

Characteristics of the Detective Novel and Issues of Artistic Interpretation

Niyazov Ravshan Turakulovich

"TIQXMMI" MTU

Associate Professor of the "English Language" Department, F.F.F.D. (PhD)

docravshanniyazov@gmail.com

Abstract: When the detective is considered as the only literature read by the general public, it defines a clear boundary between good and bad, that is, as Joyce Porter noted, "it is characteristic of the detective to raise the issue of the problems of the categories of truth, justice and injustice, but this feature is not observed in other genres". About the generalized formula of the detective, Whiston Hugh Auden writes: "Murder occurs, many suspects, all suspects except for one person who committed the murder are eliminated, the murderer is killed or captured." But this short definition is not perfect enough, it presupposes a different view, which all critics support; it requires a clear order, a clearly defined and sequence of elements of all plot structure, and this shows that the detective story is different from other literary forms

Keywords: detective

When the detective is considered as the only literature read by the general public, it defines a clear boundary between good and bad, that is, as Joyce Porter noted, "it is characteristic of the detective to raise the issue of the problems of the categories of truth, justice and injustice, but this feature is not observed in other genres". About the generalized formula of the detective, Whiston Hugh Auden writes: "Murder occurs, many suspects, all suspects except for one person who committed the murder are eliminated, the murderer is killed or captured." But this short definition is not perfect enough, it presupposes a different view, which all critics support; it requires a clear order, a clearly defined and sequence of elements of all plot structure, and this shows that the detective story is different from other literary forms.

English, French, and Italian detective stories are popular in world literature and are very popular among readers. Since the detective genre itself is divided into such directions, it encourages all literary scholars and researchers to study the detective genre in each direction, analyze it and conduct scientific research in these directions. The interest of the representatives of the intelligentsia in reading such works can be seen in the close connection between the detective work and several methods accepted in science. In other words, the detective genre is an equal and equal genre in the developing process of world literature.

In this sense, the English thinker and writer Gilbert Keith Chesterton, the author of a number of detective works, in his essay "In Defense of the Detective Genre" said: "The detective novel or story is not considered an absolute literary genre, but it has the clear advantage that it can fully express the general interests of the people." emphasizes. In addition, the author explains that the emergence of the detective genre is a legitimate and historical process of development that can satisfy the social and cultural needs of people. In addition, he writes: "Sooner or later, a somewhat crude but popular literature that enhanced the possibilities of the modern city was bound to emerge. It was this phenomenon that appeared in the form of ballads about Robin Hood, popular detective works that make people tremble and stir their blood.

Jorge Luis Borges, a master of prose works from Argentina, writer and poet, also emphasized the detective genre as a separate genre and wrote: "In favor of the detective genre, I would say that this genre does not need any protection: this genre, which is loved by a large number of readers, is in a society where there are various disturbances. can maintain its legality for a period of time. Such an example of determination in him is worthy of praise. In turn, Raymond Chandler also said in the same sense: "I must prove that the detective genre is the most important and developing form of art!" he writes. The detective theme is distinguished by the motifs of mystery, riddles and puzzles.

In detective fiction, the intelligent protagonist alone investigates the crime and solves the puzzle, according to John Palmer, this serves to understand the status and role of the individual in a capitalist society, while the

detective work fully supports the principles of independence, freedom, autonomy, and self-reliance, which are It corresponds to the period of advanced capitalism, and it also corresponds to the period of the development of detective literature.

Proponents of a new trend that began to appear in American detective literature in the middle of the 20th century focus on the activities of official law enforcement agencies. Foreign critics called this type of work police novel (police novel), or more commonly "police procedural", the novel "V as in Victim" was published by the American writer Lawrence Sanders (1903-1998) in 1945. Also, the first reference to the "police procedural" detective genre was made in 1956 by the American writer and critic Anthony Bucher based on the novel "Cop Hater" by Ed McBain. The recognition of the essence of Anthony McBain's works and the development of this direction, according to the researchers, the image of police activity in this type of detective is put in the first place, the mystery of solving the crime in the police detective is the result of the skillful way of working of the policeman.

The uniqueness of the legal detective work is that it embodies the image of a legal detective professional lawyer in the celebration of justice or finding a decision - he relies not only on his analytical skills during the investigation and investigation of the crime, but also on the various rules that regulate professional activity. It relies on laws and regulations and ethical standards of the legal profession. We can also observe that the appearance of the legal detective work and the embodiment of the image of a lawyer as its main character was realized through the American detective literature due to the need to evaluate the legal system of the state, to determine the power of socio-historical reasons, and to further raise the level of legal consciousness of citizens. Regardless of which genre the thriller belongs to, it should be noted that such detective works "are always rich in details and actions (plots) related to the criminal case, and these cases are mainly focused on a single character in the work." It is not illegal to cover criminal plots. The crime in the work is distinguished not only by its ugliness, but also by its unusual nature and the danger it poses to people.

According to Palmer, there are usually negative and positive thrillers. In both of them, professionalism leads the hero of the work to loneliness. In positive thrillers, such loneliness is portrayed as fascinating. In negative thrillers, loneliness is gloomy and sad. In both types of thrillers, the main character of the work fights against the "universal aggression of ugly people" and successfully solves the big problem that threatens the world. Although the hero's attempts and actions to solve the problem create some chaos, this is common in positive thriller works. "In thrillers with a negative plot, the hero remains in such a position that the difficulty or problem he created will lead to the birth of other negative situations. At the same time, at the end of a work with a positive plot, the hero of the work somehow achieves happiness or solves the problem positively, while in a work with a negative plot, the opposite can be observed, that is, whether the hero will be happy at the end of the work or not remains unknown.

The main idea advanced in works with both negative and positive poignancy is the real pleasure to be derived from them. We enjoy thrillers not because we don't know the ending, but because the protagonist defeats his rival in an unusual way. The pleasure to be derived from the book is the vivid conflicting experiences reflected in the hero's eyes, his prospective actions engulfing the reader's consciousness, both spiritually and physically true. Its spiritual aspect is that when the reader finds the hero of the work, he rejoices as if he found the source of goodness in the world. And the physical aspect is that even when the plot of the work is viewed by a hateful character, bright and important events in the work are always shown by the hero. That's why the reader gets pleasure from reading the work again and again, because the work gives excitement to its fan again and again. It doesn't matter who the villain is. The reader cannot forget how the hero of the work compares with the negative character. The reader repeatedly imagines the events of the work from the side of the hero.

From the 1880s, the term thriller began to be applied to literary works. The name of the genre comes from the English word "thrill".

From the point of view of English speakers, the purpose of a thriller is to capture the reader's feelings of fear, panic, strong excitement, confusion under fear at the very beginning of the plot of the work. James Patterson writes about it in his work "Thriller": "If a thriller is unable to make us nervous, if it is not capable of panic or fear, if it is not capable of strong excitement - then it has not accomplished its task." The main purpose of a thriller is to create nerve-wracking situations and create "a state of emotional disturbance and excitement of anticipation". This is exactly the case for any type of detective story.

Rossa Mack explains the difference between a detective story and a thriller as follows: "In a detective story, the story moves backwards, that is, towards the solution, from the time the crime is recorded to the time it is committed. Thriller is oriented to the future, that is, to the catastrophe, the development of events and its conclusion will become clear only during the reading process. This complex (intrigue) plot line remains until the end of the work. Thriller works do not have a clear boundary, they are not classified according to the place and time of the described event. Thriller elements can be found in different genres.

"Thriller" is an umbrella term that can be applied to many types of works. The presence of violent physical actions that contain the puzzle should, above all, excite and captivate the reader. The difference between a detective and a thriller is clearly shown in the works of Raymond Chandler and Deshil Hammett. Their works called "Hard boiled" contained a crime puzzle, it is this mystery that must be revealed, the criminal must be identified, besides, there are scenes in which the main character enters into battle with his rival, and this situation makes the reader jump from excitement."

In conclusion, the realization of the importance and role of the detective genre served as the reason for its wide recognition. There are many reasons why the popularity of this genre is increasing and the reader turns to this genre again and again: striving to compensate for the feeling of helplessness in a person, to overcome the feeling of fear, to soften the feeling of guilt, to burn with the feeling of being cleansed of one's sinfulness; awakening a sense of foresight and competition in a person in response to the call of his mental potential; the desire to observe and study people with a meticulous character; striving to carefully paint family feelings that glorify man in everyday city life; these include participating in intellectual competition, determining the course of events, using one's abilities to think broadly, and solving puzzles.

References:

1. Wilkinson, Stephen. *Detective fiction in Cuban society and culture*. Peter lang, 2006.
2. Khaydarova, U. "Spiritual, social, philosophical and poetic factors of the detective genre." *Humanities in the 21st century: scientific problems and searching for effective humanist technologies* (2019): 69-72.
3. Khaydarova, U. "Spiritual, social, philosophical and poetic factors of the detective genre." *Humanities in the 21st century: scientific problems and searching for effective humanist technologies* (2019): 69-72.