

# FEATURES OF FANTASTIC WORKS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE WORKS OF RAY BRADBURY, ISAAC ASIMOV AND STEPHEN KING)

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**ABSTRACT** – *fiction is a genre based on the existence of an idea or factor that is impossible in the real world. Often there are many different genres and subgenres in which everyone finds something for themselves, providing fiction for a wide range of readers. This is such a huge variety that it is extremely difficult to choose one of the well-known authors of so many well-known authors. The list includes Isaac Asimov, Herbert Wells, Arkady and Boris Strugatsky, John Ronald Roel Tolkien, Robert Heinlin, Ray Bradbury, Stephen King, Dan Simmons, Joan Rowling, George Orwell and Aldous Hawksley.*

**Key words** – *fiction, optimistic writer, fantasy, fairy tale, science fiction genre, fantastic books.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of popularization of science, striving to spread science not only among scientists, but also among ordinary people is very relevant. Because information about science, which is an integral and most important part of society, will be both interesting and useful in everyday life. Especially through popular science and enlightenment works, great success can be achieved in attracting the younger generation to the scientific field, attracting talented young people to the relevant fields of science. In order to achieve such a goal in practice, qualified writers will appear who will explain the essence of scientific issues in a language that is understandable and interesting to the public. We can cite many such writers from the literature of the world and our country.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The most famous and popular among the writers of science fiction and fiction is the famous American writer Shakespeare - a famous biochemist, doctor of science - Isaac Azimov. Isaac Azimov entered the creative world very early. His first work was about the adventures of a boy living in a small town, at which time the future writer, who was only 11 years old, wrote up to Chapter 8 of the book and then dropped it. But when he tells his story to his friend, he becomes very interested and asks him to write the rest. Isaac Azimov later recalled that moment helped him realize that he had a talent for writing. Azimov's first appearance in the press was in the January 1939 issue of *Amazing Stories*, entitled "In the Claws of Vesta." The author's most famous work is a fantasy story published in 1941 under the name "Nightfall", which tells about a planet that rotates in a six-star planetary system and enters the night sky only every 2049. The story caused a great deal of controversy overseas and was reprinted

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20 times in various anthologies and screened twice. Azimov described the story as an "introductory part" of his career.

### III. ANALYSIS

In general, almost all of Isaac Azimov's first works were in the science fiction genre. In particular, he wrote many pessimistic stories about life on other planets, or about robots that can think. As has been said, his fiction was distinguished by the fact that it was devoid of unbelievable evasive plots and was based on the real state of modern science. In 1939, he began writing his first stories about robots. For example, with "Robbie" (1939) and "Liar" (1941), he became a practitioner in the field of robotics and robotics. From these works, his ideas began to spread as specific laws for robotics.

In particular, the story of the "Liar" is about a robot that can read the human mind, about the benefits and harms to humanity long before the advent of modern lie detectors and artificial optimism fields, had given information. The work that made Isaac Azimov famous all over his country and all over the world was about robots. This work, called I-Robot, is radically different from previous works by other writers on robots, and unlike other authors who tell the story of mechanical creatures that fight mainly against humans, Azimov describes robots as close associates of humans, og. describes him as a facilitator and shares many practical ideas with those involved in robotics. The robots in Azimov's work are, in some places, more humane and humane than their masters.

Isaac Azimov has received numerous awards and prizes for his contributions to American and world science fiction and non-fiction. In particular, he has won six Hugo Awards, two Nebull Awards and three Locus Journals. Many of his works are based on popular films. The author's works have been translated into dozens of world languages and reprinted in millions of copies. Among the works of this world-famous science-fiction writer are those translated into Uzbek. His novel "Streams of the Universe" and a series of short stories were translated into Uzbek by Uzbek science fiction writer Ozod Momin. There are also many amateur translations of Azimov's work. Ray Bradbury is the greatest dreamer, the greatest dreamer in world literature. His works give the impression that they were created in the fastest wings of the human imagination. Describing humanity at the height of its development, the writer is able to instantly bring it down to the ground - the soil in which it emerged.

Another well-known writer features Bradbury's work. The biography and work of an American science fiction writer is a very interesting topic. He was considered by many to be a very "non-American writer." Bradbury was born and raised in the United States and is often referred to as an "artist." At the same time, his literature tends to be a parable, a fantasy. And in his writings, he has raised questions that concern several of his countrymen. The tragedy of a society whose representatives are deprived of the ability to compose and think independently is reflected in the 451-degree Fahrenheit book. Bradbury is probably the most optimistic writer of the last century. In many of his works, this is the joy of life, or, as one critic puts it, "the happy assimilation of life experiences." During his lifetime, Bradbury created more than eight hundred different works of art, including several novels and short stories, hundreds of short stories, dozens of plays, a series of articles, notes, and poems. His stories formed the basis of several adaptations, theatrical performances, and musical compositions. Bradbury is traditionally considered a science fiction classic, but much of his work focuses on the fantasy, fairy tale, or fairy tale genre. Bradbury's plays were well received by the public, but his poems were not very successful. Bradbury's main

achievement is that he has managed to arouse the interest of readers in the genres of science fiction and fantasy that were once on the fringes of modern culture.

It appeared not much, as many thought, in the late 20th century, but much earlier. It was in those years that similar works belonged to other genres. For example, these include E. Hoffman ("Sandman"), Jules Verne ("20,000 Leagues Under the Sea", "Around the Moon", etc.), G. Wells, and others. Well-known science fiction writers: Isaac Asimov is a well-known American author who has written more than 500 books. Ray Bradbury is not only a science fiction, but a well-known classic of world literature. Stanislaw Lem is a very famous Polish writer in our country. Clifford Saymak - He is the founder of American science fiction. Robert Heinlein is the author of books for teenagers.

Books in the science fiction genre are on the bookshelves today and can confuse any reader with a variety of topics and plots. Therefore, they have long been divided into species. Books in this genre can be divided according to the characteristics of the plot:

The anti-utopian is R. Bradbury's "451 Degree Fahrenheit," R. Sheckley's "Immortality Corporation," and Strugatsky's "Convicted City."

Also: G. Harrison's "Transatlantic Tunnel," "Let Darkness Come," L.S. de Campa, V. Aksenov's "Crimean Island."

Fantasy is the most numerous sub-category. Genre authors: J.R.R. Tolkien, A. Belyanin, A. Pekhov, O. Gromiko, R. Salvatore, and others.

Thrillers and horrors: G. Lavotkr, S. King, E. Rice.

Steampunk, steampunk, and cyberpunk: World War II by G. Wells, F. Pulman's "Golden Compass," A. Pexov's "Mockingbird," Steampunk P.D. Filippo.

Fiction (in this literature) is a separate world that lives by its own laws. And it appeared not much, as many thought, in the late 20th century, but much earlier. It was in those years that similar works belonged to other genres. For example, these include E. Hoffman ("Sandman"), Jules Verne ("20,000 Leagues Under the Sea", "Around the Moon", etc.), G. Wells, and others.

Well-known science fiction writers:

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Science fiction is a branch of science fiction, and its basis accepts the logical assumption that extraordinary things happen because of the extraordinary development of technical and scientific thought. One of the most popular genres today. Because authors can combine multiple strands, it can often be difficult to separate the links.

Science fiction (in the literature) is a great opportunity to predict what will happen to our civilization if technological progress accelerates or science chooses a different path of development. Usually in such works the generally accepted laws of nature and physics are not violated.

The first books of this genre began to appear in the 18th century, at a time when the formation of modern science was taking place. But science fiction as an independent literary direction only emerged in the twentieth

century. One of the first writers to work in this genre was J. Verne. Lots of different science fiction. The books presented here are just the most popular and popular examples. It is almost impossible to list all the writers of this type of literature, as several hundred have appeared in recent decades.

So many fantasy books have already been written that it is impossible to read all of them in the life of one person. Even if you devote all your time to this, a person will have very little life to master the total volume of such works.

At the same time, there are now not only many fantastic books written, but also many good, just amazing, fantastic books. Some of them were not only the best masterpieces recognized in their genre, but also influenced the development of literature.

Twentieth-century American science fiction writers are at the beginning of the genre. Together with their British counterparts, they created almost science fiction, making it popular and very popular. Some of them are included in the list of "masters of fiction."

It's hard to find a more well-known, popular, easy-to-read, and well-known science fiction writer in America than Stephen King. Some critics underestimate his literary talent, calling him the author of secondary horror novels. Good, but not in the literature at all. However, there is no denying that Stephen King is at the top of the list of American science fiction writers today. It has become an event in the world of writing. Stephen King is overcrowded and very versatile, so he delights his fans with new products every year. And his novels are characterized by a detailed study of the heroes so that the reader perceives them as living people. While there are many unpleasant "physiological" details in the books, they are very forgiving.

Stephen King is the winner of many literary awards ("Brema Stoker", "World Fantasy", "For Contribution to World Fantasy", etc.). Among his works are considered the best:

The Dark Tower series (1982-2012) is a series of eight novels connected by a single plot. The religious thing is the subject of prayer of many fans around the world. References to this work are found in many of the author's novels. Filmed, but very unsuccessful.

Shining (1977). In the novel, the old ghosts are in an old hotel where the guardian's family has been out all winter. The work has been photographed several times.

Dream Catcher (2001) is a wonderful novel about the invasion of aliens.

Green Mile (1996).

"Under the Dome" (2009).

"Contradiction" (1978) - The super flu virus has almost wiped out humanity and a few survivors have to bring back the evil forces.

In addition to novels, the author has written many short stories and published several author collections.

Ray Bradbury is from the United States. His "Dandelion Wine," "And the Thunderstorm," "Summer Door," "Martian Chronicles," and undoubtedly loved by communist censors, "451 Degree Fahrenheit" were frequently and frequently published in the USSR. The author is recognized as one of the most widely read American authors who has not compromised these clever books. Although it is a well-known science fiction classic, many of his good books, like more legends and parables, are closer to the fantasy genre.

Arthur Clark is from the UK. He is known not only as a writer of science fiction, the author of the famous "Space Odyssey", "Moondust", "Sands of Mars", "Fountains of Paradise", "Songs of the Far Earth", but also as an

inventor, a futurologist. His universally recognized and recognized contribution to human development is the idea of creating communication satellites in geostationary orbits that are used today in the global Internet, mobile communications and weather forecasting. Another great idea that has been welcomed not only by students, but also by scientists, designers, and even economist financiers is the space elevator to deliver low-cost cargo to Earth's orbit, still awaiting its implementation, but many there is no doubt that this event will take place in the near future.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Having become a great necessity in stimulating political, economical and other relationships between nations, translation and interpretation are the most essential keys to unlock the door of inhibitions in intercultural competence. Since translation is the interpretation of the meaning of a text in one language along with the production of an equivalent text delivering the same message in another language, it is crucial for foreign language learners to take into account a number of constraints, comprising context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, their writing conventions and words, especially terms. A term is a word or group of words designating something, especially in a particular field, as atom in physics, quietism in theology, adze in carpentry, or district leader in politics. Even though terminology is the study of terms and their use, few linguistic works have emphasized its significance so far; in other words this controversial theme still remains untouchable.

According to A.A.Reformatorsky terms (from Latin "border", "limit") are special words which are defined by their special meaning, the words which aim to be unambiguous, well-defined as an accurate expression of the meaning and name of the things[1, 62]. It is necessary in technique, diplomacy etc. Terms exist not only in the language, but in the structure of definite terminology. If in a common language they can be polysemantic, in terminology they acquire unambiguity.

Since "I, Robot" by Isaac Asimov is eminent in technical terms, especially robotic terms, it is fair to give examples of them and their meanings by the reference of this book.

Writing I. Asimov's robot stories, the technology that people were really interested in wasn't robots, but atomic power. Researching the usage of terms in "I, Robot" by I. Asimov you can see this in Asimov's stories with the way that he uses "atomic" and "hyper atomic.". For instance, the robot's energy system is a "tiny spark of atomic energy" (Runaround.38) and Powell and Donovan build a robot in "Reason" with "atomic flare" tools (Reason.156). So the robots are clearly connected to atomic energy because, in some ways, they're standing in for atomic energy. The characters in the stories worry about robots, whereas people who were reading the stories around the time they were published were worried about atomic power—and weapons.

There are a few other times that Asimov uses "atomic" and "hyper atomic" that might make us think about atomic energy and the atomic bomb. For instance, in "Little Lost Robot," Major-General Kallner is in charge of the Hyper atomic Drive program, which should remind us of Brigadier-General Leslie Groves, the man who was in charge of the Manhattan Project. For another example, US Robots is racing against Consolidated to build a hyper atomic Drive in "Escape!"—and that might make us think about the US and Germany racing to build an atomic bomb.

But here's one thing to keep in mind: although we often think of atomic energy as dangerous (it can be used in bombs and nuclear energy plants may have problems, like what happened at Fukushima), in the 1940s, a lot of

people were a lot more optimistic about atomic power. For instance, check out this picture from the Atomic History Museum of products that are marketed as "atomic" or "nuclear." Atomic energy used to be really cool—people even used to have parties to celebrate atomic tests. So when Asimov uses the word "atomic," we should remember that atomic energy in the 1940s was new and exciting. While it could be used to create weapons, it could also be used to make life better. So in that way, atomic energy really does seem related to the issue of robots: everyone is worried that they'll be dangerous, but they also might just make our lives a bit better. The Three Laws of Robotics (often shortened to The Three Laws or known as Asimov's Laws) are a set of rules devised by the science fiction author Isaac Asimov. The rules were introduced in his 1942 short story "Runaround" (included in the 1950 collection *I, Robot*), although they had been foreshadowed in a few earlier stories. The Three Laws, quoted as being from the "Handbook of Robotics, 56th Edition, 2058 A.D.", are:

A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm. A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.

A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Laws.

These form an organizing principle and unifying theme for Asimov's robotic-based fiction, appearing in his Robot series, the stories linked to it, and his Lucky Starr series of young-adult fiction. The Laws are incorporated into almost all of the positronic robots appearing in his fiction, and cannot be bypassed, being intended as a safety feature. Many of Asimov's robot-focused stories involve robots behaving in unusual and counter-intuitive ways as an unintended consequence of how the robot applies the Three Laws to the situation in which it finds itself. Other authors working in Asimov's fictional universe have adopted them and references, often parodic, appear throughout science fiction as well as in other genres

The original laws have been altered and elaborated on by Asimov and other authors. Asimov himself made slight modifications to the first three in various books and short stories to further develop how robots would interact with humans and each other. In later fiction where robots had taken responsibility for government of whole planets and human civilizations, Asimov also added a fourth, or zeroth law, to precede the others:

A robot may not harm humanity, or, by inaction, allow humanity to come to harm. The Three Laws, and the zeroth, have pervaded science fiction and are referred to in many books, films, and other media, and have impacted thought on ethics of artificial intelligence as well.

2. The miles of relays and photocells had given way to the spongy globe of platinumiridium about the size of a human brain.- Relays are switches that open and close circuits electromechanically or electronically; photocell are a solid-state device that converts light into electrical energy by producing a voltage; platinumiridium is an alloy of the platinum group precious metals platinum and iridium.

Glorie came back from town bubbling over with enthusiasm, for the visivox had been a gorgeous spectacle indeed.-Visivox is a type of show in which some visual and vocal entertainment patterns are mixed. This word was first used in Isaac Asimov's work.

She waited for her father to maneuver the jet-car into the sunken garage. -Jet-car is a car propelled by a jet engine; sunken garage is a type of garage which is situated at a lower level than surrounding area.

She had enough for her Physics-1 paper on "Practical Aspects of Robotics". -Robotics is a technology dealing with the design, construction, and operation of robots in automation. Isaac Asimov first used this term in his works.

At potential equilibrium, half the positronic paths of his brain are out of kilter. - Equilibrium is a state in which opposing forces or influences are balanced; positronic paths is enforced calculated neuronics paths, which is used first in Isaac Asimov's work; kilter is harmony or balance;

Not when that half-ton has to be a mass of condensers, circuits, relays, and vacuum cells that can handle principally any psychological reaction known to humans. – Condenser is an apparatus or container for condensing vapor.

The trouble is.. well, you had better look at the blueprints of yourself. – Blueprint is a design plan or technical drawing.

It took Powell several seconds to recover from his stunned astonishment at Donovan's vocal gyrations. – Gyration is a rapid movement in a circle or spiral.

As it was stated above, a huge number of not only technical, but also various terms can be found while reading a book 'I, Robot' by Isaac Asimov. It has to be fair to admit that translating such kind of books from English into Uzbek is a challenging task lying in front of linguistics and translators. In the past decades it has been a prominent trend among the authoritatives to opt for an interpretator who is the master of the terminology on the field which they are meant to deal with or to know the terms of the field themselves. It is obvious that translators as well as interpretators correctly deliver the message from source language into target language only if they know terminology in their work. Being pretty aware of terms is one of the providers which can help us handle with the inappropriate ways of translation and interpretation.

## V. CONCLUSION

"Fantastic" has a high level of imaginative imagery with a distinctive character, a clear distortion of real logical relationships and laws, natural proportions, and the objects depicted. Fantasy as a separate field of literary creativity collects the artist's creative imagination and at the same time collects the reader's imagination; At the same time, fantasy is not an arbitrary "imaginary life": in the imaginary picture of the world, the reader anticipates the changing forms of the real, social, and spiritual person. Fantastic mysticism belongs to such folklore genres as fairy tale, epic, allegory, legend, comedy, utopia, satire. The artistic effect of a fantastic image is achieved through a sharp push from empirical reality, so the basis of fantasy works is imaginary opposition - real.

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