

**A PAMPHLET IN RUSSIAN JOURNALISM****Gulshoda Husniddinova**

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**ANNOTATION**

The article covered the development of journalism in the Russian world, its peculiarities and world-famous pamphlets. It lists the reasons for the creation of pamphlets, the stages of publication. Through this, an attempt was made to reveal the true nature of the genre, as well as to reflect on the bitter fate of the authors.

**Keywords:** Bezbojnik, AS Bukhov, "Pope, his friends and affairs", "espionage", "Odessa, Pravda", "Izvestia".

**INTRODUCTION**

The pamphlet, created in 1929-1931, covered the subject of catalogs. It was in these years that the Catholics, who had declared a crusade against Soviet Russia, were exposed. The magazine began publishing a series of articles on Catholicism. In 1929, Arkady Sergeevich Bukhov published a pamphlet entitled "When they ruled (Catholicism in power)." In 1930, A.S. The work is devoted to drawing attention to the shameful history of the popes on the basis of evidence exposing the policies of Pope Pius XI. The novel The Three Saints and Some Someone (1930) depicts the early years of the Soviet Union, which was dominated by, in the author's words, "talented swindlers" of various social origins.

**MAIN PART**

Bukhov's pamphlets are popular among the people. However, his popularity did not last long. Russian Soviet writer, satirist, and commentator Arkady Sergeyev Bukhov was convicted in 1937 of "espionage" and sentenced to death.

We can say that Russian writers are prolific in the pamphlet genre. They have created masterpieces that will leave an indelible mark on Russian journalism. In particular, the works of P.Ya. Chaadaeva "Filosoficheskoe pismo" (1836), V.G. Belinskogo "Pisma k Gogolyu" (1847), L.N. Tolstogo "Ne mogu molchat" (1908) can serve as proof of our opinion. Also, Russian writers M. Gorky, M.E. Koltsov, I.G. Erenburg, L.M. The Leonovs also created a series of articles in the pamphlet genre.

One of the most famous pamphlets is Leo Tolstoy's article "Ne mogu molchat", which means "I can not remain silent" and is dedicated to the death penalty for a crime. It says:

“Сем смертных приговоров: два в Петербурге, один в Москве, два в Пензе, два в Риге. Четыре казни: две в Херсоне, одна в Вилне, одна в Одессе ».

И это в какой газете. And this prodoljaetsya ne nedelyu, ne mesyats, ne god, a year. And proisxodit eto v Rossii, v toy Rossii, v kotoroy narod schitaet vsyakogo prestupnika neschastnym i v kotoroy do samogo poslednego vremeni po zakonu ne bylo smertnoy kazni.

Remember, as gordilsya ya orphan kogda-to pered evropeytsami, i vot vtoroy, tretiy god neperestayushchie kazni, kazni, kazni.

Beru nymeshnyuyu newspaper. Nynche, 9 maya, chto-to ujasnoe. V gazete stoyat korotkie slova: «Segodnya v Херсоне на Стрелбском поле казнены через повешение двадцат крестыян за разбойное нападение на усадбу землевладельца в Elisavetgradskom uезде» ».

That is:

"Details of the seven victims: two in St. Petersburg, one in Moscow, two in Penza and two in Riga. "Four

executions: two in Kherson, one in Vilnius and one in Odessa."

And the news of it is in every newspaper. It lasts for years, not a week, not a month, not a year. And this is happening in Russia, in Russia, where people consider every criminal unhappy and until recently there was no death penalty under the law.

I remember once being proud in front of Europeans, and now for the second and third year of relentless execution, execution, execution.

I'll have today's newspaper. Today, May 9, horror. "Twenty peasants were hanged today in the Strelbitsky field in Kherson for stealing property from a landowner in the Elisavetgrad district," the newspaper said.

The article summarizes not only the writer's pain, but the pain of the whole nation. That grief, that anxiety, that anger brought the article to the level of perfection with a different skill of the writer.

At first, the pamphlet genre did not develop in Russia. It consisted of a collection of simply 20 sheets without a cover. The Russian pamphlet was sentenced to life in exile. One of Marx's pamphlets, Louis Bonaparte's 18th Brumaire (Der 18th Brumaire des Louis Bonaparte, 1852), can be called an example of artistic political expression. To understand the novelty of proletarian socialism in the pamphlet, it is enough to compare this pamphlet of Marx with Hugo's pamphlet "Little Napoleon" (Napoleon le Petit, 1852).

A century later, another famous pamphlet saw the face of the newspaper. On March 22, 1932, in the Soviet newspapers Pravda and Izvestia, Maxim Gorky's "Who are you with, masters of culture?" published an article entitled.

"Look at the history that has taught Russian intellectuals a hard lesson: they did not walk with their hard working people, they are now rotting in helpless rage, they are rotting in exile. They will soon be completely gone, leaving behind the memory of their traitors. "

Representatives of modern journalism have also created barakalipamflet articles, showing their creative potential. One of the most famous was about Grigory Tomchin, published in the Moscow newspaper Nezavisimaya Gazeta on April 1, 2005: "We will protect Grigory Tomchin!" is a pamphlet called.

"Net v lyudyax entuziazma, nikto nikuda ne stremitsya, serdtsa ne goryat, glaza ne sverkayut. Stability – nothing popshesh. A ved bez geroev, bez zashchitnikov unijennyx i oskorblennyx, toje nelzya. Someone has to, as they say, zajigat. Lichnym primerom. Na ambrazuru kidatsya, pod tank brosat'sya, zvonit vo vse kolokola, trubit v rog izobiliya i baraniy rog.

Ya odnogo takogo znayu, na press-konferentsii vchera byl. This is Gregory Tomchin. On – nastoyashchiy pravozashchitnik novogo tipa. Mnogostanochnik svobody. Peredovik Democracy and Liberalism. "

"People have no passion, no one is striving for anything, hearts are not burning, eyes are not shining. But even without heroes, without defenders of the humiliated and upset, this is not possible. Someone has to turn it on, as I said now. A personal example. Throw yourself into the embrasure, throw yourself under the tank, ring all the bells.

I know one of them, I was at a press conference yesterday. This is Gregory Tomchin. He is a real new category of human rights activist. Multifunctional freedom. Leader of Democracy and Liberalism. "

The author of the article publishes a pamphlet in the newspaper under the pseudonym Alkey in order to justify Grigory Tomchin. He describes his hero as a "hero of democracy" and calls on the people to stand up and defend his name to justify him.

## CONCLUSION

In today's development, Russian journalism is distinguished by the fact that its large-scale creative journalists are able to define freedom of speech at the required level. The relevance, conciseness of the pamphlet, as well as the enthusiastic appeal to the feelings of the reader, is based on objective and truthful facts, evidence, information. At its core is a truth mixed with laughter. Many pamphlets based on these facts have been created in Russian journalism, and it has a rich history and future. We can see this in the example of the works mentioned above.

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