

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAMPHLET GENRE IN AMERICAN JOURNALISM

Gulshoda Husniddinova*

*Student,

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages,

Samarkand, UZBEKISTAN

Email id: gulimuhtor1@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00410.4

ABSTRACT

The pamphlet genre aims to ridicule some human vices and to denigrate the qualities portrayed by the protagonist who appear to the author to be the bearer of any social evil. Its other features have always been its limited size. However, as an emerging genre, it aimed to have a direct impact on public opinion. Including in American journalism, the pamphlet genre has evolved with age-old goals, and these stages have become the subject of this article.

KEYWORDS: *20th Century America, Jodie Collins, Soviet Union, American Revolution, pamphlets, International Pulitzer Prize, Gordon Wood, United States, Brand Law, New York.*

INTRODUCTION

The main part

It is important that the field of journalism, which is restoring the right to freedom, has its own audience and is expanding day by day. It is also known for its different directions, reaching any region of the world, finding more refinements, discovering new directions. The pamphlet genre, which has been around for a long time and is still based on the principle of critical thinking, is of great importance.

It is difficult to imagine modern journalism without digital journalism, internet journalism. Today's journalism prefers critical articles and caricatures such as feuilletons, satire, humor, rather than artificial articles that consist of praise and applause. The pamphlet was created for the same purpose. By studying this genre, we aimed to look at the world with criticism and analysis, handing out pamphlets based on solid evidence, and drawing conclusions. [1]

Where there is criticism, there will be a rise. Not only does it apply to journalism, but it is capable of changing an entire country, the world. The pamphlet, which consists of poisonous criticism aimed at politics, leads to development. Significantly, such policy-oriented criticisms can be encountered in the research process. In the process of studying history, in addition to analyzing misconceptions, we have cited the correct ones as evidence. We have explored the most popular pamphlets created in the history of international journalism and to date. We analyzed the styles and approaches in them.

America is a leader not only in political and economic development, but also in the development of science and technology. American journalism is also a leader in the creation of pamphlets that have been the subject of our research.

For centuries, pamphlets have been one of the most important tools for disseminating various objections, opinions, and ideas to the public. However, their ideological goals were not welcomed by the government. Because the pamphlets were sharp and harsh. And the public took it as a sign of rudeness. That's why the term "pamphlet" or "pamphlet writer" is used in a negative sense.

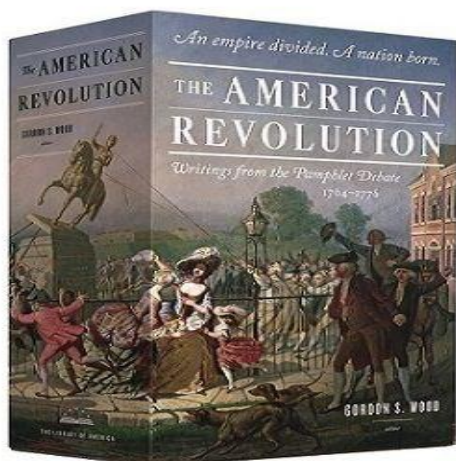


But by the 20th century, the term pamphlet had become a completely different concept and had become important in the life of society. So how did 20th century America achieve this? What works influenced the nature of the pamphlet and the views of the people? [2]

But what about the pamphlet in 20th century America? How did new and improved technology and the radical, modern political landscape change the nature of the pamphlet?

These questions can be answered through research by AHRS doctoral student Jodie Collins:

“Because I did a lot of previous research on the radical politics of the pre-war period, I was very excited about the prospect of studying American political pamphlets from 1920-1945. This project is a doctoral defense co-sponsored by the British Library and the University of Sussex funded by AHRC, which uses a wide range of American political pamphlets stored in the library. The full size of the available brochures is not yet known, and one of the main goals of the project is to create a consistent and comprehensive digital database of brochures for the library, making them more accessible to researchers and the public, “Collins wrote in his article. [3]



According to him, the first result of the research is a pamphlet. Published by partners in the Soviet Union, the article is filled with photographs of working life during the Soviet era and reflects the achievements of the first five years.

Like journalism in other countries, American journalism is a subject of war, and fascism is a major period in the writing of pamphlets. The researcher, to the best of his ability, turned to articles on the world war between the two poles. American journalism has witnessed thousands of articles on the war. [4]

Historian Gordon Wood, a Pulitzer Prize winner, is leading the way in covering the American Revolution

with his collection of pamphlets. In his collection, he envisions the United States and brings together broad, in-depth evidence.

Historian Gordon S. Wood presents an important two-volume edition of the political debates that led to independence on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the Mark Law Crisis, the beginning of the American Revolution, an important coup. The collection reflects the debate between Americans and Britons, as well as colonialists. This collection is housed in two major American libraries. The American Revolution pamphlet collection includes entries from the 1764-1772 debate as a gift to the American Guardian Foundation of Sydney and Ruth Lapidus. [5]

In almost every newspaper of the day, in every issue, pamphlets designed to deceive the American people, to criticize their persuasive actions, to promote something, had a strong impact on American life. With the rapid mental growth of the American population and the reduction in the cost of printing articles, the use of pamphlets flourished in the 19th century. Revealing passionate views and perspectives not found in other print genres, these unique works include speeches, debates, narrations, poems, songs, memoirs, and legal announcements on issues of slavery, suffrage, and dozens of other divisions. and this collection has seen the face of the world. [6]

It reflected the different attitudes and opinions of the most often overlooked strata of society. Produced from an unusual collection of pamphlets by the New York Historical Society, this unique resource has been published in every region of the United States. The collection features more than 25,000 short works. These articles, which were key to the study of race, ethnicity, and gender in the early 19th and 20th centuries, cover 100 years of American life from the Jackson era to the beginning of the Jazz era. Researchers study politics and government, religion and religious movements, the arts and entertainment, business and economics, health and medicine, education, immigrants and ethnic groups, American Indians, slavery and the civil war, afro-Americans, women, and science and technology have become the subject of pamphlets. [7]

CONCLUSION

The word pamphlet is harsh, violent, sharp, and in turn poisonous. It is both sad, problematic, and dangerous for all of humanity. At the same time, the subject he covers criticizes not only one city or one state, but the politics of the whole world. In the beginning, its development was a bit difficult. [8]

Pamphlets have been printed materials written by authors in a very large socio-economic circle. In the 19th century, few Americans were able to write a pamphlet. The history of pamphlets is not a widely studied subject, and what has been written is more focused on their use in modern Europe. Many of the scholars who conducted the research aimed to improve the genre, and these efforts were not ineffective. It is their work, the pamphlet articles they have collected, that have given rise to thousands of works today.

REFERENCES

1. Researching American political pamphlets. 2018. Available at: <https://blogs.bl.uk/americas/2018/02/researching-american-political-pamphlets.html>
2. Transcribed pamphlets shed new light on pre-Civil War Britain. 2018. Available at: <https://www.history.org.uk/historian/news/3668/transcribed-pamphlets-shed-new-light-on-pre-civil>
3. Rhodehamel J. The American Revolution: Writings from the War of Independence 1775–1783. Available at: <https://www.loa.org/books/426-the-american-revolution-writings-from-the-pamphlet-debate-1764-1776-boxed-set>
4. Sherzodovich AS, Kizi RZD. Interpretation And Written Translation: Related Learning. Interpretation, 2020;6(6).
5. Aslonova ShI. Problems of Pedagogical Technologies In Teaching Youth In Higher Educational Institutions. Internauka, 2020; (21-1):59-60.
6. Sherzodovich AS. The role of online teaching and innovative methods. Science and education, 2020;1(3):524-528.
7. Aslonov ShSh. Computer Linguistics and Philology: Problems and Solutions. Humanitarian Treatise, 2020; (84), 17-19.
8. Aslonov S, Ruzimurodova Z. The Use of Acronyms and Initialisms in Bussines English. Student Gazette, 2020;(12-5):34-35.