

CHARACTERISTICS OF EXPRESSION OF ARTISTIC PUBLICISTIC PAMPHLETS

Gulshoda Khusniddinova

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Faculty of Oriental Languages

International journalism student

gulimuhtor1@gmail.com

Abstract: The purpose of this work is to study the types of pamphlet genre according to the style of writing. We thought about its appearance, meaning, purpose, features, unique aspects, comments related to types according to the style of writing, and information about the works written in this type.

Key words: polemic, Viktor Kojbakhteyev, nuclear holocaust, pandemic, biotechnology, information war, gender equality, global problem, "Pismo Trumpu".

The quality of the pamphlet genre is manifested in the negative, accusatory portrayal of reality. They choose political and statesmen, information, social events, movements, social and political systems as objects of angry, burning laughter. They act as accusers. Pamphlet does not tolerate excuses, does not defend himself, but always attacks only aggressively. Because of this, they create an alternate reality. All this is done with only one goal. It focuses on exposing human vices in a satirical manner as colorful and visual as possible. The theme of the pamphlets, covering all time and all of humanity, covers problems and events that do not die, never become old, and will continue to live as long as humanity exists, affecting not only one region or some people, but the fate of the entire human race. As an example, we can cite global problems, that is, social, political, economic and environmental problems. Ecology, climate change, nuclear holocaust, pandemic, biotechnology risk, information warfare, social stratification, poverty, corruption, gender equality issue, crime, unemployment and similar problems. These issues are a matter of public concern worldwide. An example of such pamphlets is Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels, mentioned above.

Because in it, Gulliver laughs at his own country and its stupid politics as an example of the countries he traveled to. Each system invents separate comic scenes for each law. With this, he reflects his views on politics.

Not only the above work, but 99% of Swift's works are examples of the pamphlet genre. Swift - one of the world's greatest satirists - left a bright mark on the history of English journalism and world journalism. Reflecting on the power of Swift's journalistic talent, Thackeray notes that "the most ferocious beak and claws that

pierced prey, the strongest wings that cut through the air, were Swift's." The pamphlet was Swift's favorite genre. He never signed his journalistic works, surprised the readers with fictitious names, raised topical issues that fit organically into the context of the main problems of the English and European Enlightenment. He hated feudalism, but he was also very astute in his assessment of phenomena that he considered hostile to human nature.

Swift's pamphlet "The Battle of the Books" (1697), a description of the literary customs of the time, and "The Tale of the Barrel" (1704), an anti-religious satire, made him famous and influential. During this period, Swift's fame as a journalist and pamphleteer was so great that he astonished his political opponents.

These two works of Swift are among the works that criticize the reality of a certain period of the pamphlet. In addition, we can find a lot of pamphlets created in this type. In particular, it is difficult to find a person who has not read pamphlets written during the Second World War.

In particular, "Elizabeth Steele, Mother Dutten, Mother Duvel, Mother Margaret - all scurrilous and true accounts of the terrible events committed by four famous witches" depicting witchcraft and "witch hunts" that flourished in Western Europe in the late 15th - mid-17th centuries We can give an example of a pamphlet created on the topic.

According to him, in 1542, the first bill against witches was introduced. From then on, witches and sorcerers are publicly prosecuted and their trials are carried out among the general public. At the end of the 16th century, at the beginning of the 17th century, the minutes of court proceedings, testimonies, reports and descriptions are recorded by the author. In the play, from the acquisition of witchcraft, his criminal responsibilities are treated with bitter laughter.

We divided the pamphlet genre into two types according to the style:

- publicist pamphlets;
- artistic pamphlets. (Literary pamphlets, in turn, are divided into certain types, and we will touch on this issue in further studies)

Nonfiction pamphlets contain topics that focus on real-life events, real-life people, and real-life issues. Such pamphlets are based on clear facts and evidence, and the identity of the character being mentioned is not hidden. Alexey Aimin's article "Pismo Trumpu" (Letter to Trump) is an example of a publicist pamphlet. Uzbek publicist Nurali Qabul's series of novels and pamphlets are also written in this genre.

Fictional pamphlets do not require actual events, facts and evidence. In it, woven images, fictional events and even place names may not exist in reality. Artistic paints are skillfully used in it. But, nevertheless, the work is built on criticism and laughter. They can be in the form of a story, short story, novel, etc. The short story "Stop the

plane, I will fall" by the Soviet writer Efreim Sevela is a vivid example of an artistic pamphlet.

As mentioned, the main purpose of the research is to fully study the pamphlet genre and contribute to its development. A pamphlet should always come with a new outlook, reveal a new truth. Any work of art promotes this idea. The author observes the world, studies it, praises justice, condemns mediocrity, copies the arrogance and stamps it on paper mixed with bitter laughter, and tries to show the reader some truths. The selection of facts in it, the selection of pictures, the use of descriptive, rhetorical tools, etc., involve the reader in polemics, help to form his own views, allow the reader to better understand the deep world and himself. The author uses a number of expressive devices to present the world to the reader as he perceives it. The reader can accept this point of view or enter into an intellectual polemic with the author, which is his right. When writing a pamphlet text, writers often refer to these possibilities.

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