

## Combination of Pamphlet with Criticism and Satire in English Linguopoetics

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### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this work is to analyze the role of the pamphlet genre in English journalism, as well as the combination of criticism and satire in the most famous pamphlet works. In the course of learning, we touched on the dictionary meanings of critical thinking and satire. We thought about the information about its meaning, purpose, characteristics, unique aspects. We focused on the shortcomings in the study of the pamphlet genre and tried to fill them. In the history of English journalism, we studied the period in which the pamphlet genre was mainly created, the scope of its subject, and what events it includes.*

*The pamphlet genre plays such an important role in literary criticism that works belonging to each of its types can find their readers throughout the centuries. The person or events that become its subject are distinguished by their commitment to the fate of all mankind.*

*With these characteristics in mind, we looked at who the pamphleteers were in England and how these views were expressed in articles and works.*

**Keywords:** Viktor Kozhbakhtev, feleton, pamphlet, satire, D. Milton, D. Lilburn, Gerard Winstanley, Gulliver's Travels, Voyage to Lilliput, Voyage to Laputa.

### INTRODUCTION

The pamphlet genre, which has been forming for centuries, has gained an important importance in the history of the world press.

Today's journalism, on the other hand, has become more refined as a result of such a truthful and critical approach to the events in the life of the society, the laws and decisions being issued.

"Critical thinking is a complex process of creatively combining ideas and possibilities, rethinking and reconstructing concepts and information. It is also a process that takes place simultaneously at several levels of active and interactive cognition. In critical thinking, ideas and their importance are examined from the perspective of diversity and compared to other ideas. This is the highest level of thinking, a mental activity that focuses on analysis, comparison, interpretation, application, argumentation, innovation, problem solving, or evaluation of thought processes. Critical thinking develops communication and teamwork skills."

Critical thinking is especially important in journalism. A journalist should be able to say what is right and what is wrong is wrong, and should be able to give an objective and truthful attitude to the happenings in the life of the society. In journalism, there are critical genres with a touch of humor, in which the issue is approached with a poisonous criticism. These are feuilleton and pamphlet genres. Although feleton and pamphlet are considered similar concepts, in fact there are certain differences between them. Both of them have their own place in literary criticism. The pamphlet genre stands out. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the author of the pamphlet is not satisfied with empty talk, "taking away". He approaches the issue with humor and laughter. This laugh has the power to "pierce the heart" of the hero. In this respect, pamphlets and feuilletons are part of comic journalism.

It is not an exaggeration to say that satire is an ornament of critical thinking. The reason is that any venomous speech can be softened with the help of satire. Let's turn to satire here.

"SATIRE (lat. satira - composition, various things) - a type of comedy, understanding the object of the image with the help of mischievous laughter. It is a unique way of artistic reflection of reality, in which absurd, unreasonable, wrong events and vices in society are exposed. The object of Satire is "processed" through the image created by changing the real appearance of events,

increasing, exaggerating, intensifying and many other types of conditioning. The author of satire can also use other types of comedy (humor, story, etc.), but for satire, a sharply expressed aesthetic object is characteristic.

Pamphlet is one of the brightest genres of journalism. At the heart of the pamphlet, there are always signs of sarcasm, mockery, laughing at the enemy, passionate appeal to the reader. The topic of a pamphlet is usually about politics. It may contain an object of rejection, a philosophical or an aesthetic concept. The pamphlet is characterized by a sharper, negative orientation, a desire to "destroy" the enemy, and an attitude of denial. The most important features characterizing the pamphlet as a genre are the synthesis of satirical artistic and journalistic image tools; mutual political views, discussions and debates, personal critical thinking in the content of the work.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the unique role of the pamphlet genre in English journalism and the combination of criticism and satire in the ideas used in it. For this purpose, we turned to British journalism, the most famous pamphlets created over the centuries.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

A pamphlet, like any ideological construction, always creates a new reality. His text is always a judgment based on evaluation. It relies on openness and truth in the choice of facts, figurative, rhetorical devices, etc. This is a topical satirical work, the meaning of which is aimed at a clear socio-political criticism aimed at completely discrediting the object of criticism. Its purpose is to arouse the reader's anger, sometimes hatred. This is especially important during times of war, including information warfare. The pamphlet genre, which goes down in history as the era of information wars, has become one of the most popular.

The study of the pamphlet genre is rare in world journalism. The number of scientists who have studied the genre can be counted on the fingers. For example, Russian researcher A. Tertichnyy gives information about the pamphlet genre in the book "Жанры периодической печати". It explains that the

concept has a mythological basis, associated with representations of the Olympian Gods, including Zeus, unleashing their wrath by sending lightning bolts at their enemies. In journalism, a pamphlet is understood as a work that exposes the defects inherent in a person, his negative actions, actions that harm society.

Pamphlets depicting such actions, human defects and harmful actions towards the society became one of the unique works of English journalism at the time. English pamphlets, as the most revealing genre in relation to new trends, quickly and truthfully refer not only to the ideological, topical issues arising in the rapidly changing socio-political life, but also to the historical crisis of normative consciousness and the problems that arose as a result of this crisis. If we look at history, Great Britain leads the world in the creation of pamphlets.

The brightest representatives of English tabloid journalism were among those who opposed the monarchy, D. Milton, D. Lilburn, Gerard Winstanley deserves special mention.

John Milton is a public figure, a well-known publicist. His political pamphlets place him among the first ideologues of the revolution. Milton is interested in the ideological side of the revolution, not the economic goals that Britain set for itself. Milton's pamphlets make the most important contribution to the development of social thought of the time. He began by criticizing the despotism of the Catholic Church and later moved on to promoting the ideas of democracy.

Milton's pamphlet "Права и обязанности короля и правителей" (Rights and Duties of Kings and Sovereigns) served directly as the basis for Charles' trial and execution. In this treatise, he formulates the basic rules of the theory of democracy. "Men," writes Milton, "are born free by nature, and bear the image of God; they have an advantage over all other living creatures, because they are born to command instead of to obey."

The representative of the views of the democratic forces of the English bourgeois revolution was John Lilburne. Like Milton, he believed that the source of power is the people, and Parliament is its servant. Lilburne's "Защита прирожденного

права Англии, направленная против всякого произвола, будь то короля, парламента или кого другого” (1645) (*Defence of the natural right of England against the king, parliament, or any other tyranny*), “Новые цепи Англии” (1649) “Англиянинг янги занжирлари” and “Соглашение свободного народа Англии” (1649) "*Agreement of the Free People of England*" were considered especially popular.

In the second half of the 17th century, a satirical stamp appeared in England. An example of a satirical publication is the *Weekly Tips from Rome*. The reason for such an unusual name is the journalistic style that was sometimes used in the 17th and 18th centuries: the newspaper was published on behalf of political opponents, but in the form of a parody.

Also important in the history of English journalism are the writers who reflected elements of the pamphlet in their stories, short stories and novels. One such writer is Jonathan Swift.

Victor Kojbakhtaev in his article “Джонатан Свифт как памфлетист” talks about the presence of pamphlet elements in the works of the writer Jonathan Swift. In particular, he notes that the work "*Gulliver's Travels*" meets the requirements of a full-fledged pamphlet and that it was written in this genre. We touched on the views in this regard in the preliminary research.

According to it, we reasoned that some parts of "*Gulliver's Travels*", namely "*Voyage to Lilliputia*" and "*Voyage to Laputa*" can be a clear example of the pamphlet genre.

Through "*Gulliver's Travels*", the author sheds light on the political and social environment and conditions of England. However, it does not express directly. Every criticism, every satire, every catchphrase in it is tied to England without a thread. In each part of the play, no matter how distant the events and actions are, England is reflected directly or indirectly before our eyes. The power of satire in Swift's pamphlets lies in the fact that specific facts, characters, and situations have universal meaning, reflecting truths for all times and peoples.

The work tries to reveal the most important social problems. The image of the author's state permeates all parts of the work. In it, not only England, but also Europe appears before our eyes. The dwarfs of Lilliputia, the ugly inhabitants of Laputa, and the

hideous Ehus from the land of the Guignngms are fantastically and satirically transformed Europeans, personifications of the incurable vices of society. The author expresses the shortcomings and defects of people on the example of the behavior of the ghosts. By comparing creatures of different sizes, it gives the author the opportunity to show a person from an unusual point of view and reveal new aspects of human nature.

In Lilliput and Brobdingnag, many are described as in European countries in the 18th century. Lilliputians are also home to excellent artisans and farmers. It is they who, with great ingenuity, organize the transfer of a mountain of people to the capital, feed and clothe their large people. In the land of the giants, there are poor and plain-clothed farmers and peasants, and as in life, here you can find rich people who make a living at the expense of farmers and artisans. In both countries, people buy everything with money.

Both in Lilliput and Brobdingnag (as in England) there are stupid, stupid and ignorant scholars who have never heard of other lands and peoples. The Lilliputian scientists thought that only Lilliputians lived everywhere, and the giant scientists decide that Gulliver is not human. In England, the king was the most important person - in the land of the giants, the king is also the most important person, and Lilliput is not even ruled by a king, but by an emperor. And just like in England, these countries have secretaries of state, treasurers, officials.

Everything is like in England. How the Lilliputians were afraid of Gulliver's pistol, and how surprised they were by an ordinary clock, is also a depiction of the English. And it is our opinion that the peace-loving giants were very surprised by Gulliver's story about the armies of their homeland armed with cannons, from which cannons flew. In both Lilliput and Brobdingnag, the government representatives hold meetings, there are troops, military parades are held - in case of war with neighboring countries, and various ways are used to frighten their citizens into disobedience. Throughout the work, the theme of England is approached in a different way than in the first part. He wants to elevate his country, describes the political system as an

ideal, which, in his opinion, brings everything that can beautify the state.

#### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It is not enough to single out criticism and satire in "Gulliver's Travels". After all, the work is based on full humor. In it, the author laughs at his country, at its stupid politics, on the example of countries where Gulliver traveled. Each system invents separate comic scenes for each law. With this, he reflects his views on politics. Such views, criticism and satire combine to make a good pamphlet.

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. Jonathan Swift has an indelible place in English pamphleteering. Despite the fact that he is a writer, his works are an important part of journalism. During the

research, we touched upon the types of the pamphlet genre. And we divided it into types according to its scope, style and content. The above-mentioned works of Swift's authorship can be classified according to their style as artistic pamphlets.

The study of the pamphlet genre is rare in world journalism. The number of scientists who have studied the genre can be counted on the fingers. For example, Russian researcher A. Tertichniy gives information about the pamphlet genre in the book "Janry periodicheskoy pechati". It explains that the concept has a mythological basis, associated with representations of the Olympian Gods, including Zeus, unleashing their wrath by sending lightning bolts at their enemies. In journalism, a pamphlet is understood as a work that exposes the defects inherent in a person, his negative actions, actions that harm society.

As mentioned, the main purpose of the research is to study the specific role and content of the pamphlet genre in British journalism. Also, it is aimed to analyze the most popular works and the most common articles and describe the features of criticism, satire, and humor in them. 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. The brightest representatives of English tabloid journalism were among those who opposed the monarchy, D. Milton, D. Lilburn, Gerard Winstanley deserves special mention.

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included among the first ideologues of the revolution. Milton is interested in the ideological side of the revolution, not the political goals and economic plans of Great Britain. His pamphlet works served as propaganda principles of his time and made the most important contribution to the development of social thought among the population. He began by criticizing the despotism of the Catholic Church and later moved on to promoting the ideas of democracy. Milton's pamphlet *Prava i obyazannosti korolya i praviteley* (Rights and Duties of Kings and Sovereigns) served directly as the basis for Charles' trial and execution. In this treatise, he formulates the basic rules of the theory of democracy. "Men," writes Milton, "are born free by nature, and bear the image of God; they have an advantage over all other living creatures, because they are born to command instead of to obey. "One of the people who had his own views on the democratic forces of the English Revolution was John Lilburn. He, like Milton, believed that the people were the source of power, and parliament was its servant. " (1645) (*Protection of the Birthright of England against King, Parliament, or any other Arbitrariness*), *Novye tsepi Anglii* (1649) "New Chains of England" and "Soglashenie svobodnogo naroda Anglii" (1649) "Agreement of the Free People of England" pamphlets were considered especially popular. 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.

#### CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, learning the pamphlet genre requires a lot of experience. The pamphlet differs from other genres in that it is based on concrete evidence and historical documents. In it, inappropriate actions in the world, in some countries, are

criticized with bitter irony and venomous laughter. It laughs at the sleazy politics in the society and exposes its insinuations.

Like journalism, pamphlets have evolved over the centuries. Originality, sharpness, sharp words, observation and unbiased approach are the basis of the characteristics of the pamphlet genre. These features have already become an integral part of today's journalism, and various socio-political problems, serious contradictions, some unfair decisions of the government and officials and their participation in the complete change of the population's lifestyle have caused various conflicts. And this became the main topic of a skillful and impartial publicist.

The author of the pamphlet speaks so harshly and venomously, laughs so much at a person or an event that his position is like a child who is mocking someone by pointing his index finger. Criticism in a pamphlet usually has the characteristics of influence, ridicule, condemnation of a way of thinking.

Its structure, content, and plot are determined by the nature of the subject, material, and the characteristic of the author's creative individuality. Pamphlet requires refinement of style, special literary finishing of the material, skill and work ability of the author.

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