in, blissfully unaware of its depth? His Special Theory of Relativity demonstrated that time is not absolute — that clocks run slower for observers moving at high velocities, and that two events simultaneous for one observer need not be simultaneous for another. Time, Einstein showed, is woven into the fabric of spacetime, elastic and observer-dependent. This was not mere philosophy — it was physics.

Yet let us select a portion of Einstein’s more personal statement: ‘the distinction between past, present, and future.’ We are so convinced that time occurs in progression because our memories construct a past, and our imagination projects a future. But imagination is not reality, and how reliably can we depend on memory, knowing how easily it is distorted, reshaped, and rewritten by the mind that holds it? Without memory or imagination — that is, without a past or a future — life would be reduced to one solitary, eternal present moment. And perhaps that is not as alien a condition as it first sounds; it is what many contemplative traditions have long described as genuine awareness, or presence.

Except it cannot quite be the whole story, given that we all inevitably die. Perhaps human mortality is the most honest indication we have of the existence of time. Perhaps that is, in fact, the purpose of time — to ensure that we live every moment of our being with full intent. Perhaps the concept of time itself stems from mortality and the fear of fading from the earth without having left something meaningful behind. If life were infinite, would urgency even be possible? Would beauty, which depends on transience, exist at all?

The questions do not end there. Have you ever noticed how radically different time feels across different experiences? When we are absorbed in something joyful, it flies by. When we are bored, it is as if someone has slammed a STOP button on the universe. When we are asleep, hours vanish in what feels like the blink of an eye; when left alone with our thoughts, ten minutes can feel like hours. A near-death experience can freeze time, allowing one’s entire life to flash before the eyes in an instant, whereas when one is ‘in the zone’— deeply and willingly absorbed in an activity — hours slip through one’s fingers completely unnoticed. The psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, in his work on the state he termed ‘flow’, documented this phenomenon extensively, observing that subjective time distortion is a hallmark of complete absorption. Is time, then, definite — to be measured in units the way length or mass are — or is it, at its core, merely perception?

And here is a final, stubborn question worth sitting with: if the future does not exist yet, how can we move into it? And if the future already exists, does that mean we have no meaningful control over our destiny? The determinist and the libertarian philosopher have argued this point for centuries without resolution. Perhaps the honest answer is that the human relationship to time is irreducibly paradoxical — we are creatures who live sequentially, but think in arcs; who act as though the future is open, but remember the past as though it was inevitable.

It is truly strange that a concept so intangible, so incompletely understood, so resistant to final definition, governs our lives in so fundamental a way. We build our days around it. We fear running out of it. We spend enormous effort trying to save it. And yet — as Plato and Aristotle noticed, as Einstein later confirmed, and as anyone who has ever lost track of time in a moment of genuine joy already knows — it is not nearly as fixed or as certain as we behave as though it is.