

THE WORK OF EDGAR ALLAN POE AND DETECTIVE-ADVENTURE MOTIFS IN UZBEK WRITERS**Khalimov Salokhiddin Samiyevich**

Independent researcher, Karshi State University

halimovsalohiddin37@gmail.com

Abstract

This article investigates the typological and aesthetic impact of Edgar Allan Poe's detective fiction on the evolution of detective-adventure themes in Uzbek literature. Poe, the father of the traditional detective genre, pioneered narrative frameworks based on analytical reasoning, logical reconstruction of crime, and intellectual investigation. These paradigms, which originated in a Western cultural framework, were later indirectly reflected in Uzbek literature through genre experimentation, modified narrative tactics, and culturally distinctive interpretations. Using comparative and typological research, the study investigates how Uzbek writers incorporate detective-adventure tropes while maintaining national literary traditions. The findings show that Poe's impact works through creative transformation rather than straight copying, helping to shape the growth of modern Uzbek prose within global literary discourse.

Keywords

Edgar Allan Poe, Uzbek literature, detective-adventure motifs, comparative literature, genre transformation, detective fiction

Everyone agrees that Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849) invented the modern detective fiction. The core elements of detective fiction, such as logical investigation, narrative tension, and rational mystery resolution, were created by his analytical stories starring C. Auguste Dupin. In addition to influencing later Western detective fiction, works like *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*, *The Mystery of Marie Roget*, and *The Purloined Letter* also had an impact on literary trends throughout the world.

Due to its strong foundation in moral, didactic, and psychological narrative, Uzbek literature only recently began to incorporate detective and adventure genres.

However, the slow development of mystery-based stories, investigative storylines, and intellectually motivated characters in Uzbek prose is indicative of a wider engagement with international literature. The purpose of this study is to examine how Poe's detective-adventure ideas recur in the writings of Uzbek authors and to pinpoint both culturally unique elements and common genre processes.

The structural characteristics of detective fiction as a genre guided by narrative economy and logic norms have been highlighted by academics like John G. Cawelti and Tzvetan Todorov. Poe's contribution is to turn crime stories into cerebral riddles in which the plot revolves on the reasoning process.

Studies on genre evolution in Uzbek literary criticism emphasize how foreign literary models are adapted to local settings. Detective-adventure themes are frequently studied in relation to psychological depth, ethical investigation, and social realism. Nonetheless, there are still few thorough comparisons between Poe and Uzbek literature, which emphasizes the importance of the current study.

The study combines structural, motif-based, and narrative analysis in a comparative-typological manner. A few of Poe's detective stories are contrasted with Uzbek literary pieces that include adventure or investigative themes. Plot structure, character typology, narrative perspective, and the role of mystery and adventure are the main topics of the examination.

The analysis highlights typological resemblance resulting from worldwide genre interaction and related artistic needs rather than claiming direct literary copying.

Poe's detective fiction is distinguished by a number of essential elements:

- 1. Analytical protagonist:** Dupin stands for rational thought and intellectual excellence.
- 2. Puzzle-based plot:** The crime is portrayed as a complicated mystery that needs to be solved.
- 3. Narrative duality:** The detective's line of reasoning is highlighted by the observer-narrator.
- 4. Rational explanation:** Rather than relying on chance or paranormal forces, logic resolves apparent disorder.

Poe's stories are a hybrid detective-adventure narrative because, despite their emphasis on analysis, they still have elements of adventure, such as danger, suspense, and pursuit.

Detective-adventure themes are frequently incorporated into larger social and psychological storylines in Uzbek literature. In contrast to Poe's metropolitan European settings, Uzbek authors emphasize realism and moral context by placing mysteries in well-known societal contexts. Typical characteristics consist of: Secrets are gradually revealed; investigations are motivated by moral or societal necessity; logical reasoning is combined with emotional and psychological depth; and justice and moral responsibility are emphasized. In keeping with national storytelling traditions, the protagonist is often an average person rather than a professional investigator.

Poe and Uzbek authors both use storylines that revolve around mystery. Poe, however, places more emphasis on intellectual reasoning, whereas Uzbek stories combine character development, social commentary, and research. Uzbek protagonists are ethically driven and socially anchored, while Poe's Dupin is aloof and analytical. This disparity is a reflection of how different cultures view community and uniqueness.

Adventure heightens tension and exhibits Poe's ability of analysis in his works. Adventure frequently functions as a moral experience in Uzbek writing, exposing the moral principles of the protagonists.

Uzbek literature's use of detective-adventure themes demonstrates a process of imaginative adaptation. National aesthetics lead to a reinterpretation of Poe's genre ideas, creating hybrid narratives that blend local cultural values with international genre tropes.

In conclusion, this change demonstrates that debate and reinterpretation, not mindless copying, are how literary influence works. The comparative study shows that the evolution of detective-adventure motifs in Uzbek literature has been significantly influenced typologically by Edgar Allan Poe's detective fiction. Poe's story concepts are artistically assimilated by Uzbek writers, who add social, ethical, and psychological elements to them without directly copying his models.

Consequently, Uzbek detective-adventure prose becomes a unique literary phenomenon that preserves national character while interacting with international traditions. The cross-cultural dynamics of genre evolution are highlighted in this work, which adds to the body of comparative literature.

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