

Abstract

Aiming at analyzing recit time in Zagol, a novel by Endalegeta Kebede, the study was conducted based on principles of recit time analysis of Genette --1980 and it assessed how order, duration and frequency are applied. applied. In this descriptive survey analysis, judgmental sampling technique was utilized to select extracts. Document analysis was applied to collect the data; the data were collected based on the framework of recit time of Genette --1980 and textual analysis was practical to analyze the data qualitatively. The recit is presented anachronistically. Correspondingly, analepses and prolepses, but mixed prolepsis, are unearthed. The recit time is shorter than the diegesis time. The four aspects of frequencies are discovered. Some of the descriptive pauses are intricately linked to those instances where the narrator takes time to reflect thought and like the summaries, the descriptive portions are iterative for they are connected to a series of analogous moments and consequently, cannot in anyway contribute to slowing down the narrative, but indeed, the reverse. The summaries raise events that took a long period of time in the histoire, but are telescoped and stated in a few sentences in the recit. A long period of the histoire time is elided. Hence the recit accelerates. The narrative time aspects assisted the author to present the diegesis without imposing unwanted limits and so did they help him to judge what is important for a reader's perception of a character, occasion and circumstance within the recit. The application of the manifest means of temporal disruption, the rhythm as a means of focus and emphasis, and the cautious way of foregrounding information made the recit memorable and these may make a reader enjoy reading. Pseudo time in a recit maintains readers' curiosity till catastrophe of a recit and this is practical in this recit. It is sane to conduct an investigation on recit time in Amharic literary works for it is still a practical area of study.