

The Anxiety of Technology's Dominion over Humanity in Science Fiction: A Case Study of Number 9 Commands You and Beware... He Comes

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Introduction

The contemporary world, in recent centuries, with the victory of the industrial revolution and the subsequent advancement of science and technology and global policies in the use of environmental resources, has undergone new changes that these developments have also affected literature; One of the fields of these changes is fiction, which changed with the widespread changes in the field of science and technology, and the themes and policies of fiction changed, and a generation of stories with a science-fictional approach appeared on the scene, and it continues with scientific and technological developments. It has continued its path and today it has become a popular and independent literary technique. Due to the moment by moment advances in science and technology in today's advanced world, this literary genre has gained a special place among its readers in the literature of different nations. The creator of the scientific work speaks of a fictional world that is about to become a reality with the ever-increasing progress of science and technology.

Methodology

The present research has analyzed the content of two stories from this collection with descriptive-analytical method and aims to answer the question of what the author's focus is on in these fictional stories and how his concerns about the future of mankind are represented. Is

Discussion and Results

Although science-fiction literature is a popular and independent literary technique today, there are many disagreements regarding its definition and no

single definition has been established for it. Some consider it "among the literary types that are based on scientific imagination, and scientific imagination means the scientific, physical, biological, and spatial concepts, theories and hypotheses that rely on scientific rules" (Abdul Hanan, 2018: 1) Some others believe that "scientific-fictional literature is a kind of fusion and compromise between literature and science, the first (literature) is based on imagination and the second (science) is based on the experience of generalizing generalities and achieving specific laws" (Sharif, 2008: 13). In general, science fiction literature is one of the techniques that has a close and wide connection with human life to the extent that some people rightly consider science fiction literature as one of the most humane branches of fiction literature. (Qasa, 1378: 146). Therefore, the science-fiction story takes the element of science from the scientific achievements of mankind and mixes it with the element of literary fantasy and predicts the future of mankind and the changes and developments in the arena of science and technology before they happen.

Some researchers believe that myth is the first literary production that connects humans with the world around them, therefore they consider myth as the true root of science-fiction literature (Qadri, 2018: 1). It owes its current and common name to "Hugo Granzberg". Granzberg was the editor-in-chief of a magazine called "Science Fiction" which was active in 1926 and a few years later he chose the name "Science Fiction" for his famous magazine (Foladi, 1377: 12). Since fiction is a reflection of the changes and events of the author's era, we can point to two noticeable events and changes as the first spark of the emergence of science-fiction stories as a new style; The world's entry into the atomic age after World War II and the launch of the first space rocket by the former Soviet Union in 1957 AD (Abdul Malik, 1377: 84). These two events, as well as the industrial revolution and the invention and rapid development of new technologies, brought literature into a new stage of life, and from this point, the scientific-fantasy literary genre was formed in Western literature.

Conclusion

Nihad Sharif - an Egyptian writer - is considered as the father of science-fiction literature in the Arab world because he has written almost no works on any subject other than science fiction. The themes of his science fiction works are almost the same common themes used in the works of famous writers in this field. The collection of stories "Number 4 Yamerkam" contains the author's most famous short stories in the science-fiction literary genre, which always carries a kind of human concern. Beyond a scientific issue, he criticized the future of man, which is under the influence of noticeable

changes caused by the rapid progress of science and technology, from the moral and social aspects and the way of vision of the future man towards death and life and other worlds. It investigates and seeks to find the answer to this question: is this contemporary technology and science a source of good and blessing for humans or does it bring nothing but evil and misery? The theme of the story "Number 4 Yamerkam" is the encounter of intelligent non-human races with humans on the planet, in which the author criticizes the expansion of the use of nuclear energy in the world, and the theme of the short story "Beware... it's coming" It is also related to robots and their dominance over human society in the distant future. In both stories, from the point of view of characterization, the author has exclusively described one or two main and imaginary characters and narrated his concerns about the future of mankind through their language. In both stories, there is a kind of pessimism towards the future and destiny of mankind, and the changed character of humans in the shadow of the expansion of science and its negative application is one of the most obvious forms of this pessimism. Some researchers believe that myth is the first literary production that connects humans with the world around them, therefore they consider myth as the true root of science-fiction literature (Qadri, 2018: 1). It owes its current and common name to "Hugo Granzberg". Granzberg was the editor-in-chief of a magazine called "Science Fiction" which was active in 1926 and a few years later he chose the name "Science Fiction" for his famous magazine (Foladi, 1377: 12). Since fiction is a reflection of the changes and events of the author's era, we can point to two noticeable events and changes as the first spark of the emergence of science-fiction stories as a new style; The world's entry into the atomic age after World War II and the launch of the first space rocket by the former Soviet Union in 1957 AD (Abdul Malik, 1377: 84). These two events, as well as the industrial revolution and the invention and rapid development of new technologies, brought literature into a new stage of life, and from this point, the scientific-fantasy literary genre was formed in Western literature.

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