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THE EVOLUTION OF ADVENTURE AND DETECTIVE NOVELS IN WORLD AND UZBEK CHILDREN'S PROSE

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Abstract:

Background. *The article discusses psychology of teenagers and elders in detective novels which is considered to be more complicated. Although the society and the social environment change and renew the way of thinking, the changes in the world of childhood and adolescence, like the laws of nature, are constantly changing. Adolescence is a period that is complicated by the transition of a person to the stage of childhood and maturity.*

Methods. *It is important that every teenager at this age pays more attention to the heroes of books and movies, learns from them. Consequently, the task of fiction for teenagers is also very responsible and multifaceted. Among the works of world literature such as J. Verne's "Children of Captain Grant", "Five Weeks in a Balloon", "Mysterious Island", D. Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe", J. Swift's "Gulliver's Travels", Uzbek children's fiction and detective prose, for example The works of H. Shaykhov, T. Malik, O. Mukhtor, H. Tukhtaboyev, as well as the didactic stories of T. Malik, E. Malik play an important role in enriching the spiritual needs of adolescents in this area.*

Results. *In general, in the history of Uzbek children's literature of the XX century biographical and autobiographical stories, memoirs, essays and historical-documentary works of such mature writers as S. Aini, Oybek, A. Qahhor, G. Gulam, N. Safarov, N. Fozilov, M. Osim as an independent person in life purification had become programmatic for the growth of human qualities. Nowadays, teenagers are trying to read more psychological, adventure and detective stories. Especially the protagonists of such works are children and adolescents, whose spiritual experiences can have a powerful impact on readers of this age if studied in depth artistically.*

It should be noted that although the classic examples of detective literature are mainly aimed at exposing crime, the study of social life, society and the environment, the psychology of the protagonists play a key role in the further development of a literary genre.

LITERARY CRITICISM

Discussion. *The biggest flaw in our adventurers, detective writers, is known in the same place: that is, the details of events become the first and main goal, one of the main requirements of fiction - the task of studying and analyzing man, the duty is ignored. However, in extremely conflicting and conflict-ridden situations, which are typical of adventure and detective stories, there is a great opportunity for this. But when someone chooses a way to understand a person, someone tends to weave a chain of conflicts. If we put the "stone" of our adventure and detective works on the basis of this criterion, many truths will become clear. [3]*

Conclusion. *There are many similarities and differences in the interpretation of adolescent psychology in world and Uzbek children's prose, the study of which reveals the problems of the external and internal world of contemporary adolescents. In addition, only children's prose today has acquired a colorful, unique form and principles in terms of its genre and thematic features. Because famous writers in the world are dedicating their talents and activities to him. It is already clear that the future of humanity is in the hands of the rising generation, that the psychology of today's adolescents is an important factor in future society[8].*

Keywords: *protagonist, novel, writer, knot, sequence, murder, commit crime, imprison, real-life events, observation, rapacity, experiences, main culprits, author, bail, abduction, detective, adventure, determine, orphan, composition.*

Introduction. Detective stories and novels reveal children's, adolescents', youngsters' destinies which are complicated and it arises discussion between the writer and the protagonist. The author is confronted with the fate, destiny, spiritual experiences and, finally, the ability to see the future of a teenager who has unknowingly entered the world of crime. While the author places a lot of emphasis on the crime scenes, the verdict on the "offender" should also be strict. Exposing the children, teenagers, youngsters who committed crimes the conclusion to put him behind bars proves that the main culprits have not been found. So in children's detective prose, the main goal is not just to track down a murder or a crime, but rather to explore the world of children who have committed that crime. Life examples, consistent observations, dozens of lawsuits, the inner world of children and adolescents in correctional colonies, the study of their psychology, etc. are the skills of the author of such a work.

Research methods. "Detective" means "discovery" in English, and dictionaries refer to a specialist who investigates serious crimes. In the literature, a type of prose genre is called detective, which also details the opening of a complex criminal case.

The difference between a detective story and a script in other genres is that it captures the reader's constant attention at the expense of the writer's skill until the knot at the beginning of the story is untied.

LITERARY CRITICISM

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

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 investigation process, gaining the opportunity at each stage to build their own versions and evaluate known facts. If the work initially describes all the details of the incident, or the incident does not contain anything unusual, mysterious, then it should already be attributed not to a pure detective story, but to related genres.

An important property of a classic detective story is the completeness of facts. The solution to the mystery cannot be based on information that was not provided to the reader during the description of the investigation. By the time the investigation is over, the reader must have enough information to make a decision on its own. Only a few insignificant details can be hidden that do not affect the possibility of revealing the secret. Upon completion of the investigation, all the riddles must be solved, all questions must be answered.

An American writer E. Poe combined all these influences in his work: in five short stories from his extensive heritage, all the fundamental principles have been developed that have been followed by the authors of detective literature for more than a hundred years. Poe himself, who highly appreciated the "analytical abilities of our mind," called these short stories 'stories of inference'. They are read with great interest even today. It is the Murder on the Rue Morgue, which began the tradition of narrating about the "secret of the locked room"; The Golden Beetle, the progenitor of hundreds of plots based on the description of the crime; The mystery of Marie Roger - the experience of a purely logical investigation; A stolen letter successfully confirming the theory that the only explanation left after all others have been discarded must be correct, however improbable it may seem; You are the husband who has done this, where the murderer turns out to be a person beyond suspicion. Three of these stories portray the cavalier S. Auguste Dupin, the first great detective in fiction - categorical in his judgments, despising the police, a thinking machine rather than a living person.

Charles Dickens, who was keenly interested in the activities of the underworld and methods of investigation, created in "Bleak House" a very convincing image of Inspector Bucket from the detective department. Dickens' long-time friend, and sometimes co-author of Dickens, W. Collins brought out in the novel "Moonstone" a

LITERARY CRITICISM

detective, Sergeant Cuff, whose prototype was Police Inspector Whicher, and showed how his hero comes to startling, but logical conclusions from the facts known to him. In any case, in these, as well as in other detective stories, there are obligatory characters - a criminal, a detective, a victim, who, depending on the social and genre orientation of the work, can be various representatives of society.

By the time A. Conan Doyle presented to the general public the image of Sherlock Holmes, the greatest detective in world literature, detective story was already an established genre, to which many authors turned to (E. Gaborio, Collins, F. Hume, etc.). The basis of this genre (as evidenced by Doyle's work) is the presence of two storylines, which, as a rule, are based on two conflicts: between the victim and the criminal and between the criminal and the detective, lines that can intersect, deliberately get confused by the author, but certainly lead to a denouement that explains everything incomprehensible, mysterious. Another "law of the genre," according to Doyle, is the prohibition against making a criminal look like a hero.

The first novel about Sherlock Holmes, "A Study in Scarlet Tones", was followed by books of stories, thanks to which the great detective and his assistant, Dr. Watson, became known almost all over the world. The best of these collections are *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (1892) and "Notes on Sherlock Holmes".

Today, these novels are most attracted by the charm of the era recreated in them and the image of Holmes himself. A self-confident intellectual-egocentric, and even taking drugs, he not only appears to be an amazingly alive person, but also causes great sympathy. Conan Doyle developed the type of "great detective" and thus greatly increased the popularity of the detective story. In England, prominent followers of Conan Doyle were A. Morrison (1863-1945), who invented the investigator Martin Hewitt; Baroness Orxie, who created an unnamed master of logical reasoning, whom other characters simply call "The Old Man in the Corner".

R. Austin Freeman, inventor of the "reverse" detective story, in which the reader knows everything about the crime from the very beginning; E. Bram, the "father" of the first blind detective in literature, and others. In America, Conan Doyle's tradition was supported by M. Post, the author of the famous stories about Uncle Abner, and A. Reeve (1880–1936) with his detective Craig Kennedy.

The greatest detective masters of this period were the English writer G. Chesterton (1874-1936) and the American journalist J. Futrell (Futrell) (1875-1912). Chesterton's tales of a Catholic priest as a detective, especially in *Father Brown's Ignorance* (1911) and *Father Brown's Wisdom*, are witty examples of the genre. Futrell, author of two books about Professor Augustus S.F.K. Van Dusen, who is called the "thinking machine", is almost as creative as Chesterton. In the Holmes tradition, albeit with the opposite sign, the novels of Conan Doyle's son-in-law E. Hornung about the adventures of the amateur cracker Raffles and the stories of

LITERARY CRITICISM

M. Leblanc about Arsene Lupine are sustained; both authors ignored Conan Doyle's instruction that a criminal should not be made a hero.

Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel "Crime and Punishment" was written in 1866 and the plot of the novel takes place in St. Petersburg. The main hero is Raskolnikov. The tragic fate of a former university student is described in the novel. The poor and helpless student made a living by renting a small house, and had to pay for the rent. Raskolnikov is unable to continue his studies due to lack of funds. He commits a crime with the intention of getting out of poverty and he is eager to be wealthy person as soon as possible. Dostoevsky openly states the crime of the protagonist of the work without hiding it from the reader. There was an old usurer who used to take rent from people with interest. The silver watch given by his father was a precious present for Raskolnikov. Although the usurer knew Raskolnikov's poor condition, she took the student's watch. That's why the hero had to kill the old woman:

"Raskolnikov took out the ax completely, lifted it with his both hands, and not knowing what he was doing, struck the old woman on the head with his blunt side unconsciously"[1, 101].

Raskolnikov also killed the sister of the usurer with the ax who witnessed the murder. We can determine murder case which is considered to be a type of crime in the novel. The murder was not left unpunished. The mental suffering was like a punishment for the protagonist. His mental anguish was constantly torturing and making him feel sick:

"Raskolnikov had a fever; he became restless and restless day by day. Thence he started to remember many things. It completely stirred his imagination, there seemed to be a lot of people gathering around him, taking him out somewhere, as if they were arguing over him. Sometimes he found himself alone in the room, everyone was afraid of him, and the door was opened a little bit by someone, there seemed as if someone was looking, threatening at him; those people agreed with something, they people laughed and made fun of him"[1, 151].

A few years ago, Raskolnikov had written an article about the mental state of the offender in the criminal process.

"One has to overcome all obstacles to reach a high position, and that is the first obstacle, that usurer- the old woman," he said.

Raskolnikov. He did not commit the crime for the sake of his mother, sister or money, but to get rid of the "lice" in society (lice - in his opinion, the bad people in society who ask for the blood of black people.).

When the protagonist commits such a heinous crime, a sense of love entered the protagonist's heart, albeit belatedly. He used to emphasize why that feeling did not come in his heart earlier and then he, probably, did not commit the crime. His

LITERARY CRITICISM

favorite lover was Sonya Semyonovna, the daughter of a consultant by name Marmeladov.

"I killed myself, not the old woman," he said. The old woman was killed by the devil, not by me," the protagonist described his crime to his beloved girlfriend. The writer educates the protagonist through his girlfriend Sonya Semyonovna. The girl was very smart and intelligent and advised Raskolnikov to confess his crime. It seemed to her that if Raskolnikov confessed his sins he would be forgiven by God:

"Sonya stood up and her eyes filled with tears, she suddenly burst out.

- Get up! (She grabs Raskolnikov's shoulder;) Now, not a minute later, get up, bow to the ground, kiss it, you have polluted it, then whoever you meet along the way, tell him, "I killed her!" Then God will give your life again"[1, 548].

The writer's purpose is to show complicated destiny of a person like Raskolnikov who started to appreciate the value of life when he was in prison. Having stayed in prison for eight years he finally decided to start a new life as if he would screw his courage up and open a new page in his life.

In "Crime and Punishment" we can see not only the terrible crime of the protagonist, but also his hidden kindness. The death of Counselor Marmeladov had a profound effect on Raskolnikov. He even gave the money, given by his mother to Marmeladov's wife- Katerina Ivanovna.

Or, another example: Rodya helped his friend's father and took saved the two children from the fire in order to not show off his arrogance and self-righteousness. In such actions of the protagonist, we can determine his desire for being a good person.

Furthermore, F.M. Dostoevsky described the spiritual problems of the Russian people, who are greedy and selfish in his novel "Crime and Punishment".

For instance, the landowner Svidrigaylov was imprisoned when his debts increased. A woman named Marfa Petrovna fell in love with Svidrigaylov and saved him from being a prisoner. But selfish people like Svidrigaylov were ready to poison their wives in order to achieve their selfish goals (Raskolnikov's sister, Advotyа Romanovna, worked as tutor at Svidrigaylov's house. Svidrigaylov wanted to gain Dunya's love.)

Consequently, when Svidrigaylov found out that Dunya didn't completely love him, he couldn't stand it and shot himself as a punishment.

All the heroes in X. Tokhtaboyev's works fight against injustice, bribery, oppression and evil. By "Yellow Giant" and "Devil" he meant criminals, thieves, and bribe-takers. We can see the writer's skillful ability to describe the struggle of positive and negative heroes for justice. The author's goal is to expose the dark flaws of life. Those black vices were deteriorating traits of society, such as bribery, rapacity for having more and more money, and slander. The vices of society are so powerful that they can destroy any strong and enduring family.

LITERARY CRITICISM

Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboyev's novel "Sad Eyes" is about an adult who suffered from bitter life.

The protagonist was 16-year-old eighth grade schoolboy -Zafar Karimov. He was a son of a very rich family, and his family strengthened their friendship with rich families by giving them presents. The story was told by Zafar, a 16-year-old boy. The twin misfortunes are pouring down like a black cloud into the home of a young teenager.

It was clear that parents earn money for their children, they forgot about their own health for the sake of their children's well-being, and they used to gain wealth. One day Said Karimov told his wife about their illegal business which might bring a disaster to them:

"One day the anchor will fall out of our hands and we will hit the ground with our heads and shatter," he said. Well, I'm in this game, I don't think I can go out anymore. But you are a woman and you have children. So stop it!"

Their four children were looking forward to being with their parents at home. There was no greater love for their children than the love of their parents:

"What an interesting law? What a cruel thing which does not listen to our chirping like a sparrow! After all, we children are not criminals! Zufar is screaming in the corner of the room, there is Nigora rolling on the ground, clutching the ground and beating her head in pain, and my crippled brother lying at the bottom of the gate"[11, 151].

Results. Author X. Tokhtaboyev wants to say that such parents, who are greedy enough, will eventually be the sinners who will cause their family to fail. As a result, children will have to suffer because of their parents' flaws. Their whole future will be destroyed.

Yaqutkhan, Zafar's mother, who wore gold on her wrists and fingers and pearls around her neck; from her early childhood she was able to distinguish pure gold from false one.

The protagonist's father, Said Karimov, came to the city to study as a porter from an ordinary village. However, he was taught how to bribe and be greedy by people like Judge Mukhammedov. As a result, Said Karimov became rich enough from the upper class of society. These rebellious parents couldn't control themselves as their money was increasing day by day. That wealth brought calamity to them. One day their beloved companions - Commander-in-Chief, Muhammedov and Sadir Badalov turned out to be the most cruel, sly and deceitful people:

After Yakutkhan's death, the Commander did not return her gold to the Aunt of Zafar. She tore up the note which was written by Yakutkhan, she threw it into the ditch, and deceived the poor boy as if nothing had happened.

LITERARY CRITICISM

But there were truthful teachers in the play, such as Ataullo Isayevich, who in the world had always fought for truth and honesty. Those kind people work to save orphans.

"Ataullo Isayevich used to say that a crime is like an open-mouthed dragon, it will surely swallow those who come close. So my father and mother were confronted with an open-mouthed dragon. It became clear that they would be swallowed and killed. My father ... They are both dragons, and their mouths are always open".

The spirit of the protagonist suffered by that way, when he was in front of the grave of his mother, brother, sister. He thought that those enemies had destroyed their tranquil life. He sat quietly and meditating upon setting on fire to the house of his enemies. Thus, he wanted to get back his lost Volga and his mother's jewelry.

"At that time, my whole soul was filled with three things, the lust for wealth and the world, and this feeling was far superior to any other feeling called anxiety."

Zafar was constantly judging his enemies himself, imagining them sitting with their heads bowed down in the courtroom. He would judge them himself. In this way he could take a pleasure and a feeling of relief out of it.

There is a big difference between Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboyev's novel "Sad Eyes" and Yashar Kamal's story "If they kill a snake" The whole plot is based on the story of Hasan, a 6-7-year-old boy living in the village of Chukurova. Society and the environment encouraged young child to commit crime. That environment caused hatred and anger to took over the heart of a child who was full of love towards his mother. The heroic experiences were described with great skill by the writer.

The protagonist suffocated and he wished he had escaped from his village . Sometimes he soothed himself with swallows and eagle cubs, and he shot his precious pearl rifle at birds, goats, eagles, and sparrows.

"Hasan was feeding eagle cubs in one of the Anavarza caves. He left the house in the morning and returned to the village only after sunset, when there were no people left in the invisible streets. There used to be a pearl gun in his hand. He didn't put his pearl gun down from his hand ... "

Discussion. Why did the young boy kill his mother? His mother Esma was killed not by a young child, but by the whole village of Chukurova. Esma was very attractive, the most beautiful woman in the world. Every villager who saw him would fall in love with her. Hasan's father also fell in love with Esma at first sight. Hasan's father Khalil was killed by Abbas, Esma's first lover. However, the villagers, Hasan's grandmother, his uncles considered Esma who was the beauty of the world to be the murderer. Hasan's grandmother always hurt the child's heart by telling him that his mother had killed him and that he had to take revenge on his mother for his father.

Hasan's mental anguish coincides with Zafar's sufferings in "Sad eyes". Hasan never wanted to kill his mother. He was not afraid of anything, dying was like being

LITERARY CRITICISM

in the garden of paradise for him. He did not speak to anyone when he was imprisoned: "While he was in prison, more and more stories were invented about him. Hasan listened to those stories attentively, and when he wanted to sleep, he only closed his eyelashes slowly. His frozen face made no sense".

As days passed, being in prison, Hasan only got acquainted with the author and considered him his close friend. Hasan told his life's story to his best friend:

"His close friend saved him from misfortune. Even when he returned to his village, he did not want to talk to anyone.

"If I had not met you before, I would have forgotten who I was."

It was heartbreaking that the protagonist's uncle was forced to kill his mother. A darkness ignited his heart torturing him. Once he tried to find his mother's relatives and went to another village:

"He sat at the head of the spring and began to cry. There was more grief than crying. Her heart was pounding. What if he had killed his mother ... There was joy in his heart ... Then joy was replaced by sorrow, and his heart ached terribly."

In Uzbek children's literature, the plot of T. Malik's story "Farewell to childhood" is based on the story of the writer's conversation with teenagers in a penal colony.

Although the main events differ from the third person - the author's language, the fate, psychology, attitude to life and people of Kamariddin, who knowingly committed a crime and became an "academician" of juvenile delinquency. The compositional structure of the story consists of several sections, in which various events, destinies.

The psychologism in the story is revealed in the interpretation of conflicting characters, images, and events typical of adolescents who have entered the criminal world. In particular, Qamariddin is a complex image that is not found in Uzbek children's stories. In addition, his psychology is remarkable for its ability to reflect the world of adolescents, whose bones, eyes and flesh have hardened, into the streets of crime. Plates related to it are found in almost all seasons of the story. Especially in the first chapters of the story, the image of Qamariddin is as follows: Qamariddin the leader of a criminal group, blocking the way of children on the street, begging, asking for money, intimidating... Even richer children give him an "account", teasing him; and then he committed crime.

According to the truth understood from the work, "in order to know and understand it, one must be born as Qamariddin, live as Qamariddin, and taste the poison he tastes." For this reason, the author draws the reader's attention to the environment in which he was born when he first created a psychological portrait of Qamariddin: "Qamariddin still does not know who his father is. He first saw his mother when she was in third grade. His grandmother later told him that Qamariddin

LITERARY CRITICISM

opened his eyes in the maternity hospital, became an orphan in the orphanage, and regained consciousness in the orphanage. The notion of parental love, a home where umbilical cord blood was shed, was foreign to him.

When Kamariddin learned that strangers would come and take the children away, he waited with hope that someone would come, pat him on the head, and hug and kiss him tightly. People would come, but they would not take him away. Whether it was because he was barking or because he didn't like the ugly way of walking like a bear, no one would call him, hug him or kiss him.”[12]

The emotional experiences of the depressed children in the orphanage, the children's gathering and weaving of legends when their parents are disappointed with their arrival, also encourage the reader to observe in this regard: “My mother and father were astronauts. Flying to the sun and returning, they ran out of gas and exploded. Kamariddin also believed that his father was a pilot and his mother was a soldier, and that they had died in Berlin on the day of the war. Only after learning to count did he realize that he was born twenty years after the war.

Qamariddin was a 10-year-old boy who regained consciousness when his mother came to visit, and now he already hated his mother. When his mother came, his inner voice said, "Run, Kamariddin, this is not your mother, run away from her, is she your mother who has not taken care of you for ten years?". For this reason, the author comments: “The woman made a mistake in understanding Kamariddin as a child. The philosophy of life of children growing up without parents, their understanding of life, unfaithful fathers, and unfaithful mothers are formed much earlier. In their tiny hearts, hatred for these unbelievers will be revealed long ago.”

James Hadley Chase's novel “Half a Million Dollars” was written in the detective adventure genre and tells the story of journalist Harry Barber.

Journalist Harry Barber was offered bribes because he heard about that Chicago gangsters were going to invade Palm City and open a casino, a cabaret. He wanted to write an article for the ‘Gerald’ in order to expose them. He was offered bribes so that he would not publish his article. Because of his article, Harry Barber was sent to jail. Being imprisoned for nearly 3.5 years, the protagonist realized that he was the only person who wanted to fight against administration.

A prisoner who had been the victim of injustice committed theft when he was released from prison.

Ms. Rina Merlow, the wife of a rich man who immigrated to America from Paris, told Harry Barber that if her stepdaughter Odetta would be abducted, they could extort a great deal of money from her husband. He asked Harry to commit this theft. Barber agreed to commit this crime because he was in dire need of money. But the abducted girl was strangled with a sock by a former police officer, O'Reily, who was paramour of Mrs. Odetta Merlow.

LITERARY CRITICISM

The reason for the girl's murdering according to French law, the child owns half of the parental inheritance. If Merlow's daughter Odette were killed, Merlow's fortune could be taken over by his second wife, Rina Merlow.

When Harry took the money from his father, Odette was wrapped in silk socks around her neck. Odette was killed. The protagonist's conscience was torturing him:

"I saw a briefcase lying on the table, I completely forgot about money. I stared at the briefcase, as if the money had been given for the murder. A few days ago, I didn't think about the money- fifty thousand dollars would break me completely. I can't take the money for the murder, I'm not ready for it. And maybe I won't be ready for my whole life. I will put this money in the mine, along with Odette's body." [2, 77]

We James Hadley Chase narrates the events of the novel "Half a Million Dollars" from the language of the protagonist Harry Barber.

In the novel we can see the types of crime kidnapping and murder.

Theft- The theft of Odetta;

Murder is the murder of a girl;

The author's goal is to expose the upper class who are willing to commit crimes for money, and to show that those who fight for injustice are becoming its victims.

Journalists like Harry Barber continued to be jailed for exposing gangster crimes. As a result, people like Barber, whose future was almost ruined; having released from the prison he was in debt and he had to take a risky job. Harry Barber escaped a dangerous game because of his courageous struggle. He realized that he would not break the law again in his future:

"I will never break the law again. The most important thing now is to have my beloved wife with me," he said. I'll try to screw my courage up and open a new page in my life." [2, 158]

Harry was disappointed when police found out that he looked like the man who kidnapped Odetta:

"I listened intently to the calls, and all of that completely relaxed me and made me feel exhausted. When Mrs. Leham brought the clothes she had bought, I screamed - the secretary had bought a copy of my suit. Nina and I bought it after I was released from prison. It was the only new one from all of my old clothes." [2, 99]

But we can see that the protagonist of the novel "Half a Million Dollars", was a brave man. He was not easily defeated, but tried to trap his enemies using his cunning trick over them:

"I am not a blind believer in destiny," he said. So I will wait until the end. If I lose, I'm ready to accept whatever awaits me." [2, 137]

He knew he would be punished in an electric chair. He started to take measures to prove his innocence. He recalled former police officer O'Reilly saying, "Find bail

LITERARY CRITICISM

and you'll find the killer", therefore he devised a trick against the killers who had trapped him:

"He took advantage of his being a journalist and he wrote instant messages for television," he said.

- We are suspending the program to provide the latest information on the Merlow investigation. The police have sufficient grounds to believe that the money taken as collateral was hidden in a rented safe or storage cell. A search warrant was obtained from the mayor. From 9 a.m., investigators will search all storage cells and recently rented safes. This month, those who rented the safe must come to the police station with its keys. The search will take place 100 kilometers from Palm City ..."[2, 149]

This message was like a bullet which had fired at a killer.

James Hadley Chase described the events of the novel as real-life events. The composition of the work is given in a certain sequence. A clear example of this is the fact that the protagonist was imprisoned again and sentenced to five years in prison. The knot in the novel was gradually untied: Odetta was killed and the killer was identified by the main hero of the novel.

Sir Steve Stevenson's "Agatha Mystery" series is ideal for girls who enjoy reading detective stories. The main heroine of the cycle, Agatha, is an aspiring writer, endowed with an amazing flair and phenomenal memory. She records all the adventures that happen to her and her friends. Agatha travels the world and solves the most difficult riddles with her butler Mr. Kent, a mischievous cat named Watson, who has no worse instinct than a sniffer dog, and brother Larry, an unlucky detective school student.

Dunnottar Castle houses the legendary sword of the King of Scotland. This precious relic must be shown to the general public for the first time. However, during the grand opening of the exhibition, all guests are overcome by sleep, and when they wake up, they find that the sword has disappeared! Exploring ancient dungeons and fighting ghosts, Agatha and Larry intend to solve this crime by all means.

Conclusion. To sum up, An essential feature of the detective novels are that the actual circumstances of the incident that are not given to the reader, but to their entirety, until the investigation is completed. Instead, the reader is guided by the author through the investigation process, gaining the opportunity at each stage to build their own versions and evaluate known facts. If the work initially describes all the details of the incident, or the incident does not contain anything unusual, mysterious, then it should already be attributed not to a pure detective story, but to related genres as adventure.

LITERARY CRITICISM

The writer did not dwell in the family of every teenager in vain. By showing that these teenagers are in fact the ‘fruits of the garden’, the writer also managed to show the important role of children and adolescents in society.

The psychologism in the story is revealed in the interpretation of conflicting characters, images, and events typical of adolescents who have entered the criminal world. In particular, hero is a complex image that is not found in Uzbek children's stories. In addition, his psychology is remarkable for its ability to reflect the world of adolescents, whose bones, eyes and flesh have hardened, into the streets of crime.

Nowadays, teenagers are trying to read more psychological, adventure and detective stories. Especially, the protagonists of such works are children and adolescents, whose spiritual experiences can have a powerful impact on readers.

We can notice some similarities and contrasts in the novels of Uzbek and World literature. As for similarities all detective stories are based on criminal cases which were gradually untied in novels.

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