

# *Literary Analysis Of Uzbek And English Adventure And Detective Prose*

Kakharova Mohigul Yusufovna

Base Doctoral Student at Bukhara State University



**Abstract – This article is about literary interpretation of adventure and detective Uzbek and English novels, types of authors' expressing thoughts; the article discusses some specific features of detective works, poetic details which are used by a writer.**

**Keywords – Explicit, Implicit, Characteristic Feature, Adventure, Detective, Hidden Meaning, Innocent, Crime, Murder, Puzzle, Detail, Novel.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

The novel is such a great form of the epic genre of modern literature. The most common features are the followings: the complex forms of the human image are the life process, the versatility of the plot, and it is a larger volume than other genres. The emergence of the genre or its preconditions often dates back to antiquity or the Middle Ages. Thus, they are the "antique novel" ("Daphne and Chloe Long"; "Metamorphoses or the Golden Donkey", "Apuleius"; "Petronius") and the "knightly novel" ("Tristan and Isolde", XIIth century); "Parsifal", (1198 -1210) by Tungsten von Eschenbach, "Death of Arthur"). These are the examples of earlier prosaic narratives with some features that bring them closer to the novel.

The novel is one of the largest genres of literature prose, creating a comprehensive picture of society through an in-depth analysis of personal life. The novelist focuses on the fate of ordinary people, their daily, everyday lives. Originally, the word "novel" meant a narrative work in romantic language. Furthermore, the term acquired a specific modern meaning. Modern novels can be distinguished by the followings: the assessment of reality determined by human beings; a person's interest in life; the saturation of the action with conflicts (external and internal); plot branching; analysis of wide life events; a large number of characters; significant time interval; There are different genres of novels in literature. They are autobiographical, military, historical, political, adventure, detective, fantasy, satirical, sentimental, woman, family and home, educational, philosophical, intellectual, and psychological and others.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

When describing adventure novel in literature, experts refer to the works that tell interesting stories about strange events that have taken place or have been fabricated; They are characterized by the extraordinary mystical nature of the plot, the richness of sharp intrigues, unexpected changes in the course of events, the reversal of the characters, the protagonists face various trials and overcome various obstacles and survive various disasters.

There are also a number of adventure works in world literature. The writers - Cervantes' "Don Quixote", F. Rable's "Gargantua and Pantagruel", J. Swift's "Gulliver's Travels", R. L. Stevenson "Kidnapped" are considered to be adventure works.

A popular Uzbek writer Kh. Tukhtaboyev was one of the creators of this adventure genre in Uzbek literature. He began his literary work writing stories for both teenagers and children, one of which he wrote for teenagers «Riding the Yellow Giant," won a competition prize. He became famous for his first adventure story for children, "The Magic Hat". It was in these two works that his diligence, his true talent, was evident. Luckily, both works were well received by readers and literary critics. Inspired by this, the young writer expanded the story "Magic Hat" and in 1969 turned it into the novel under the title "Riding the Yellow Giant." In 1973, "The Death of the Yellow Giant" was published as a logical continuation of this work. Then he wrote "The Boy with Five Children" (1976), "The Golden Head of the Avengers" (1980), "Years and Roads" (1983), "The Land of Sweet Melons" (1986), and "People in Heaven" (1986). Many of these novels have become popular both in his native country and abroad, and have won various awards. Thus, Kh. Tukhtaboyev became the leader of Uzbek national adventure literature, he set a world record by writing the novels of "Riding the Yellow Giant" and "Death of the Yellow Giant". His novels were published in about thirty countries and became one of the leading works of adventure novels.

The main hero in "Riding the Yellow Giant" Hashimjon was a very simple, handsome, polite, gentle boy. When his mother called him, he would reply: "Yes, mammy," and when his mother ordered to do some household chores, he answered reluctantly: "Okay, mammy." In fact, he was a very cunning, sly, funny boy. He did not give his sister a day off, he ordered her to do the household chores, and when she did not obey to her brother, she got into trouble: he used to show her his fist and kick her with his feet. At school he had his home assignments done by his close friend. He tried to settle problems at school; once he wrote a complaint letter to the school principal asking him to remove difficult lessons from the schedule. So, he had no problem with anything, he used to look for the easiest way to solve anything. However, the boy's goals did not give him much fame, he had to leave his school and his family to prove that "A person can become a great man without education".

By not losing his temper, the naive child did not stop hoping from getting the highest position in life. He was still looking for a way to fame and a good career without studying or working hard. In the meantime, it seemed to him that all things were getting better and better. Suddenly, he found a legendary magic hat that provided whatever he wished and he travelled around the country with it.

Thus, the protagonist experienced some interesting hilarious stories and adventures in his life.

At that moment the boy was obsessed with proving his teachers without being educated, he would be able to achieve his goals, and that he wished he would return to his village with a full of pride and great glory. Alas, even the legendary magic hat could not help Hashimjon in this case. The facilities provided by the magic hat always lead to unexpected and unfortunate consequences; every time the hero's happiness turned into misfortune: When he became an agronomist, a poet, an artist and an engineer, his lack of knowledge damaged to his reputation. Consequently, the boy comprehended that "A person can never become a great man in his future without gaining knowledge".

### III. ANALYSIS

If we analyze detective novels, we can notice the following characteristic features in them: the great queen of the detective world, Agatha Christie's novel "The death on the Nile" brought the writer great fame. The novel was about the people who were travelling by sea. The author portrayed the character of detective Poirot as a man who had reached the level of Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes. Young, handsome, smart, entrepreneur and the owner of a big property Linnet Ridgeway wanted to get married and live happily. But the girl's fate ended tragically. Someone killed him while she was sleeping. Poirot became a popular detective with his mastery and capability. He noticed that Linnet Ridgeway had something to worry about: "I saw," said Poirot solemnly, "that the girl's eyes darkened, and that her finger-joints became pale as her hand gripped the umbrella handle tightly again."<sup>1</sup> {33}

The author continued to describe the story of young lovers who were having dinner at the restaurant "Chez Ma Tante". A detective Poirot watched these young couples having dinner. These lovers made a great impression on him. One of these lovers was Jacqueline de Bellefort, a close friend of Linnet Ridgeway. Poirot came to the conclusion that "that girl loved her fellow too much." The events of the novel develop through this node. Suddenly, Linnet got married the fellow of her close friend Jacqueline de

---

<sup>1</sup> A. Christie "The Death on the Nile", Tashkent, "Yangi asr avlodi" 2019.

Bellefort, and they go on a voyage to Egypt, and Linnet's death was the topmost point which was decisive importance for the personages' destinies. The death of Linnet was unexpected murder case for the travelers on the ship.

Every writer can express their thoughts in two ways in their novels:

**1. Explicit-** a writer expresses his ideas explicitly and the reader comprehends the story of the novel in pragmatic situations.

**2. Implicit-** a writer expresses the main idea or the theme which may give a deep consideration and realization of a novel to readers.

The main idea was conveyed implicitly; it was given in a hidden form in Agatha Christie's novel "The death on the Nile". While reading, a reader can guess the hidden meaning of the novel. On the one hand, the murder was kept secret by the writer. Of course, readers could guess who the real murderer was. But because of the writer's immense skills, the murderer remained a mystery until the end of the novel. The protagonist of the novel- detective Poirot was invented by Agatha Christie herself. On the other hand, detective Poirot used to find innocent suspects every time. Of course, there might be a question in everybody's mind: "Who dared to kill the young, wealthy and attractive Linnet Ridgeway?"

Agatha Christie's novel "The death on the Nile" was eventful; mysterious which showed the negative aspects of the characters. The plot of the novel took place on the ship Al-Karnaku. The murder which was considered to be one type of crime was premeditated beforehand. A. Christie described poor people like Simon Doyle who was ready for everything in order to have luxury life. The mastery of the writer was that she concealed the crime of the protagonists. She punished murderers according to their deeds. Their punishment was that the murderer was killed by his beloved lover.

It is noteworthy that typical detective novels include a murder case which is investigated by detectives; the detective Poirot who pursued the crime could win the case at the end of the novel. Firstly, Jacqueline de Bellefort asked from her friend Linnet to hire her boyfriend. But under that "offer" the author kept a secret a malicious purpose of Simon Doyle from the reader. This puzzle would be solved at the end of the novel. Once Simon Doyle told to Jacqueline: "If I'm lucky enough to marry Linnet, then she'll die and leave all her money to me."<sup>2</sup>{248}

When Poirot met Jacqueline, he thought she was a woman who had gone mad in the way of love, and even gave her advice: "You have taken a very dangerous way, Mademoiselle. All the people on this ship are traveling, and so are you; only your voyage is different. It is the voyage of the human soul in a raging river, in which it hides untested underwater rocks, a world of misfortune." In the novel, we can observe not only the crime of a couple, but also the petty crime of Tim Allerton, who was never tired of stealing money. Tim Allerton was one of the few French masters to steal precious gems and replaced them with counterfeits. The main goal of the writer was to show the travelers who had lost their minds and consciousness for wealth and property. For example, behaving like a queen Van Shuyler used to look at everyone with scorn: "Van Shuyler had a disease of stealing valuables, this disease was called idiosyncrasy (hypersensitivity of the human body to certain objects or events). She would steal what she liked and put them in her stockings." We can not only see the travelers like Van Shuyler, but also women like the ordinary servant, the greedy Louise Bourget in the novel. Her greediness exacerbated her life which caused to her premature death. How was the crime exposed by the writer? Detective Poirot bent his fingers and began to count: "Aswan garden, testimony given by Mr. Allerton, two bottles of nail polish, a bottle of my wine mixed with sleeping pills, the velvet blanket, and a handkerchief with a stain. A pistol which had been left at the crime scene, death of Louise and Mrs. Otterbourne."<sup>3</sup>{222} These were the exact proofs for the murder case which was obviously solved by detective Poirot.

A writer selects convenient poetic details for himself when writing his works. Poetic details have different functions in imaginative literature. Poetic details are classified into following groups:

1. Depicting details;

---

<sup>2</sup> A. Christie "The Death on the Nile", Tashkent, "Yangi asr avlodi" 2019.

<sup>3</sup> A. Christie "The Death on the Nile", Tashkent, "Yangi asr avlodi", 2019.

2. Details of authenticity;
3. Characterological details;
4. Details of implicitness.

**1. In depicting details-** a writer can give a description of nature or personal appearance of his personages in his novel. He tries to connect the nature with personages' mood; he expresses his point of view by conveying his emotional attitude while describing nature:

" Although winter has already been over and spring has just started to show its features: It was March 25," he said. The air is clear, the sky is clear like glass. But there has been a thunderstorm and a downpour at night. Today, for the first time, Megre has left his coat at home, his the buttons were pulled from his vest in the light breeze, and the commissioner took pleasure out of it."<sup>4</sup> {3}

French writer Georges Simenon combined natural landscape with his police commissioner Megre's psychological state. By this way, he tried to show the black vices and crimes which were the main issues of society .

**2. Details of authenticity** – a writer denotes the names of countries, towns, cities, houses, avenues to show a real place. Readers can imagine real places when they read the names of places, they will try to find those places from real life.

For example, Arthur Conan Doyle placed his protagonist Sherlock Holmes in Baker Street in the house №221. Readers try to see the place where their favorite character had lived; they think that there exists a house №221B in Baker street.

Agatha Christie showed an exact time to emphasize authenticity of the novel: "You were recommended by the Skilled Women's Agency. I am sure that they know you well. Tell me how much you would like to be paid for your work. I agree with anything in advance. From August 8, you will take up your duties. The train leaves Paddington Station at 12.40 p.m. You will be met at Oakbridge Station. I'll enclose an extra £ 5 for your travel expenses.

Sincerely, Una Nancy Owen."<sup>5</sup> {5}

The author gathered the protagonists of his novel at the same time on August 8, on Indian island in "And There were none". These heroes were vicious criminals who were punished according to their degree of guilt.

**3. Characterological details-** a writer tries to show a new trait of a character while describing his personages in his novels. Psychological and intellectual qualities of a protagonist are scattered over the novel which represents the characteristic feature of personages. Their merits and demerits are revealed by a writer recurrently: "Megre rarely talked to his wife about his work. He could give direct instructions without telling even his closest assistants. This was his style of work. He tried to get to the bottom of everything on his own, trying to learn people's lives and behaviors vividly."<sup>6</sup> {71}

**4. Implication detail-** a writer can use the only word or word collocations to create undercurrent information in his works. In this case this word or word collocation denotes a hidden meaning that's to say, this deep-lying meaning is supposed to be guessed by readers. For instance, 'Ten Little Indian boys' symbolize people who committed crime and had to be punished to establish justice in society in Agatha Christie's novel "And Then There Were None".

The word 'louse' is used negatively which shows a despicable person like a usurer who is too greedy enough that is going to take all money from the poor in Fyodor Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment"

---

<sup>4</sup> George Simenon "Megre and Swagman", Tashkent, "Yangi asr avlodi",2018

<sup>5</sup>A. Christie "And Then There Were None" Tashkent, "Yangi asr avlodi",2018

<sup>6</sup> George Simenon "Megre and Swagman", Tashkent, "Yangi asr avlodi",2018

#### IV. DISCUSSION

In addition to Uzbek children's adventure novels, we can analyze one of famous Scottish writer Robert Louis Stevenson's novel "Kidnapped". The novel was written in the adventure genre; it is about the adventures of a sixteen-year-old boy. After the death of David Balfour's father, he was sent to his paranoid uncle Ebenezer. His uncle was the master of the castle. He was different from other teenage boys in his resilience. After the death of his father, according to his father's will, he bravely traveled to Edinburgh to stay with his uncle.

The boy's uncle was not glad to see his nephew. Furthermore, David was the rightful heir to the estate who had emerged at the castle at that moment. He wanted to kill his nephew. When he failed to kill the boy, then he sold him for money. Ebenezer confessed his sin at the end of the novel: "... the truth is, God forbid, I paid £ 20 to Hoseason To be honest, I also had to give a certain amount of money after I sold the teen to Carolina."

A young teenager was hit on the head with something and he was abducted on a ship. Thus, David's adventurous life began. At first, he was in despair on the ship. He compared the ship to a "cowshed": "I have confused the days, and, whether it was day or night on the ship; The ship was in a mess: dirt and filthiness covered all over the place as if disgraceful state stretched twice as long as usual."

The novel's protagonist, David Balfour, was presented to the reader as a patriotic, strong and courageous teenager who set out on a journey to start happy life with big hopes. Although he was morally and mentally determined, he could not tolerate the mistakes of others. For instance, David found it daunting difficult to forgive his close friend for taking and losing his money. He also experienced challenges associated with idealistic, practical problems in life. Without thinking of putting himself in great danger, David simply pursued the murderer of a rebel leader named Red Fox. He couldn't understand why he required Alan to move forward with unbearable speed, because he was too young to fully realize their danger. After their shipwreck, he did not panic, even if he did not know how to swim. , David learnt many important things about life during his adventures. He realized that judging a person was not good because everyone had good and bad sides. David also realized that true friendship was the most precious feeling in the world. His close friend Alan Breck Stewart had proven himself to be his true friend. Writer Stevenson described clearly David Balfour's courage and bravery when the hero fought with pirates: "He slipped through the hole and landed on his partner, who was lying down. It was impossible not to hit the target, but there was no opportunity to sit on purpose: I hit the barrel with a pistol ..."

The boy did not lose his heart after the shipwreck. Being hungry, he ate sea shell-fish and satiated his stomach with them: There were small slugs on the island: they were called "buckies" in Scotland; it is said that they are "minors" in English. That's what I mean, the "food" consisted of "buckies" and I would swallow them when they were alive and cold: because I was so hungry as a horse and such "dishes" seemed delicious at first."

David was tormented by the loss of his close friend and being left alone. He looked around in agony. His limbs seemed to be frozen, he wished he saw a black man on the island: "My head, especially my socks, were torn, and my whole body was aching: the constant humidity made my hands be numb. As I had a sore throat, and I was getting exhausted and tired day by day. I had to eat the disgusting things which made me feel sick. I felt alone with dead rocks and fowls on the island. <sup>7</sup> {111}

But the boy did not lose hope in life, even though he was surrounded by dead rocks, wild birds, and the icy sea. He wanted to find Alan Breck, they had been separated and thrown away after the shipwreck. When he found his friend, he became attached to him. Eventually, he returned to Queensferry and recovered his identity and took back his estate from his uncle.

Furthermore, we can notice loyalty and friendship between two friends. Stevenson wanted to show friendship relations between Alan and David, that's to say wigs and Jacobites can be friends despite their bloody history. The concept of friendship soon became the main theme of the novel. For example, David and Alan were suspected of murder. Although Alan borrowed money from his friend, David felt a great deal of loyalty to Alan. We can see the pinnacle of the novel in Chapter XXIV: the controversy emerged between two friends which caused to verbal attacks of David against Alan Breck Stewart. His words were sharp enough and he had no choice but to call Alan for a duel. However, knowing it would be murder Alan refused his insistence. But soon Alan realized his mistake and apologized to Alan for his deeds. Consequently, the boy got sick. Alan took his friend to a safer place to

---

<sup>7</sup> R.L.Stevenson, "Kidnapped", Tashkent, "Ilm Ziyi Zakovat", 2019.

recover. From there, the two came to Corstorphine. There, Alan helped David restore his legacy. The book ended with their separation.

### V. CONCLUSION

To wrap up, all **adventure novels** are about heroes who experience dangerous and unusual events. The plot develops as fast as possible in adventure novels. The protagonists of adventure novels go to faraway places to open a new page in their life. However, they face dangerous hurdles in new places. They will overcome these obstacles by showing their courage, power and they will have a happy future in their life. The main characteristic feature of **detective novel** is a criminal case that is investigated until the end of the novel.

The issue of implicitness denotes a specific importance in detective novels. The compositional structure of detective novel gives a reader an impression that he is a witness of events, facts in these novels; the novel's implication is given by specific words or word collocations by a writer that that readers have to guess the murderer by themselves. For investigating a murder case, a writer selects a wise detective who will help to expose crime for readers: Arthur Conan Doyle chose Sherlock Holmes, Agatha Christie selected detective Poirot, French writer George Simenon represented Megre as his commissioner who investigated crime cases for all of his detective works.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Qahharova M. Y. THE IMAGE OF ADOLESCENT PSYCHE IN WORLD AND UZBEK CHILDREN'S PROSE// *Academicia, An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 2020, Vol. 10, Issue 9, Sept 2020 Impact Factor: SJIF 2020 = 7.13 ISSN(online) 2249-7137 p. 352-359
- [2] *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* <https://saarj.com>
- [3] Qahharova M. Y. Various approaches to the study of English set expressions and the problems of classification // *Scientific Reports of Bukhara State University*, 2020, № 4 p.135-139
- [4] <http://uzjournals.edu.uz//buxdu>
- [5] Kakhkharova M.Y. THE EVOLUTION OF ADVENTURE AND DETECTIVE NOVELS IN WORLD AND UZBEK CHILDREN'S PROSE, *Scientific Reports of Bukhara State University*, 2021, № 1 p.180
- [6] <http://uzjournals.edu.uz//buxdu>
- [7] 4.Qahharova M.Y. THE TRANSLATION OF GRAMMATICAL DISCREPANCIES// *International Journal of Psychological Rehabilitation*, ISSN: 1475-7192 London, volume 27 January, 2020
- [8] <https://www.psychosocial.com/article-category/issue-1-volume-24/>
- [9] Jamilova B.S. and Qahhorova M.Y. Bolalar detective nasrida o'smirlar ruhiyati tasviri// *International scientific methodical journal*, ISSN 2181-1709(P),
- [10] 2181-1717(E) , 2020,1.
- [11] <http://interscience.uz/>
- [12] J.B. Sattorovna, K.M.Yusufovna, Comparative interpretation of the characters in English and Uzbek novels// *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government* Vol. 27, No. 2, 2021 P-ISSN: 2204-1990; E-ISSN: 1587-1594 DOI: 10.47750/ci
- [13] <https://cibg.org.au>
- [14] A. Christie, *Ten Little Negroes*, Tashkent, "Yangi asr avlodi" 2018.
- [15] A. Christie "And Then There Were None" Tashkent, "Yangi asr avlodi", 2018
- [16] R.L.Stevenson, "Kidnapped", Tashkent, "Ilm Ziyozakat", 2019.
- [17] George Simenon "Megre and Swagman", Tashkent, "Yangi asr avlodi", 2018