

## ✕●▲ time

→ 'action', 'act-n',  
'aformal', 'animation',  
'architecture', 'chaos',  
'dynamism', 'ephemeral',  
'evolutionary',  
'impermanences',  
'information',  
'inform(ation)al',  
'memory', 'nomad',  
'no-places', 'order',  
'past', 'progress',  
'relationships, transitive',  
'simultaneity',  
'system>dynamical', 'trip'

[VG] Time is a new material in the project. Architecture as an open process, as a non-finite act, has to be able to incorporate time into the score of its organisation.

[MG] "We could imagine the flow of time as taking the form of fibrous bundles, each fibre corresponding to a need in to particular theatre of action, and the lengths of the fibres varying according to the duration of each need and the solution of its problems. The cultural bundles therefore consist of multicoloured fibrous lengths of events. They are mostly juxtaposed by chance, and rarely by conscious premeditation or rigorous planning."

(KUBLER, George, *The Shape of Time*, New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1967)

[FP] In time, things do not have a physical representation because they exist as ways of thinking and types of language that occur in the present and are located in the narration and the prediction of events; that is, in linguistic acts.

For this reason, we cannot say there are past things, nor future ones, but a number of thinking attitudes that have to do with what is present; the psychical skills that have to do with remembering and foreseeing.

The three representations of time, are nothing but the present time in a triple dimension.

Meaning that who is thinking/speaking is in charge of outlining the sense of time and of organising the layout of events.

This obviously is made relative by every person and can fluctuate depending on the intentions and perceptions of whom is thinking it. The line of time enhances or condenses depending on what is reached by the intellectual skills; the memory skills, to be able to reconstruct and revive the situations; the attention skills, to be able to be attentive; and the ability of the imagination to represent the future.

Time, is by no means subject to an objective pattern (for example, the rotation of planets), but is revealed as something elastic and subjective. For this reason, calculations, measures and numbers related to time, only make sense having identified the point of view of whom is talking about them; and as the intellectual motivations are very diverse, time also is; this is why it is unmeasurable.

[MG] **(information-time-space)**

Today, we are conscious of a radical change in our interpretation of space (and in its associated idea of order), associated with the recent understanding of the theories of chaos and quantum physics.

Classical (absolute) time and space and modern (relative) time-space have been succeeded by "information-time-space," open to the action of the local upon the global, and which gives rise to greater indetermination (and instability) in our understanding of the universe.

At the same time, it has enabled us to introduce, definitively, the influence

of combinatorial and diversified, universal and individual information (and its dynamical effects) into the spatial manifestation of processes.

The Newtonian paradigm, and much of the Einsteinian paradigm now face the challenge of an "elusive" universe – nervous, unsettled, more undisciplined – in which most processes, including those of more stable appearance, prove to be extraordinarily undisciplined and whose behaviours ultimately follow non-linear trajectories, the result of their own dynamic and interactive character.

In such processes, the – global – position in space must be combined with the incidence of the – local – information that each particular situation (or event) brings.

Such information has a major effect upon the whole, continually modifying its trajectories. The global system varies as the received local information varies – and accumulates.

The theory of dynamic systems consists in the study of those temporal-spatial processes, in movement.

These are systems that demonstrate stable behaviour across a broad spectrum and which, suddenly, faced with a minor variation, shift to wholly new behaviours.

The system, homogeneous in its original state, gives rise to unusual structures which break down the old (more or less harmonious) symmetry of the starting phase.

Dynamic systems thus manifest themselves (mostly) as virtually unstable temporal-spatial configurations (dynamic dispositions).

Their trajectories present oscillating and combinatorial movements that give rise to fluctuating situations of equilibrium: ("while linear systems almost always have a single point of equilibrium, non-linear systems have more than one state of equilibrium that includes points of bifurcation, as well as transitions from a stable trajectory towards another, fostering major changes at very brief intervals").

[FP] **(tenses, verb)**

See 'relationships, transitive.'

*"They met, they will meet, the three of them meet, but it is useless.*

*Although they seem to look at each other, they do not see each other; although they seem to speak, they have never communicated anything; although they seem to touch, X and Z are hermetic prisoners.*

*They are caught, they swim inside the fishbowls formed by the rounded glass of their watches. I'll have a hell of a time, he notes, while stirring his coffee. X, doing likewise, doesn't listen, doesn't speak. Time slips away as he thinks about how good coffee tasted in the old days.*

*How times have changed, she says to herself, meditating on what once was a lump and is now a little bag of sugar that she finds ugly and dull. The only one that was, that will be, that is in the café is Y, although she neither thinks nor speaks. She only emits a whimper of pleasure each time she takes a sip from the cup."*

(F.M., *Cuentos de X, Y y Z*, Madrid: Ediciones Lengua de Trapo, 1997)