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# The Technique of Retrospection in the Study of Crime in Ulmas Umarbekov's Story "Summer Rain"

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**Abstract:** In the plot of a detective work, retrospection - remembering a previously occurred event - is important. Based on this method, the causes of the crime and its hidden motives, the mysterious actions of the characters are revealed, and the detective content is expressed more deeply, a lot of information and factual data about the crime are provided. This article analyzes the use of the retrospection method in the process of solving the crime depicted in Ulmas Umarbekov's detective story "Summer Rain." Furthermore, the pedagogical significance of incorporating this detective story into the education of law students is examined.

**Keywords:** Retrospection, detective work, literary text, literary device, plot, motive for the crime, factual information, story "Summer Rain".

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## INTRODUCTION

There are several narrative techniques that can make the plots of detective works more interesting and attract the reader's attention. One of these methods is the method of retrospection. Retrospection (lat. *retrospectio* - looking back) is a narrative technique in which the development of events is briefly halted, and the narrative returns to past events, linking the reader to previous content and factual information within the literary text. It plays an important role in shaping the reader's perception of the text, and by including references to the past events, it helps the reader better understand the current problems in the characters' lives [1].

Retrospection is an important device for clarifying and revealing events within a literary text. It is used to convey a long-term sequence of events in just two or three sentences, as a fleeting memory. Short but revealing recollections are so well integrated into the composition and sequence of events that they are hardly noticeable as separate stories within the narrative.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospection plays an important role in detective works. This issue has been examined in the works of scholars such as O. Lapina [1], I. Guseynova [2], L. Kryukova [3]. Experts emphasize the priority of returning to the past in detective works, noting that even retro detective stories are gaining popular in modern literature. In retro detective fiction, historical events, heroes and past crimes are integrated as central elements of the narrative. However, the retro component is detached from its original historical and cultural context, based on the artistic conventions inherent in fiction. To lend credibility to retro aspects, the author draws on encyclopedic and mythological perspectives, thereby

maintaining a balance between past and present, as well as historical truth and fiction [2]. It should be noted that the author of a retro detective work, without claiming strict scientific and historical accuracy, allows the reader to engage with the past and facilitates the observation and understanding of historical truth from their own perspective.

It is clear that retrospection - looking back, remembering past events - is an important feature of detective works. Through this technique, the causes of the crime and its hidden motives, the mysterious actions of the characters are revealed, and the detective content is expressed more deeply. We will illustrate our idea with the example of the story "Summer Rain" by Olmas Umarbekov, which is recognized as the first detective work in Uzbek literature.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

The story "Summer Rain" offers valuable material for students in the field of jurisprudence. The story may not fully meet the formal requirements of the genre or artistic conventions, but it is particularly valuable for the study and analysis of legal issues. By studying the work, law students can develop their logical thinking, engage in criminal investigation activities, learn to collect and classify evidence, and carry out procedural actions in a proper manner. Additionally, they can participate in debates and achieve clear, consistent, and fluent expression of their opinions in both oral and written forms. In particular, the systematic study of retrospective information related to the criminal case in the work undoubtedly contributes to the development of professional skills in students of criminal justice.

The work begins with the words "This day... August 22, 197..., will not fade from the memory of the tram driver Munira Shaykhuddinova for the rest of her life" [4.3]. From the very beginning, the writer draws the reader's attention to the reality of the work, establishing an abstract and unexpected situation. This mystery unfolds when the body of a young woman is discovered among the bushes with Rose hips. What state does a person who has never seen death, especially the body of a brutally murdered person, fall into? The reader can vividly imagine the state of Munira, who saw the body, and how, in the torment of fear, danger and confusion, she ran over the sleepers to call the office - an ambulance, at the behest of her railwayman uncle.

In the story "Summer Rain" by Olmas Umarbekov, the style of recalling and analysing past events in the context of the present play a dominant role. The author skillfully uses retrospection in the work, the reader gain a deep understanding of the characters' lives, worldviews, and psychology in the process of investigating the criminal case. Against the background of recollection, the writer reveals the life and character of Munishon Saidova, the murder victim, including her relationship with her husband, Rakhim Saidov, and the days leading up to the crime. The work begins with a culmination, in accordance with the condition of using the retrospective method. The solution to the problems that arise during the investigation process is also solved using the method of going back - retrospection.

## ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH RESULTS

The work describes the following crimes committed previously, recalled by Captain Sabir Aliyev during the investigation, against the backdrop of flashbacks:

### 1. Detection of an illegal textile production workshop behind the hospital.

Any criminal case requires a certain amount of time to be solved. The concept of time is important in solving a criminal case. Scientific sources emphasize that "time" in solving a criminal case primarily refers to the period during which a prosecutor, investigator, inquiry officer, or judge acts after receiving information (such as a complaint or report) about the commission or preparation of a crime. Since time in solving a criminal case involves both speed and adherence to legal procedure, in "Summer Rain", Captain Sabir Aliyev thinks about how long the criminal case related to the murder of a young woman, whose body was found under the thorn bushes, will take. He is about to take a leave of absence from work and go to Truskovetsk with his wife Sanobar for a vacation, when a new case is assigned to him, forcing him to cancel the trip. It is unknown when the new case will be completed. In an investigative case, no crime is considered resolved until it is concluded on legal grounds. The

investigation follows its own rules, procedures, and deadlines, which are described in the work retrospectively. Sabir Aliyev, who received the assignment for the new case, recalls: The previous time, when he was about to go around Yalta and said, "Now we're leaving," the case at the insane asylum was opened. It was a very strange, headache-inducing case. Three months - almost the entire summer - were spent investigating this case. Yalta continued to twinkle in the distance like a distant star. Then, by chance, the head nurse of the hospital used two handkerchiefs during interrogation. One was very strange, the net handkerchief that the captain was looking for. Later, this handkerchief led to a secret workshop on the territory of the hospital, and from there to millions and millions of meters of embroidery sent to different regions of the republic. But has a little sweat been shed so far?" [4.13]. This example shows that any crime, regardless of its type, must be investigated on the basis of legal requirement. Secondly, it illustrates that, when solving a case, everything is important, even the smallest detail. Thirdly, a new case can often be compared to previous cases, which helps investigators draw conclusions and develop effective approaches.

## **2. The story of a man who killed his wife out of jealousy.**

If we pay attention, the retrospection technique is given in the story as the basis for the real actions of law enforcement officers who are tasked with exposing the crime. After all, any crime that has reached its end has a beginning from the point of view of time. A person standing at the end point must naturally see the starting point to know the truth. In this sense, in the work, the result of the murder is known, but the reasons for its occurrence are not clear. In the process of studying the story, students begin to look for the cause from the result. When a murder is committed, of course, there is also an object. Along with the object, there are also factors that caused him to commit this act. The presence of bruises, blood and knife marks on the body of a woman of about 28 years old, found among the bushes with Rose hips confirms the signs of a crime. Anyone who sees this situation naturally asks, "Who did this and why?" The question arises. Senior police captain S. Aliyev, who sees signs of murder, also has a number of assumptions about who did this and why. And after the question, suspicions and assumptions arise. The captain initially thinks, "This is the result of theft and robbery." The well-read law students who know Muniskhan's behavior and his greed for gold agree with this opinion. However, it was clarified during the investigation that none of Munis Saidova's belongings were lost. After all the belongings were checked by the responsible employees and included in the case files, the belongings were procedurally placed in bags, sealed, and confiscated. Therefore, this crime is not the result of theft and robbery, since the belongings were not taken away. The first assumption is rejected with grounds. The next suspicion is placed on Munis Saidova's husband, Rahim Saidov. He may have killed his wife out of jealousy. Such crimes are common in life. R. Saidov loved his wife Munishon very much. Muniskhan had changed recently. The desire for various expensive gifts and greetings was increasingly drawing him into his trap. Rahim Saidov returned from work early one autumn day. Muniskhan was not at home. Even when it was getting dark, there was no sign of Munishon. At one point, Rahim Saidov opened one of the windows and watched a couple of leaves fall from the tree, when a "Pobeda" stopped in front of the house. Muniskhan got out with a package in his hands. Then, smiling, he said goodbye to the driver and went into the house. But Rahim Saidov did not see the driver's face. When he entered the house, Munishon himself told him that the driver was a storekeeper, Anatoly Nazarovich. Perhaps Rakhim Saidov killed Munishkhan out of jealousy. This assumption also crosses Captain Aliyev's mind, and he reinforces a new suspicion by recalling that incident: "Exactly six years ago, when Sobir Aliyev was working at the district police station, a young woman's dead body was found in one of the alleys between low, modest houses called "Shanghai", which adjoins the theme park behind the TashMI. Even then, the killer did not touch anything - neither her jewelry, nor the large amount of money in her purse (the woman worked as a saleswoman in a grocery store), but as a bitter enemy, he did not leave her alone, beat her, strangled her, and finally killed her by hitting her on the head with a stone. A month later, he was found. He was caught right there, at the scene of the tragedy. The reason was jealousy. The woman dated him for about a year, even lived with him, and then married another man. She was socially isolated for a period of twenty years" [4.17].

By recalling this criminal case, the author emphasizes that an investigator must possess strong logical reasoning skills, compare each case with previous ones, and reach the correct conclusion.

### 3. The case of a doctor who poisoned his wife on New Year's Eve.

An investigator, along with knowledge, qualifications and skills, must have an inner intuition formed based on experience, knowledge of human psychology, be able to draw certain conclusions about the person being interrogated from his facial expression, gaze, speech and behavior, and be able to assess a person based on his appearance. Captain Sabir Aliyev was also suspicious of Rahim Saidov, even before he saw him. At first, he saw the body of a young woman and, remembering a similar crime committed during his work, assumed that her husband might have killed her out of jealousy. However, after seeing Munishkhan's wife, Rahim Saidov, he changed his mind. He was convinced with his inner intuition that he was a scholar and an intelligent person and would not commit such a heinous act as murder. However, Captain Aliyev argues against his inner voice. This argument is also expressed in retrospect: "There are many examples of well-meaning people who have carefully planned and killed their wives. A reputable doctor did this. It took a long time. The captain didn't see it, he read it. He drank on New Year's Eve and gave her poison. Interestingly, the next day he himself told the police" [4.36]. By remembering this previously committed crime, Captain Aliyev rejects the conclusion he made, relying on his inner intuition. Through this, the author teaches that the investigator should act based on concrete facts rather than an inner voice. In general, the method of retrospection, which is often used in detective works, is a key element of investigative practice. The content of investigative actions always moves from a real situation, situation, end point to a starting point and is revealed on the basis of retro - remembering and studying past events. In this unique complex process, a lot of information, factual data about the last situation, reality is obtained, sorted, analyzed, compared, evaluated and concluded on this basis. Also, detective work arouses in the reader a desire to guess, search and encourages them to act side by side with the detective-investigator in the work.

### CONCLUSIONS

In the story *Summer Rain*, the causes of the crime are analyzed through the retrospections of Captain Sabir Aliyev. This approach encourages law students to engage in active critical thinking. It demonstrates important investigative skills, such as comparing a criminal case with similar cases from the past, drawing conclusions based on such comparisons, and directing the course of an investigation accordingly.

The retrospections in the story also enrich students' understanding of the professional competencies required of inquiry and investigation officers, as well as the procedures and methods involved in conducting a case. Moreover, they enable students to identify problems, recognize their signs, make informed decisions, and become familiar with the jargon and specific indicators of criminal activity. Students can also learn to classify crimes, provide legal assessments, interpret the legal system of the period through the characters' actions and dialogues, and compare the socio-legal reality depicted in the work with contemporary conditions.

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