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The female theme in its realization in George Eliot's novels 'The Mill on the Floss' and 'Middlemarch' acquires some new features: women's issues, social and spiritual problems are transformed into a moral plan and reduced to the idea of the struggle of egoism and altruism, duty to society, family and personal happiness, and the contradictions inherent in the heroines of George Eliot – the desire for self-realization and the irresistible canons of decency and customs, because they are inherent in their very nature, therefore in the end of the novels they are offered only two ways: either retirement or marriage [9.38–44].

It is quite obvious that one of the main achievements of English literature in the 1840s till 1870s was the promotion of a female character to the center of literary prose. In the novels analyzed by us, there are various heroines who oppose the subordinate position of women, both in the family and in society as a whole [5.262]. Although the novelists of the Victorian era showed different sides of this protest, they are united in one thing – a woman should be established as a person, as a representative of her position and place, and be equal in rights with a man [6.298].

The specificity of the approach to the artistic understanding of women's issues by women writers is that the works created by them contribute – directly or indirectly – to the reassessment of values in favor of the private sphere of a woman's life and change the role and functions of women in society. Characterizing the features of women's perception of reality, we come to the conclusion that women writers have subjectivity of assessments, the unity of the rational and emotional-intuitive, and the ability to think with 'feeling' [5.262].

Women writers have opened the way in their work to a powerful flow of individual and personal perception of the world. They are characterized by a deeper insight into the psychology of a woman, the study of the internal motives of her behavior. At the same time, women writers, whose creative heritage was considered in the work, lay the tradition of interpreting the female theme, which continues in the literary process of Great Britain for the next decades [8.336; 9.38–44; 10.533].

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“CURRENT SPACE” AS A MASTERPIECE OF SCIENCE FICTION BY ISAAC ASIMOV

***Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqolada ilmiy fantastikaning asosiy xususiyatlariga e'tibor qaratilgan va Ayzek Asimovning “Koinot Yulduzlari” tahlili muhokama qilinadi va ilmiy fantastikaning asosiy belgilari, xususan, tushunchalarni belgilaydi.*

***Аннотация.** Данная статья посвящена основным особенностям научной фантастики. Обсуждается анализ “Современного пространства” Айзека Азимова и излагаются основные особенности научной фантастики, такие как концепции.*

***Annotation.** The following article is dedicated to the main features of science fiction. And it is discussed the analyses of “Current Space” by Isaac Asimov and uttered the main peculiarities of science fiction such as concepts.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** konsepsiya, ma'no, ilmiy fantastika, tajriba, hozirgi fazo, vaqtli chegara, koinot, kosmos.*

Ключевые слова: концепция, смысл, научная фантастика, опыт, текущее пространство, временные рамки, вселенная, космос.

Key words: concept, implication, science-fiction, experience, current space, timeframe, universe, cosmos.

American science fiction author Isaac Asimov wrote his book “The Currents of Space” in 1952. Despite being the final book to be produced, it is the second (according to internal series chronology) of three volumes titled the Galactic Empire series. Each takes place during the colonization of several worlds by humans in the galaxy, following the second wave of colonization that extended beyond the Spacer worlds, and preceding the period of decline that served as the backdrop for the first Foundation series. The history of science fiction¹ was connected to XXII century which was about Bacon’s period, he wrote “Atlantis”² in 1627, as a continuation of this genre Johannes Kepler (1634) published his “Somnium”³ in 1627.

“Current Space” is a science fiction short story written by Isaac Asimov. First published in 1952, it explores the concept of interstellar travel and the challenges it presents. The story It provides an intriguing analysis of the limitations of human exploration and our place in the universe.

In “Current Space”, Asimov presents a future where humans have successfully developed a method for traveling faster than the speed of light, referred to as “current space”. This discovery allows spaceships to traverse vast distances in the cosmos within a considerably shorter timeframe. However, there is a catch – while in current space, humans are not conscious but rather in a state of “frozen time”. They are aware of nothing and experience no passage of time during their journey.

This concept raises philosophical questions about the nature of exploration and the purpose of traveling through space. Asimov posits that the desire for exploration and discovery is inherently tied to the human need for experience and comprehension. In the story, the protagonist, Henry Grew, questions the point of embarking on interstellar journeys if one remains unconscious and unaware of the voyage. He argues that true exploration requires conscious participation, observation, and learning.

Asimov also addresses the theme of isolation in “Current Space”. The story highlights the loneliness and disconnect experienced by those who embark on interstellar journeys. Grew, through his internal monologues, grapples with the alienation he feels due to his lack of awareness during space travel. This isolation is further emphasized by the fact that Grew’s wife, Mary, feels distanced from him during his voyages. Asimov suggests that human connection and companionship are crucial in space exploration, as they anchor individuals to their realities and keep them grounded.

Another aspect examined in the story is the concept of time. While in current space, time stands still for the explorers. This immobility raises questions about the fluidity and relativity of time itself. Asimov challenges conventional notions of time by presenting a scenario where it loses its significance. This exploration of time adds a layer of complexity to the story and prompts readers to contemplate the malleability of this fundamental aspect of existence.

Furthermore, “Current Space”⁴ delves into the idea of place and purpose in the vastness of the universe. Asimov suggests that humans may struggle to find meaning and purpose when confronted with the immensity of space. Grew contemplates whether this expansion of the boundaries of exploration should be pursued or if humanity should focus on understanding and appreciating our own planet more deeply.

In typical Asimov fashion, “Current Space” tackles profound philosophical questions within the confines of a short story. It challenges the reader to ponder the intrinsic motivations and limitations of human exploration and the impact it has on our understanding of ourselves and the universe. Asimov's narrative skillfully combines elements of science and introspection, creating a thought-provoking and engaging tale.

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¹ William B. Fischer. Science Fiction Studies, 10, volume 3, Part 3, November 1976, p. 52.

² Francis Bacon. The New Atlantis First published in 1627. 2009, The floating press.

³ Johannes Kepler. Somnium Interfaces. 8, 2021, pp. 74–97. DOI 10.54103/interfaces-08-05.

⁴ Ayzek Asimov. Current Space. New-York, [bostonpubliclibrary.2014-09-19 15:56:00.644979](https://bostonpubliclibrary.org/2014-09-19/15:56:00.644979).

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“Currents” is a short story written by Isaac Asimov, one of the most celebrated science fiction authors of all time. Published in 1952, this intriguing story explores the concept of time travel and the implications it has for communication and language translation.

The story takes place in the distant future, where humanity has discovered a means of sending messages through time using electromagnetic waves called “currents”. These currents can be intercepted and translated into different languages, allowing for communication across centuries. However, this method of translation presents a unique challenge.

Asimov introduces us to a linguist named Martin Reef, who is assigned the task of deciphering an intercepted current. Reef is a highly skilled professional, well-versed in various languages and translation techniques. However, he quickly discovers that translating currents is an entirely different ballgame.

Unlike written text, currents lack the contextual cues that aid in understanding meaning. Written languages have punctuation, grammar, and syntax, which greatly help translators in grasping the intended message. In contrast, currents are devoid of any such conventions.

Reef grapples with this issue, realizing that he must rely solely on the words to decipher their meaning. He encounters a current that contains a message from a woman named Madeline, who lived in the past. However, her message poses a challenge for Reef as he struggles to dissect her exact meaning.

As Reef progresses, he begins to understand the importance of context, realizing that the meaning of words can change based on the surrounding circumstances. He discovers that a single word can have multiple meanings depending on the context it is used in. This realization adds an additional layer of complexity to his translation efforts.

Moreover, Reef learns that translation is a subjective process. He understands that the selection he makes for a particular word creates an inherent bias and interpretation. Each translation choice is influenced by his own personal understanding and frames of reference.

As Reef delves deeper into the currents, he becomes aware of the limitations of language itself. Language is imperfect and continuously evolving, making translation an inherently flawed process. The nuance, emotion, and intention behind words often get lost in translation, leaving room for misunderstandings and misinterpretations.

Throughout the story, Asimov grapples with the idea that perfect translation may be unattainable. Reef's struggle with decoding the currents symbolizes the challenges faced by translators in capturing the true essence and meaning of a text. It highlights the inherent limitations and complexities of language itself.

“Currents”, Asimov also explores the broader implications of time travel and communication. The ability to send messages through time opens up endless possibilities but also raises moral and ethical concerns. The story suggests that tampering with the past, even through communication, can have severe consequences for the present and the future.

Asimov provides readers with a thought-provoking examination of language translation and the challenges it entails. While the story takes place in a science fiction setting, it serves as a reflection of the real-world struggles faced by translators and the inherent complexities of language itself. “Currents” reminds us that translation is not simply a matter of substituting words from one language to another. It is a nuanced process that requires an understanding of cultural context, personal bias, and the limitations of language. Asimov’s exploration of these themes adds depth and complexity to his already captivating storytelling, making “Currents” a fascinating read for fans of science fiction and linguistics alike.

Science fiction, often referred to as “sci-fi”, is a genre that presents imaginative and futuristic concepts. It explores the possibilities of advanced technology, scientific advancements, and their impact on society and individuals. Within the realm of science fiction, there are various sub-genres, such as cyberpunk,¹ space opera, dystopian fiction, and many more. While translation is not a central theme in sci-fi, it can still play a crucial role in certain storylines and concepts. Here are a few types of translation that can be found in science fiction narratives:

“Current Space” is a science fiction short story written by Isaac Asimov. It was first published in 1964 in the anthology “The Hugo Winners, Volume 2”.

The story is set in a future where humanity has spread out into the stars and established colonies on other planets. The protagonist, Dr. Vannemar Morgan, is a physicist who is working on a theory of “current space” – a new way of traveling faster than light.

As Morgan struggles to solve the equations that will make current space travel possible, he is visited by a mysterious stranger who seems to know more about the theory than he does. The stranger turns out to be a time traveler from the distant future, who has come back to ensure that Morgan's work is successful.

As the story unfolds, it becomes clear that current space travel has profound implications for the future of humanity, and that Morgan's work will have far-reaching consequences that he cannot fully comprehend.

“Current Space” is a classic example of Asimov’s ability to combine scientific theory with compelling storytelling. It explores the idea of time travel and the potential of human advancement through technology, while also delving into complex scientific concepts. Asimov's writing style and his ability to create rich, detailed worlds make “Current Space” a thought-provoking and engaging read for fans of science fiction.

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMPROVING THE MORAL QUALITIES OF CITIZENS OF ANDRAGOGIC AGE FORMED IN SOCIETY

***Annotatsiya.** Jamiyat – bu odamlarning tarixan aniqlangan birgalikdagi faoliyati majmuyi. Jamiyatdagi hamma narsa (moddiy va ma’naviy ne’matlar, inson hayoti uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratish va hokazo) muayyan faoliyat jarayonida sodir bo’ladi. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti turli ijtimoiy qatlamlar vakillarining taraqqiyotiga bevosita ta’sir qiladi. Jamiyatning ijtimoiy sohasi ijtimoiy guruhlar, qatlamlar, toifalar va ularning hayotini uyg’unlashtiradi. Binobarin, jamiyatda shakllangan andragogik davr fuqarolarini axloqiy tarbiyalashda fazilatlarini yuksaltirish erkin va farovon turmush tarzining zarur shartidir.*

***Аннотация.** Общество – это совокупность исторически обусловленной совместной деятельности людей. Все в обществе (материальные и духовные блага, создание необходимых условий для жизни человека и т.д.) происходит в ходе определенной деятельности. Развитие общества оказывает непосредственное влияние на развитие и прогресс представителей разных социальных слоев. Социальная сфера общества гармонизирует социальные группы, слои, категории и их жизнь. Поэтому совершенствование качеств в нравственном воспитании граждан андрагогической эпо-*

¹ Dani Cavallaro. Cyberpunk and cyberculture. Science fiction and the work of William Gibson. The Athlone Press. London & New Brunswick, NJ, 2000, p. 78.