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SCIENTIFIC NOVELS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. H.G.WELLS AND HIS NOVEL "INVISIBLE MAN"

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Abstract. *Herbert George Wells (21 September 1866 – 13 August 1946) was an English writer. Prolific in many genres, he wrote more than fifty novels and dozens of short stories. His non-fiction output included works of social commentary, politics, history, popular science, satire, biography, and autobiography. Wells' science fiction novels are so well regarded that he has been called the "father of science fiction".*

Keywords. *Fantasy, short stories, fiction, non-fiction, genres, futurist.*

Wells rendered his works convincing by instilling commonplace detail alongside a single extraordinary assumption per work – dubbed "Wells's law" – leading Joseph Conrad to hail him in 1898 with "O Realist of the Fantastic!". His most notable science fiction works include *The Time Machine* (1895), which was his first novel, *The Island of Doctor Moreau* (1896), *The Invisible Man* (1897), *The War of the Worlds* (1898), the military science fiction *The War in the Air* (1907), and the dystopian *When the Sleeper Wakes* (1910). Novels of social realism such as *Kipps* (1905) and *He* was also an outspoken socialist from a young age, often (but not always, as at the beginning of the First World War)

sympathising with pacifist views. In his later years, he wrote less fiction and more works expounding his political and social views, sometimes giving his profession as that of journalist. Wells was a diabetic and co-founded the charity The Diabetic Association (Diabetes UK) in 1934. Herbert George Wells was born at Atlas House, 162 High Street in Bromley, Kent, on 21 September 1866. Called "Bertie" by his family, he was the fourth and last child of Joseph Wells, a former domestic gardener, and at the time a shopkeeper and professional cricketer and Sarah Neal, a former domestic servant. An inheritance had allowed the family to acquire a shop in which they sold china and sporting goods, although it failed to prosper in part because the stock was old and worn out, and the location was poor.

He also wrote realistic novels that received critical acclaim, including *Kipps* and a critique of English culture during the Edwardian period, *Tono-Bungay*. Wells also wrote dozens of short stories and novellas, including, "The Flowering of the Strange Orchid", which helped bring the full impact of Darwin's revolutionary botanical ideas to a wider public, and was followed by many later successes such as "The Country of the Blind". Wells also wrote non-fiction. His first non-fiction bestseller was *Anticipations of the Reaction of Mechanical and Scientific Progress upon Human Life and Thought* (1901). When originally serialised in a magazine it was subtitled "An Experiment in Prophecy", and is considered his most explicitly futuristic work. It offered the immediate political message of the privileged sections of society continuing to bar capable men from other classes from advancement until war would force a need to employ those most able, rather than the traditional upper classes, as leaders. Anticipating what the world would be like in the year 2000, the book is interesting both for its hits (trains and cars resulting in the dispersion of populations from cities to suburbs; moral restrictions declining as men and women seek greater sexual freedom; the defeat of German militarism, and the existence of a European Union) and its misses (he did not expect successful aircraft before 1950, and averred that "my imagination refuses to see any sort of submarine doing anything but suffocate its crew and founder at sea"). great deal about the organization of spoken discourse.

Conclusion. Wells's major contributions to the science fiction genre was his approach, which he referred to as his "new system of ideas". In his opinion, the author should always strive to make the story as credible as possible, even if both the writer and the reader knew certain elements are impossible, allowing the reader to accept the ideas as something that could really happen, today referred to as "the plausible impossible" and "suspension of disbelief". While neither invisibility nor time travel was new in speculative fiction, Wells added a sense of realism to the concepts which the readers were not familiar with. He conceived the idea of using a vehicle that allows an operator to travel purposely and selectively forwards or backwards in time.

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THE CONCEPT OF HOME AND BELONGING IN WILLA CATHER'S NOVELS

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***Abstract.** The aim of this article is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the representation of home and belonging in Willa Cather's novels, drawing connections between her literary works and broader cultural, historical, and social contexts. Through critical inquiry and scholarly research, we will deepen our*