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TÍTULO: Historia del desarrollo de la Ficción Criminal en la Literatura Mundial.

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RESUMEN. Los orígenes del género de detectivesco son arcaicos, encontrados en la Biblia, en la literatura árabe medieval del "Libro de las mil y una noches", en el género medieval de la literatura china "Huaben", etc. El debilitamiento del principio religioso en la sociedad dio lugar a una amplia difusión del género policial en la literatura. El detective ruso moderno en la década de 1990 y de principios de la década del 2000 está experimentando un aumento, desarrollo, y se convierte en el género más masivo que atrae a un público diverso. Ese género literario sigue siendo popular y relevante en el siglo XXI, como lo demuestran numerosas publicaciones.

PALABRAS CLAVES: literatura, crimen de ficción, contrarios del Lejano Oriente, Historia del Desarrollo.

TITLE: History of the developmental of Crime Fiction in World Literature.

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ABSTRACT. The origins of the detective genre are archaic, found in the Bible, in the medieval Arab literature "Book of a thousand and one nights", in the medieval genre of Chinese literature "Huaben", etc. The weakening of the religious principle in the society led to a wide spread of the detective genre in literature, as well as to the appearance of such subgenre as a police detective. The modern Russian detective in the 1990's - early 2000's is experiencing an upsurge, development, and becomes the most mass genre attracting a diverse readership. That literary genre remains popular and relevant in the XXI century, as evidenced by numerous publications.

KEY WORDS: literature, crime fiction, Far East contraries, history of development.

INTRODUCTION.

Detective (from English - detective, from Latin - detego) [H N.V. Suslova, T.N. Usol'tseva, 2003] a literary genre in the works of which describes the process of investigating a mysterious incident in order to establish its circumstances and the disclosure of the puzzle.

In most works of this genre, such an incident is a crime and the detective's task is reduced to his investigation and identification of the perpetrators. The conflict is built on the clash of justice with lawlessness, culminating, as a rule, the triumph of justice. However, there are detectives with the investigation of events that are not criminal (for example, in "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes", 1894), undoubtedly related to the genre of the detective, five stories of eighteen crimes are missing).

DEVELOPMENT.

Throughout history, the literary genre, now known as the "detective", had different names, having traversed the path from the "tales of ratiocination" of Edgar Allan Poe, to the "detective novel" at the turn of the XIX and XX centuries, and the so-called "whodunnit" –who has done it?- period between the First and Second World Wars. By the way, the concept of "whodunnit" first appeared

in 1932 in the review of the play Arnel Ridley (English William Arnold Ridley, 1896 - 1984) "Recipe for Murder" of the American magazine "Variety". Journalist Wolfe Kaufman (English Wolfe Kaufman) claimed that he owned the opening of the word [W. Kaufman, 1946]. However, the editor of Abel Green (1900 - 1973), the author of the above-mentioned magazine, calls the author of the term of Sime Silverman (1873-1933) the founder of "Variety" [W. Morris, M. Morris, 1985].

Methods.

When writing this work, the authors used the following research methods: descriptive, comparative-historical and comparative-comparative. The use of these methods helped to characterize the literary genre studied in this study, as well as to identify subgenres and to consider its features.

Results.

The weakening of the religious principle in the society led to a wide spread of the detective genre in literature, as well as to the appearance of such subgenre as a police detective.

The First World War markedly affected the nature of detective prose. The story was replaced by a novel, as it allowed to develop a more complex story with unforeseen twists and turns. In the so-called "golden age of the detective", covering 1918-1939, the literature was enriched with many images of new detectives. In Russia, one of the first works of the detective genre is the fantastic novel "The Hyperboloid of Engineer Garin" by A. Tolstoy.

In the 60-ies of the XX century, the spy detectives are becoming popular, which talked about the heavy and important struggle of the special agents with the services of the West, provoking patriotic feelings among the readers.

Discussion.

Despite the innovations of Edgar Allan Poe, the detective began to be affirmed as a literary form with the appearance in the 1840s regular police forces and detective units. The wide spread of the

detective was due to the weakening of the religious principle in society and acute social problems that are not always resolved safely in real life, while in the detective according to the "law of the genre", good wins evil, justice - lawlessness. So, there is a subgenre - a police detective, authentically and in detail depicting the activity of police forces in the process of their investigation of the crime.

While traditional detectives usually focus on one crime, police detectives combine the investigation of several unrelated crimes into a single story. If the "clean" detectives usually follow the tradition of not revealing the identity of the offender before the culmination, in the sub-genre described, the identity of the offender is often called from the very beginning (an inverse detective story).

At the time of the appearance of the image of Sherlock Holmes, the greatest detective of world literature, the detective was already established as a genre, many authors approached him: the French writer Emil Gaboriau (1832-1873), the English writers William Wilkie Collins (English William Wilkie Collins, 1824 - 1889), Fergus Hume (English Fergus Hume, 1859 - 1932) and others. A feature of the detective genre of this period, which is confirmed by the work of the English writer Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle (1859 - 1930), is the existence of two plot lines, which are usually based on two conflicts: between the perpetrator and the detective and between the victim and the criminal. These lines may intersect, deliberately become entangled by the author, but they inevitably lead to a denouement explaining all the incomprehensible.

The first novel about Sherlock Holmes, "The Study in Crimson Tones" (1887), became an impetus to the collection of stories ("The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" (1892) and "Notes on Sherlock Holmes" (1894), thanks to which the great detective and his assistant doctor Watson became world famous. In England, the followers of AK Doyle were Arthur George Morrison (English Arthur George Morrison, 1863 - 1945), who invented the investigator Martin Hewitt (English Martin Hewitt), Richard Austin Freeman , 1862 - 1943) - one of the best representatives of the "scientific

detective" and the inventor of the "reverse" The author, in which the reader knows all about the crime from the very beginning, Ernest Bramah (1869-1942) is the "father" of the first blind man in the literature, etc. In America, Doyle traditions were supported by Melville Davisson Post, 1869 - 1930) in the stories about Uncle Abner, and Arthur B. Reeve (1880-1936) with his detective Craig Kennedy (Eng. Craig Kennedy) ["How to make a detective" / 1990].

The First World War markedly affected the nature of detective prose. The story was replaced by a novel, as it allowed to develop a more complex story with unforeseen twists and turns. In the so-called "golden age of the detective", covering 1918-1939, the literature was enriched with many images of new detectives. English writer Agatha Christie (English Agatha Christie, 1890 - 1976) in the first novel "The Mysterious incident in Styles" (1920) presented readers the image of Hercule Poirot (Fr. Hercule Poirot). Three years later, Lord Peter Wimsey appeared, the hero of the English writer Dorothy Leigh Sayers (1893 - 1957), after another three years - detective Stephen Van Dine (English S.S. Van Dine, 1888 - 1939) - an extremely erudite Philo Vance (English Philo Vance).

In Russia, one of the first works of the detective genre was the fantastic novel "The Hyperboloid of Engineer Garin" (1927) by A. Tolstoy (1883 - 1945), telling about the talented scientist Petrovich Garine, who dreams of gaining world domination with the help of the "hyperboloid" (apparatus emitting a heat ray, capable of destroying any obstacles). The author himself argued that the first part of the novel is "adventurous", the second is "heroic", and the third is "utopian" [A. Tolstoy, 1989].

There is an opinion that the first work of a detective genre is a novel by F.M. Dostoevsky (1821 - 1881) "Crime and Punishment" (1866); however, this issue is still open and challenged by many researchers.

Undoubtedly the fact that the genre of the detective novel belongs formally: the basis of the plot - a crime and its investigation, the presence of an investigator, the motive of the crime, evidence. At the same time, detective elements are only a basis, a pretext for setting other tasks: Dostoevsky's novel is endowed with a profound meaning and philosophy of life, which broadens the "scope" of a conventional detective.

Further, it is worth mentioning the novel by A.P. Chekhov (1860 - 1904) "Drama on the Hunt" (1884), the work is also controversial in relation to detective prose, as some literary critics call the data, his first work, as a "first psychological detective", and others as "a parody of a criminal novel" [A.A. Izmailov, Chekhov. 1916.]. We will determine that the plot of "Drama on hunting" cannot be attributed to a classical detective story, primarily because of the lack of objective motives of the crime, which relate not to the material, but psychological sphere, thereby confusing the investigation into the murder of Olga Skvortsova (Urbanina). Perhaps, therefore, the publication of "Drama on the Hunt" caused the contemporaries AP. Chekhov's suggestion that the author is trying to create a parody of the classic detective story.

The proof can be given the words of the novelist and literary critic A.A. Izmailov (1873 - 1921), who focuses on the fact that "Chekhov pays so much attention to describing the appearance of the hero and emphasizes the contradiction between the pleasant appearance and the inner essence of the character - investigator Kamyshev". In addition, the literary critic Yu.V. Sobolev wrote that "Chekhov, as an alternative to the fashionable at that time criminal detectives, creates a work in which the errors of the formal investigation are demonstrated" [Yu. V. Sobolev, 1934].

During the Soviet period, the detective conflict between good and evil was considered within the framework of class contradictions, which led to the formation of a subgenre of a spy novel that was revealed in the works of the Weiner brothers, A.G. Adamov (1920-1991), Yu.S. Semenov (1931 - 1993). The authors of espionage detectives focus on the activities of spies, scouts, and in general,

on the stories of espionage. The plot can be based on events, correlated with reality, and the characters have really existing prototypes, but the storyline and characters by definition will have differences in order to distinguish them from real people or events. In the 60-ies of the XX century, spy detectives were encouraged, as they talked about the heavy and important struggle of the special agents with the services of the West; thereby provoking patriotic feelings among readers.

Features of spy detectives revealed in the work of L.S. Ovalova (1905 - 1997, stories about Major Pronin), Olga and Alexander Lavrov (TV series "The Investigators Are the Wise Men", 1973 - 2003), A.G. Adamov (works whose main character is an employee of the Moscow Patriarchate, Vitaly Losev).

A modern Russian detective in the 1990's and early 2000's is experiencing an upsurge, development and becomes the most mass genre attracting a diverse readership. Among the most popular authors of the early 2000s in Russia, one can distinguish Boris Akunin (born 1956), in the detective stories of which intertwine elements of mysticism and intellectual games with an unusual story (a fantastic detective), as well as F.E. Neznansky (1932 - 2013), A.D. Konstantinova (born 1963) and other authors, whose number is growing.

The phenomenon of recent years in Russian literature has become "detective" women: Alexander Marinin (born 1957), Polina Dashkova (born 1960), T.B. Polyakova (born 1959), and others.

In summary, the origins of the detective genre are archaic. Its elements are found in the Bible; for example, in the episode of the conflict between Cain and Abel, there is a crime, a murderer and a victim, "evidence", an attempt to conceal a crime [T. Kestheyi, 1989]. The features of the detectives are found in the medieval Arabic book "The Book of a Thousand and One Nights", and in the medieval genre of Chinese literature "Huaben" (Chinese 話本) [E.M. Meletinsky, 1990].

Tracing the development of detective genre traditions, traits and features are found in the works of William Shakespeare (1564-1616), Voltaire (1694-1778), Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais; 1732 - 1799), W. Godwin (English William Godwin, 1756 - 1836), C. Dickens (English Charles John Huffam Dickens, 1812 - 1870), O. de Balzac (Honoré de Balzac, 1799 - 1850) [T. Kestheyi, 1989].

Closer than others to the "prototype" detective was close to E.T.D. Goffman (German Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann, 1776 - 1822) in the novel "Mademoiselle de Scuderi" (1818), in which you can find a puzzle, an investigation of the crime, but in which "there is no character detective who already took place in Chinese novels such as Huaben " [E.M. Meletinsky, 1990].

One of the heroes of William Godwin's novel *The Adventures of Caleb Williams* (1794) is an amateur sleuth. The development of the detective genre was greatly influenced by the memoirs of the French adventurer of the XIX century Eugene François Vidocq's "Notes of Vidocq, the head of the Paris Secret Police" (1828), who became a policeman, and then a professional detective, but the stories of the English writer Edgar Allan Poe (1809 - 1849) written in the 40-ies of the XIX century, are considered as the first examples of the detective genre. He created the first great detective, Monsieur Auguste Dupin, who became the "father" of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes, in the story "Murder in the Morgue Street" (1841). The merit of the writer consists in introducing a concept into the plot of the detective, when a private investigator and the official police compete in the speed of disclosing a crime, and in this competition, as a rule, a detective is victorious.

It is worth noting that E.A. Poe was a theorist of the detective genre, but did not become the author of the concept of "detective". It was first introduced by compatriot Anna Katharine Green (1846 - 1935), which defined the genre of the novel "The Leavenworth Case" (English "The Leavenworth Case", 1871) as a detective [S. Knight, 2014].

The first in domestic literary criticism, a full-fledged researcher of "romantic aesthetics" and genre features of "novelism" Edgar Poe became Yu.V. Kovalev [1984]. In the section "Detective stories" of his monograph, the literary critic produces a detailed analysis of "logical stories", establishing that this concept is "broader than the concept of a detective story" [Yu. V. Kovalev, 1984]. Relying on the fact that Edgar Poe is the officially recognized founder of the detective, Kovalev singles out the novel's innovations, which have become "invariant elements of detective literature" [Yu. V. Kovalev, 1984].

CONCLUSIONS.

The ideas of detective literature, which appeared in the middle of the XIX century in Europe, were adopted and developed by writers of the XIX and XX centuries.

Detective as a literary genre remains popular and relevant in the XXI century, as evidenced by numerous publications. Traditions of the detective genre were borrowed by authors practically all over the world.

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