Volume 1, Issue 2

THE FANTASTIC WORLD OF AYZEKA AZIMOVA'S NOVELS

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Introduction

Ayzeka Azimova has written many books, primarily in the genre of science fiction. Asimov robots are the most amazing of all created by the writer. He was the first to formulate three laws of robotics, mandatory rules of behavior for robots. Some terms from his works - robotics (robotics), positronic (positronic), psychohistory (psychohistory, the science of the behavior of large groups of people) - have firmly entered English and other languages. In the Anglo-American literary tradition, Asimov, along with Arthur C. Clarke and Robert Heinlein, is considered one of the "Big Three" science fiction writers.

The world of Azimova's novels is a world of an extraordinary combination of logic and surprise. You will not be able to predict which force is behind this or that event in the universe, who opposes the heroes in their search for truth, and who helps them. The finales of Azimova's novels are very unexpected. However, any event in them is carefully motivated and justified. Asimov's world is open and ever-changing, which is what makes his works so exciting.

More significant for the formation of the genre was the French writer Jules Verne. Verne's first novel, Paris in the twentieth Century, was written in 1863, but published only in 1994. The fact is that the publisher found the world depicted by the writer gloomy and too dystopian. He suggested switching to something else. The novel is set in the 1960s and contains incredibly accurate forecasts - there are elevated trains, cars, fax machines and ATMs.

Great Britain, like France, experienced the heyday of creative imagination at the end of the XIX century. Then Robert Louis Stevenson's groundbreaking work "The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" appeared, as well as the phenomenal trio of H. G. Wells "The Time Machine", "The Invisible Man" and "The War of the Worlds". Never before have fantastic events that seem scientifically plausible happened right in the middle of the routine of everyday life.

At the end of the XIX century, the process of processing wood into paper becomes cheaper, which directly affects the publishing business. There are more not only magazines, but also pamphlets of poor quality, which were called "dime novels". Literature reaches the mass reader and focuses on his interests. This format is very popular among young readers. They love adventure stories with elements of fiction. But the authors of that time lacked both Verne's knowledge of technology and literary skill.

Edgar Rice Burroughs with his serial story "Under the Moons of Mars" turned literary science fiction of the European type into a pronounced American genre aimed at a young audience. He combined elements of fantasy and horror. Gradually, the center of the genre moved into the hands of Americans.

In 1934, the readership of science fiction in the United States was large enough to support the creation of the Science Fiction League. Young adherents of the genre soon published their own stories, and over time they became seasoned professionals. Science fiction has begun its long ascent, but not to respectability, but rather to mass recognition.