

INVENTIONS FROM LITERATURE.

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Abstract: the article tells how, thanks to the imagination of many authors, many real inventions were made, some examples are given.

Keywords: fantasy and science, novelties of scientific thought, technical projects, foresee individual discoveries, the Internet, mobile phones, personal computers, geostationary relay satellites, "thinking device", telescope and aircraft, the end of paper books, 3D printing technology.

Fantasy and science get along quite peacefully with each other, they feed each other with ideas. Scientists read science fiction, and writers, in turn, closely follow the novelties of scientific thought. And as soon as new specific drawings and calculations appear, they are immediately overgrown with various speculative constructions of science fiction writers, imaginary technical projects, the implementation of which was naturally pushed back into an indefinite future.

Almost all the objects that are used now are stored ten years ago. Science fiction inexplicably and incomprehensibly anticipates discovered discoveries, predicts in their novels on the Internet, mobile phones and computers revealed before they were discovered.

In 1835, in the novel "Year 4338", Prince Vladimir Odoevsky described the metro, which has electric trains as its driving force. The first experimental electric locomotive was built almost half a century after his guess.

In 1945, English science fiction writer Arthur Clarke predicted the advent of geostationary relay satellites. By simple calculations, he even calculated the height of the orbit in which they should be - 35-880 kilometers above the equator. Unfortunately, science fiction didn't register its brilliant idea. If Sir Clark had taken out a patent then, he would still be richer than Bill Gates today. By the way, 23 years later, the same Clark in the novel "Space Odyssey 2001" predicted the Internet. "By

turning on the tablet's storage device, he delayed the display of the next pages on the screen, quickly skimmed through the headlines and magazine articles that interested him. Each article has its own two-digit code number - as soon as you type it on the tablet's keyboard, the article's tiny rectangle expands to the size of the screen in a sheet of writing paper, an exhaustive use of reading, ”describes closing web surfing. In just three scenes, he could be seen as a true visionary. His contribution to science and technology is invaluable.

In the third part of Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), in the chapter on the Great Academy of Lagado, there is a description of "a machine for discovering abstract truths." It is believed that Swift predicted the invention of the "thinking device", i.e. computer.

They tried to invent a "thinking device" at the turn of the 13th - 14th centuries. Raymond Lull - Catholic philosopher and theologian, author of over 300 works. In his treatise *The Great Art*, Raymond Lull developed methods of logical operations and at the same time expressed the idea of a machine for their implementation. A contemporary of Lull, the Franciscan monk Roger Bacon, predicted many inventions in his works, in particular, the telescope and aircraft. In his treatises, he wrote about it this way: “You can build such chariots that, without the participation of animals, will move at incredible speed ... You can build machines in which a person will sit, rotating a mechanism that makes artificial wings flap like they are the wings of a flying bird ... ” .

Ray Bradbury's famous dystopia *Fahrenheit 451* (1953) contains many modern devices. “TV walls” are reminiscent of LCD flat screens, mechanical robots serving bank customers all night are 24-hour machines, and “sleeve radios” are reminiscent of modern wireless headphones: “Without turning on the lights, he imagined a room. His wife, sprawled on the bed, uncovered and cold as a tombstone, with fixed eyes fixed on the ceiling, as if drawn to it by invisible steel threads. In her ears are miniature Shells, tiny thimble-sized plug-in radios, tightly inserted, and an electronic ocean of sounds—music and voices, music and voices—waves over the shores of her waking brain...”

Stanisław Lem, a classic of Polish science fiction, predicted many inmates as they became part of our everyday life. He, for example, predicted the end of paper books. This happened back in 1961 in the novel *Return from the Stars*, 40 years before the first use of the e-book. Small memory chips are available that can be loaded into a device that is something like a modern tablet. He called it "opton". Today we named it "Kindle".

“I spent the entire afternoon in the bookstore. There were no books. They have not been printed for nearly fifty years. And I missed them so much after the microfilms that made up the library on the *Prometheus*! Alas! It was no longer possible to scour the shelves, to weigh volumes in one's hand, to feel their promising weight. The bookstore was more like an electronics lab. Books are crystals with information imprinted in them. Read them with an opton. Opton looked like a real book with only one single page between the covers. From each touch, the next page of text appeared on it ... ”.

In *The Magellanic Cloud* (1955), Lem describes what resembles an early version of the smartphone: small portable devices that have constant access to the trion library. This excerpt from *The Magellanic Cloud* also sounds like a story about our time: “Today, using this invisible network encircling the world, we do not think at all about the gigantic scale and clarity of its work. How often each of us in our office in Australia, in the observatory on the Moon or on the plane took out a pocket receiver, called the Central Trion Library, ordered the work that was needed, and in a second saw it on the screen of our color, three-dimensional TV ... ”.

In *Magellanic Cloud*, Lem also mentioned an interesting production model that is reminiscent of current 3D printing technology: “Finally, trion can contain 'design development' or 'product samples' records. The automaton, connected to the trion by radio, will produce the product the subscriber needs and thus be able to satisfy the most intricate whims of dreamers who wish to have antique furniture or original attire. (...) If the role of the trions were reduced only to the displacement of the outdated ancient form of accumulation of knowledge, to ensure that everyone could

use all the treasures of world culture, and finally, to simplify the system of distribution of consumer goods, and then it would be exceptionally large ... ".

The foresight literature is highly relevant and ambiguous. This explains the interest of many people in it.

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