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ТЎПЛАМИ

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Мазрифат Ражабова. АЛИШЕР НАВОИЙ ЛИРИКАСИДА ДЕВ, ПАРИ, МАЛАК ОБРАЗЛАРИНИНГ БАДИИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ.....	256
О.М. Файзуллоев, М.М.Рахимова. САМА ЖЕНЩИНА БЫЛА В ЕГО ВЛАСТИ (О ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ УИЛКИ КОЛЛИНЗА).....	25959
Н.О. Yusupova, Z.O'. Raximova. DESCRIPTION OF SOCIAL LIFE AND SENSE OF GRIEF IN KHALED HOSSEIN'S "THE KITE RUNNER".....	26565
Ф.М.Хажиева. ЛАЙЛА ЛАЛАМИНИНГ "THE MOOR'S ACCOUNT" ТАРИХИЙ-БИОГРАФИК РОМАНИДА ИНТЕРТЕКСТУАЛ СТИЛИСТИК ВОСИТА ТАҲЛИЛИ.....	26868
Ж.И.Мизрабова, М.А.Бахронова. ВИЛЬЯМ ШЕКСПИРНИНГ "ҲАМЛЕТ" АСАРИДА КАСАЛЛИК НОМЛАРИНИНГ ТУРЛИ ТАРЖИМАЛАРДА БЕРИЛИШИ.....	27070
Ж.И. Мизрабова, О.Б. Яхшиева. О ПЕРЕВОДАХ ТРАГЕДИИ У. ШЕКСПИРА "ГАМЛЕТ".....	27474
Досбаева Наргиза. "СЕН" ВА "СИЗ"НИНГ ТАРЖИМАДАГИ ЛАКУНАРЛИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ.....	27878
Vahromjon Tolibjanov. MARK TVEN ASARLARIDAGI BOLALAR NUTQI TARJIMASIDA MUQOVILLIK MASALASI.....	28282
Ganieva Orzigul, Chariyeva Mekhriniso. DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLE AND SOCIETY IN JOHN STEINBECK'S "THE GRAPES OF WRATH".....	28686
Ф.Б.Садуллаев, М.Б.Эргашева. "AND THERE WERE NONE" ("ҲЕЧ КИМ КОЛМАДИ") АСАРИДА ДЕТЕКТИВ ЖАНРИ АНЪАНАЛАРИНИНГ ДАВОМ ЭТТИРИЛИШИ.....	28989
M.S.Narziyeva. BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIMDA ADABIY ASARLARNI O'QITISH – SAMARADORLIKNI OSHIRISHNING MUHIM OMILI SIFATIDA.....	29292
Muxtor Ro'ziyev, Gulshan Haitova, Zarina Axmedova. HAYNRIX BO'LLNING „KATARINA BLUMNING YO'QOTILGAN OBRO'YI, QISSASIDA INSONNING ZIDDIYATLI KECHINMALARINING IFODALANISHI.....	29696
Khayrullayeva Nigorabegim. THE CHARACTERIZATION OF MARY ALICE MONROE'S FICTION.....	29999
M.M. Adizova. DONNA TARTNING "THE SECRET HISTORY" ASARIDA FRAZEOLOGIZMLAR.....	302
Кенджаева Гулрух. ПРОБЛЕМА НАЦИОНАЛЬНОСТИ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ ОБРАЩЕНИИ.....	306
Khurshida Turaeva, Sabina Negmatova. E.L.VOYNICH'S SKILL OF DEPICTING WOMEN IN SOCIAL LIFE THROUGH HER NOVEL "PUT OFF THY SHOES".	308
Пулатова Мохичехра. Кристофер Марлоунинг "Буёқ теъмуранг" асарида Ҳарбий лексик бирлишлар қўлланилишининг семантик таҳлили.....	311
Ruzimurodova Zarifa. DETECTIVE GENRE AND ITS PECULIARITIES.....	315
Bozorova Viloyat, Shadiev Ilhom. MODERN APPROACHES AND INNOVATIONS IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.....	319

DETECTIVE GENRE AND ITS PECULIARITIES

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Abstract. Here was written about main theory, and peculiarities of detective genre, its importance in world literature. Here was discussed about characters and typical characters of detective genre.

Key words: romancism, neo-romancism, detective, detective genre, classic detective, typical character

Introduction. Neo-Romanticism is a trend in art (primarily in literature) at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, emerging as a reaction to the realistic and naturalistic trends of the second half of the XIX century. In the general sense of the word, it can be defined as the revival of the literary mood of the first half of the XIX century in Europe (Romanticism). It can be understood as an early phase or one of the wings of modernism.

The world of neo-Romantic literature is full of surprises, adventures and dangers, but the most ordinary people act in it. The heroism of actions is the desire to live life vividly, without losing respect for oneself ("Treasure Island" by R. L. Stevenson, "Captain Rip-Head" by L. Bousсенard).

Neo-Romanticism turned out to be a very fruitful literary direction. In the twentieth century, neo-Romantic works continue to be created ("The Odyssey of Captain Blood" by R. Sabatini and "The Heir from Calcutta").

The formation of neo-Romanticism was significantly influenced by the philosophy of Nietzsche and Schopenhauer, so the center of a neo-Romantic work is often a person of special power.

Among the outstanding representatives of neo-Romanticism are such writers as Ethel Lillian Voynich, Jack London, Mayne Reid, Raphael Sabatini, Jules Verne, Arthur

Conan Doyle, Henrik Ibsen, Knut Hamsun, Rudyard Kipling, Eino Leino, Edmond Rostand, Robert Stevenson, Hermann Hesse, Gilbert Keith Chesterton; in Russia - early Maxim Gorky, Nikolai Gumilev, Alexander Green, Vladimir Nabokov.

Main part. Neo-Romanticism also includes a number of significant musicians (primarily Richard Wagner), artists (in particular, Byoklin), and others.

Detective (English *detective*, from Lat. *detego*-to reveal, to expose) - mainly a literary and cinematic genre, whose works describe the process of investigating a mysterious incident in order to clarify its circumstances and solve the mystery. Usually, such an incident is a crime, and the detective describes its investigation and the identification of the perpetrators, in this case, the conflict is built on the collision of justice with lawlessness, ending with the victory of justice.

The main feature of the detective as a genre is the presence in the work of some mysterious incident, the circumstances of which are unknown and must be clarified. The most frequently described incident is a crime, although there are detectives who investigate events that are not criminal (for example, in "Notes on Sherlock Holmes", which certainly belong to the detective genre, there are no crimes in five stories out of eighteen).

An essential feature of the detective story is that the actual circumstances of the incident are not communicated to the reader, at least in their entirety, until the investigation is completed. Instead, the reader is guided by the author through the process of investigation, getting the opportunity at each stage to build their own versions and evaluate the known facts.

An important feature of the classic detective story is the completeness of the facts. The solution of the mystery can not be based on information that was not provided to the reader in the course of describing the investigation. By the time the investigation is completed, the reader should have enough information to find a solution on its own. Only some minor details can be hidden, which do not affect the possibility of revealing the secret. At the end of the investigation, all the riddles must be solved, all the questions must be answered.

Several more features of the classic detective in the aggregate were called by N. N. Volsky hyper determinism of the detective world ("the world of the detective is much more ordered than the life around us»):

The ordinariness of the situation. The conditions in which the events of the detective story take place are generally common and well known to the reader (at least, the reader himself believes that he is confident in them). Thanks to this, it is initially obvious to the reader what is described is ordinary, and what is strange, beyond the scope.

The stereotypical behavior of the characters. The characters are largely devoid of originality, their psychology and behavioral models are quite transparent, predictable, and if they have any sharply distinguished features, then these become known to the reader. Also, the motives of the actions (including the motives of the crime) of the characters are stereotyped.