

THE BEGINNING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DETECTIVE GENRE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROSE

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Abstract: this article covers information on the beginning and the development of detective genre in English and Uzbek literature.

Key words: detective genre, a detective, story, novel, English detective literature, Uzbek detective literature

Introduction. One of the most widely read genres of literature is the detective genre. Modern detective stories first appeared and became popular in English literature. Detective stories are fictional works that depict the unraveling of a crime or chain of crimes by a detective, amateur, or professional police officer, and are considered rare discoveries of the American Renaissance¹. A detective story should consist of suspense, a mysterious puzzle and a solution to a crime. Detective literature is a set of literary works dedicated to uncovering a hidden secret related to a criminal case through logically complex analysis. Stories, short stories, and novels written in this genre cover the details of solving crimes in a coherent and interesting way². The reader will enjoy the fact that the reader can reach the root of the crime and untangle any tangled knot by guessing, ingenuity and logical analysis from the subjective details of the crime of various characters, from the tiny traces left behind³. The genre has always attracted the attention of its readers due to its mystery, intrigue and suspense. Detective stories are

¹ "A Dictionary of Literary and Thematic Terms Edward Quinn, Second Edition" 2006. "Facts on the File", 22-bet

² "A Dictionary of Literary and Thematic Terms Edward Quinn, Second Edition" 2006. "Facts on the File", 22-bet

³ I. Hotamov va B. Sarimsoqov "Adabiyotshunoslik terminlarining ruscha-o'zbekcha izohli lug'ati". Toshkent- "O'qituvchi"-1979

characterized by a well-thought-out crime, the wrongly accused and the evidence against him, often erring police officers, but a highly intelligent and observant detective and his generally mind-boggling revelations detect an unexpected person as criminal at the end. Some characteristics of the genre can be seen in the fairy tales "Three Apples", "Three Princesses of Serendipus" (from the "One Thousand and One Nights" series). Even if it is a small detective story once, the interest and desire to read will increase in the person who read it.

Methodology. There are several methods to write the paper, however, we chose comparing and contrasting way to give information about detective genres in Uzbek and English prose. Some popular early, as well as, modern variants of the genre in English and Uzbek literature are compared to each other. As a result, some similarities and differences between two different nations' detective literature are found.

Data and analysis. In English literature, "Murder in the Rue Morgue", written by Edgar Allan Poe in 1841 and described as "unique, true, and moving in style and character"⁴, is considered the first modern detective story. In the story, S. Auguste Dupin, who revealed the painful murder of a mother and child living on one of the streets of Paris by an unusual impersonator, draws attention for his rich imagination and ability to observe. In this particular work, no matter how hard the murder is, it is not done for any conflict of interest of people. But, in many later examples of the genre, the murders are about the atrocities committed by people in the way of enslavement to achieve their disgusting desires. The second and relatively larger work of this genre is the novel "Notting Hill Mystery", written in 1865 under the pseudonym Charles Felix. Another unique example of the detective genre in English literature is the novel "The Moonstone", written in 1868 by Wilkie Collins. The work has been described as "one of the first novels to emphasize the greater use of forensics and logical deduction by the police in solving crimes"⁵. Because the detective in the work has a stronger sense of humor and sympathy for human nature, the stories have a high sense of humor and are

⁴ George Lippard, "Prose Romances of Poe", 1843. <https://www.eapoe.org/papers/misc1827/cs430726.htm>

⁵ <https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/wilkie-collins-the-moonstone>

different from other detective stories. The foundation stone of the adventures of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson, which has been a universal success since its inception and is still loved to this day, begins in 1887 with the story "A Study in Scarlet". The writer inspired the main character Sherlock Holmes from his professor at the University of Edinburgh, Dr. Joseph Bell, and many of the adventures are not just detective stories, they are real events that happened in life. Their history can also be found on the Internet. For example, Daniel Smith, the author of the story "The Ardlamont Mystery: The Real-life Story Behind the Creation of Sherlock Holmes", which is the basis for the creation of Sherlock Holmes adventures, discovers that in 1893, a 20-year-old man did not return from hunting. He brings the body to the medical examiner Dr. Joseph Bell and Dr. Henry Littlejohn for examination. This event is the basis for Arthur Conan Doyle to write the adventures of Sherlock Holmes. In an interview with the Pall Mall Gazette, Bell says he and Littlejohn have been helping police solve murders for more than two decades. Based on these murders, the adventures of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson are born⁶. The killers are not some kind of mentally ill or savage or manipulative people, but ordinary people like everyone else, but they have committed unfathomable murders. The victims were often women, or innocent people, or children. When reading these stories, one can see that it is very difficult to know from the surface what kind of thoughts and feelings are in a person's brain and heart, and that some "people" will not return from work for the sake of self. English detective literature of the 20th century cannot be imagined without the works of Agatha Christie, especially there is no one who does not know Hercule Poirot. In many of her works, this character, who entered the souls of the victims, always surprised everyone with his appearance, extremely sharp mind and meticulous observation. In a number of her books, the female adventurer, Miss Marple, is the reason for the appearance of detective works full of interesting and unexpected results. Agatha Christie's detective stories usually do not reveal the identity of the criminal until the end of the book, and each character remains under the suspicion of the

⁶ <https://www.publishersweekly.com/pw/by-topic/industry-news/tip-sheet/article/79881-the-real-sherlock-holmes-the-story-behind-arthur-conan-doyle-s-creation.html>

reader, so the desire to finish the stories as quickly as possible increases. In Uzbek literature, the detective genre appeared relatively late, in the former Soviet era, in the 1920s and 1930s. In the short story, "Shubha"⁷, by Abdulla Qadiri, a bright representative of Jadid literature, you can see some features of the detective genre, but it cannot be called a full-fledged detective work. The story tells about a person who exposed the hooligans who flooded three hectares of cotton fields of his collective farm and set fire to two thousand fields of dry alfalfa. The later Uzbek detective works were also strongly influenced by the former Soviet literature and regime. One of the works that made a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek detective genre is Olmas Umarbekov's short story "Summer Rain" written in 1973. It describes the quarrels of a wealthy woman in the family, her husband getting tired of it, her hopes for the future fading away, and her feeling of relief after the death of her wife. But until the real criminal is exposed, the husband remains under all suspicion. It is difficult to imagine the Uzbek detective genre without the works of Tahir Malik. During his career, the writer worked in various genres, but his educational and detective books are the most popular among readers. The author's 4-part novel "Shaitanat", which was written in the 90s and achieved great popularity, is still the cause of wide discussion among fans of Uzbek detective works. The peculiarity of the work is that the positive sides of the negative characters are sufficiently revealed along with their psyches, so the reader cannot completely hate them and tries to justify them from the heart. It can be seen that the reason for their ignorance is the era and the political system. If you look at one of the descriptions given to the work, "In the work of Shaitanat, the main focus is on analyzing the spiritual world of the heroes of the work against the background of the events in the world of crime. The content of this cautionary work, which calls people to beware of the evil world of crime, is continued in Tahir Malik's scientific-analytical treatise "The Long Way of Crime" (2004)⁸". So, the novel attracts readers not only as an interesting detective story, but also because of its high spiritual motive and skillful

⁷ Abdulla Qodiriy, "Jinlar bazmi", Zabarjad Media, 2023. 39-bet

⁸ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Fundamental kutubxonasi. <https://akademiklar.uz/tohir-malik>

depiction of inner experiences. Writer Nuriddin Ismailov, who has been making a great contribution to the Uzbek detective genre since independence, has written "Those sentenced to death", "The trap set for a billionaire", "The eagle grows up in the mountain" (books 1-2), The detective-adventure novels "Victims of Ignorance", "The Mystery of the Deposit Cave", "Iblis Sultanat" (Books 1, 2, 3), "The Prince" were published in book form and are widely distributed among readers who are fans of the detective genre.

Conclusion. In conclusion, detective works in English literature appeared earlier than in Uzbek literature, at the beginning of the 19th century, and soon continued not only in the form of stories, but also in the form of short stories and novels. One of the factors was the development and popularization of medical expertise. The first examples of the detective genre in Uzbek literature were formed much later, 100 years later, at the beginning of the 20th century, in the former Soviet era, under the strong pressure of the regime and the strong influence of Soviet literature. Since Uzbek, as a whole, Eastern literature has long been different from the prose of Western literature in its forms, themes, and ideas, stories, short stories, and novels were newly introduced to Uzbek literature only at the beginning of the 20th century by modernists. Detective prose samples also did not fully meet the requirements of the modern genre. Nevertheless, later, after the middle of the century, along with the new forms of prose to Uzbek literature, the detective genre also developed and masterpieces were created. Currently, in both literatures, the genre continues with the discussion of new topics and problems.

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