

The Concept of Time in Alboms 's the Timekeeper: A Stylistic Study

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Abstract

The present study investigates the concept of time in Mitch Albom's the *Timekeeper* from a stylistic perspective. Stylistics is the study of style which can be viewed in many ways and from different stylistic perspectives. This study is based on Leech and Short model for stylistic analysis. It aims at investigating the literary techniques used by Albom on the lexical, syntactic, cohesion and coherence, figures of speech and tropes used for portraying the concept of time and its importance for humanity. Thus, this study hypothesizes that Albom uses stylistic techniques like figures of speech, tropes and lexical and grammatical categories to shed light on the importance of time. For fulfilling the hypotheses of the current study, the following procedures are followed: 1- Presenting a theoretical background of stylistics, Mitch Albom's *the Timekeeper*, and the concept of time. 2- Analyzing the selected data from the novel following Leech and Short model for stylistic analysis. The study is significant since it analyzes stylistically the devices used by Albom to portray the concept of time.

Keywords: Stylistics, time, Timekeeper, Leech and Short model, figures of speech

مصطلح الوقت في رواية "حارس الوقت" لميتش البوم: دراسة اسلوبية
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المستخلص

تقوم هذه الدراسة بالتحقيق في مصطلح الوقت في رواية ميتش البوم " حارس الوقت" من منظور اسلوبي. الأسلوبية هي دراسة الأسلوب و الذي يمكن ايجاده في أشكال مختلفة و في وجهات اسلوبية مختلفة. تستند هذه الدراسة الى نظرية ليتش و شورت للدراسة الأسلوبية. تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التحقيق في الأدوات الأدبية المستخدمة من قبل البوم على المستويات (التعبير الاصطلاحية، الجانب النحوي، جانب تماسك النص و جانب ترابط النص منطقيا، التعبيرات المجازية و الاستعارة و المستخدمة في تصوير او تجسيد مصطلح الوقت و اهميته للبشرية في هذه الرواية. اذا، تقتصر هذه الدراسة ان البوم يستخدم ادوات اسلوبية مثل الأدوات المجازية و الاستعارة و الأدوات النحوية و الاصطلاحية من اجل القاء الضوء على اهمية الوقت. من اجل تحقيق فرضيات هذه الدراسة، يجب اتباع هذه الاجراءات: تقديم الجانب النظري فيما يخص علم الأسلوبية، رواية ميتش البوم حارس الوقت و مصطلح الوقت، تحليل عينات مأخوذة من الرواية من خلال اتباع نظرية ليتش و شورت للتحليل الأسلوبي. هذه الدراسة مهمة لأنها تحلل اسلوبيا الأدوات المستخدمة في رواية البوم لتجسيد اهمية الوقت

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأسلوبية، الوقت، رواية حارس الوقت، نظرية ليتش و شورت، ادوات مجازية

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Introduction

Klein (2009:1) states that the experience of time and people's need to adjust their life according to it are as ancient as mankind. People use devices by which time can be measured and counted and

chiefly people speak about time. On the other hand, Rovelli (2019:1) pinpoint that time is an illusion. People' naïve understanding of time does not match its physical actuality. The concept of

time is clear. An hour contains a specific number of minutes, the days consists of a number of hours and the year consists of days but this is not the main nature of time (University of Helsinki, 2015). Thus, it is obvious that the notion of time is a fundamental one for humanity. Dealing with literature, Miller (2003 :86-87) explains that all literature is related and about time. Literary work without questioning reflects the philosophical, theological, or scientific aspects of time. The basic case in literature is the use of words to reflect time. One of the literary works that deals with time and its value is *Timekeeper* by Mitch Albom who leads the readers to realize the fact that every minute must be treasured. Thus, the present study investigates the concept of time in the *Time Keeper* from a stylistic perspective. The problem of this study is that the notion of time has not been explored stylistically regarding Alboms' novel *the Time Keeper*. It tries to answers the following questions: 1- what are the lexical techniques used by Albom to echo time? 2- What are the syntactic devices used by the novelist to reflect time? 3- How cohesion and coherence are utilized by the novelist to act for the concept of time? 4- What are the figures of speech used to mirror the notion of time? 5 – What are the rhetorical tropes used to emblemize the notion of time? The study aims at: 1- investigating to notion of time in Alboms *the Time Keeper* on the lexical and syntactic levels. 2- describing how cohesion and coherence participate in mirroring the concept of time in *the Time Keeper*. 3- Identifying the figures of speech used by Albom to picturize the issue of time. 4- Pinpointing the rhetorical tropes utilized to mirror the concept of time in Albom's *the Time Keeper*. To fulfil the aims of the study, the following procedures are adopted: 1- Presenting a theoretical background of the concept of time, *the Time*

Keeper and stylistics. 2- Analyzing the data according to the adopted model. 3- Verifying or rejecting the hypotheses according to the results and conclusions of the study.

2-Theoretical Background

2-1-The Concept of Time

Merriam Webster Dictionary defines the notion of time *as the measured or measurable period during which an action, process, or condition exists or continues*.

Klein (2009: 1-4) explains that the experience of time and people's need to deal with it is very old and goes back to the beginning of the mankind' life. Kant (1781:3) pinpoints that time and space are the features of human's mentality. Space and time shape in which peoples' experience and think about the world. Time is described intuition of time. It also shapes the way people deal with external events and facts like running a horse and the rotation of the earth and also the way humanity deals with internal facts like feeling of hunger or grief. It is not known till now whether time is real meaning that it is the property of the world or it is fictional and have no exitance. McTaggart (1908:1) states that there are two types of event series; the first one is the A- series that connects the earlier -later order to the sequence of events, states, and processes. The b-series is related to the difference between past – present – future. This one needs a vantage point from which the events are observed and specified.

Physics is regarded as the only field that studied time in a scientific way. This field consider time as one of the most complicated features of our universe to be understood. Although there are many models for investigating and analyzing time,

the time has continued to be a basic concept that stands independent on any other element (Exactly what time is, 2021).

The scientific study of time started in the 16th century with astronomer Galileo Galilei and continued to develop till the 17th century in England with the work of Sir Isaac Newton. In non-relativistic or classical physics. Time was always been regarded as one of the basic scalar quantities just like length, mass and charge (ibid).

Sir Isaac Newton (1/4/1643-3/31/1727) in 1687 created and developed an accurate description of time, space and motion. Newton identifies time and space as absolute. Following Newton's theory, time run with in a perfect uniformity forever and space is described as limitless container. According to this theory, time can be affected by anything in the universe (Ma, 2003:1).

On the other hand, Albert Einstein published the theory of Relativity. He first developed the special theory in 1905 and the general theory in 1916. The understanding of time has changed and there is the traditional theories of time that present time as an absolute one has been replaced by the notion of time as one of the aspects of space-time within the special theory of relativity and dynamically curved space-time within the general theory of relativity (Exactly what time is, 2021).

As the concept of time is a basic aspect of existence, it is also a basic element of literature. It has been an essential element of literature since the beginning of its existence. All stories happen in some exact time. Regardless of any way a story can handle and deal with time for example chronological development, real-time narration, flashbacks, flashforwards, and random temporal progressions, it is the time that authorizes plots to

be revealed, characters to be specified. What is dealt here mainly is when the literature becomes a major them or a major element and sometimes a character by itself (ibid).

Regarding, the notion of time in novels, any work within literature consists of four different frames. The first one is the author's time which deals with the exact time the work was published or written. The second one is the narrator's time which deals with when the narrator in a work of fiction narrates the story. The third factor is the plot time which deals with depicting the action that has taken place. The fourth factor is related the reader or audience time which is reflected in the way that the reader reads the work or seeing it performed (Exactly what time is, 2021). The time frame of a specific scene must be maintained as main part of the setting details. This factor is a significant one in both the plot development and indication of the character's background and attitudes. The time setting can include particular references to dates and events or references to clothes or furniture. It can signify a season, a time of a year, month or a day (ibid).

2-2 Time Travel

Time travel has often been part of science fiction but not physics. However, within Einstein's theories of relativity, it is possible to deal with the subject of time travel in physics. Special relativity integrates the concepts of time and space while general relativity permits more flexibility allowing time and space to go beyond the limitation of matter. A space -time that includes closed time like curves that are located in one area can be identified as having a time machine (Simon, 1994: 1).

Time travelling refers to the possibility of having a change in the rate at which people travel in to

future or reversing it so that people can travel in the past. Time travel has never been made practical and had never been verified and till now regarded as an impossible thing. Time travel is not acceptable or possible according to Newton's absolute time. It also not possible in special relativity. However, it is possible in general relativity and has been presented theoretically till now. The possibility of deviating from the normal flow of time and moving to the past or to the future is presented theoretically in the general relativity (Exactly what time is, 2021).

2-3-1 the Time Keeper

The Time Keeper is identified as a fictional novel written by Mitch Albom and it was published in September the 4th 2012 by Hyperion publishing company (Grade Saver, 2020). In this novel, the person who invented the first clock in the world is punished because he tried to measure God 'highest gifts. He was punished and banished to stay in a cave for centuries and was obliged to listen to voices of all people that had came after him to life and were searching for more days and more years. Finally, when his soul was almost broken and lost his hope for life, Father Time gain his freedom again with a magical hourglass and mission to be done. This was a chance to purify himself from this guilt by teaching two people from earth the real meaning and significance of time (Albom, 2012:3)

He turns back to the world and now controlled by the hour-counting he innocently starts and begin a journey with partners. One of these partners is a girl teenager who had decided to give up on life. The other person is a wealthy old business man desires to live to the end of time. To rescue

himself, he should save these two people and also stopping the world to do so (ibid).

2-3-2 The Novelist

Mitch Albom is identified is identified as an author, playwright and screenwriter. He has written seven books. One of his books in the global bestseller *Tuesday with Morrie* which is described as the bestselling everlasting memory. His first novel is *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* was without delay the bestselling novel in New York Times and the same reaction has been gained for the publication of his novel *One More Day* which is his second novel and also *Have a Little Faith* which is his newest work of nonfiction. Four of his books were transformed in to T.V films. Albom also has a work as broadcaster and a columnist. He also established seven charities located in Detroit and Haiti. He lives in Michigan with his wife (Hyperion, 2012:1).

2-4-Stylistics

Stylistic is the study of style. Since style can be approached and dealt with in different ways, there are a variety of approaches to stylistics. This variety is related the influence of a number of branches in linguistics and literary criticism (Wales, 2014: 399).

Stylistics of the twentieth century has replaced and is based on the earlier study of Elocutio in Rhetoric. Stylistics is in some cases called wrongly as literary stylistics, linguistics or linguistic stylistics. It is identified as literary because it deals mainly with literary texts and linguistic because the models in this field are taken from linguistics. Also, there is linguistic stylistics which is a kind of stylistics that focus mainly on the refinement of

linguistic models that can develop the whole fields of stylistics and linguistics. Also, general stylistics is used to refer to analysis of non-literary versions of language or registers. Tony Bex 1996 and, Lesly Jeffries (2010) are specialized and interested in critical stylistics that invoke the investigation within the field of critical discourse analysis and critical linguistics. Stylistics recently turned to sociolinguistics. Finally, stylistics come to be used to raise students' awareness of how texts are utilized linguistically and ideologically in what is called pedagogical or applied linguistics (ibid: 401).

This field sheds light on factors like context, purpose, author and period. Traditionally, stylistics tended to deal with texts with artistic merit (Semino, Culpeper, 2011: 1).

There are various approaches to study of stylistics. The first approach is style as a dress of thought. This is considered as one of the earliest approaches to stylistics in which thought is imagined as having

an existence in a pre-verbal form and then clothed in language. The second approach is style as choice which is usually followed by a large number of scholars who believe that style is a case of choice. Their main belief is that every writer makes choice of expression and these choices reflect his or her way of putting things and then style arises. Another approach is style as *The Man Approach* which is based on the assumption that style reflects the writer's personality or style is identified as a way for expressing the individual features of each writer. The last approach is *Style as Deviation from the Norm* which represents style as a deviation in a number of ways from the norms which is used by writers in ordinary situations (Bashiruddin, 2018 :1).

3- Methodology

The data of the analysis are selected excerpts from the novel *The Kite Runner*. The excerpts that are chosen reflect the notion of time and its' value. The data will be analyzed according to Leech and Short (1981 :75-80) As shown in the figure (1).

Main Category	Sub-category
A. Lexical categories	1) general; 2) nouns; 3) adjectives; 4) verbs; 5) adverbs
B. Grammatical categories	1) sentence types; 2) sentence complexity; 3) clause types; 4) clause structure; 5) noun phrases; 6) verb phrases; 7) other phrase types; 8) word classes; 9) general
C. Figures of speech	1) grammatical and lexical schemes; 2) phonological schemes; 3) tropes
D. Cohesion and context	1) cohesion; 2) context

Figure (1): The Model Adapted for the Analysis in the Present Study

4- Data Analysis

4-1 Lexical Categories

Albom uses the modifying adjectives *lonesome*, *beard*, *sitting* and the adverb *inside* it to emphasize the condition of Dor after being punished for creating the concept of time.

Now he had a different fate: Banished to this cave, he must listen to the world's every plea- for more minutes, more hours, more years, more time (ibid: 4).

Albom uses the comparative adjective *more* to modify the nouns *minutes*, *hours*, *years* and *time*

to emphasize the fact that people in modern age are obsessed with controlling time.

Man, alone measures time. Man, alone chimes the hour. And, because of this, man alone suffers a paralyzing fear that no other creature endures. A fear of time running out (ibid: 8).

The noun *Man* is repeated here to show the state of fear and anxiety that human beings suffer from because of being obsessed with time.

Sarah finds time in a drawer (ibid: 14).

The adverb of place *in a drawer* is used to emphasize how Sarah is dedicating her time and asking for more time for the sake of worthless things which reflect the condition of many people.

Sarah speaks to time. ‘‘ Go slower, she says (ibid :35).

Victor speaks to time. Go faster ‘‘ he says (ibid: 35).

The comparative adjectives *slower* and *faster* are used her to emphasize that people ask for more time for different reasons.

4-2 Grammatical Categories

He is listening to something. Voices, Endless voices. They rise from a pool in the corner of the cave (Albom ,2012: 3).

Albom uses the present continuous verb in this sentence to reflect the continuous suffering of people because of three needs to more or less time.

2- *I need more time (Albom, 2012: 3). Sarah Lemon*

Albom uses the present tense verb in this sentence to show how people like Sarah dedicate their time for useless things.

His words and Sarah’s words -drift up to the faraway cave, and the lonesome, beard man sitting inside it. This man was father time (ibid: 4)

He is listening to something. Voices, Endless voices. They rise from a pool in the corner of the cave (Albom ,2012: 3).

Albom uses the present continues tense in this sentence to emphasize Dor’s condition as he will suffer for centuries in the cave.

I need more time (Albom, 2012: 3). Sarah Lemon

Albom uses a simple sentence with an intensive verb to emphasize the fact that people usually demand more time and their suffering is related to this matter.

What Grace wants to ask... how much time do I have left?

The interrogative sentence is used her to show how people like Victor fight their destiny and try to change it in vain.

His words and Sarah’s words -drift up to the faraway cave, and the lonesome, beard man sitting inside it. This man was father time (ibid: 4)

Albom uses a compound sentence and a simple sentence with intensive verb to emphasize the condition of Sarah, Victor and Dor.

Now he had a different fate: Banished to this cave, he must listen to the world’s every plea- for more minutes, more hours, more years, more time (ibid: 4).

Albom uses a complex sentence with the past tense and adjectival phrases to reflect Dor’s condition and the consequences of inventing the time which is reflected in people’s suffering.

This is a story about the meaning of time (ibid :5).

Albom uses an intensive verb and simple sentence to emphasize the lesson behind his novel which is related to the concept of time.

He is the first person on Earth to attempt this-counting making numbers. He began by matching one finger to another giving each pairing a sound and a value. Soon, he was counting anything he could find (ibid :2012: 8).

Albom uses the present tense here, then the simple past, then the past continuous to show the gradual change and development in dealing with the concept of time.

Try to imagine a life without timekeeping (ibid :8).

Albom uses the verb *try* followed by an infinitive in an imperative sentence to emphasize how much people are attached to the notion of time.

You probably cannot. You know the month, the year, the day of the week. There is a clock on your wall or the dashboard of your car. You have a schedule, a calendar, a time for dinner or a movie.

Albom uses the pronoun *you* to emphasize address the readers telling them that their life in modern time is tied to the notion of time and it controls every aspect of their life.

Yet all around you, timekeeping is ignored. Birds are not late; a dog does not check its watch. Deer do not fret over passing birthdays (ibid: 8).

Albom uses the present simple tense in these clauses and also utilized different types of nouns like birds, deer, and dogs to emphasize the fact that only human beings are struggling with the notion of time in their life on this earth.

Man, alone measures time. Man, alone chimes the hour. And, because of this, man alone suffers a

paralyzing fear that no other creature endures. A fear of time running out (ibid: 8).

Albom uses the noun *man* repeatedly and uses words like time and hours to show the human beings constant fear of losing time.

Victor Delamont fears time is running out (ibid: 9).

The present simple tense is used here to shed light on Victor who wants to live for a long time and ask for more time and the consequences of this desire.

Victor thinks about the doctor. There is not much we can do. What does that mean? Months? weeks? Is this the end of him (Albom, 2012:10)?

The interrogative sentences are used here to reflect Victor and many people's fear of death.

Dor became of a measure of things. He marked stones, he notched sticks, he laid out twigs, pebbles, anything he could count. He often fell in to a dreamy state, thinking about numbers, and his bothers left him behind when they went hunting (ibid: 11).

And thus, did man begin to mark time (ibid: 12).

The past simple tense is used here and also compound – complex sentences are used to show insistence human tendency to control time since the beginning of the humanity.

He takes out his calendar book. He sees the next day's itinerary. which includes a 10 A.M. board meeting, a 2 P.M. conference call with analysts, and an 8 P.M. dinner with a Brazilian CEO whose company Victor is buying. The way he feels, he will be lucky to get through one of those (ibid: 15).

The adverbial clauses are used heavily in these clauses to emphasize Victor's obsession with

following time tables and plans even when he is dying.

4-3 Figures of Speech

4-3-1 Grammatical Schemes

Asyndeton: It is identified in traditional grammar as the coordinated clauses or phrases with no clear conjunctions or connectives. According to Randolph Quirk et al. (1985), asyndeton refers to co-ordination (Wales, 2011: 36).

Now he had a different fate: Banished to this cave, he must listen to the world's every plea- for more minutes, more hours, more years, more time

He is listening to something. Voices, Endless voices. They rise from a pool in the corner of the cave (Albom, 2012: 3).

The novelist uses asyndeton in order to shed light on Dor's suffering listening to people asking for more time.

Consider the word "time". We use so many phrases with it. Pass time. Wast time. Kill time. Lose time (Ibid: 18). In good time. About time. Take your time. Save time. A long time. Right on time. Out of time. Mind the time. Be on time. Spare time. Stall for time. There are as many expressions with "time" as there are minutes in a day (ibid: 19).

You probably cannot. You know the month, the year, the day of the week. There is a clock on your wall or the dashboard of your car. You have a schedule, a calendar, a time for dinner or a movie.

The novelist uses this device here to emphasize how people are obsessed with the idea of controlling time and gaining more time.

Yet all around you, timekeeping is ignored. Birds are not late; a dog does not check its watch. Deer do not fret over passing birthdays (ibid: 8).

Albom uses this device here to emphasize that animals are not tortured by the idea of gaining more time.

She steps from the shower of the calculates. Twenty minutes to blow -dry her hair, half hour for makeup, half hour to dress, fifteen minutes to get there. Eight thirty, eight -thirty! (Ibid: 9).

Albom uses asyndeton here to show that Sara is wasting her valuable time on worthless things.

He had carved on earth, but always as a form of timekeeping, counting, notching moons and suns, the earliest math in the world (ibid: 70).

Dor continued his measuring using bones, sticks, the sun, moon, and the stars. It was the only thing that made him feel productive (ibid: 29).

The novelist uses this device in this sentence to emphasize the notion that man was obsessed with controlling time since the beginning of humanity.

- **Ellipsis:** It is defined as a grammatical omission. For instance, omission part of the sentence or the utterance that can be understood by the reader or the hearer by using the surrounding co-text or context (Wales, 2011: 130).

31- Eighty – thirty, eighty -thirty. She hears a beep. Her cell phone.

The novelist uses this device here to emphasize Sara's condition in which she miss important things in her life for being with wrong people and many people in the world doing the same thing.

- **Hyperbaton:** This stylistic device is identified as the case where words that belong to each

other are separated for focusing on an effect (Andrew and Laurence, 2006:524).

His words and Sarah's words -drift up to the faraway cave, and the lonesome, beard man sitting inside it. This man was father time (ibid: 4) Narrator

This device was used her to focus on the suffering of Dor who was destined to listen to people voices for decades.

45-Soon , in every nation and in every language , time became the most precious commodity. And the desire for more became an endless chorus in Dor's cave.

This device has been used her by the novelist to emphasize the fact that the modern life is based heavily on the notion of time.

- **Hypotaxis:** This device refers to subordination in clauses. It deals with a type of dependent element that is linked to the main clause by the use of a conjunction (Wales, 2011: 205).

It has been an hour, and he is used quick response.

It does not help that all around him time is literally ticking. A mantel clock sits on his desk. His computer screen clicks off the seconds. His cellphone, desk phone, printer and DVD player all have digital time displays. On the wall is a wooden plaque with time zones- New York, London, Beijing- representing the major offices of another company he owns. All told, there are nine different sources of time in his study (ibid :36).

The novelist uses this device to emphasize Victor's condition and his desire for more time for his life.

He had watched time and charted time and measured time and analyzed time, and he was determined now to reach the only place where time could be changed (ibid :37).

Hypotaxis has been used her to shed light on man's nature regarding his endless seek for time and Dor's desire to control time and change it.

Soon man will count all his days, and then smaller segments of the day, and then smaller still- until the counting consumes him and the wonder of the world he has been given is lost (ibid: 47).

Sundials were placed in doorways. Giant water clocks were constructed in city squares. The move to mechanical designs- weight -driven, verge and foliot models – led to tower clocks and grandfather clocks and eventually clocks that fit on a shelf (ibid: 107).

This device has been used by the novelist to shed light on the suffering of people in the modern time because of being attached to the notion of time.

Time become an industry. Man divided the world in to zones so that transportation could be accurately scheduled. Trains pulled away at precise moments: hips pushed their engines to ensure on-time arrivals (ibid: 109).

This device had been used her to emphasize the huge changes and time technologies in the contemporary world.

- **Parallelism:** This device is common in rhetoric and is based on the principle of equivalence. It can be identified as the repetition of an identical or similar structural pattern which is common between phrases or clauses (Wales, 2011: 302).

Before you measure the years, you measure the days (Albom, 2012: 33).

And before you measure the days, you measure the moon (ibid).

This device had been used by the novelist to show how the humanity started measuring time and also to emphasize the importance of time and the importance of each minute.

He had watched time and charted time and measured time and analyzed time, and he was determined now to reach the only place where time could be changed (ibid :37).

The device of parallelism is used her to shed light on Dor's condition and his skill and obsession in measuring time and finally the desire to change it.

Breaking waves. Whipping wind. Falling rain. Squawking birds. All throughout the universe, time resumed and nature sang (ibid: 214).

The novelist uses parallelism her in order to emphasize that time does not stop for anything, so every moment must be appreciated.

- **Parataxis:** it refers to connecting or linking clauses by juxtaposition instead of explicit subordination. This device is common in nursery rhymes, ballads and prose chronicles. It is also found in oral literature and ordinary speech (Wales, 2011: 303-304).

Now he had a different fate: Banished to this cave, he must listen to the world's every plea- for more minutes, more hours, more years, more time (ibid: 4).

Parataxis had been used her to show the consequences of Dor's measuring time that he will suffers from for long ages.

Yet all around you, timekeeping is ignored. Birds are not late; a dog does not check its watch. Deer do not fret over passing birthdays (ibid: 8).

This device is used her to show that only human beings are controlled by the notion of time and other creatures are free from this burden.

- **Polysyndeton:** This device refers to the marked or unusual utilization of a number of conjunctions in a succession and particularly the same conjunction. It is used especially for coordinated clauses or phrases (Wales, 2011: 330).

He had watched time and charted time and measured time and analyzed time, and he was determined now to reach the only place where time could be changed (ibid :37).

This device has been used her to show how humans or obsessed with time and the idea of controlling or changing time.

Soon man will count all his days, and then smaller segments of the day, and then smaller still- until the counting consumes him and the wonder of the world he has been given is lost (ibid: 47).

The use of this device her emphasize the human suffering in the modern age because of the desire to control time.

- **Zeugma:** a figure of speech in which one verb control or govern two nouns, however a difference of meaning is involved. Also, it refers to the case where one verb is used to serve for more than one clause (Wales, 2011: 442).

Why did you measure the days and nights?

Dor became of a measure of things. He marked stones, he notched sticks, *he laid out twigs, pebbles, anything he could count.* He often fell in to a dreamy state, thinking about numbers, and his bothers left him behind when they went hunting (ibid: 11).

This device had been used her to show Dor's motivation and human beings' motivation to measure time.

4-3-2 Lexical Schemes

Anaphora: This device is also identified as anaphoric repetition deals with the case of the repetition of a word or a phrase located at the beginning of two or more sentences in sequence (Kemertelidze and Manjavidze, 2013 :3).

- *Man, alone measures time. Man, alone chimes the hour. And, because of this, man alone suffers a paralyzing fear that no other creature endures. A fear of time running out (ibid: 8).*

The novelist uses this device to repeat the word *man* to emphasize the fact that humanity suffer from measuring and controlling time.

- *More time. A daughter holding her ailing mother's hand. A horseman riding to beat the sunset. A farmer fighting a late harvest. A student huddled over piles of papers. More time. A man with a hangover smacking his alarm clock. An exhausted worker buried in reports. A mechanic under the hood with impatient customers waiting (ibid: 61).*

The adverbial phrase *more time* has been repeated at the beginning of two succeeding clauses to view the endless human desire for the extra time.

- **Climax:** this is defined as the point in which the greatest level of interest and emotional response is gained. Within rhetoric, climax is gained by the organization of units of meaning like words, phrases, clauses and sentences according to ascending levels of importance (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2016:1).

Now he had a different fate: Banished to this cave, he must listen to the world's every plea- for more minutes, more hours, more years, more time (ibid: 4).

The clauses are arranged in this sentence in an order of ascending power leading to the climax where Dor's suffering is at its highest point in that he is not only banished in to a cave but also, he must listen to human beings' voices from different ages who ask for more time.

Soon man will count all his days, and then smaller segments of the day, and then smaller still- until the counting consumes him and the wonder of the world he has been given is lost (ibid: 47).

The clauses are arranged in a gradual ascending of power where human being starts counting the days, parts of the days, the hours, the minutes till finally being controlled with the idea of controlling time.

- **Epistrophe:** This device is the opposite of anaphora where there is a repetition for the same words that fall at the end of successive phrases, clauses, sentences, or lines. It is a highly emphatic device since it emphasizes the final words or word of a serial linguistic items (Kousar, 2013: 90).

Consider the word "time". We use so many phrases with it. Pass time. Wast time. Kill time. Lose time (Ibid: 18). In good time. About time. Take your time. Save time. A long time. Right on time. Out of time. Mind the time. Be on time. Spare time. Stall for time. There are as many expressions with "time" as there are minutes in a day (ibid: 19).

Epistrophe has been used her to shed light on the notion of time in the modern age and different

expressions in which people represent their attachment to the notion of time.

He had watched time and charted time and measured time and analyzed time, and he was determined now to reach the only place where time could be changed (ibid :37).

This device has been used her to emphasize Dor's attachment to counting and understanding time and finally trying to change his destiny by changing time.

- **Epanalepsis:** is a figure of speech in which there is a repetition of the same word or clauses next to each other at intervening matter (Stashko, 2020: 62).

He is listening to something. Voices, Endless voices. They rise from a pool in the corner of the cave (Albom ,2012: 3).

This device has been used her to emphasize different people's voices asking for more time.

- **Synonym:** Wales (2011: 412) defines synonym from a semantic point of view as expressing or presenting the same meaning using different words inside the language.
- *Man, alone measures time. Man, alone chimes the hour. And, because of this, man alone suffers a paralyzing fear that no other creature endures. A fear of time running out (ibid: 8).*

Synonymous words measures and chimes are used in this sentence to emphasize the suffering of human beings that is related to counting and measuring time.

- **Tautology:** Is identified as expressing the same thing twice or more by using extra words

in which part of the sentence will be redundant (Al-Marsumi. 2017: 1).

Now he had a different fate: Banished to this cave, he must listen to the world's every plea- for more minutes, more hours, more years, more time (ibid: 4).

Tautology has been used her to emphasize the endless demands for more time since the beginning of the humanity.

Consider the word " time". We use so many phrases with it. Pass time. Wast time. Kill time. Lose time (Ibid: 18). In good time. About time. Take your time. Save time. A long time. Right on time. Out of time. Mind the time. Be on time. Spare time. Stall for time. There are as many expressions with "time" as there are minutes in a day (ibid: 19).

You probably cannot. You know the month, the year, the day of the week. There is a clock on your wall or the dashboard of your car. You have a schedule, a calendar, a time for dinner or a movie.

This device has been used in these two paragraphs to emphasize that people in modern age are attached to the notion of time more than anything else.

Yet all around you, timekeeping is ignored. Birds are not late; a dog does not check its watch. Deer do not fret over passing birthdays (ibid: 8).

This device has been used her to shed light on the fact that other creatures are free from the burden of counting time.

4-3-3 Phonological Schemes

- **Alliteration:** It is described as the initial rhyme and refers to the case of the repetition regarding the initial consonants in two or more words (Wales, 2011: 14).

Now he had a different fate: Banished to this cave, he must listen to the world's every plea- for more minutes, more hours, more years, more time (ibid: 4).

Alliteration is used here to emphasize the human desire for more time.

He would invent the first sundial. He would create the first cloak, even the first calendar (Albom, 2012: 17).

Alliteration is used here to emphasize that Dor was the person who created time.

4-3-4 Tropes

Antithesis: This device refers to contrasting ideas through contrasting lexical items within a formal structure of parallelism (Wales, 2011: 25).

The world has been stopped. Your lives are stopped in it – although your souls are here now. What you have done to this point cannot be undone. What you do next Is still unwritten (ibid: 180).

This device is used here to show the contrast between the past and the future and to shed light on the fact that people can not change the past but they can fix their lives in the future.

117- Everyone in this time can live longer than we imagined'' Dor explained. They fill every waking minute with action, but they are empty (ibid: 204).

This device is used here to show the contrast between the modern life and high technology that make people live for a long time on the one hand and the misery and emptiness that those people suffer from on the other hand.

- **Irony:** is described as a figure of speech or identified as a trope. It refers to the case when

the words that are used are a contradiction for the sense or meaning that is needed to be expressed in the context and intended by the speaker which should not be taken literally. Irony can be sarcastic when it is directed against a person and serve as a device for criticism. If the intended irony is not understood, then the force of this irony is lost (Wales, 2011: 240).

Yet all around you, timekeeping is ignored. Birds are not late; a dog does not check its watch. Deer do not fret over passing birthdays (ibid: 8).

The novelist uses the device of irony here by saying that animals do not care for the notion of time while he intends to emphasize that humans are so obsessed with the idea of controlling time.

89- 'I know, right? Anyhow, they say the world is going to end the next week and I have something I want to give you, so I better do it fast.

Irony is expressed here through Sara who is claiming that the world is ending to gain the attention of the boy whom she loves while on a deeper level, she considers Ithan as a new life and a new start.

Irony is expressed by the novelist generally by the contrast between Dor who is immortal and time is moving very slowly for him and the humanity in general who are mortal and time is running fast for them.

- **Metonymy:** It is a figure of speech and identified as one of the sense relations like polysemy, antonymy or synonymy where one word is used to refer to another (Mahdi, 2009:7).

Sundials were placed in doorways. Giant water clocks were constructed in city squares. The move

to mechanical designs- weight -driven, verge and foliot models – led to tower clocks and grandfather clocks and eventually clocks that fit on a shelf (ibid: 107).

This device is used here by using different clock types as a substitution for the term time on the base of conceptual relation between these types of clocks and notion of time in general.

- **Metaphor:** This device is a figure of speech which is as a term derived from the Greek word *Metaphoria*. It is described as the comparison of two unlike things that share some common aspects. It is also identified as a strong type of simile (Fadaee, 2011: 21).

Victor finds time in a drawer (ibid: 15).

The novelist uses metaphor here to show that victor is searching for more time and another life time.

- **Personification:** This device refers to the use of comparative simile and metaphor to add living characteristics to dead or inanimate things. It is identified as part of the figurative language (Sayakhan, 2016: 7).

The hands of a clock will find their way home (ibid: 107).

The clock has been personified to be like human beings having hands and able to find their way. This device has been used here to show the impact of time on people's lives.

The novelist in general embodies time in this novel as a human and the main protagonist of this novel.

- **Imagery:** This device is the heart of literature which authorize the reader to get immersed in the story, novel, play or a poem. This device is the way to provide the details of sight, sound, taste, smell and touch” (DiYanni, 2007, p.

779). It leads to emotional response of the reader and help the reader to experience the sitting, the characters, and the actions. Without imagery, literature is still and fixed not a flexible (Barry, 2010: 2).

He is listening to something. Voices, Endless voices. They rise from a pool in the corner of the cave (Albom ,2012: 3).

Auditory imagery is used here in order to help the reader to experience Dor's suffering and the endless voices coming to his ear.

His words and Sarah's words -drift up to the faraway cave, and the lonesome, beard man sitting inside it. This man was father time (ibid: 4) Narrator

Visual imagery is used here to allow the reader to imagine Dor's condition and appearance and the cave in which he listens to the voices.

Victor rolled closer, observing the inventory. He saw every kind of clock- grandfather clocks, mantel clocks, kitchen clocks with swinging glass door, lamp clocks, school clocks, clocks with chimes and alarms, clocks in the shape of baseballs and guitars, even a cat clock with a pendulum tail. And the pendulums! On the walls, on the ceiling, behind glass, swaying back and forth, tick tock, tick tock, as if every second of the place moved to the left or the right (ibid: 110).

Visual imagery had been used here to let the reader imagine the clock shop and all types of clocks to understand the effect of time on people.

Breaking waves. Whipping wind. Falling rain. Squawking birds. All throughout the universe, time resumed and nature sang (ibid: 214).

Auditory imagery is used here to make the reader imagine different sound in the nature within time's movement.

4-4 Cohesion and Context

Cohesion is analyzed according to (Halliday and Hasan: 1976, p. 2).

4-4-1 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical Cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

- Reference

*He is listening to something. Voices, Endless voices. **They** rise from a pool in the corner of the cave (Albom ,2012: 3).*

The pronoun **they** is used in this sentence to tie the two sentences by the idea of voices coming from the pool.

*Now **he** had a different fate: Banished to this cave, **he** must listen to the world's every plea- for more minutes, more hours, more years, more time (ibid: 4).*

The pronoun **he** is used to connect these clauses with one subject that is identified as Dor.

*Yet all around **you** , timekeeping is ignored. Birds are not late; a dog does not check its watch. Deer do not fret over passing birthdays (ibid: 8).*

The pronoun **you** is used here to address the reader and the human beings in general. The pronoun **you** is used in this sentence to show the difference between humans and animals concerning the notion of time.

***He** would invent the first sundial. **He** would create the first cloak, even the first calendar (Albom,2012: 17).*

The pronoun **he** is used here repeatedly to identify Dor as the first person how invented the notion of time.

Consider the word “ time”. We use so many phrases with it. Pass time. Wast time. Kill time. Lose time (Ibid: 18). In good time. About time. Take your time. Save time. A long time. Right on time. Out of time. Mind the time. Be on time. Spare time. Stall for time. There are as many expressions with “time” as there are minutes in a day (ibid: 19).

The pronoun **we** is used to unify the narrator with audience as people who are attached to the notion of time.

It has been an hour, and he is used quick response. It does not help that all around him time is literally ticking. A mantel clock sits on his desk. His computer screen clicks off the seconds. His cellphone, desk phone, printer and DVD player all have digital time displays. On the wall is a wooden plaque with time zones- New York, London, Beijing- representing the major offices of another company he owns. All told, there are nine different sources of time in his study (ibid :36).

The pronouns **he** and **his** are used as cohesive devices in this paragraph to express the idea that Victor is asking for more time in his life.

“ time “. It seemed to be running too fast for everyone but him (ibid).

The pronoun **it** and **he** are used as cohesive devices to show that time has stopped for Dor but it is running for all other people.

- Conjunction

*Man, alone measures time. Man, alone chimes the hour. **And**, because of this, man alone suffers a*

paralyzing fear that no other creature endures. A fear of time running out (ibid: 8).

And is used her to show casual relation between human suffering and the counting of time.

And thus, did man begin to mark time (ibid: 12).

And and **thus** are used as conjunctions to express a casual relation for what has been stated before. The conjunction is used her to express the beginning of marking time in the universe.

He had watched time and charted time and measured time and analyzed time, and he was determined now to reach the only place where time could be changed (ibid :37).

And is used her as cohesive device to emphasize Dor's condition in measuring, controlling and changing time.

*Soon man will count all his days, **and then** smaller segments of the day, **and then** smaller still- until the counting consumes him and the wonder of the world he has been given is lost (ibid: 47).*

The conjunction **and then** is used to emphasize how gradually human beings turned to be obsessed with time.

But he could not escape the voices from the glowing pool asking, always asking, for days, nights, suns, moons, and eventually hours, months, and years (Albom, 2012: 48).

But is used to show that in spite of Dor's immortality and good health, he was suffering from the voices coming from the pool.

- Ellipsis

She steps from the shower of the calculates. Twenty minutes to blow -dry her hair, half hour for makeup, half hour to dress, fifteen minutes to get there. Eight thirty, eight -thirty! (Ibid: 9).

Ellipsis of the subject and verb is used as a cohesive device to express the idea that Sara is wasting her time for unworthy people.

- Substitution

*Dor became of a measure of things. He marked stones, he notched sticks, he laid out twigs, pebbles, **anything** he could count. He often fell in to a dreamy state, thinking about numbers, and his bothers left him behind when they went hunting (ibid: 11).*

The word **Anything** is used to substitute things that Dor uses for measuring. This device is used to emphasize that beginning of using the notion of time by the humans.

4-4-2 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical Cohesion deals with lexical relation and collocation.

4-4-2-1 Lexical Relation

He had watched time and charted time and measured time and analyzed time, and he was determined now to reach the only place where time could be changed (ibid :37).

Repetition of the word **time** is used here as a lexical cohesive device to maintain cohesion and to identify Dor as the person who invented time.

Man, alone measures time. Man, alone chimes the hour. And, because of this, man alone suffers a paralyzing fear that no other creature endures. A fear of time running out (ibid: 8).

Repetition of the word **man** is used a lexical cohesive device here and to emphasize that man suffers because of being obsessed with time.

She checks her phone. She can not be late.

Repetition is used her a cohesive device to express that Sara is eager to meet Ethan.

Before you **measure** the years, you measure the days (Albom, 2012: 33).

And before you **measure** the days, you measure the moon (ibid).

Repetition is used her as a cohesive device to emphasize how human beings have progressed regarding measuring time.

5- Conclusions

Albom uses lexical, grammatical categories, figures of speech, tropes, cohesion and context for portraying the importance of the notion of time. Albom uses the modifying comparative adjectives, nouns to emphasize how people are obsessed with the notion of time. Regarding the grammatical categories, Albom uses the present continuous, present simple tense verb, simple, compound, complex, interrogative verbs, the adverbial clauses to emphasize that people are suffering because of their constant demanding for more or less time and because of spending their time on worthless things. Concerning figures of speech, Albom uses grammatical schemes like asyndeton, ellipsis, hyperbaton, hypotaxis, parallelism, parataxis, polysyndeton and zeugma to emphasize that people's desire to control time asking for more or less time, spending their time on worthless things, resisting the idea that death is inevitable, and being obsessed with the idea of having more time is the main reason for their suffering. Concerning lexical schemes, Albom uses anaphora, epistrophe, epanalepsis, synonym, and tautology that people always ask for more time since the beginning of humanity, people in modern age are attached to the notion of time, and the suffering of human beings

because of continuous measuring of time. Regarding phonological devices, alliteration is used to emphasize that Dor invented the notion of time. Dealing with the use of tropes, Albom uses antithesis, irony, metonymy, metaphor, personification, and imagery to emphasize that people in modern age are miserable because of being attached to time in spite of the high technology in modern life and people are obsessed with the notion of controlling time. Finally, Albom uses grammatical cohesion devices like reference, conjunction, substitution, ellipsis and substitution how humans have progressed regarding the notion of time and controlling it and that man suffers because of being obsessed of time. Albom uses lexical cohesion devices like repetition to how human beings have progressed regarding measuring time.

Data Availability

The data that have been used is available in the novel of Time Keeper by Mich Albom.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

No conflict of interest

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Appendix

- 1- He is listening to something. Voices, Endless voices. They rise from a pool in the corner of the cave (Albom ,2012: 3).
- 2- I need more time (Albom, 2012: 3). Sarah Lemon
- 3- ‘ ‘ What Grace wants to ask... how much time do I have left? Victor Delamont
- 4- His words and Sarah’s words -drift up to the faraway cave, and the lonesome, beard man sitting inside it. This man was father time (ibid: 4) Narrator
- 5- Now he had a different fate: Banished to this cave, he must listen to the world’s every plea- for more minutes, more hours, more years, more time (ibid: 4).
- 6- This is a story about the meaning of time (ibid :5).
- 7- The boy’ name is Dor. The girl is Alli (Albom, 2012: 7).
- 8- He is the first person on Earth to attempt this- counting making numbers. He began by matching one finger to another giving each pairing a sound and a value. Soon, he was counting anything he could (ibid :2012: 8).
- 9- Try to imagine a life without timekeeping (ibid :8).
- 10 - You probably cannot. You know the month, the year, the day of the week. There is a clock on your wall or the dashboard of your ca. You have a schedule, a calendar, a time for dinner or a movie.
- 11- Yet all around you , timekeeping is ignored. Birds are not late; a dog does not check its watch. Deer do not fret over passing birthdays (ibid: 8).
- 12- Man alone measures time. Man, alone chimes the hour. And, because of this, man alone suffers a paralyzing fear that no other creature endures. A fear of time running out (ibid: 8).
- 13- Sarah Lemon fears time is running out.
- 13- She steps from the shower of the calculates. Twenty minutes to blow -dry her hair, half hour for makeup, half hour to dress, fifteen minutes to get there. Eight thirty, eight -thirty! (Ibid: 9).
- 14- Victor Delamont fears time is running out (ibid: 9).
- 15- Victor thinks about the doctor. There is not much we can do. What does that mean? Months? weeks? Is this the end of him (Albom, 2012:10)?
- 16- Dor became of a measure of things. He marked stones, he notched sticks, he laid out twigs, pebbles, anything he could count. He often fell in to a dreamy state, thinking about numbers, and his bothers left him behind when they went hunting (ibid: 11).
- 17- And thus did man begin to mark time (ibid: 12).

- 18- Sarah finds time in a drawer (ibid: 14).
- 19- She opens it looking for her black jeans and instead discovers buried near the back, her first watch – a purple watch model with a plastic band. Her parents gave it to her for her twelfth birthday (ibid: 14).
- 20- Sarah checks the purple watch, which still runs. It is 6: 59 P.M. (Albom ,2012: 14).
- 21- Victor finds time in a drawer (ibid: 15).
- 22- He takes out his calendar book. He sees the next day's itinerary. which includes a 10 A.M. board meeting, a 2 P.M. conference call with analysts, and an 8 P.M. dinner with a Brazilian CEO whose company Victor is buying. The way he feels, he will be lucky to get through one of those (ibid: 15).
- 23- He would invent the first sundial. He would create the first cloak, even the first calendar (Albom,2012: 17).
- 24- ‘‘ Ahead of his time’’. That’s a phrase we use (Ibid: 18).
- 25- Consider the word ‘‘ time’’. We use so many phrases with it. Pass time. Wast time. Kill time. Lose time (Ibid: 18). In good time. About time. Take your time. Save time. A long time. Right on time. Out of time. Mind the time. Be on time. Spare time. Stall for time. There are as many expressions with ‘‘time’’ as there are minutes in a day (ibid: 19).
- 26- Sarah Lemon is running out of time (ibid: 22).
- 27- Victor Delamont is running out of time (ibid :22).
- 28- She checks her phone. She can not be late.
- Eighty -thirty! Eight-thirty!
- 26- Dor continued his measuring using bones, sticks, the sun, moon, and the stars. It was the only thing that made him feel productive (ibid: 29).
- 27- Before you measure the years , you measure the days (Albom , 2012 : 33).
- 28- And before you measure the days, you measure the moon (ibid).
- 29- On the fifth notch of the third stone, he heard Alli cough (ibid).
- 30- Sarah speaks to time. ‘‘ Go slower, she says (ibid :35).
- 31- Eighty – thirty, eighty -thirty. She hears a beep. Her cell phone.
- 32- Victor speaks to time. Go faster ‘‘ he says (ibid: 35).
- 33- It has been an hour, and he is used quick response. It does not help that all around him time is literally ticking. A mantel clock sits on his desk. His computer screen clicks off the seconds. His cellphone, desk phone, printer and DVD player all have digital time displays. On the wall is a wooden plaque with time zones-

New York, London, Beijing- representing the major offices of another company he owns. All told, there are nine different sources of time in his study (ibid :36).

34- He had watched time and charted time and measured time and analyzed time, and he was determined now to reach the only place where time could be changed (ibid :37).

35- He had failed. He had not turned back the hours (ibid :45).

36- Soon man will count all his days, and then smaller segments of the day, and then smaller still- until the counting consumes him and the wonder of the world he has been given is lost (ibid: 47).

37- Why did you measure the days and nights?

38- And what do you know ... the old man asked “ about time” (ibid: 47).

39- “ learn what you do not know”, “ the old man said. “ understand the consequences of counting the moments” (ibid).

40- But he could not escape the voices from the glowing pool asking, always asking, for days, nights, suns, moons, and eventually hours, months, and years (Albom, 2012: 48).

41- “ time “. It seemed to be running too fast for everyone but him (ibid).

42- “ Eighty twenty -two? She said to herself. Come on!

43- But inside, she was already counting the days until next week (ibid: 58).

44- So he turned his attention away from the illness and focused instead on time- time running out-which was for him, the real issue (ibid :60).

45-Soon , in every nation and in every language , time became the most precious commodity. And the desire for more became an endless chorus in Dor’s cave.

46- More time. A daughter holding her ailing mother’s hand. A horseman riding to beat the sunset. A farmer fighting a late harvest. A student huddled over piles of papers. More time. A man with a hangover smacking his alarm clock. An exhausted worker buried in reports. A mechanic under the hood with impatient customers waiting (ibid: 61).

47- And, it never enough time. It begged Heaven to extend the hours. The appetite was endless. The requests never stopped (ibid :62).

48- He had carved on earth, but always as a form of timekeeping, counting, notching moons and suns, the earliest math in the world (ibid: 70).

49- It is this time. Right now. Our time on Earth. And Dor’s time to be free (ibid :76).

50- What do you know about time? (ibid: 77).

51- On our calendar, it had been six thousand years (ibid: 76).

52- Herein lies every moment of the universe. The old man said'' You sought to control time. For your penance, the wish is granted (ibid: 78).

53- He tapped his staff on the hourglass and it formed a golden top and bottom with two braided posts. Then it shrank into the crook of Dor's arm (ibid: 78).

54- He was holding time in his hands (ibid :79).

55- Return to the world. Witness how man count his moments (ibid: 79).

56- Because you began it. You are the father of earthly time (ibid :79).

57- You marked the minutes, the old man said. '' But did you use them wisely? To be still? To cherish? To be grateful? To lift and to be lifted (ibid: 79).

58- Find two souls on earth, one who wants too much time and one who wants too little. Teach them what you have learned (ibid: 80).

59- Another Lifetime, make it stop (ibid: 85).

60- Can you imagine having endless time to learn (Ibid: 97)?

61- Dor had not seen himself in six thousand years (ibid: 97).

62- Whenever he went, Dor sought out timepieces (ibid: 98).

63- You are the father of earthly time (ibid: 99).

64- Dor swam the Atlantic Ocean. He did in a minute (ibid: 103).

65- When he left Germany, it was 7: 2 p.m. When he reached Manhattan, it was 1 :03 P.M. He had technically in our clocks swum back in time.

66- Sundials were placed in doorways. Giant water clocks were constructed in city squares. The move to mechanical designs- weight -driven, verge and foliot models – led to tower clocks and grandfather clocks and eventually clocks that fit on a shelf (ibid: 107).

67- The hands of a clock will find their way home (ibid: 107).

68- Then a French mathematician tied a string to a masterpiece, but it around his wrist, and man began to wear time on his body (ibid: 108).

69- Time become an industry. Man divided the world in to zones so that transportation could be accurately scheduled. Trains pulled away at precise moments: hips pushed their engines to ensure on-time arrivals (ibid: 109).

70- People awoke to clanging alarms. Business adhered to hours of operation. Every factory had a whistle. Every classroom had a clock (ibid: 106).

71- What time is it? Become one of the world's most common questions, found on each page of every foreign-language instruction book. What time is it?

72- Victor rolled closer, observing the inventory. He saw every kind of clock- grandfather clocks, mantel clocks, kitchen clocks with swinging glass door, lamp clocks, school clocks, clocks with chimes and alarms, clocks in the shape of baseballs and guitars, even a cat clock with a pendulum tail. And the pendulums! On the walls, on the ceiling, behind glass, swaying back and forth, tick tock, tick tock, as if every second of the place moved to the left or the right (ibid: 110).

73- Well, let 's not take a lifetime, Victor said. He chuckled to himself. ‘ ‘ Or another lifetime (ibid: 110).

74- The newscaster was talking about the end of the world (ibid: 115).

75- Sarah stepped closer to the TV in the train station. The man was discussing how , according to Mayan calendars, the world was scheduled to end next week (ibid : 115).

76- Did you hear Tuesday is the end of the world (ibid: 115)?

77- Ten minutes later, she was still explaining (ibid: 119).

78- The cuckoo finished, make it stop (ibid: 120).

79- Every evening, when the sun set in New York City, Dor ascended to the top of skyscrapers and sat on their ledges (ibid: 122).

80- He held the hour glass close to his face to see the symbols he had carved during his purgatory (ibid :122).

81- I heard you ask for something when you were a child. Then as now , you wanted time (Albom , 2012 :128).

82- Can you put She lowered her voice to a near -whisper even though no one else was in the shop ‘ ‘ Time flies with you’’ (ibid : 131).

83- Sarah wondered if he was kidding. ‘ ‘ Time flies? You know like, time goes really fast and suddenly you are saying good bye and its like no time passed at all (ibid :131).

84- ‘ ‘ please make it Saturday’’ (ibid :131).

85- He did not know that the child who had asked for yesterday was now seeking to own tomorrow (ibid: 132).

86- I heard you ask for something when you were a child’’ the apprentice said. Then as now, you wanted time (ibid :132).

87- It was set. Ethan would meet her Christmas night (ibid: 135).

88- The end of the world table in Washington Square Park’’ (ibid: 135).

- 89- ‘‘ I know, right? Anyhow, they say the world is going to end the next week and I have something I want to give you, so I better do it fast.
- 90- She picked up a pamphlet from the table. On front it read, ‘‘ the end is coming. What will you do with the time you have left (ibid: 137)?
- 91- And when hope is gone, time is punishment (ibid :160).
- 92- He had to stop the flow of time completely (ibid: 164).
- 93- He felt sorry for this girl. One who wants too little time (ibid: 164).
- 94- He walked for two days on his clock, barely a second on ours, until he reached a darkened industrial park and the cryonics building (ibid: 165).
- 95- He couched between them and pulled their hands to the hourglass (ibid :165).
- 96- Every instant of the universe was passing through Dor’s consciousness; his mind was traveling through the glass as well, traversing what had already transpired and what yet to be (ibid: 166).
- 97- The proverbial march of time had gone to its knees. One man. One grain of sand. Father time had stopped the time (ibid: 166).
- 98- Whatever was the case, Victor had no more use for secrets. So he told the girl in sweatpants what he had told almost no one else , about his cancer , about the kidney disease and the dialysis , about his plan to outmaneuver death with a second lifetime deep in the future (ibid : 174).
- 99- You have not died, he began ‘‘ you are in the middle of a moment (ibid: 180).
- 100- The world has been stopped. Your lives are stopped in it – although your souls are here now. What you have done to this point can not be undone. What you do next Is still unwritten (ibid: 180).
- 101- Make it yesterday (ibid :181).
- 102- Victor spun, recognizing the sound of himself. Now the voice became deeper adult version. ‘‘ Another life time’’. Dor turned to Sarah. Make it stop. He said sounding just like her.
- 103- Dor looked at the grain of sand in his finger. ‘‘ Because I was the sinner who created them (ibid: 181).
- 104- The stones can tell me many things’’, Dor said. They can tell me when the sun will come, when it will set, how many nights until the moon is as full as your round face (ibid :185).
- 105- He held the hourglass, looked inside, and as he had suspected, that the sand in top reminded in the top and the sand in the bottom reminded in the bottom. Nothing passed between. Time was not advancing (ibid: 186).
- 106- Einstein once postulated that if you traveled at an enormous rate of speed, time would actually slow down relative to the world you left behind (ibid: 187).

- 107- We are not in this time ‘‘ Dor said. These are the days to come (ibid :189). The Future? Yes.
- 108 – The walls seemed to melt and the setting changed. They were now at the shelter Sarah worked on Saturdays. Homeless men lined up for breakfast (ibid :191).
- 109- Once more, the scene changed. It was daytime, and snow was piled against the curbs (ibid :192).
- 110- Away from the one I love’’ For how long? As long as time itself’’ (ibid: 194).
- 111- But they wanted you. Time is not something you give back. The very next moment may be an answer to your prayer. To deny this is to deny the most important part of the future (ibid :195).
- 112- Ends are for yesterday, not tomorrow (ibid: 195).
- 113- This time, when the mist cleared, they were back in the cryonics warehouse (ibid: 199).
- 114- What are you seeing? Victor asked’’ is this the future?
- 115- How far in the future is this (ibid ;201).
- 116- Victor surveyed the surroundings. If I had to guess, a few hundred years’’ (ibid: 201).
- 117- Every one in this time can live longer that we imagined’’ Dor explained. They fill every waking minute with action, but they are empty (ibid: 204).
- 118- Do you understand now? He asked, with endless time, nothing is especial. With no loss or sacrifice, we can not appreciate what we have (ibid: 206).
- 119- There is a reason God limits our days ‘‘ why? To make each one precious (ibid: 206).
- 120- There was always a quest for more minutes, more hours, faster progress to accomplish more in each day. The simple joy of living between sunrises was gone (ibid :207).
- 121- Every man does today to be efficient, to fill the hours? Dor said ‘‘ it does not satisfy. It only makes him hungry to do more. Man wants to own his existence. But no one owns time’’ (ibid ;209).
- 122- For six thousand years, he had been granted immunity from the passing moments: the planet grew older; he never used a breath. But the equation had changed. He had stopped the world. And when the world no longer advanced, Father Time did. His skin blotched quickly. His decay was catching up (ibid :209).
- 123- They stepped inside the clock shop and laid the body on the floor (ibid: 212).
- 124- We do not realize the sound the world makes—unless, of course, it comes to a stop. Then, when it starts, it sounds like an orchestra (ibid :241).
- 125- Breaking waves. Whipping wind. Falling rain. Squawking birds. All throughout the universe, time resumed and nature sang (ibid: 214).
- 126- This is a story about the meaning of time (ibid :215).

127- Flashlights shine into a cavernous space, previously hidden below floor level. On the walls are carvings, every shape and symbol imaginable. In the corner is an hourglass, holding a single grain of sand (ibid :216).