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SOME IDEAS ABOUT DETECTIVE DISCOURSE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

The detective story — the work of art with the special type of a plot connected with disclosure of mysterious crimes, opposition of the good and evil where, as a rule, the good overcomes the evil.

The detective as a fiction genre arose in the first half of the 19th century. Its origin is connected with a name of the American writer Edgar Allan Poe. Edgar Allan Poe who transferred the main focus from the identity of the criminal to the identity of the one who investigates crime is considered the ancestor of a detective genre. So there is the first famous detective Dupin in literature whose extraordinary analytical skills give to the author the chance to raise a philosophical question of unrealized forces of human mind. The way to the detective as to an independent genre lies through promotion into the forefront of the intrigue of investigation. One of the most famous classics of the detective genre is Conan Doyle (1859-1930), who created the image of the famous hero – Sherlock Holmes. This great detective notices everything, connects, analyzes, and knows things about which an ordinary person has no idea. Next to him is a simple man - Dr. Watson, all noticing, admiring – experiencing all that should survive and the reader, faced with the genius Holmes.

Important property of the classic detective story – completeness of the facts. The solution of a secret cannot be under construction on the information which was not provided to the reader during the description of investigation. By the time of when investigation ends, the reader has to have enough information in order that on her basis to independently find the solution. Only separate insignificant details which are not influencing a possibility of disclosure of a secret can disappear. Upon completion of investigation all riddles have to be solved, on all questions – answers are found. Values of the stable society consisting of law-abiding persons were the cornerstone of the classic English detective story. One of the most important motives of reading such detective novels – experience of restoration of an order. Several important signs of the classic detective story were called by N.N. Volsky: [1]

1) Ordinary of a situation. Conditions in which there are the detective's events in general are usual and well-known to the reader (in any case, the reader believes that he in them is guided). Thanks to this reader it is obvious what from described is usual and that — strange, beyond.

2) Stereotype of behavior of characters. Characters are considerably deprived of originality, their behavior is rather predictable and if they have the marked-out features, then those become known to the reader. Motives of actions (including – motives of crime) characters are also stereotypic.

3) Existence of a priori rules of creation of a plot, not always corresponding to real life. So, for example, in the classic detective story the storyteller and the detective in principle cannot be criminals.

For a detective is characterized by a strict composition and a rigid set of prototypical characters, which allows many researchers to talk about the existence of a special scheme, or formula, detective, which is called “frame”. The main advantage of the detective novel is the presence of a new, quite complex and fascinating puzzle, the disclosure of which is the main driving force of the detective story.

The detective genre and detective discourse correspond as a part and whole. The detective genre can be defined as the steady art form having certain thematic, composite and stylistic characteristics whereas the detective discourse is one of kinds of the personal focused discourse, including special mechanisms of impact on the reader. Detective discourse has no clear boundaries and has such features as logic and artistry. The genre represents the scheme consisting of a certain set of elements whereas the discourse, being communication process, includes also a subjective factor – the reader. [2]

LITERATURE

1. Volsky N.N. “Mysterious logic. Detective as a model of dialectical thinking” Novosibirsk, 2006, p. 6.

2. Hardzhieva E. S. “Detective discourse as a process of creating the detective genre”.