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DEDUCTIVE, INTELLECTUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN DEDICTIVE WORKS

(Using works by Edgar Allen Poe and Agatha Christie)

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Abstract

The purpose of the following scientific research is to highlight the analysis and comparison of the intellectual revolution brought by Agatha Christie to the world of detective writing on the example of the work of three writers who are considered bright representatives of their time: Edgar A. Poe. In addition, this is the positive impact of the revolution on students and society in general. The purpose of this article is not to claim that Edgar Poe's methods are outdated or useless. The objects of the article are the works "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd" from the series by Agatha Christie Hercule Poirot, "Murder on the Street of Morg" by Edgar A. Poe. The puzzle-solving methods of the three-detective works mentioned above are compared with each other. The expected result of the article is the influence of writing methods in the detective genre, which have evolved over time, on today's works.

Key concepts: Revolution; Motif; Sacrifice; Intellectualism; Deduction; Comparison; Detective; Social Detective; Crime and punishment; Murderer; Criminal;



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Introduction

In E. Poe's detective works, the main focus is on the technical method of the committed crime and the logic of the cold-blooded method of analysis. In his Cambridge Companion to Crime Fiction, Priestman (2003) emphasizes that Poe left an indelible mark on the world of detective fiction. According to Priestman, Poe's work will lead to a new turn and development in the writing style of crime novels. The development of events in A. Christie's works is focused on the social masks of humanity. In *The Death of Roger Ackroyd*, Hercule Poirot solves a murder based on his knowledge of human nature. We can understand that A. Christie prioritizes psychological analysis over deduction, and this can be seen from Hercule Poirot's insistence that "gray cells" should be used every time. For Poirot, the truth is above all, even if it is difficult and pathetic to admit it, the truth is above the sweet lie. In solving a murder, Poirot, unlike others, pays attention to even the smallest details and confronts the truth, no matter how bitter it may be.

The detective in "Murder on the Street of Morg" is Auguste Dupin, a nobleman of noble origin but impoverished, who relies on analytical analysis when solving a crime, that is, he pays attention to all the details at the crime scene. For example, to the spring lying by the window, to the unusual marks on the throat of the corpse, and to the animal's fur. Dupin read the criminal's mind more by his actions than by mere observation.

Main body

Edgar Allan Poe's *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* begins with a mysterious and brutal murder committed on the Rue Morgue in Paris against a mother, Madame L'Esplanay, and her unmarried daughter, Camille. It will be a bit difficult to solve the murder because the mother and daughter lived a very closed life. Since they kept most of their wealth at home and kept in touch only with a bank clerk, the



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police identified Adon de Bon as the primary suspect. In this work, the character of the detective Auguste Dupin reveals a high model of human thinking in American literature. The most remarkable part of the murder is that the house was locked from the inside and no one saw the murderer, but on the contrary, they emphasize that they heard the voices of people speaking different languages. The appearance of the orangutan as a murderer was the greatest turning point in detective fiction. In fact, it is not a symbol of evil, but a symbol of uncontrolled power. The writer's original goal was to show that a crime may not always be intentional or motivated.

One of A. Christie's most famous works in the Hercule Poirot series, "The Death of Roger Ackroyd" (1926), covers more intellectual psychological analysis than deduction. It begins with the mysterious murder of Roger Ackroyd, a landowner living in King's Abbey. The similarity to "Murder on Morgue Street" lies in the fact that Ackroyd is killed in his room, and the door is locked from the inside. Due to the social masks mentioned above, the murderer is presumed to be Ackroyd's stepson, Ralph Peyton, and the police have even begun a search for him. The story is told from the perspective of Dr. Sheppard. The character of Ayanan Sheppard is a complex figure in the history of detective fiction. Despite his remarkable sharpness, coolness, and caution, he could not deceive Hercule Poirot's "gray cells." The reason it's considered complex is that it doesn't deceive the reader by mixing lies into the story, it just reserves a piece of truth. He pretends to help Poirot, but in reality, he acts as a witness, watching Poirot approach the trail of the murderer. The fact that Sheppard turned out to be a murderer was one of A. Christie's turning points in detective fiction. The image of Ralph in "The Death of Roger Ackroyd" can be compared to Adon de Bon in A. Poe's "Murder on Morgue Street." Both characters are suspected of being innocent offenders due to the police department's inability to investigate. If, as has been said, Adon de Bon was



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suspected of having more in common with Madame L'Espany and her unmarried daughter, Camille, than with the rest, then the motive for Ralph's becoming the chief suspect in the murder of Roger Ackroyd is that he is a stepson and the sole heir.

Auguste Dupin is considered the father of the detective genre, an image that introduced deduction and rationalization - a method of drawing conclusions based on small details in the environment and relying on logic in reasoning. Dupin's difference and advantage over other detectives is that he solves a crime based on arithmetic logic and analysis. As for Hercule Poirot, in the tradition of Dupin, he does not neglect not only the evidence of the crime but also the psychology of man. In the works, Poirot emphasizes that "small gray cells" are the only weapons that can be relied upon. But compared to Dupin, Poirot prioritizes social communication in solving crimes and their motives.

The method of storytelling. The main difference in narration is that "Murder on Morgue Street" is actually a module of A. Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes and His Adventures," and just as Dr. Watson is the narrator for Sherlock Holmes, Poe's work narrates Dupin's adventures by an unnamed but living friend. A. Christie makes another major turn in his work "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd." That is, the narrator, who initially convinced the reader that the detective was an assistant, surprised the readers by revealing that Dr. Sheppard was actually the criminal himself.

The logic of murder. The crime in the work "Murder on the Street of Morg" is revealed based on deduction. Dupin, relying on logic, finds that it is absolutely inconceivable that this could be done by human hands. In The Murder of Roger Ackroyd, Poirot takes into account not only the facts surrounding the crime but also human nature. Poirot relies more on the character of the suspect around him as a motive for constructing the path to the murderer than on whose motives.



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Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that while Edgar P.O. from beginning to end seeks an answer to the question "What happened?," Agatha Christie seeks an answer to the question "Which of the suspects in the crime is lying?" Whereas Edgar Poe in *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* describes his logical approach to identifying the criminal as solving a mathematical puzzle, Agatha Christie in *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* uses logic as a tool to unravel social masks. While the crime in "Murder on Morgue Street" is an accidental horror, in "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd" it is depicted as a betrayal committed on the basis of a deep plan. While Edgar Poe points out to the reader that not all crimes in the world are committed based on purposeful and specific motives, Agatha Christie urges the reader not to lose sight of anyone when it comes to motives for murder and the possibility of betrayal from everyone around, as well as suspects. In Christie's work, the reader is ultimately deceived not only by the characters but also by themselves, until Poirot "uses gray cells" to expose the truth. Together with detective Dupin, the herd-minded student becomes a witness to exciting investigations.

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