moving distance. In other words, light is said to keep a fixed velocity and when it progresses, it is said that time expands and contracts with the progress of light in order to keep its velocity at a fixed pace. In short, it is conceived that distance over which light has progressed=time × velocity of light, or time=the distance over which light has progressed／velocity of light sets up. However, in this regard, in this subject, it is assumed that time is produced in proportion to the distance over which light has progressed and it relates to energy and substances.

[0004]

When the statement above is considered as it is checked against the clock-dial, it can be found that the unique nature of light can be seen in the fact that, the nearer it is to the circumference of the clock, the longer is the distance over which the clock-hand progresses, and yet the time passed doesn't make any difference when the lapse of time at the point of the clock-hand is compared to that at the inner side of the dial, or also in the fact that the distance over which the inner side of the clock-hand progresses is shorter compared to the distance over which the hand at its point progresses.

[0005]

Another example easier to understand is in the figurative expression that time is something like water. Consider a three-dimensional cone full of water, and assume the wave produced, as an object progresses on its surface or inside, to be the time produced. (cf. [Fig.2]) Time is something akin to the waves or the currents of water which is produced as an object moves or progresses through, however slightly, though it doesn't flow when an object is at a complete standstill. As waves of water are produced when an object progresses, time is produced in proportion to the movement or progress of the object. And as there is more impact of gravity in the water than on its surface, it's more difficult for the object to progress and what is more, its velocity also

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