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**Из истории исследования научно-политического
и мемуарного наследия Уинстона С. Черчилля**

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В статье рассматривается история изучения мемориального и научно-политического наследия выдающегося государственного деятеля и писателя Великобритании Уинстона С. Черчилля в европейских и восточных научно-политических и литературно-критических трудах. Исследователь освещает отношение разных исследователей к научно-политическому и мемуарному наследию У. Черчилля путем его изучения в хронологическом порядке с объективными критериями. Как выяснилось, европейская и российская историография и литературоведение объективно относятся к этому наследию гениального политика и не чураются реальной критики. Однако автором статьи было доказано, что ни одно из критических замечаний не снижало читательского интереса к произведениям У. Черчилля, а наоборот, только повышало его. Помимо выражения глобального интереса к научно-мемориальному наследию У. Черчилля, многочисленные исследования, изложенные в статье, весьма актуальны с точки зрения их систематической и последовательной обработки, осуществленной впервые, и выделяются своей научной новизной. До последней поры в научной мысли Азербайджана не было исследовательской ориентации на историческую хронологию научно-политического наследия У. Черчилля.

Ключевые слова: *Уинстон С. Черчилль, литературный анализ, западное и восточное литературоведение, историческое исследование, теоретическое описание, аллегория.*

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**From the Research History of Winston S. Churchill's Scientific-Political
and Memoir Heritage**

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The article discusses the history of the study of the memorial and scientific-political heritage of the prominent British statesman and writer Winston S. Churchill in the European and Eastern scientific-political and literary-critical opinion. The researcher draws attention to the attitude of Western and Eastern researchers to the scientific-political and memoir legacy of Winston S. Churchill by studying it chronologically with objective criteria. It turns out that European and Russian historiography and literary studies have an objective attitude to the scientific-political and literary-memorial legacy of the ingenious politician and have not shied away from real criticism. However, it was proved by the

researcher that none of these criticisms reduced the reader's interest in the memorial and scientific-political heritage of Winston S. Churchill. In addition to expressing the global interest in the scientific-memorial heritage of Winston S. Churchill, the numerous studies described in the content of the article are very relevant in terms of their systematic and consistent processing for the first time and stand out for their scientific innovation. Until this study there was no researcher orientation to the historical chronology of the scientific-political heritage of Winston S. Churchill in the scientific community of Azerbaijan.

Keywords: *Winston S. Churchill, literary analysis, Western and Eastern literary studies, historical research, theoretical description, allegory.*

Introduction. The literary works of Winston S. Churchill have aroused wide interest in Great Britain and other countries of the world, and critics and literary scholars have published monographic studies on various aspects of his works. The works embodying the writer's rich creative path and social-political and literary views, including "Savrola: A Tale of Revolution in Laurania", "My Early Life", "The Story of the Malakand Field Force", "River War", "World Crisis", "A History of the English-Speaking Peoples" and "The Second World War" and many other books won the love and sympathy of the readers in their time. In addition, Winston S. Churchill is also known as the author of a number of short essays and articles. The writer's political and literary-publicistic legacy has attracted the attention of the world's powerful political figures, historians, scientists, writers and journalists, his creative path and the ideological and artistic merits of his works have become the object of wide discussion in numerous scientific-literary publications.

Main body. Western and Eastern historiography and literature continue to have an overwhelming interest in the life and work of Winston S. Churchill even today. In 2000 the American scientist Eugene L. Rasor noted in his biographical work "Winston S. Churchill, 1874–1965: Comprehensive Historiography and Annotated Bibliography" that 3099 studies and 684 works of fiction were written on the life of the outstanding politician and writer [1, p. 53].

The following judgment of Curt J. Zoller, one of the researchers of the scientific and literary heritage of Winston S. Churchill, indicates that the author's reputation as a politician and literary man was high in the 20th century. In the researcher's book "Annotated Bibliography of Works About Sir Winston S. Churchill" it is stated that "929 books, 646 articles published in periodicals and 60 dissertations on creative path" [2, p. 132] were written about the ingenious politician and writer. Curt J. Zoller emphasized that the geography of Churchill's life path is mostly related to North America, noting that "the list of dissertations and theses is mostly shared by North American universities and colleges" [2, p. 127]. In his bibliography published in 2004, Zoller provided the information up to 2002 only.

Western and Eastern researchers have different attitude towards the political and literary life of Winston S. Churchill due to his successes and failures in his participation in the events of the 20th century. The research and publication of his political and literary legacy can be divided into three stages. The first stage of the research of the scientific, political, literary and cultural heritage of the genius politician and writer-memorist covers the years 1910–1930. In the works written during these years, Winston S. Churchill was mentioned as a talented politician and an officer who was well versed in battle tactics. The most perfect study of this stage is the work "Winston S. Churchill in Peace and War" published in 1916 by the writer M. Scott, who wrote the biography of Winston S. Churchill for the first time. In his work,

the writer presented Winston S. Churchill to the reader as an active participant in the Battle of Dardanelles.

Western European researcher David Cannadine's book "In Churchill's Shadow: Confronting the Past in Modern Britain" emphasizes that Winston S. Churchill led the world to defeat Nazi Germany in World War II, while another researcher, Patrick Buchanan, in "Churchill, Hitler, and "The Unnecessary War": How Britain Lost Its Empire and the West Lost the World" tried to portray him as the cause of World War II [3, p. 19]. Criticizing this claim, Paul Addison defends Winston S. Churchill's political and literary views and calls him the hero not only of Britain, but of all English-speaking countries. According to the researcher, Winston S. Churchill is one of the most remembered political leaders for his volcanic energy, foresight, humanity and brilliant intelligence [4]. The researcher also notes that there is a great need to investigate Winston S. Churchill as a leader of World War II. In William Manchester and Paul Reid's study "The Last Lion: Winston Spencer Churchill: Defender of the Realm, 1940-1965", Anita Shapira's article "The Strategies of Historical Revisionism", Madhusree Mukherjee's "Churchill's Secret War", Shashi Tharoor's "Winston S. Churchill No More Than Hitler" [5] the clear and dark sides of Winston S. Churchill's personality were given special value. According to orientalist Mukherjee, Winston S. Churchill was responsible for the Bengal famine of 1943. According to the researcher, this terrible famine and misery occurred because Winston S. Churchill diverted food ships away from Bengal to meet the food needs of British citizens [6]. Dr. Tharoor also equates Winston S. Churchill with Hitler and Stalin as a conservative-minded imperialist. The official biographer of Winston S. Churchill Martin Gilbert opposes the political condemnation of the above-mentioned researchers and presents Churchill to his readers as a savior, both in the implementation of peace goals in the war and in the Bengal famine [7, p. 48]. Not all critics and politicians intended to blame Winston S. Churchill in the tense political situation of the war. Some researchers of Winston S. Churchill's legacy have tried to evaluate his activities on the basis of the realities of objective history and natural phenomena. For example, researcher Mark B. Tauger, in his essay "The Indian Famine Crises of World War II", attributed the famine to poor productivity due to hot weather in 1942. Oxford University professor Amartya Sen in his work entitled "Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation" concluded that the deterioration of the situation is related to the economic crisis of the war period [8, p. 52]. Another English researcher, Arthur Herman, in his article entitled "Absent Churchill, Bengal's Famine Would Have Been Worse" sought the cause of the famine in the irresponsibility of local officials [9; 10]. However, the Indian researcher S. G. Padmanabhan in his article entitled "The Great Bengal Famine" described the "spot disease" occurring in the country as the cause of mass slaughter.

It should be noted that the shortcomings of Winston S. Churchill's policy have not gone unnoticed in the scientific-political opinion. J. King's 1919 book "The Political Gambler: Being the Record of Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., Secretary of State for War " was devoted to the mentioned subject. In his work, the author described Winston S. Churchill as the head of the British War Department. The main plot line in the researcher's work is based on Winston S. Churchill's struggle against Bolshevism and his failures in this struggle. At the beginning of the 20th century, the writer O. Sitwell criticized his hostile position towards Soviet Russia – the Bolsheviks. In his poetic work "The Winstonburg Line: 3 Satires" published in 1919, he reminds him of the defeat of Antwerp and Dardanelles through literary criticism. O. Sitwell's critical essays were published in Russian in 2016 in the collection entitled "Critical articles written by Winston S. Churchill on the "World Crisis" [11], an essay about the author's critical views was also included. The collection was first published in English in

1927. In the “Collection of Articles” the critical writings of colonel S. Kombsky, admiral R. Bacon, general F. Morris, general V.D. Berdin and historian K. Oman, who participated in the First World War were presented to the readers. This valuable collection is also a valuable source for studying not only Winston S. Churchill's political life, but also his literary and journalistic meetings.

In 1910–1930 European and Russian researchers characterized Winston S. Churchill as a conservative, changeable politician. In almost all publications, he was described as the main cause of the defeat of the English fleet in Antwerp and Dardanelles, as a political figure in an antagonistic position towards Russia.

In the second stage of the study of Winston S. Churchill's scientific-political and literary-publicistic heritage – 1940–1980s, his brave image, dressed in a robe of glory, began to appear in publications with scientific and artistic content. In particular, the beginning of World War II, the peace-loving missions promoted by the famous politician during the course of the war, his historical memoirs “The Second World War” in which he presents the beginning, progress and results of the war to his readers with his own writer's observations and the language of documents, contributed to the emergence of Churchill studies, world history and literature. In his opinion, it was accompanied by the writing of hundreds of scientific and artistic works related to him. In the years of World War II, Winston S. Churchill became an influential political figure who decided the future fate of the world in public eyes with his deep socio-political and literary intelligence. Researchers investigating the writer's scientific-political heritage in the context of the events of the first quarter of the 20th century have revealed his indelible mark in the content of each historical event. From the end of the 60s of the 20th century, the study of the biography of the brilliant politician and literary figure from different perspectives has been started. Among the studies written during these years, the works of Randolph Churchill, the son of Winston S. Churchill, and Martin Gilbert were selected for their uniqueness. Martin Gilbert presents all aspects of the official biography of the outstanding politician and memoirist “Winston S. Churchill: The Challenge of War, 1914–1916”, “Winston S. Churchill, Volume 4: World in Torment, 1916–1922”, “Winston S. Churchill – The Prophet of Truth 1922–1939”, “Winston S. Churchill, Volume 6: Finest Hour 1939–1941”, “Winston S. Churchill: Road to Victory, 1941–1945”, “Winston S. Churchill Volume 8. Never Despair 1945–1965” in his monographs published in Oxford in 1966. The book “Winston S. Churchill: Biography” by M. Gilbert was published in Russian in 2018. The researcher brought to the attention of readers the remarkable moments of Winston S. Churchill's childhood, adolescence, youth, political and literary-publicistic activities in chronological order. However, in the content of the work, the author introduced his readers to the achievements of the great politician and memoirist. Winston S. Churchill's failures were left out by the researcher.

In the study of Winston S. Churchill's memoir legacy, the services of the English researcher David Reynolds have a special place. As we mentioned in the pages of the thesis, he looked at Winston S. Churchill's memoir “World War II” with the eyes of a true researcher in his fundamental work “On the Order of History” [12]. The author paid special attention to the literary meetings of Winston S. Churchill and urged that his role in World War II and historical reality in his memoirs were revealed on the basis of reality. In his research work, Winston S. Churchill was shown not only as a political and historical figure who gave impetus to the development of history, but also as a skilled bricklayer, artist, family man, novelist, publicist and screenwriter. In David Reynold's “In Command of History”, Winston S. Churchill's life is reflected at three levels – literary, political and historical.

The interest in the study of scientific political and literary legacy of Winston S. Churchill has increased in Europe since 2011 – Brian Farrell's "Churchill and the Lion City: Shaping Modern Singapore", Martin Gilbert's "Winston Churchill, The Wilderness Years: A Lone Voice Against Hitler in the Prelude to War", The Churchills in Ireland: Controversies and Relations since the Seventeenth Century by Robert McNamara and T. O. Smith, "Churchill: America and Vietnam: 1941–1945" (October 2011) published [13].

Among the studies of the political-literary heritage of Winston S. Churchill, the works based on the historical-literary memoirs "The Second World War" dominate. In these works the points appreciated and criticized by researchers in Winston S. Churchill's memoirs are particularly noteworthy. Researcher Douglas Ford, giving an objective attitude to the records of Eastern realities in the memoirs of Winston S. Churchill, writes that "when viewed alongside the existing literature on the war against Germany, Britain's conduct of the Far Eastern conflict has not attracted much scholarly attention. This is mainly because the Asia-Pacific theatres were of secondary importance for Britain" [14, p. 20]. Catherine Wilson, one of the fundamental researchers of Winston S. Churchill's legacy, wrote in support of Douglas Ford's opinion in her book "Hiding behind History": Winston S. Churchill's Portrayal of the Second World War East of Suez: "When the garrison at Singapore surrendered to the Japanese on 15 February 1942, Mass-Observation (MO) archives illustrate that little attention was being paid to the Far East in Britain".

British researchers F.H. Hinsley and C.A.G. Simkins' British Intelligence in the Second World War: Volume 4, Security and Counter-Intelligence [17] reflected the fictional attitudes of Winston S. Churchill in his foreign policy memoirs directed at Japan. Among the mentioned researchers, we should not forget the special services of Cambridge University historian John Harold Plumb.

In the first decade of the 21st century, the works of P. Lloyd George, K. Catherwood, D. Carlton, D. Wright and K. Kinvig occupy a special place among the works that present Winston S. Churchill as a conservative-minded politician. "Churchill's Crusade" published in 2007 by English historian Clifford Kinvig first revived Winston S. Churchill's political activity during the period of military intervention in European historiography. "The British Invasion of Russia 1918–1920" occupies an important place. The author presents the events in the places where the British military contingent was stationed. Unlike the works that describe Winston S. Churchill's uncompromising struggle with Bolshevism, Clifford Kinvig's narrative is written from a more convincing and realistic position. The spirit of the military can be felt in the content of the work, which is due to the fact that the author himself is a military man. A critical view of the English historian's ambiguous attitude towards the personality of Winston S. Churchill was included in the study of the Russian researcher A.O. Pleshko "Clifford Kinving on the role of Winston S. Churchill in the allied intervention in Russia in 1918–1920" [18].

The monographs of F. Bedarida and F. Kersaudy, the well-known Churchill scholars of Western Europe, translated into Russian have become a source for studying the life and political-literary activity of Winston S. Churchill. In both works, the authors deeply studied the scientific and political heritage of the outstanding politician and memoirist, using numerous sources they created a complete picture of Winston S. Churchill's life.

B. Johnson is one of the researchers who occupies an important place in the study of the scientific heritage of Winston S. Churchill in modern times. His work entitled "Churchill Factor: How One Man Made History" published in 2017 has provided an invaluable service in studying the political and literary personality and scientific biography of Winston S. Churchill. In the author's presentation, Winston S. Churchill is evaluated as one of the most outstand-

ing personalities of the 20th century. In the work, B. Johnson reflected the phenomenal speaking and writing skills of Winston S. Churchill, paid attention to his prose, but tried to highlight his political activity and preferred to look at the real geopolitical situation in Europe through his eyes. N.M. Shutova and I.V. Khlebnikov wrote in their study "The stylistics of biographical works in the aspect of translation (based on the materials of B. Johnson's Churchill Factor: How One Man Made History)": "While B. Johnson is known all over the world as epatage politician, as a writer he very precise, relies solely on facts, his character is treated with special respect. B. Johnson's narrative is metaphorical and emotional, the author used a large number of metaphors, comparisons, and epithets" [19, p. 1011].

The first fundamental biography of Winston S. Churchill in Russian was written by V. G. Trukhanovsky, a prominent Russian diplomat and historian. "Winston Churchill. This research called "Political Biography" was published for the first time in 1968. In the monograph, the Russian reader had the opportunity to get extensive information about the political and literary life of Winston S. Churchill for the first time. Russian researcher N.K. Kapitono-va in her article "Academician Vladimir Grigoryevich Trukhanovsky at MIGMO" appreciated Trukhanovsky's contribution to the study of British history. She wrote: "The distinguished historian Trukhanovsky became the founder of the English studies school of MIGMO. He was literally a professional historian. Until now, the students of the National Academy of Sciences studied the British history of the 20th century using his monograph "The Recent History of England" published in English in 1958" [20, p. 287].

Academician V.Q. Trukhanovsky's essays on British foreign policy served as introductions to biographies of prominent British figures such as Winston S. Churchill, Admiral Nelson and Benjamin Disraeli. Due to these researches he entered the Soviet history as the creator of the biographical genre. Trukhanovsky, while characterizing Winston S. Churchill as a wise political figure, turned to his aphorisms. Even in the memoirs of his students it is noted that "in his lectures on the most recent history and foreign policy of Great Britain, he often remembered Winston S. Churchill, told stories from his life and quoted his witty aphorisms, practically unknown at that time (especially to students)" [20, p. 290].

Among the Russian Churchill scholars D. L. Medvedevs is the author of several volumes of works on the rich life of Winston S. Churchill. Medvedev's opinions and judgments about scientific-historical facts, events and literary stages are of particular importance in revealing the literary-cultural nature of the writer's series of memoirs. "Effective Churchill" (2013), "Churchill: Power. Activity. Organization. Unforgettable Days" (2016), "Churchill: An Ambitious Beginning. Biography: Orator, Historian, Publicist" (2016) and other works portraying Winston S. Churchill as not only a world-famous politician, but also a creative person with a scientific, artistic and journalistic mind, are of great interest to researchers.

In the ex-Soviet literature, works aimed at criticizing Winston S. Churchill's memoirs are almost a minority. However, Eastern realities, especially his Indian politics, are predominant in modern works. In the thesis "The Indian Problem in the Imperial Policy of Great Britain: (1939–1947), the Position of Winston S. Churchill in the Solution of the Indian Problem", S.A. Trykanova shows the evolution of Winston S. Churchill's views on the Indian problem, at the beginning of World War II (September 1939 – May 1940) [21].

In the study of Winston S. Churchill's scientific-political, especially literary-artistic heritage, the question of the Indian problem has taken an important place in the researches of Russian orientologists of the Soviet period. They analysed this issue from separate points of view and paid special attention to the participation of Great Britain and India in World War II as part of anti-Hitler coalition. In this regard, A.M. Dyakov and A.Q. Volodymy's research is

remarkable. In their studies Winston S. Churchill was presented to the reader as a peacemaker who urged the Indian people to anti-fascist propaganda.

Winston S. Churchill's "The Second World War" memoirs have also been criticized in spite with their positive features. Among the authors who criticized Churchill's memoirs, A. Leonidov stands out. A. Leonidov is especially critical of the first volume of the memoirs. The memoirist's exposure of his anti-Munich position on the eve of World War II and his justification of politicians Baldwin and Chamberlain were pointed out as a sharp remark.

V.G. Trukhanovski expressed his critical attitude to inaccuracies in Winston S. Churchill's description of the role of the former USSR during the war years. The prominent historian wrote in his article entitled "He did not fulfill his duty as an ally" published in the 15th volume of "Encyclopedia of Soviet History": "...Churchill's government in July 1941 and May 1942 jointly fought with the USSR against Hitler's Germany, conducted and signed an alliance agreement, but did not fulfill its obligations related to the alliance in good faith. Thus, by not providing the necessary help to the allies within the specified period, he was indifferent to his commitment to open the second front" [22, p. 122].

The appreciation of Winston S. Churchill's works by literary critics not only made him known as a writer in British political-literary thought, but also allowed his works to be translated into many languages. D.L. Medvedev in his work "Churchill. Biography. Speaker. Historian. Publicist. Ambitious Beginning 1874–1929", clarified many aspects of the writer's life and creativity. At the end of the book, the author presented the "Chronology of Winston Churchill's works" and drew attention to the list of many works written about him.

Russian researcher Seva Novgorodsev in his 2008 work entitled "Be careful, people! The Chronicle of Morals", presents several interesting facts about the influence of Winston S. Churchill's speech. It is clear from the researcher's information that "Winston had a parrot named Charlie. Winston S. Churchill bought him at a local pet store in the mid-thirties for fifty dollars. Like Winston S. Churchill, Charlie acquired his speech skills with the help of his owner. Charlie reserved a special place for Hitler in his speech. 104-year-old Charlie does a great job of portraying the ringing of a telephone – not a modern cell phone, but an old, fifties model phone made of black bakelite, he also could speak, whistle and imitate a vacuum cleaner sound. The main thing is that until his last breath, the parrot curses the Nazis and Hitler with a voice similar to Winston S. Churchill" [23, p. 270–271].

The literary character of Winston S. Churchill was included in Jonathan Rose's "The Literary Churchill: Author, Reader, Actor". According to the author, his love of history, theater and reading formed the basis of Winston S. Churchill's activities as a statesman. Jonathan Rose explores Churchill's career as a statesman and writer, revealing the profound influence of literature and theater on the decisions Winston S. Churchill made throughout his life. In his literary biography, the researcher analyzed the works of Winston S. Churchill and expressed his objective critical attitude towards them. Jonathan Rose's reflection of Churchill's interest in the theater in his work is one of the most interesting topics of Churchill studies. Noting that it is impossible to appreciate Winston S. Churchill without understanding his literary life, J. Rose associates Winston S. Churchill's reputation as a statesman with his tireless reading, writing and going to the theater. According to Rose, Winston S. Churchill took his position in politics from Queen Victoria's theater, which gave him a lifetime of melodramatic acting as a statesman. J. Rose emphasizes in his study that Winston S. Churchill was fascinated by the theater throughout his life. The fact that the genius politician made his first public appearance at the Empire Theater in Leicester Square in London was also due to his interest in the theater. He had been fascinated by the works of William Shakespeare since childhood, and thanks to his sharp memory, he knew a lot of Shakespeare's speeches by heart. He often spent his eve-

nings in the theater and was friends with actors and playwrights. According to Churchill scholars, he even proposed marriage to an actress in his youth, and one of his daughters made a career on the stage. The theme of “Churchill and the theater” has always been relevant as the leading theme of literary meetings of the great writer.

The theoretical characteristics of Winston Churchill's historical memoirs have also attracted the attention of literary scholars and linguists, and research works have been written on the theoretical characteristics of his works. In 2015, Ukrainian linguist Natalya Bazlevich defended her dissertation at Kherson State University on the topic of “Reflection of the political leader in linguistic and cognitive perspective” [19] based on the historical memoirs of Winston S. Churchill. The researcher has published a series of articles on this problem [24]. The scientist analyzed the cognitive theoretical system of Winston S. Churchill's historical memoirs in her article entitled “Churchill's reflective discourse” written together with Vera Nikonova, an employee of Kyiv National Linguistic University. As the main object of analysis, the historical works of Winston S. Churchill and his memoirs as one of the most productive types of literary text in terms of the realization of thought are taken as a basis. As a result of research, linguists have determined that Winston S. Churchill's reflective discourse represents a special form of spoken language. The compatibility of the three of the known six types of reflection in the research process – 1) reflection as a meaning-making process; 2) systematic reflection and serious thinking; 3) reflection as a set of relations” [24, p. 16] with the linguistic theoretical system of Winston S. Churchill's works was concluded.

In order to explain the depth of thinking of Winston S. Churchill and his responsible attitude towards language, the authors analyzed the use of the word “democracy”. The genius politician himself commented on this word as follows: “My idea of it is that the plain, humble, common man goes to the poll at the appropriate time, and puts his cross on the ballot-paper showing the candidate he wishes to be elected to Parliament – that he is the foundation of democracy. And it is essential to this foundation that this man or woman should do this without fear, and without any form of intimidation or victimization. ...Democracy is not based on violence or terrorism, but on reason, on fair play, on freedom, on respecting the rights of other people” [25, c. 2, p. 256–257]. A conceptual look at the text reveals that the author divides the word “democracy” into five components: “1) ordinary people, 2) universal suffrage, 3) free elections, 4) freedom, 5) respect for people's rights” [24, p. 19]. The given example shows not only the writer's linguistic views, but also the extent to which he follows moral and ethical norms as a head of state.

The writer, who is deeply familiar with the lexical layers of the English language, used a large number of artistic descriptive elements, similes, metaphors and metonymies included in the theoretical system of the language in his works. In the sentence “The general came to Cairo like a hurricane following his telegram” [26, p. 35] in the work “The River War”, the author uses an allegory to describe the role of General Charles Gordon in the Sudan war and compares him to a hurricane, pointing to the swiftness of his actions. He skillfully uses language means in his works to criticize the political leader who enjoys a high position in British society and enjoys his work. The memoirist also effectively used the power of exclamations in evaluating the negative image. For example, “How vain it is for a person to work for personal gain!” [25, c. 2, p. 220] In this sentence exclamation strengthened the negative meaning of the word.

Winston S. Churchill's reflexive discourse is characterized by his unique use of language and by logical reasoning, deep analysis and effective evaluation.

Western and Eastern literary criticism of the 20th century treated the works of Winston S. Churchill with sympathy and respect, well-known historians and literary critics gladly published a number of books by the writer.

Conclusion: In general, in all the books written and opinions expressed about the writer, researchers have studied and appreciated Winston S. Churchill's work, artistic features of his works, and his position in British literature in a wide range. When analyzing the author's work, literary critics and historians came to the conclusion that Winston S. Churchill is a historian who knows human history perfectly, is able to analyze, and is a talented artist who portrays the happening events in artistic colour and is able to engrave them in the heart of the reader. In fact, the memoir legacy of Winston S. Churchill's artistic-documentary creation is noteworthy for its importance and relevance.

The works by Winston S. Churchill, be it memoirs, speeches on international relations, writings of his speeches, or aphorisms, create a clear idea that he is a great and diplomatic chronicler of the difficult times he lived.

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