

METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING DETECTIVE WORKS IN LITERATURE LESSONS AS AN EXAMPLE OF ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S STORY "THE RED-HEADED LEAGUE"

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Abstract

This article describes the methods and techniques used in teaching detective stories in literature classes using the example of Arthur Conan Doyle's story "The red-headed league".

Keywords: detective, detective works, deduction, deductive method, logical thinking.

INTRODUCTION

In terms of form and content, fiction has types and genres, as well as several subject areas. These include adventure, detective, fantasy, historical, romantic and domestic works. Let's turn to the detective direction from the above. Detective is a literary genre on the subject of crime detection. It focuses on the actions of a detective, private investigator, or investigative detective as he investigates and finds clever clues to uncover the mystery of a crime. This, reading detective literature is associated with the process of personality formation, gradually moving from the stage of emotional-figurative thinking to the maturity of consciousness and the synthesis of both in the most perfect models of the inner life of creative, creative individuals.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Ronald Knox, one of the founders of the Detective Club, offered his own rules for writing detective stories:

- I. The criminal should be someone mentioned at the beginning of the novel, but they should not be someone the reader is allowed to think about.
- II. Naturally, the action of supernatural or otherworldly forces is excluded.
- III. It is not allowed to use more than one secret room or secret passage.
- IV. It is unacceptable to use hitherto unknown poisons, as well as devices that require a long scientific explanation at the end of the book.
- V. A detective should never be helped by a lucky break; he is also irresponsible, but should not be guided by the right intuition.
- VI. The detective, having encountered this or that clue, is obliged to immediately present it to the reader for study.
- VII. Inseparable twins, and pairs in general, cannot appear in a novel unless the reader is adequately prepared for it.

Detective stories were first written in Europe in the 1840s. Agatha Christie, Raymond Chandler, John Grisham, Ian Fleming, Eric Stanley Gardner, Boris Akunin, James Hadley Chase, Rex Stout, Dan Brown are among the world's most famous detective writers who worked in this direction. Arthur Conan

Doyle is on the first place in this list of writers.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 - 1930) is a Scottish writer who went down in history as the inventor of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes. However, it is too short to define this famous intellectual without taking into account areas other than his detective character. So, the English author also had a distinguished journalistic career and was a very respected public figure. Doyle's detective stories *The Sign of the Four* (1890), *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (1901-02), *The Valley of the Dreads* (1914-15) and *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (1891-92) were written by Doyle. *Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (1892-93), collections of short stories, etc., brought great fame. A Sherlock Holmes memorial museum was established in London. Doyle's "*The Hound of the Baskervilles*" (1971), "*The Lost World*" (1983) and other works were published in Uzbek. "*The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*" written in the detective genre is one of the most famous works of Arthur Conan Doyle, which contains interesting and captivating events and adventure stories.

RESULTS

When teaching Arthur Conan Doyle's story "The red-headed league" in literature classes:

1. Expressive reading of a work of art. Students should be assigned to read the entire story as homework. Because it is impossible to analyze the work without a complete and detailed acquaintance with the work.

2. Working with incomprehensible and unfamiliar words for students. For example: a gentleman is a well-educated person; In England, men address each other as; *surtuk* - a long, suit-like garment worn by men; *freemason* (mason) - a member of a secret society;



napoleon – French money of that time



soveren – English coin



British pound sterling.



penny – pinching money

You can also work with students on unfamiliar words using pictures like the one above. This helps to keep that new word or concept clear and vivid in the memory of students.

3. Definitions and conclusions given to the heroes of the work:

**DEFENITIONS GIVEN TO
MR.JEBEZ WILSON**

Dr.Watson

He's a self-made, reckless, unflappable, simple shopkeeper with nothing to show for it except his red hair.

Sherlock Holmes

Once engaged in manual labor, nosebleed, Freemason, been in China, had to write a lot of letters in recent months

4.. Deduction is the application of a pre-existing general truth, a general principle, to smaller, isolated cases, based on the rules of logical reasoning and logic. In modern science, the term deduction is used in a broad sense, meaning drawing a conclusion from a certain judgment based on the laws of logic. Usually, the deductive method is used after collecting factual materials in a certain field, for their in-depth study, systematization and other purposes. In particular, Sherlock Holmes also uses the deductive method to draw conclusions about a person, thing or event. This can be clearly seen in the table below:

Sherlock Holmes summary of Mr Wilson	Why did Holmes come to this conclusion?
At one time, he was engaged in manual labor	Right arm muscles are stronger than left arm muscles
Freekmason	He wears a lapel button with a semi-circle and a circle, defying the strict rules of society.
He had to write a lot	A shiny right sleeve and a bald spot around the left elbow
He was in China	The image of a small fish on the right wrist may have been made only in China.

5. Students can be asked logical questions based on the adventures of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson.



1) Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson enter a coffee shop on the outskirts of London. They go to the table on the edge and sit down. Holmes asked the owner of the coffee shop, "Did you used to have a lot of riots in your coffee shop?" he asks. The boss opens his mouth and says how did you know. How did Sherlock Holmes know this? (Answer: As soon as he sat down, he tried to push the chair, but he saw that both the chair and the table had been thrown to the ground. The boss, who is fed up with the chaos and can't stand breaking tables and chairs, uses this method (Sensitive Sh. Holmes immediately noticed this.)

2) From stories about Sherlock Holmes: Looking at the paw prints left at the scene of the crime, Sh. Holmes did not know fingers by their delicacy. Question: How did he know that these handprints were of women? (Answer: By nature, the index finger of men is shorter than the ring finger. It was the opposite in the paw print. He determined the identity of the criminal through a simple detail.) should be paid attention to. It is artistic in enriching the content of a work of art, increasing the impact of events details play an important role. "Detail - (fr. detail - detail, detail) - in a work of art an ideological-artistic load-carrying detail expressing a specific content." Details, being a means of creating reality, concretize the depicted thing-event or situation, and embody it in a way that can be emotionally perceived. Logical questions such as the above expand the students' worldview, form deductions in them, form the skills of drawing conclusions about events and persons.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that teaching detective works in literature classes broadens students' thinking, outlook, and teaches them to think logically. Interesting facts, mysterious events, puzzles attract the attention of readers. Such works can be intensively discussed and debated with students in the classroom. All of the above ideas and methods can be effectively used in the teaching of detective works in literature classes.

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