

The Structural Features of Arthur Conan Doyle's Detective Works

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Annotation: *Arthur Conan Doyle, the iconic author behind the Sherlock Holmes stories, crafted detective works with distinct structural features that have left an indelible mark on the genre of detective fiction. These structural elements are key to understanding the enduring appeal and influence of Doyle's literary legacy. In this article, we delve into the structural features that characterize Doyle's detective works and their impact on the genre.*

Key words: *detective novel, crime, evidence, climax, London settings, detective protagonist, sidekick character*

Annotatsiya: *Sherlok Xolms hikoyalari ortidagi mashhur muallif Artur Konan Doyl detektiv fantastika janrida o'chmas iz qoldirgan o'ziga xos strukturaviy xususiyatlarga ega detektiv asarlar yaratdi. Ushbu tarkibiy elementlar Doyl adabiy merosining doimiy jozibasi va ta'sirini tushunish uchun kalit hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada biz Doylning detektiv asarlarini tavsiflovchi strukturaviy xususiyatlar va ularning janrga ta'sirini ko'rib chiqamiz.*

Kalit so'zlar: *detektiv roman, jinoyat, dalil, kulminatsiya, London voqealari, detektiv qahramon, yordamchi xarakter*

The term "Detective" (from "detego" - I open, expose) was first introduced by the American writer Anna Catherine Greene (1846-1935), who is rightfully considered "the mother of the detective". His first detective novel, *The Leavenworth Case*, 1878, was a huge success. The daughter of a lawyer, the author knew the ins and outs of investigation and forensics, and her rich imagination allowed her to uncover terrible secrets and complex crimes. Agatha Christie admitted. E. A. Poe is also one of the founders of the genre. In his short

stories of the 1840s, he created the Great Detective, an eccentric detective type, describing deductive crime-solving techniques, many plot twists (false clues, the least-suspected criminal, the mystery of the locked room). The works of these two writers significantly influenced the development of Conan Doyle's aesthetics. Short stories about the English detective Sherlock Holmes quickly gained general popularity and are still deservedly recognized as classic examples of the detective genre. Despite being established over 130 years ago, Sherlock Holmes remains a significant character in fiction. Holmes is the most represented literary human figure in cinema and television, with more than 250 screen adaptations to date. In detective fiction, he has developed into an archetype, a brand, and an image.

Renowned for his stories featuring the brilliant detective Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle produced a vast collection of works spanning numerous topics. His immense popularity is a reflection of both his prolific output and unique writing style. While Doyle's writing may seem outdated to contemporary readers, his utilization of the English language was actually progressive for his era. His vocabulary, though somewhat restrained compared to his peers, was tailored to a broader audience.

Often characterized as ornate and excessively literary, Doyle's style, particularly in the Sherlock Holmes stories, contributes significantly to the narrative. The Holmes narratives usually follow a linear progression, with Watson inundating readers with descriptive details. Occasionally, Watson's admiration for Holmes resembles a schoolgirl's infatuation, yet Doyle primarily showcases Holmes' deductive prowess. Each story gradually unveils characters and events layer by layer until the resolution is revealed through a criminal confession.

Sir Doyle's impact stems from his adept handling of literary devices, meticulous narrative construction, dynamic dialogues, and ability to evoke suspense and fascination in readers. For writers specializing in detective fiction, horror, historical tales, or even science fiction, studying this 18th-century author offers valuable insights. The detective story is a genre of popular literature that revolves around the introduction of a crime, its investigation, and the eventual

revelation of the perpetrator. Key components of the traditional detective story include: (1) the existence of a seemingly flawless crime; (2) a falsely accused suspect targeted by circumstantial evidence; (3) the incompetence of law enforcement agencies; (4) the superior observational skills and intellect of the detective; and (5) the climactic and unexpected resolution, during which the detective unveils how the culprit's identity was discovered. These narratives often hinge on the idea that initial evidence can be misleading. It is commonly assumed that the clues necessary to solve the mystery are presented fairly to the reader simultaneously with the detective's awareness, allowing the sleuth to deduce the solution through a logical interpretation of these clues.

In his work, the writer made some changes to the general format, this change is characterized by the introduction of pre-introduction to parts of the work.

Pre-Introduction: There are by and large three sorts of Pre-Introductions. The primary (and most fun) is comprised of a small show between Sherlock and Watson earlier to the entry of the client. The moment could be a consideration on the portion of Watson of why he ought to choose which case to distribute. And the genuine humdingers are his one-line emotional statements.

Introduction: Here we get into the essence of the activity. The client arrives on the scene and describes the issue for Sherlock to fathom. Most of the time this happens in his sitting room at 221B Bread cook St. Usually Watson is show. And most of the time the client could be a casualty of a wrongdoing that has been committed or will be committed. Observe for varieties in this, as they include assortment to the fashion.

Rising action: The rising activity happens as Holmes starts to track down the culprit and fathom the puzzle. Ordinarily this includes traveling to the location of wrongdoing - but once more there's a parcel of assortment in how he continues. Now and then inescapable peril is show. Frequently Watson goes with him, in some cases he voyages alone and reports back, and once in a while he even sends Watson out alone.

The Climax: The climax happens as Holmes clasps the hand-cuffs on the astounded reprobate, or declares the casualty is really the culprit, or in any other design pronounces the arrangement of the puzzle to the shock of Watson, the peruser, and the Scotland Yard analysts.

Falling Action: The favorite portion of the stories is when the all-knowing Sherlock clarifies his deductive thinking to the ever-patient and humble Watson.

Result: Ordinarily it may be a great result, much appreciated to Holme's genius. But thanks to Doyle's virtuoso we will hunt for assortment here as well. Results could be shared somewhere else within the plot. But Sherlock can continuously utilize the conclusion to clear up any last things we might have missed. And do not disregard to explore for his (as a rule) snarky last explanation.

Doyle's detective works are distinguished not only by their general pattern, but also by their internal peculiarities. This situation clearly attracts the attention of the reader with the characters chosen for the work, the interpretation of the problem, the development of events, the skillful use of misleading evidence and the revelation of the keys to the solution. It will be appropriate for us to divide these features into parts as follows: a) complex plots - Doyle's stories often feature intricate and multi-layered plots. The mysteries are meticulously crafted, incorporating numerous twists and turns that captivate readers and keep them engaged until the resolution. The artful construction of the plotlines is a hallmark of Doyle's storytelling prowess; b) detective protagonist - at the center of Doyle's detective works stands the legendary Sherlock Holmes, a master of deduction and observation. Holmes's exceptional intellect and keen attention to detail set him apart as a compelling and enigmatic protagonist. His methods of investigation and problem-solving remain a defining feature of Doyle's detective stories; c) sidekick character - Dr. John Watson, Holmes's close friend and associate, plays a pivotal role in many of the stories. As the narrator, Watson provides readers with a relatable perspective and offers insights into Holmes's methods and personality. The dynamic between Holmes and Watson adds depth to the narratives and enhances the overall appeal of the stories; d) London setting - set against the

backdrop of Victorian or Edwardian London, Doyle's detective works evoke a rich and atmospheric setting that becomes an integral part of the storytelling. The city itself becomes a character in the stories, with its dark alleys, foggy streets, and diverse inhabitants contributing to the immersive experience for readers; e) Red Herrings - Doyle skillfully incorporates red herrings—false clues or misleading information—into his stories, adding layers of complexity to the mysteries. The presence of red herrings enhances the challenge of solving the cases and keeps readers engaged as they attempt to discern the truth from deception; f) deductive reasoning - a central theme in Doyle's detective works is the emphasis on logic and deductive reasoning. Holmes's meticulous approach to analysis and problem-solving, often presented through captivating monologues, serves as a cornerstone of the stories, enriching the narrative with intellectual intrigue; g) resolution - the conclusion of Doyle's detective stories typically involves a dramatic reveal, where Holmes meticulously explains the details of the case and unveils the truth behind the mystery. This climactic resolution, often accompanied by a confrontation with the perpetrator, leaves readers satisfied and impressed by the sheer ingenuity of Holmes's deductions.

In summary, the structural features of Arthur Conan Doyle's detective works, exemplified primarily by the Sherlock Holmes stories, have set a standard for the genre of detective fiction. Doyle's masterful crafting of complex plots, the iconic detective protagonist in Sherlock Holmes, the atmospheric London setting, and the emphasis on deductive reasoning collectively contribute to the enduring allure of his works. These structural elements continue to inspire and influence generations of writers and readers, cementing Doyle's place as a literary luminary in the realm of detective fiction.

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