

A PAMPHLET GENRE IN FRENCH JOURNALISM

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Abstract

The article covered the development of journalism in the French 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.

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Introduction.

The pamphlet, created in French journalism, has a special significance in international journalism. The world-famous pamphlet, whose works have penetrated the people despite all attitudes, any bans and the intervention of any official, was created by the representatives of French journalism.

Main part.

The term pamphlet is officially found in France in 1824 in the work of Paul-Louis Courier. Historically, the study and creation of the pamphlet genre in French journalism was initially neglected. It only improved during the period of popular uprisings and emerged as a result of the reflection and expression of uprisings.

Nevertheless, features belonging to the pamphlet can be found in the 1793 political pamphlet *Lunch in the Bauker*, written by Napoleon Bonaparte. The article covers the French Revolution that took place in those years. That is, in July 1793, an artillery officer, under the command of Captain Napoleon Bonaparte and General Jean-François Carto, was sent to Marseille in Avignon, where ammunition needed for France was stored, to fight the rebels. On the 24th of this month, Karto attacks Avignon, which is being held by the rebels. During the tragic battle, 30 civilians were ruthlessly shed their blood and occupied the city and military bases. Napoleon travels to Tarascon in search of wagons to transport ammunition. At that time the fairs would take place in Bauker on the other side of the Taraskon River, where they would take place. He will visit there on the last day of the fair - July 28 - and have lunch and chat with four traders there. One was from Montpellier, one from Nimes and two from Marseille.

The conversation becomes lively and they discuss the revolution, the post-revolutionary situation and their consequences. Napoleon, in turn, justifies the situation and explains the advantages of the revolution by defending Carthage's actions in Avignon. One of the Marseilles traders expresses his views on the reasons for supporting the revolution and the civil war against the central government. According to the merchants, Marseilles did not fight for the royal movement, but opposed it, condemned its decisions, and considered the execution of civilians illegal. After listening intently to the

conversation, Napoleon came to the conclusion that the people of Marseilles had to abandon their counter-revolutionary ideals and adopt the Constitution of the French Republic in order to end the civil war and restore regular army control over France.

Shortly after the events, before returning from Baukeri, he wrote his political pamphlet, "Lunch in Baukeri," on July 29th. It reflects the views of the four traders and serves to disseminate these views to the public. The article has no effect on the revolutionary movement. However, it reaches the hands of Maximilian Robespier's brother, Augustin Robespier, and amazes him. The article has a major impact on Napoleon's career. Initially, it publishes at its own expense. The pamphlet was later published in large numbers and widely distributed by Napoleon's political and family friend Christophe Saliseti of Corsica. Under the influence of Christoph and Augustine, Napoleon later rose to the rank of senior artilleryman.

Eight years later, because the work depicts a revolution, Napoleon orders the destruction of the preserved part of the work. Napoleon's personal secretary Louis de Burrien's *Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte* says:

"During my time in France, Bonaparte called the chief of the battalion (major) to conduct his first campaign and vnos sushchestvennyy vklad v vozvrashchenie Tulona. Ob etom periode ego jizni u menya net lichnyx vospominaniy, i poetomu ya ne budu govorit o nyom kak svidetel. Ya prosto privedu nekotorye fakty, zapolnyayushchie promejutok mejdu 1793 i 1795 godami i kotorye ya sobral iz dokumentov, predostavlennyx mne lichno Napoleon. Sredi etix rabot est nebolshaya broshura pod nazvaniem «Le Souper de Beaucaire», kopii kotoroy on skupil za bolshie dengi i unichtojil pri ustanovlenii konsulata." That is:

"During my absence from France, he marched with the rank of major and made a great contribution to Toulon's recovery. I personally do not remember these periods of his life, so I will not speak about him as a witness. I want to fill the gap of facts between 1793-1795 by relying on the documents that Napoleon provided me. Among them is information about the work "Lunch in the Bauker", in which Napoleon bought and destroyed the printed copies of this work at great expense. "

However, according to other sources in Burrien's work, "Lunch at Bauker" has been reprinted twice. The first edition was published in August 1798 at the expense of the state treasury, and the second edition after the death of Napoleon in 1821.

Later, on January 13, 1898, Emile Zola published a pamphlet in the French newspaper *L'Aurore*, which put forward a serious subject. In her article "I Blame ...", Emile Zola addresses French President Felix Forga, accusing his country and government officials of illegally detaining Alfred Dreyfus, a French army general staff officer sentenced to life in prison for anti-Semitism and espionage.

Zola points out the mistakes made in court and the fact that the judges erred in the absence of serious evidence. At the same time, it ridicules the government's stupid policies. The article appeared on the front page of the newspaper. Shortly after the publication of the newspaper, the article caused a stir among the people and foreign countries, various negotiations. Zola was soon prosecuted for libel.

He was found guilty on February 23, 1898, on various charges and in court. He fled to England before being arrested.

This was followed by a series of pamphlet articles aimed at justifying Dreyfus and proving his innocence, despite Zola's ineffective actions and tragic fate. Bernard Lazar's pamphlet, *The Wrong of Justice: The Truth About Dreyfus*, is one of them.

The article "I blame" is still one of the most popular pamphlets in the world. He also made *L'Aurore* famous with his hearty audience and supporters. The publication of pamphlet articles in each issue was launched. In time, the article, created by Emile Zola, was published in the form of a booklet in accordance with the demands and wishes of the people.

From the earliest days of the genre to the present day, critics have been expressing their views on the genre and hindering its development.

Conclusion.

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. His views are clearly focused on civic, socio-political influence.

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