The role of detective-criminal words in the creation of character (in the examples of J.H.Chase’s works)

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Abstract
J.H. Chase's works express almost all types of crime. These works reveal the roots and causes of crimes that endanger the lives of the peoples of the world, such as murder, theft, and drug addiction. Of course, in vividly describing these processes, the writer effectively used detective-criminal words in the speech of the author and the character. Consequently, the purely detective words used in the author’s speech served to depict the plot’s growth in the play, the perception of the details of the crime, the details of the criminal process, the expression of the crime items, and the unusual life in prison.

Key words: Criminal, patient, murder, narrator, detective, protagonist, episodes, offender, event, occurrence, character, description.

Introduction
An important feature of the literary language of detective works is the use of detective-criminal words. Such words are commonly used in author and character speech. Consequently, J.H. Chase's novel “Vulture is a Patient Bird”, the events are narrated through the author's speech, and the events in “Coffin from Hong Kong” and “Come easy Go easy” are narrated through the character's speech. If the detective words used in the author's speech serve to reveal the plot, it is observed that in the language of the character they serve to reveal the character of the protagonists. In fact, we are talking about the main feature of the detective genre, - writes B. Khalikov, its specificity: the occurrence of a crime (often murder); concealment of the offender's traces; search for the culprit; will be reflected in a system of independent episodes, such as the disclosure of criminal secrets ¹. In addition, in the artistic expression of these stages of the plot line related to crime, detective words serve as an important tool in conveying the life-philosophical content, revealing the character of the protagonist. At the same time, such words are differentiated in the speech of the protagonists in detective stories such as detective, criminal, policeman. In this context, we try to analyze the detective-criminal words used in Chase’s works.

Main part
Detective-criminal words used in the author's speech. Literary critic D.Kuronov writes: "In most works of epic character, the description of the event, place or circumstances, the description of the heroes, the author's observations, etc. are given directly in the author's

¹Холиков Б.А. Детектив романларда воқеликнинг бадиий талқинини тизимли моделлаштириш. Фал. фанл. докт. (PhD) дис. – Т., 2018. – Б. 95.
language." In a detective play, the author's speech provides an opportunity to get acquainted with the place, time, description of the crime. At the same time, the detective-criminal words used in the author's speech can give an idea of the growth of the plot in the play, the details of the crime.

In the novel The Raven is a Patient Bird, the author describes the crime thief Fennel: “He watched the boat as it drifted closer. They knew he was dangerous, and they were taking no risks. They wanted to get aboard, make a quick dash down into the bedroom and then the four of them would smother him while their knives carved him”[3]. In Uzbek translation: “Унинг яқинлашиб келаётган қайиқни диққат билан кузатишда давом этди. Қотиллар унинг ҳаффи душман эканлигини жуда яхши билишади. Шунинг учун ниҳоятда эҳтиёткорлик билан қориқ билан қилишарди. Уларнинг режалари жуда оддий: борта чиқиш, каотага қириб, пичокми ё бирон темир тўқмоқ биланм қарш илмалаш”[3.5]. The words "killers" and "dangerous enemy" in the text are associated with crime. In translation, the word "they" is given in the form of "killers." "Dangerous" is translated as "dangerous enemy" and expresses the original meaning. Bunda

It is known from the plot of the work that Fennel gives the etiquette of the killers and gets rid of them: “He leaned over the side of the barge to wash the blood off the chain. He felt the icy rain sliding down inside his trousers. He thought they might come back later, and if they did, the odds would be stacked against him. They would no longer be taken by surprise. He shook the rain out of his eyes. He must get out, and get out fast”[4]. In Uzbek translation: “Кейин ўрнидан турди, захиринг кои юкканд жойларини сувда ювди, "мени сезиб колишди, энди қайтадан хужум қилишлари анник, бу сафар-ку омадим келди, бошқа сафар омад мендан ўтириши мумкин" деган фикрга келиш. Маронинг ёингилари қайсар, уларни алдаб кетиш жуда қийин. У бошини силкиб юзларидаги сувни қоқди. Йоунинб олиш, ювнинганда ҳам тезроқ ювиниб олиши керак эди” [3.6]. The phrase "blood off the chain" in the text means "stained against" and "stacked against". Hence, the content in the original is expressed. However, the above combinations are important to provide details of the criminal process.

The protagonist of the novel, Harry, describes the hotel of Armo Chalik, who hired him: “The smell of money, as far as Garry was concerned, was now overpowering. He entered a small distinguished room where a girl sat behind a desk on which stood three telephones, an I.B.M. golf ball typewriter, an intercom and a tape-recorder. The girl puzzled Garry because although she had a nice figure, was dressed in a stylish black frock, was beautifully groomed, her hair immaculate, she was nothing to him but a sexless photograph of a woman long since dead. Her blank face, her immaculately plucked eyebrows, her pale lipstick merely emphasized her lack of charm: a robot that made him feel slightly uncomfortable”[5]. In Uzbek translation: “Пулнинг ҳиди янаям аниқроқ сезила бошлади. Гарри мебеллар дид билан қоюнлган мўжаҳизига хонага кирди, у ҳардо солддаги ёштинг аёл ўтиришди жайди. Солддаги учта телефон аппарати, ёзув машинаси ва магнитофон тураради. Ёш аёл қилишган комати, ярашиб тушган кора қўйилган ва чиройли соч турмамги карамақанд, Гарридек одамни ўзига жалб қилолмади” [3.15]. In fact, the telephone, typewriter, and tape recorder provided

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in the translation are the usual neutral words. However, they continue to represent criminal objects in the detective text. The word "intercom" means "internal communication", but the word is omitted from the text.

The play contains an episode of the suicide of Chalik's secretary Natalie: “She lay still. Would it hurt? They said it was the easiest way to die. Gritting her teeth, she drew the sharp blade across her left wrist. She cut deeply and she fought back a cry of pain. The knife slipped from her hand. For a brief moment, she looked at the water surrounding her, now turning pink and darkening, then she closed her eyes”⁶. In Uzbek translation: “Оғрирмикан қўлдан у. Лекин ҳаѐт билан видолашишининг энг қулай йўли шу, дейишардичи, деган хаёл ўтди миясидан. Натали пичоқнинг ўткир тиғини билагиға олиб келиб, бор кучи билан санчи-ю, кичкириб юборди. Пичоқ қўлидан учй кетди. У бирмунча вакт кизил рангга бўялаётган сувни томошча қилиб турди… Кейин кўзини юмди” [3.63]. It describes the process of committing suicide. In fact, the words "sharp blade of a knife" and "stabbed" used in it were a common word used in everyday life. In this text it is used in a detective-criminal sense.

Another episode of Ken and Harry's contact around the Kalenberg Museum in the play is noteworthy: “Ken held up his hand, cutting him short. He had heard a crackle on the two-way radio and he put the set to his ear”⁷. In Uzbek translation: “Кен Феннелга жим дегандай қўл силкитди. Передатчик қитирлай бошлади. Кен дарров наушникни қулоғига осди ва микрофонни қўлига олди”[3.127]. "Two-way radio" is translated into Uzbek as "transmitter", and "set" as "headset". These words have an international character. Through these words, the author vividly reveals the process by which the crime took place. Rather, these words served as a tool of crime.

The words used in the description of Farnworth Prison in Money in the Safe are detective: “Farnworth wasn’t a prison of high walls and cells. It was a prison of chains, sharp-shooting guards, and savage dogs. If the days were terrible, the nights were worse”⁸. Таржимада: “Фарнуорт деворлари баланд ва камерали турма эмасди. Бу занжирлар, уста мерган-қўриқчилиар ҳамда йирткич итлардан иборат камокхона эди. Кундузи ўтган кунлар даҳшатли бўлиб, тунлар тўғрисида ҳақиқий бўлар эди”[1.23]. “Prison” – турма, “cells” – “камера”, “chains” – “занжирлар”, “sharp-shooting guards” – “мерганқўриқчилиар”, “savage dogs” – “йирткич итлар”, “terrible” – “даҳшатли” were like translated. These words describe the unusual life in prison.

Apparently, the detective-criminal words used in the author's speech served to give details of the criminal process in the course of events in the plot, to reveal its occurrence, to express the objects of the crime, to describe the unusual life in prison.

Conclusion

Apparently, J.H. Chase's works express almost all types of crime. That is, the roots and causes of crimes that endanger the lives of the peoples of the world, such as murder, theft, and drug addiction, will be revealed. Of course, in vividly describing these processes, the writer effectively used detective-criminal words in the speech of the author and the character. Consequently, the purely detective words used in the author's speech served to describe the

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plot's growth in the play, the perception of the details of the crime, the details of the criminal process, the expression of the criminal objects, the unusual life in prison. At the same time, the usual words used in everyday life were also used in the text in a detective-criminal sense. The detective-criminal words used in the character's speech helped to reflect the planning of the crime, the psychological state of the thieves and criminals, to describe the actions of the police officer in the situation where the offender was fleeing, to determine the causes of the crime. In addition, neutral and commonly used words have a detective content in the context and have become a means of describing the drug crime process down to the smallest detail, revealing the mental and psychological state of the protagonist.

References: