

DISCOVERIES ARE THE OUTCOME OF FICTIONS: SCANNING *TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUE UNDER THE SEA*

Md. Tariqul Islam, Assistant Professor,

Department of English, Cooch Behar College, Cooch Behar, West Bengal.

When we talk about how science fiction affects the real world, we often talk about sci-fi movies and TV shows. Modern shows like Black Mirror say that they can predict the worst-case scenario for our current technologies by looking at how they work now. It's also true that shows like Star Trek helped us learn about the mobile phone and other things in the 1970s and early 1980s. However, many of the young people who made our modern technology read science-fiction books when they were younger. They went 20,000 miles while submerged. Not at all. They didn't go twenty thousand miles below the surface of the ocean. Readers' imaginations were sparked no matter which way the Nautilus went. He became interested in subaquatic exploration after reading about the adventures of Captain Nemo and his crew. It was the first successful open-water submarine that he built in 1898. He had met his goal. As it turns out, Verne sent him a congratulatory letter in fact.

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There are many SF stories that deal with things that will happen in the future. These include stories about time travel, space exploration, alternate realities, and artificial intelligence. All these fandoms are linked to science fiction. Fantasy, horror, and superhero stories are some of the most well-known. This type of story is often action-packed and fanciful, which makes it fun to read and watch both on the written page and on the screen!

In recent times, science and technology advanced significantly. It is because of people began to write science fiction. A new understanding of the universe and ourselves, as well as a new understanding of history, was brought about by these new discoveries. New ways to tell stories were opened up by all of this. In the 19th century, science fiction began as a form of storytelling

or narrative. Rationality, innovation, and realism were the defining characteristics of this movement. In most cases, this is a glimpse into the future of society, science, and technology. It focuses on how technology affects people's lives and how technoscience is applied. A wide range of philosophical and moral themes have been addressed by science fiction writers using the traditional aspects of Science Fiction. At present science fiction can not be separated from technology and advancement. (Applebaumgooglebook)

A lot of the technology in science fiction books looks like it's better than what we have now. There are some stories in which robots have a big role in either helping or hurting the protagonists. Robots like this one would speak and think on their own, giving the impression that they have feelings and can make their own decisions. A robot named C-3PO helps the main characters in the popular Star Wars movie series understand different languages, manners, and traditions from different cultures on other planets. People have seen C-3PO in a lot of Star Wars movies. Many science fiction stories have robots that try to take over the human race, and many of these stories have robots that aren't very friendly. While we have made progress in the development of robots over time, we haven't yet reached the point where everyone has their very own talking robot that cleans the house, goes on grocery shopping trips, and takes kids to soccer practise. (Vint 16-17)

Going on an interplanetary journey sound like a lot of fun. It's commonplace for the protagonists of science fiction literature and movies to leap aboard a little spaceship that transports them to the next galaxy in less than a minute and drops them there. They constructed a time machine in order to be able to travel back or forth in time to complete a task. All of us have either seen movies or read books about this topic. In these interesting stories, time travel may frequently occur at the same time as space travel, providing us with a great deal of entertainment. Exoterrestrial beings, usually referred to as aliens, are one of the most prominent elements of a science-fiction storyline. They are also referred to as extraterrestrials. Isn't it true that you can't travel interplanetary without encountering aliens? It is estimated that there are more than 100 billion galaxies in the cosmos, which is a significant number! People can only guess how many planets there are out there in the billions of different galaxies that are out there in the universe. Our Milky Way Galaxy alone has at least a billion planets, if not more. Amazing stories are created by those who write science fiction stories for movies and novels, which leave us feeling

both eager and delighted. Even while many aspects of science fiction are based on genuine science, this is not always the case. Science fiction novels and movies have also been written about topics like technology that didn't exist at the time of the writing of the book or movie but does now. Individuals who appreciate science and people who prefer science fiction have a lot in common, as do people who like both. Some of the things that we see in science fiction novels are still a way off from being realised in real life. (Asimov 5-6)

Verne's only forays into fantasy and a handful of dystopian ventures into a future where computer-style calculators, photographs, electric power, urban transportation, dirigible airships, and ocean-going vessels that no longer relied on sail had long since ceased to be wonders and were presented as routine features of advanced societies if he was a science fiction writer at all. But science was always second to his insatiable curiosity for the physical world and nature's wonders. (Verne googlebook.com)

Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea is a classic Science Fiction novel of Jules Verne. The novel deals with the adventure of Captain Nemo and the submarine the Nautilus, narrating from the point of view of one of the passengers named professor Aronnax. This book told a classic tale of a submarine and its sea voyage underwater. Marine biologist Pierre Aronnax joins an American mission to find a monster wreaking havoc on the seas. On attack, he and two friends are thrown overboard where they discover the monster is the Nautilus, a high-tech submarine. The captain kidnaps them and takes them on a voyage to explore the world beneath the waves. After several adventures, they finally escape. Verne was influenced by a wide range of literature and philosophical works. One such mention is Homer's *Odyssey*. Captain Nemo and Odysseus are both sea exiles. (getabstarct.com)

The writings of Jules Verne are thought to show the author's unrestrained enthusiasm for technological advancement and the numerous advantages that such advances will bring to mankind in the future. However, they are also considered to be literary in the genuine meaning of the word-first, because he wrote largely for children, and second, because his novels are intellectually weak and artistically inferior. And it's analogous to westerns or mysteries, in that it's fantastic escapist reading but not suitable for formal academic study.(Evans 1)

Twenty Thousand Leagues is Verne's most ambitious novel to date, considering its scale and psychological implications. Captain Nemo (Latin for "nobody") is the solitary hero of this film about a submarine expedition around the world. Included are scenes of an underwater burial for a crewmember, an attack by Papuan tribesmen, a struggle with a gigantic squid, an Antarctic ice-cap crossing, a farewell to the sun at the freshly discovered South Pole, and a vision of Atlantis' underwater remains. The story's appeal comes from Nemo's profound, albeit distant, kinship with his passengers, Dr Aronnax, Conseil, and Ned Land, as well as the captain's anguish. Worryingly, Nemo is obsessed with shipping channels and distressed ships. He has repeatedly requested Aronnax's imprisonment. His chamber also has photos of national heroes as well as a mother and children who were later revealed to represent his departed family. A nameless ship attacks the captain, forcing him to respond by sinking the ship. The three tourists flee the Nautilus as it descends into the Maelstrom. Verne's storey began as a "hymn to the glory of the sea," according to his grandson, Jean Jules-Verne. "My uncle Jules had only three passions: freedom, music, and the sea," said Maurice Verne. We also know that in 1865, novelist George Sand told Jules Verne that his scientific knowledge and imagination had not yet been applied to the sea. (Butcher xi – xii)

Captain Nemo is a mystery throughout the book. His hate for humanity is never explained to the reader, nor is his nationality. The novel has two manuscripts, the first of which differs greatly from the official form. Initial English translation had many errors and left out nearly a quarter of the text. It was the official translation for nearly a century. In English, Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea is one of the most widely published novels ever. The novel has been adapted into numerous films, the most famous being Disney's 1954 live-action Technicolor film. Verne loved the sea and sailed around the world in his boat.

The science and technology of Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea are fascinating. The Nautilus, Captain Nemo's submarine, is the key piece of technology discussed in this transition. Science's new possibilities are highlighted in this storey. Professor Pierre Arronax, a naturalist, also argues that scientific investigation is an important and worthwhile objective in itself. Likewise, the storey doubts science and technology's power to positively improve the world. That scientific and technical progress can be used for both good and harm is emphasised. It so reflects an ambiguous and somewhat current attitude toward science and technology. (Nautilus 4)

With Prof. Arronax, a brilliant, diligent, and enthusiastic naturalist, the novel portrays scientific inquiry in an entirely good light. Captain Nemo kidnaps Arronax, Ned, and Conseil and brings them aboard the Nautilus, surprising Arronax, a world authority on the deep sea. Arronax is overjoyed when he realises that being confined to the Nautilus allows for unequalled scientific investigation. This state of boredom intrigues Arronax, so he accepts (and even enjoys) life aboard the Nautilus. Arronax is unsure, but Ned the harpooner and even Arronax's loyal servant Conseil are focused on escaping the submarine. His research is so vital to him that despite being imprisoned to the submarine for months, he claims he would stay if Nemo let him. According to Arronax, scientific discovery is helpful since it empowers people to work towards a broader aim. A study obsessed Arronax misses his isolation from human society, constant danger and confinement to an undersea spacecraft with no means of escape. So he can learn about the natural world's wonders.

While Verne presents scientific discoveries as undeniably beneficial, the same cannot be said about technological growth. Arronax, Ned, and Conseil are "prisoners of war" whom Nemo adopts from Abraham Lincoln. With Ned harpooning a shark and a dugong, the novel also examines the idea that technological innovation may confer an unfair edge. Similarly, Nemo's mechanical apparatus allows him to keep the three men hostage on his yacht.

However, the novel's representation of modern technology is not negative; rather, there is genuine excitement about what technology may do. The symbol of electricity best depicts the seemingly limitless power of scientific mind and technology. Whilst the Nautilus is powered by electricity, it was nevertheless a mysterious, cutting-edge, and transformative technology in the historical setting in which the story was written (the mid-nineteenth century). An electric submarine can move at high speeds, power an internal communication system, and be illuminated so that it seems "phosphorescent" when first spotted. (Litcharts.com)

It contends that while scientific discovery is wonderful, creativity and technology are not immediately positive forces in the world. An advanced vessel like the Nautilus is unlikely to be created for several hundred years, and the secret of its existence will perish with Nemo. Arronax is shocked by the Nautilus' lonely, restricted manner of life as the story progresses. For Nemo to

forsake human civilization and live undersea, scientific knowledge and technology cannot heal his psychological pain. They're only instruments with the power to excite and scare.

The novel 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, written by Jules Verne, was more than just a showcase of scientific advancement. A major reason for its huge popularity was its depiction of a new society controlled by technological merit. Verne's characters eloquently reflect the socioeconomic problems that marked the transition from the old government to this brilliant new world. a group of four males Set in a new social structure, where they are in a state of competition and collaboration with one another, competing in complicated ways for one another's love and devotion.

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