

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF - M'SILA

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

N°:.....



DOMAIN: FOREIGN LANGUAGES

STREAM: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

OPTION: LITERATURE & CIVILIZATION

Visions of Dictatorship in George Orwell's 1984

**Thesis Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Master Degree**

By: Djaalab Fatima Zohra

Guendouz Biya

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Academic Year : 2016/2017

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Dedication

We dedicate this work to our parents, brothers, sisters, and to all those whom we owe love and respect.

Acknowledgements

This work would not have been achieved without the will of almighty God.

We bear gratitude to our supervisor, Miss Berkani Oumsaad, for her overwhelming patience and sincere guidance along the journey of doing our research.

We grant special thanks to our respectful jury and to their fruitful recommendations

Abstract

This work studies George Orwell's visions of dictatorship in his *Nineteen Eighty Four's* novel. Since this research deals with the upheavals of social class struggle, the appropriate approach to apply is the socialist. This latter is based on Marxist literary theory. The aims behind identifying these authoritarian visions are to highlight the negative dimensions of dictatorial regimes and to emphasize their deep influence upon the mass. This research is significant because it raises the readers' awareness of the contemporary government's conformity not only to control the physical and concrete aspects of people, but rather to master their psychological and cognitive orientations till they become its property. It can be also a starting point for many researchers, engaged in the same field of our interest, in terms of comparing this interpreted fictional world with today's world.

List of Abbreviations

BSP: The British Socialist Party.

CPGB: Communist Party of Great Britain.

PRP: Prohibition and Reform Party.

SLP: The Socialist Labor Party.

USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

WSF: Workers' Socialist Freedom.

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General Introduction

In their origins, literary works attach themselves to their current situation. Accordingly, contemporary literature is a product of certain issues connected to postmodernism. Nevertheless, the latter, being hard to define lead historians to provide different explanations about it. Thus, any attempt to interpret a certain piece of work requires reference to influential conditions. Since the writing of *Nineteen Eighty Four* novel was at early time, its study necessitates distinct interpretation out of its contextual conditioning. Subsequently, coming out with the different portrayed dictatorial visions bond with the author's influential surrounding environment.

According to *New World Encyclopedia Website*, Postmodernism refers to the multiple set of theoretical, philosophical, architectural, artistic, literary, and cultural developments that took place immediately after the end of the Second World War as a counter reaction to modernism. Accordingly, talking about modernism draws a clear image on postmodernist period. The surrounding conditions also fuelled a revolutionary quest for change and innovation in different aspects of life. For that, in his article entitled «The Emergence, Characteristics and Influences of Postmodernism", Ke (2007)states two major historical factors that predisposed the emergence of this movement: the results of WW2 and the scientific and technological advancement. In this concern, literature is one domain that was apparently influenced by these changes.

Postmodernist literature that includes novels, poems, and essays developed out of the modernist drawbacks. Fleming (2003) argues that many researchers define it as a literary style that rejects, disputes, reverses, and satirizes the precedent literary style. Hence, Postmodernist literature criticizes the traditions, conventions, and thoughts of the previous movement. It tends to refute the already established views and to create new ideas underlying distinct meanings. Identical to postmodernism, the writings of that period are also influenced by the different social and political issues arose after the Second World War. Many writers have featured this period like the British writer George Orwell who depicted some of these thoughts in one of his writings that is his masterpiece *Nineteen Eighty-four*.

Several researches have already discussed different ideas related to this topic. As indicated in "1984: George Orwell's Road to Dystopia" article, Orwell's impulse for writing this novel is derived from his authentic experience. The surrounding conditions had their remarkable effects on depicting images of a future authoritarianism. George Orwell, working as a British

soldier, witnessed the war's heavy consequences on individuals. Therefore, his ideas on some countries were negative as they attempted to spread their principles outdoors especially of those with communist determinism. As stated in "1984 historical Background" article, the end of the Second World War marked the beginning of cold war and the emergence of rival international powers. These countries were competing to spread their ideologies for that, Orwell's fear of what negative issues a world might experience under a single entity pushed him to write about a dystopian society.

The article, entitled "1984 Study Guide" posits that the regime of Oceania is definitely similar to Stalinist communism. Identical to the Soviet Union under Stalin, Oceanic government accounts for glorifying "the wisdom of the party" and worshipping Big Brother «as a wise and loving leader". It suggests that Stalin's facial appearance influenced Big Brother's, the ruling figure in 1984, image. Moreover, CPGB encouraged George Orwell to use it as a model in the novel for the sake of criticizing the party's conformity to spread its authoritarian propaganda(Jones 27).

According to "1984 George Orwell" article, *Nineteen Eighty-four*, published in 1949, is a dystopian novel which provides insights on how a totalitarian government could control over the different aspects of individual's life. Orwell attempts to warn the world from the oppressive conditions that might result from being under a single absolute power. The novel tends to portray the author's critical views on the current social and political institutions coincided with Cold War and affected by his authentic experience.

For Bloom(2004), George Orwell did not aim at introducing his work as a prophecy, but "rather, he intended to warn society of the...potential perversions of power that he had witnessed over the previous decade"(17). The author indicates that the novel is not written to predict the future but to alert society of the dangers of dictatorship that might impose its negative aspects if people do not attempt to stop the crawling of this ideology. Orwell tends to draw a fictional world controlled by a totalitarian government out of realistic events. Hence, the idea of dictatorship is derived from the real events witnessed during his lifetime. The devastations caused by the communist expansionist orientation is the major reason that shaped his nightmarish view.

Orwell's novel mirrors his motivation to write about dictatorship so as his dictatorial visions are exposed. Similar to the precedent decades, the society of 1984 is divided into three types of people "the high, the middle and the low"(Orwell 233). Nonetheless, these classes are

nicknamed differently the inner party, the outer party, and the proles, respectively with Big Brother on the head of the pyramid.

On the same page, Orwell (1949) declares, "the aims of these groups are irreconcilable". The upper class attempts to remain at the top of the pyramid, the middle class attempts to overthrow the ruling class whereas the lower tends to leave in peace without rebellious thoughts(254-255). In the novel, the inner party represents the oppressing power, whereas the outer party and the proles represent the oppressed. Throughout the novel, the rebellious journey of the protagonist Winston Smith, a member of the outer party, and his contact with persons of the three classes reveal the extent to which the thirst for power might corrupt and devastate society. For that, the inner party headed by Big Brother uses a set of methods to dehumanize the others.

The visionary interpretation of the party's methodological process of exploiting its citizens is diverse. In this respect, Orwell emphasizes upon many strategies used to control over the different aspects of people's life and to restrict their rights and freedoms. In "1984 Dictatorship Essay-645 words" article, the author asserts that the state manipulates people by the use of technological instruments, psychological and physical enforcement, and even cognitive surveillance for the sake of serving the Oceanic propaganda.

The applied methods have heavy consequences on the living conditions, relationships and, feelings of the downtrodden. According to "living Conditions, Winston and Julia, and Mind Control in "1984"" article, the living standards of Oceania are hazardous compared to the previous decades(1). Rease (2004) acknowledges that the government attempts at eliminating any sort of love except for big brother and at preventing any kind of relationships that does not serve the party's ideology. Furthermore, Verrastro (2012) clarifies the party's use of censorship as a tool of control all over the novel.

Language is another important element through which George Orwell could envision his perspectives on dictatorship. In this context, Language is of double usefulness. In the novel, newspeak is the language created by the government meant for manipulation and prevention of thought crime through necessitating Doublethink doctrine. Berks(2000)emphasizes on the idea of using language as an effective tool in the imposition of political control over the mass. The other role of language is the contribution of the author's literary style in the portrayal of the novel's aim.

It is typical of governors to devote themselves for maintaining the country's security and prosperity. They believe that ensuring better life to people requires the subjugation of people themselves. Therefore, they would do whatever necessary to achieve that; meanwhile, this would transform them into dictators. Those rulers give priority to the nation's welfare and neglect the humans' well-being; they only see the bright side of their rule. As long as they keep their countries secured and their propaganda obeyed, they do not give much importance to the negative effects they impose on individuals. For that, the gap that appears is the heavy aspects of dictatorship on public lives masked by the positive portrayal of their propagandist aims. Relationally, the discussion of dictatorial visions in *Nineteen Eighty Four* would take place. Therefore, the questions to ask are:

- 1) What are the socio-historical and the literary contexts related to the novel?
- 2) How does Orwell approach his dictatorial visions in the novel, both thematically and stylistically?

Our concern in the way an authoritarian government successfully achieve the submission of its citizens and the extent to which it deeply influences them directed our choice towards George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four*. The Writing of any novel does not come from scratch; certain issues must be effectual. Hence, the conduction of this research aims at providing an overview of the socio-historical and the literary contexts related to the novel and more importantly pinpointing Orwell's unpleasant visions of dictatorship and acknowledging the contribution of his literary style in the drawl of these negative insights.

This work conforms to remove the cover on the covered. It seeks to show how a specific government imposes its propaganda through making it seems as the perfect ideology for the citizens to be accustomed with. It explains how successful a totalitarian nation is when it uses manipulative tactics for distracting people's minds and limiting their freedoms. For that, this research tends to alert the public of the deep effects of being indirectly exploited not only physically, psychologically, but also mentally. In addition to that, this study paves the way for other researchers to tackle these visions differently so as they would seek to link them into contemporary world. Comparably, they would argue whether these negative insights would be reality.

The obstacles met the conduction of that research are numerous. The main difficulty is the identification of those visions into specific themes because they are multiple and interrelated at the same time. Hence, the process of their division depended on their relationship with

either the oppressed or the oppressing power. In other words, they are distinguished in terms of methods and effects. The second limitation is Marxist literary theory. It restricted these insights into specific ideas so that it exposes the work unintentionally to ignore other visions. The third one is the lack in financial support. To get them, the majority of reliable resources required money. The last one is time constraints.

This research is both descriptive and analytical. At first, the different influential aspects to the novel are described. Given that the conducted research is concerned with social class clash, Marxism is the most appropriate theory to apply. It intends to analyze and criticize the different aspects related to social struggle and abuse in the novel. Karl Marx acknowledges that the ruling class typically attempts to expand its propaganda to remain in the leadership. This belief turns to use a set of exploitation methods upon the ruled. Being oppressed encourages radical revolution against the oppressing power. Nonetheless, the rulers always attempt to smother that revolution. Likewise, the government of Oceania, using oppressive strategies, seeks to subjugate its citizens and annihilate any sort of radicalism.

This work consists of two chapters. The first chapter concerns the socio-historical issues and literary context related to the novel. It includes postmodernism, Cold War, and two main influential facts: Stalinism and CPGB. Additionally, this chapter gives an overview of contemporary literature with reference to some postmodern writers and certain expressive writings of George Orwell. Besides, it describes the Marxist literary theory. The second chapter analyses the different visions of dictatorship posited by the author. At first, it discusses dictatorship on general, and then it distinguishes its nightmarish interpretations into specific ideas: Hierarchy of classes, Newspeak as mind control, Doublethink as an oppressive ideology, suppressive rule of censorship, role of technology, power and terror, deterioration of relationships and feelings, and manipulation of living standards. At the end, it considers Orwell's stylistic contribution in the depiction of these traumatic insights.

CHAPTER ONE

Socio-historical and Literary
Backgrounds on the Novel

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Introduction

This chapter describes the socio-historical and literary backgrounds related to the novel. Historically speaking, it gives an overview of postmodernism and the Cold War's Period during and by which the novel came into existence. Besides that, it identifies the main historical inspirational facts that influenced the writing of the novel. Literarily speaking, this section introduces an overview of postmodern British literature and a biographical consideration of postmodern writers and some of Orwell's major writings to help distinguish the writer's own style from his own writings and other writers' styles and to explain the ideological influences of the novel compared to the other writers' determinism. Finally, it poses an insight on Marxist literary theory, which tends to analyze the novel.

1.1. Overview of Postmodernism (1945)

Before even explaining Postmodernism, it needs to show how it recognizes itself from Postmodernity. "The vocabulary of the current epoch includes the term postmodern. However, postmodern embraces two related, but distinguished terms – *Postmodernity and Postmodernism*. Although, they refer to the same era, they cannot be used interchangeably" (Kielkiewicz 49). Generally speaking, Postmodernity is the state of being that encounters the political, economic and social aspects of life whereas, Postmodernism is more likely to be a movement of socio-historical and artistic quest for change. Historians use the term "Post" to indicate all that have come after the end of WW2. British Postmodernism attempts to draw and criticize the different aspects of postmodernity, and adhere to improving postmodern life. Regardless of the post-war's context, the modernist upheavals influenced this sudden shift.

For scholars, Postmodernism has brought the modern period into conclusion. For Sim(2001), in its general sense, it is a rejection of the cultural certainties stemmed from the Western life over the previous couple of decades. This critical development embraces many domains: religion, science, philosophy, architecture, film and most importantly literature. Postmodernist adherents state that the epoch marked a total departure from the precedent period. Nevertheless, this view has confused others since many regard it merely as a high extensive dimension of modernism. It is obvious that the critical status quo resulted from the modern societal controversies had a foothold on founding different bases for the following era though some of these aspects are still flourishing.

Hossain and Karim suggest that to understand postmodernism, it is necessary to know what constituted modernism, and they state that Hollinger better portrays modernity characteristics as follows:

Following common application, the term modernity is used to denote the type of society that arose in the West during the Enlightenment: A society that is highly differentiated from a structural-functional point of view, dominated by a capitalist (market) economy, with a complex division of labor, industrialization and urbanization, science and technology, political and ethical individualism, liberal utilitarianism and social contract theory (174)

Accordingly, the above factors influenced the modernist thinkers. Reason and rationality guided modernist ideas. Scientific experimentation attempted to give reality a conventional voice. Modernists challenged religion and encouraged secularity. Capitalist ideology guided by political and economic sphere motivated individuals critical thinking. The focus on the welfare of the individual and the development of his mind was at the center of the principles of that movement. Consequently, Critics, theorists, and writers adhered to satirize the pessimistic situation the modern world was experiencing in the interval of the two world wars and the effects of technological, scientific, and industrial advances on devastating society, culture and the individual. That way of thinking proved failure and so this requires new approach to life.

As a reaction to the modernist drawbacks, new way of thinking has emerged. Hossain and Karim (2013) argue that postmodernist early critics refuted the validity of enlightenment and welcomed theoretical assumptions. Subsequently, religion has restored its soundness. Given that the catastrophic dangers caused by the use of bombs during the world wars, many questioned science. Another difference was the way of viewing reality. Modernists saw reality as being conventional and unmeasured, but for postmodernists, reality is shapeable; yet, this measurement differs from one individual to another. The frustration from capitalization, industrialization, cultural differentiation, urbanization, and bureaucratization led to search for new basis of life expressed through art and literature.

Literature and art play great role in understanding postmodernism. Literary speaking, despite of postmodernism's anti-modernist orientation, both movements share common basic ideas. In terms of literature and art, Klages, in the article entitled "Postmodernism" asserts the

idea that postmodernism is not understandable only with reference to modernism. Since postmodernism is complex to define, she tends to link between modernism and postmodernism through highlighting the main shared points, which are:

Rejecting boundaries between high and low forms of art, rejecting rigid genre distinctions, emphasizing pastiche, parody, bricolage, irony, and playfulness. Postmodern art and (thought) favors reflexivity and self-consciousness, fragmentation and discontinuity (especially in narrative structures), ambiguity, simultaneity and focus on the destructured, decentered and dehumanized individuals.

These points are similar in structure, but they are distinct in their deep sense. For instance, the authors and the critics similarly use ironic tones but to satirize different contexts. In addition to that, individuals search for freedom in modern period turned them toward slavery. In other words, modern thought did not free dehumanized individuals, but rather it enslaved them. Postmodern thinkers acknowledge that modernists appeal for peace called for chaos, and that peace brought through chaos in turn enslaved humans. Additionally, both postmodernism and modernism adhere to a set of theoretical approaches like Absurdism, Relativism, and Marxism but each is manipulated for what served the epoch. In "You and The Atomic Bomb" article, Orwell emphasizes that "the drift for many decades has been not towards anarchy but towards the reimposition of slavery". His statement proposes separation from the previous era and the coincidence with Cold War inspired this new shift in thought.

1.2.Cold War's Period

Cold war is a name given to the ideological conflict between two rising powers democratic America and communist Soviet Union that starts immediately after the end of WW2 and lasted till the late twenties century. It is as Kay states a "war of mist and fog" in "Retrospect Somewhat Nebulous" article. In this respect, the tension between the two competing countries proved to be foggy and mysterious as it was contended at nonviolent and secret levels. This conflict did not grow into a direct battlefield, but it was, as indicated in "Essay on the Cold War: its Origin, Causes and Phases", "a kind of verbal war which is fought through newspapers, magazines, radio and other propaganda methods"(Vikram). The rivals used Media as a mean rather than physical force to promote their ideologies. Coincidentally, two European blocks emerged Communist Eastern alliance led by the Soviet

Union and Capitalist Western alliance headed by the United States of America, and then the influence of this tension extended to other parts of the globe.

For Leffler and Painter (2005), USA and USSR's agendas influenced European continental unity. This tension divided Europe into two parts: East and west. Scholars refer to this dividing line as an "Iron Curtain". According to many historians, the British minister, Winston Churchill, is the first who popularized the term in his speech "Sinews of Peace":

From Stalin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals ancient states of central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow (Cited in. Kreis, 2000).

The philosophical differences in European countries went beyond Europe to affect Asian and African continent. In contrast to the Americanized democratic Western countries, Dragostinove(2009) notes that Eastern Europe became more authoritarian under the control of the Soviet Union. The European countries attempted either to promote democracy or communism. For instance, as a democratic nation, Britain sought mainly to tie its colonies by the establishment of the Commonwealth. Besides, the clash between USA and USSR led to the formation of military alliances. "In Formation of NATO and Warsaw Pact" article, the writer states that NATO was created by America and its Western allies to stop the communist influx. As a response, the Soviet Union and its Eastern satellites formed Warsaw Pact in 1955. The rivalry of these military alliances led to proxy wars like the Korean War.

What characterized that period is political enmity, harsh rivalry, and indirect fight. Firstly, the emergence of the Soviet Union and the United States of America as leading powers after WW2 frightened both since each forged to spread its own philosophical culture. For Sagdeev and Eisenhower, in "United States-Soviet State Cooperation during Cold War" article, the period between 1957 and the end of the war in 1991 witnessed mis-trust because of political economic and military grounds encountering for space and arms rivalry. However, with the beginning of USSR's collapse by 1980's the "impetus for arms race and competition in space declined". Besides, that enmity did not result into a face-to-face confrontation because each

side sought to challenge the other through interfering into other nations affairs. Hard events like "... Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam war, Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan" oriented that interference. Eventually, what caused the cold war shaped the characteristics of that period.

Historians give different interpretation concerning the roots to cold war. The continuing of that war shaped many of these interpretations (Leffler and Painter 2). Some blame the Soviet's greed to expand its culture whereas praise America's attempt to contain that expansion. However, a group of revisionist historians, appeared in 1960's, attacked USA's Foreign policy as an expansionist, as well, especially after the Vietnam war. Richards, in "The Cold War: Definition, Causes, and Early Events" acknowledges that the Soviet Union's emergence as a superpower after the end of WW2 devastated Europe and gave it an access to control over the Eastern part of the continent. American president Truman accepted its blockade of Berlin, but he opposed its will to control Poland. Consequently, that heralded the tension between those powers. However, other historians argued that Britain was the first factor who fuelled the cold war.

Britain had great impact on the outbreak of the cold war. After the end of WW2 in 1945, the British government fell into a period of doubt and paranoia from the communist totalitarianism. Its fear of the communist penetration into the British society rang the ball of danger. According to historians, the British author George Orwell first uses the term "cold war". In his "You and The Atomic Bomb" in 1945, Orwell refers to it as "Peace that is no peace" and warns against the shift towards the reimposition of slavery. In that article, he declares that the countries were moving towards conquering the minds and hearts of people instead of their lands. Thus, this indirectly enslaves people without engagement in combats. In addition to that, The British media's primary purpose, after 1945, aimed at alerting the USA of the USSR's intention to control over the world. Moreover, the British set the ground for arms race. One reason that kept the war as cold as it was.

It is possible that the great turnout for manufacturing military supplies by Britain affected the misty sphere of the war. Jones (2005) states that the fear of the world's destruction by nuclear weapons kept it stable. The armament threats of both sides prevented a direct clash. That weaponry rivalry was first encouraged by the British guided by the belief that owning bombs would reassure its position as an international leading power and compete with the superpowers. As a result, Britain and America Conducted a mutual scientific research aid over nuclear weapons to compete with the Soviet Union's arms ownership (28). The "Sinews

of Speech" also intends to criticize the dangerous and the uncomfortable feeling arose from the communist possession of nuclear bombs. Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four* novel illustrates the upheavals of this cold war, as well. To deduce, the literature had undeniable role in the conduction of that cold political hostility.

1.3. Major Inspirational Communist Facts

This section introduces the two major communist facts that influenced the writing of the novel and inspired the writer's output of ideas.

1.3.1. Stalinist Communism (1929 - 1953)

According to the online American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Stalinism or Stalinist Communism refers to a form of government that imposes a totalitarian control over people, and it is associated by Stalin (1878-1953) and guided by "Marxist and Leninist principles". This term is given on behalf of the Soviet Union president Joseph Stalin who transformed social communist ideology into dictatorship. Karl Marx's socialism and Vladimir Lenin's communism served as leading guidelines for this type of ruling. However, Stalin's application of these systems was controversial as he deprived them from their real peaceful orientation towards a more authoritative direction.

The request for the Country's economic prosperity encouraged Stalinist home front policies. According to Verma(2012), the "Five-Year Plan" which focused on enhancing industrial and agricultural output introduced those policies. Nevertheless, the improvement of industry was the primary concern. According to "Stalin and the Drive to industrialize the Soviet Union" article, Keefe's explanations for Stalin's drive to industrialization were his influence by the Marxist's belief in the rule of industry in guaranteeing social and economic improvement and his competition of the industrial capitalist world (1). This Plan proposed the building of factories and railroads, and pushed workers to double their effort in production but paid low wages. Perhaps, the most affected category were peasant farmers who were vulnerable to the new severe agricultural policies.

Intolerable acts marked the domain of agriculture. In "The Soviet Union under Stalin", the author states that collectivization policies replaced Lenin's strategy that allowed the peasants to possess and to plant a small portion of land. Subsequently, the farmers were obliged to work either for the state or in collective form whereas the benefits of these lands went for governmental manipulation. These tactics limited the farmers' wages, as well. These policies

meant to raise industrial returns despite their authoritative mood, and "it was under industrialization that the Soviet Union became truly authoritarian"(Keefe 1). An opposition met these new strategies, but Stalin's reaction was aggressively harsh.

Provided that using force was necessary, Stalin set a some of terror strategies. In "Stalin's Collectivization", the author notes that Stalin either killed or excluded the "Kulaks", rich peasantry farmers who opposed Stalin's policy of collectivization. In addition, he took lands of agriculturalists and left those who made a boycott of production to terror of famine. Stalin's purification of human resources was not merely confined to farmers, but it included rebellious writers, artists, police-men and even religious men. These men are seen as either Trotskyists or anarchists. Professionals call that act of purification "the Great Purge". Shatz (1984) adds that with regard to The Great Purge, Stalin attempted to control the thought of the people and to spread his ideological propaganda(3).

The propagandist ideas entitled "Social Realism" proved to be controversial. As Shatz(1984) indicates, they are "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma"(3). In other words, Soviet social prosperity under Stalin is questionable as he acted as a dictator. The party obliges its Citizens to write only what portrays communist future in an optimistic light. Accordingly, this tends to show that communism has the potential to overcome capitalism and guarantee social stability. The party, however, censored every artistic work and punished whoever attempted to draw the dark side of social realism. Besides, it sought to create secret police, to encourage people's spyware on each other, to execute religious men, and most importantly to establish schools for teaching children Marxist atheism. Overall, these ideas find emphasis in "The Soviet under Stalin". To resume, Stalin's rule is a stability that is no stability. Eventually, this ideology guided his foreign policy.

The soviet's determination to spread communism frightened the British. Nonetheless, cold war replicated that phobia. The negative image of a devastated society, under the rule of a communist party, forced the British fear of the spread of communist ideology. As a result, the British adhered to alert society to the dangers of totalitarianism. The warning found reflection in the works of the British writers like some of George Orwell's writings.

1.3.2. The Communist Party of Great Britain(1920-1991)

A group of socialist leftists, who belong to different political parties, established the Communist Party of Great Britain. These groups are (BSP), (SLP), (PRP), and (WSF)(Simkin) stated in "The Communist Party of Great Britain" article. Though the British

proposed the formation of the party, it found financial sponsoring from the Soviet. Lenin "had secretly provided at least £ 55,000 — the equivalent of about £ 1,000,000 today — to help get the communist party off the ground"(qtd. in Mosbacher 3) in capitalist Britain. The foundation of that party found ease due to the Trade Unions. The latter facilitated the contact between British socialists and Soviet communists. That interaction set the goals for the new formed party.

The Communist Party of Great Britain had an anti-capitalist orientation. The upheavals of capitalism paved the ground for its outstanding principles. Those ideological thoughts are better proposed in "*CPGB: Class Against Class*(1929)" article that are "The abolition of war, freedom of small nationalities, the liberation of the colonial masses, The end of the capitalist dictatorship and the building of socialism". According to Mcceery(1964), "Being formed by workers, the party's focus was to overthrow the bourgeois through anarchism stemmed from the Bolshevik Russian revolution. Eventually, unlike capitalism, communism aimed at building classless society through a shared ownership and manipulation of materials. Nevertheless, the essence of that party was vulnerable to multiple of British criticisms.

From its infancy, Communist Party of Great Britain faced difficulties to spring in Britain. One of which is controversies between its members views. Reynolds (2009) argues that the disagreement arose between the British labor party demands and the Leninist Comintern interference posed problems over what principles to apply. Besides to that, the Marxist laborers believed in revolutionary propaganda and feared the Soviet imposition of power that might have lead them from being oppressed by the capitalist to a more controlled state by a tyrant dictator. Johnson(2016) proclaims that the establishers put foundations to rescue the country to save it from bourgeois democracy, but they intended to transform it into a workers state ruled by a "dictatorship of the proletariat". Moreover, the British government's insistence on monitoring that party raised contradictions within it. Therefore, the emerged problems caused the demise of the party.

Noticeably, what caused the CPGB in 1991 to dissolve was twofold. The first was the instability within the organization itself and the second was its adaptation of foreigner beliefs. For the first reason, contradictions of the views on how to run it appeared. Lenin along with Stalin sought to promote a dictatorship socialism; yet, this ideology went against the labor party's, one of CPGB main founders, appeal for democratic communism. For the second factor, the British were aware that The USSR's expansionist attitude targeted Britain, and

thus, the best way to subjugate it was through helping the party to come to political power. The British consciousness of that intention arose during the cold war. Consequently, that war of ideologies caused the demise of the party just after the USSR had declined

1.4.Overview of British Postmodern Literature

Generally speaking, postmodern literature refers to the body of written forms that has emerged after the end of the Second World War. It tends to reject the enlightenment's thinking of the modern Literature(Sharma and Chaudhary 189).However, there is a confusion whether postmodernist literature is to be considered as a distinguished trend or it is to be related to modern one. For some people, it represents something new while, in fact, it has come as a response to modernist thought and as a result for crucial historical events such as the Second World War and the Cold war. Accordingly, British postmodern literature can be understood in relation to modern literature (Sharma and Chaudhary 190). British postmodern literature has no clear date when it exactly started, but the beginning is appointed with the death of the English novelist Virginia Wolfe and the Irish author James Joyce in 1941 and the performance of *Waiting for Godot* play for the first time in 1953 (Patil and Kadam 11)

In their core, both modern and postmodern literature account for some common features. They embrace on subjectivism and self-consciousness. Virginia Wolf, James Joyce and T.S. Eliot are some major figures in modern literature who tackled subjectivism in their writings. Another feature is their use of fragmentation, but each one deals with this idea differently. Modern literature regards fragmentation as a terrible idea that needs a solution; whereas, postmodern literature celebrates it and sees it as one of its distinctive features (Sharma and Chaudhary 190).

Patil and Kadam (2012)propos ea number of characteristics of postmodernist literature. One of these features is intertextuality. This term focuses on determining the meaning of one text by understanding its relation to other texts. Metafiction is another literary characteristic. It means fiction about fiction in which self-consciously explore the artificiality of the fictional work through its construction elements. In addition to that, postmodern authors tend to use irony and humor for depicting historical events. They, also, depend on the combination of numerous genres of literature in order to create new literary piece. This latter defines Pastiche. More than that, postmodern literature encourages fabulation, which reacts against realism and focuses on the idea of creativity. Finally, Minimalism based on the use of simple forms of

narratives without giving much detailed description. Samuel Becket is the most famous author who used this stylistic skill (11-13).

1.5. George Orwell's Biography and his Main Writings

1.5.1. George Orwell's Biography

According to the article entitled "George Orwell's Biography", Eric Arthur Blain, who his pen-name is George Orwell, was born in Motihani, Bengal. He was educated at Boarding School in East Bourne, and then he got scholarship to Eton. In 1922, he started working in the Indian imperial police in Burma.

After five years in Burma, Orwell returned to England. In 1933, he published his first literary work *Down and out in Paris and London* novel, in which he explored his journey in both Paris and London. After a year, he published *Burmese Days* novel, in which he shed light on the British colonial policies in Burma. Other works that followed are *A Clergyman's Daughter*, *Keep the Aspidistra Flying*, and *The Road to Wigan Pier*. In 1938, Orwell participated in the Spanish Civil War and he depicted this experience in his novel called *Homage to Catalonia*. Orwell's writing on political affairs continued with the publication of *Coming up for Air*, *The War Broadcasts*, and *The Commentaries* (Bloom 10).

After that, Orwell could write his two most recognizable works. Bloom notes that in 1945, Orwell published one of his most influential novels that is entitled *Animal Farm* after delaying it many times. In the following years, Orwell spent his time working on his last novel, which is *Nineteen Eighty Four*. This work became one of the best works in the twentieth century. After a year from publishing this novel, Orwell died in 1950 (10).

1.5.2. George Orwell's Main Writings

1.5.2.1. Homage to Catalonia

Homage to Catalonia is an account of Orwell's experience in the Spanish Civil War. It was published in 1938. At the time of the war, Orwell joined the battlefield and fought against the fascists. He was wounded in his neck; this urged him to make surgery. After that, Orwell went back to England to portray his experience in this work in which he presents a detailed description on all what had happened to the soldiers(9).

1.5.2.2. Animal Farm

As stated in "*Animal Farm Study Guide*" article, *Animal Farm* is a satirical novel that was published by the end of WW2 in England. George Orwell wrote this book from an anti-Stalinist view. He ironically criticizes the fake image of Stalinism and his communist totalitarian government. Within the novel, he uses animals as characters particularly to symbolize real historical figures to make the events more understood for the readers. For that, *Animal Farm* brought public attention to George Orwell.

1.5.2.3. Nineteen Eighty-Four

Nineteen Eighty-Four is one of George Orwell's most famous novels. It was written in 1948 and published 1949. It is a dystopian novel, in which Orwell draws a totalitarian government's attempt to oppress its citizens and to impose its rules through using terror and keeping them under surveillance. Orwell tends to warn people from the dangers of an authoritative society (Kellner, 1984).

1.6. Marxist literary Criticism

To understand Marxist literary theory, it is better to know Karl Marx's field of study:

Karl Marx was a philosopher, a sociologist before sociology even existed, a historian, an economist, and a political scientist. Marx examined society from many different angles. He studied the world, nature and history, and began to discover the laws that govern societal and economic evolution. Just as Charles Darwin discovered the way nature adapts and changes over time, Marx discovered and extensively documented how societies adapt and change over time, and the laws that governed that change. (Bowens et al. vii-viii)

In this respect, Marxist literary criticism is a theoretical perspective of literature stemmed from Marxism. The latter examines all aspects of society from why, how and to what questions. Hence, it investigates the roots, processes and outcomes of social shift. Karl Marx attempted to explain the evolution of human societies in relation to economic grounds. Ultimately, researchers will not be able to study how societies either develop or adapt unless they link them to their historical context. Bowens et al. (2013) append that Marx provided a revolutionary insight towards gaining a better life, as well. To deduce, Marxist literary theory is the study of literature based on the philosophy of Karl Marx.

Marxism emphasizes the socioeconomic class ideology. For Marx, economic determinism instigates class divisions within a society. Tyson (2006) claims: "Marxist analysis of human events and productions focuses on socioeconomic classes both, within a society and among societies. It, also, explains all human activities in terms of the distribution and dynamics of economic power". Thus, materialism determines political and social power that, meanwhile, acknowledges the distinction between the haves and the have-nots(54).

Ollman(2004) argues that Marx's use of class refers back to the historical struggle of hitherto society, and the division into multiple classes is dependent on economic materialism. Rummel(1977) also agrees with Marx's emphasis on the importance of property in the identification of the individuals classes. He posits that ownership divides society into three groups the upper, the middle, and the lower classes. In relation to conflict, Marx highlighted two major conflicting categories: the bourgeois and the proletariat. The first are those who own the means of production like factories; whereas, the second are those who do the manual labor, respectively, influenced by capitalism. Ultimately, Marx's socialism aimed at making classless society through encouraging the proletariat to revolt against bourgeois use of ideology as a means of control.

The role of ideology is one of the fundamental principles in Marxism. For Marx," ideology is a belief system, and all belief systems are products of cultural conditioning"(Tyson 56). That is any ideology as communism, capitalism, humanism and philosophy of language are generated from and for cultural reasons. These belief systems emerge to serve a certain purpose, yet this orientation can be either peaceful or rather more oppressive. For instance, socialism, for Karl Marx, tends to appeal for equality between the individuals. In the contrary, ideologies like beauty and consumerism tend to exploit the individuals. In other words, to manipulate the lower classes for the sake of their own benefit, the bourgeoisie insist upon the necessity of the consumption of goods and beauty products. Halves (2008), however, does not give as much interest to this exploitation and unfairness as it does with commodification.

Commodification means the process of transforming goods, services, humans and anything of useful value into commodities. Commodity, at its basic, is any good or service designed and promoted for purchase (Jenkins) in "Commodity/ Commodification and Cultural Studies" article. Any commodity should be of an exchange value. For Fleisser(2009), however, this value differs from one society to another that the usefulness of something depends on its characteristics that may or may not satisfy either physical or imaginary needs of humans.

Marx adhered to criticize the negative effects of commodification. Blazer (2017) explains Marx's view on commodification. He said that it aims at entangling humans desire for consumption and commodity "fetishism" that "the ruling class does not need to physically oppress the classes that are under them if those classes purposefully sacrifice themselves as wage-slaves in order to acquire the stuff that ideology programmed them to fixate on"(17).

In addition to the influence of ideology, literature is one of the core issues discussed within Marxism. For Marx, "literature grows out of and reflects real material/historical conditions"(Tyson 66). That is, literature can be either influential or influenced by societal and cultural circumstances. Blazer (2017) states that within literary criticism, Marxist critics analyze the inside and the outside of the text. From the inside, they tend to look at the content and link it to the socioeconomic class struggle; whereas, from the outside, they look at the different external influential circumstances like the authentic societal divisions of classes and compare them to the work's proposal of the same issues in order to extract out its purpose(21-24). Tyson (2006) argues that for Marx, literature has one of two aims either reinforcement of an ideology or instigation of a revolution; yet, Marxist literary works are of a revolutionary adherence.

Conclusion

Throughout this chapter, we have seen that postmodernist period is a complex term to define due to its unfinished timeframe. Influenced by modernist period, it inherited some of its features while refuted others. The development of socio-historical factors had their remarkable impact on that period. Reflected in literature, the historical changes of political and social life have a noticeable effect on the contemporary writings. For instance, George Orwell's postmodern literary work entitled *Nineteen Eighty Four* is affected by the early Cold War's period, Stalinist communism, and Communist Party of Great Britain.

CHAPTER TWO

Thematic and Stylistic Approach to
Orwell's Visions of Dictatorship in
Nineteen Eighty Four

Chapter Two: Thematic and Stylistic Approach to Orwell's Visions of Dictatorship in *Nineteen Eighty Four*

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Introduction

This chapter analyzes George Orwell's visions of dictatorship in *Nineteen Eighty Four* novel. It includes two main sections: The first part is thematic and the second one is stylistic. The first section examines the idea of dictatorship in relation to the novel, and then it identifies the different visions that reflect this theme. These nightmarish insights embrace for hierarchy of classes, Newspeak as mind control, Doublethink as an oppressive ideology, suppressive process of censorship, role of technology, deterioration of relationships and feelings, living standards manipulation, and horror and terror. In this regard, these elements highlight the methods used by and the consequences resulted from dictatorial regimes. The second part explainshowthe author's literary style effectively serve to portray the world of *Nineteen Eighty Four*.

2.1. Thematic Analysis

2.1.1. Theme of Dictatorship

From the beginning along to the end of the novel, the theme of dictatorship is given a central focus. In "1984", Orwell describes the perfect totalitarian society and the furthest realization of a fictional modern-day government with an extreme control over the masses. Purposefully, Orwell wrote *Nineteen Eighty Four* to warn the west against the dangers of dictatorship that might have prevailed in the near future(Harding, 2013).Hence, the whole story revolves around an interpreted futuristic totalitarian nation named Oceania under a single party headed by Big Brother.

Big Brother is the ruling figure of the nation. In *Nineteen Eighty Four*, Orwell represents him as an all seeing god-like over his people that they do not dare to disobey him. His image is so existent in almost every corner that "On each landing, the lift-shaft, the poster with enormous face gazed from the wall. It was one of those pictures, which are so contrived that the eyes follow you about when you move. BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption beneath it ran" (Orwell 3). The used slogans are not merely confined to remind the people of being watched, but rather it seeks to root its propaganda in the minds of people.

Ingsoc is the name of the party's ideology. "And down at street level another poster, torn at one corner, flapped fitfully in the wind, alternately covering and covering the single word INGSOC"(4). According to the work entitled "Glossary of terms", the acronym represents a "newspeak of English Socialism" which indicates the political ideology of Oceania. This

regime has three main principles WAR IS PEACE. FREEDOM IS SLAVERY. IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH"(Orwell 6). These slogans are newspeak, as well. To deduce. The leading party uses new language to manipulate over the lower classes.

In the "Use of Propaganda in 1984" article, the author emphasizes the necessity of the division between classes for the sake of imposing power and subjugating the masses. Therefore, Orwell divides the social structure of 1984's world into classes because of this totalitarian control. In addition, the party's attempt to restrict the thought of individuals generates new way of thinking that is doublethink, and any suspected sign of disloyalty noticed by the thought police, men who censor people from having hostile thoughts to Big Brother, exposes its committer into torture. The terror methods used by the upper class create heavy consequences over the lives of the masses. In this matter, Orwell negative insights towards dictatorship would witness extensive explanations in the following sections.

2.1.2. Visions of Dictatorship

2.1.2.1. Hierarchy of Classes

The structure of 1984's society takes the form of a pyramid. According to the "The world of 1984: class system" article, the society is parted into three classes starting by the largest population the proles along with the outer party members to the 2% inner party members with Big Brother at the top of the pyramid.

According to the above same source, the inner party, which is the governor of Oceania, represents the upper class. This minority has some privileges than the other classes. They have the right to rule and pass laws. They, also, have good living standards including comfortable houses and cars. These members, however, are not protected from being tortured, imprisoned or erased from history once they break the laws of the party. In the novel, Orwell (1949) describes the suitable living conditions of the inner party members as follows: "The whole atmosphere of the huge block of flats, the richness and spaciousness of everything, the unfamiliar smells of good food and good tobacco, the silent and incredibly rapid lifts sliding up and down, the jacketed servants hurrying to and fro—everything was intermediating"(212)

The thought police is one example of these privileged men. They "plugged in on any individual wire was guesswork. It was even conceivable that they watched everybody all the time. But at any rate they could plug in wire whenever they wanted to"(5). They even have the write to switch off telescreens temporarily. This appears in the speech between O'Brien, a

thought police member and Winston. When Winston asks him whether they can turn it off, O'Brien immediately replies yes and says that it is one of their privileges (214). Despite of Orwell's flowery vision towards the upper class's future, he gives a full attention to Big Brother whom they must appraise.

The character of Big Brother reveals a perfect image on a future dictator. According to the document entitled "1984 Character" found in Grade Saver website, big brother is the symbol of Oceania and the party. He is omnipresent in everywhere posters, coins, and telescreens. Hence, all the others are his worshipers. Throughout the novel, he never appears; yet, he turns to be immortal. This paradoxical view of whether Big Brother is existent creates confusion in Winston's mind about his essence. Nevertheless, all classes should give him love and loyalty. His rules prevent any attempt to refute these necessities. For instance, an upper class member who dares to have sex beyond the limits of marriage is excluded from life. Regardless of the upper class's overruns, Orwell expects the middle class to be more rebellious especially against the inner party's imposition of power foreshadowed through the character of Winston.

According to Orwell, the outer party represents the middle class. Again in "The World of 1984: Class System", the outer party members are the intelligentsia of the society with administrative duties. Their living conditions are worse than the inner party is and slightly better than the proles. The government allows them to drink gin and have cigarettes; yet, it exposes them to starvation campaigns every while. In addition, it requires them to implement the laws and following them blindly. However, the ruling class considers these intellects as a threat for the safety of the nation. Therefore, the party encourages the members of this group to set eyes on each other.

Overall, the journey of Winston reveals the status quo of the outer party. It begins with the description of hazardous living conditions:

[It] was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen. Winston Smith with his chin nuzzled into his breast in an effort to escape the vile wind, slipped quickly through the glass doors of victory mansions, though not quickly enough to prevent a swirl of a gritty dust entering...The hallway smelt of boiled cabbage and old rag mats(Orwell 3).

Moreover, their food is limited to bread and the drink of gin, which is of "a sickly, oily smell". Besides, the actions of these members are watched by "telescreens". As a result, Winston's state of mind turns to rebel against the Ingsoc ideology.

The outer party's members are at the focus because of their rebellious determinism. The ideas of Winston turn from a thought crime along with writing his thoughts in a diary and voicing them out to an action. However, the inner party is cautious of the threat caused by the educated. It attempts to put an end to that thinking through the imposition of doublethink. Hence, it could contain Winston's rebellion and oblige him to surrender. Like the outer party members, the proles' life is vulnerable to the inner party's control and enslavement.

Back to "The World of 1984: Class System" article, the proles represent the lower class. Accordingly, they hold 85% of the population of Oceania and do the majority of manual activities. They live in the poorest conditions, but kept entertained through alcohol, novels movies...etc. the party sees them as equal to animals with non-independent views and harmless deeds. Subsequently, it does not spy on them. For that, this category is the freest group in society; yet, government would eliminate whoever attempts to practice intelligence. In this respect, Orwell delicately puts his interpretation of a futuristic lower class as the following:

[The] party taught that the proles were natural inferiors who must be kept in subjection, like animals, by the application of a few simple rules. In reality very little was known about the proles. It was not necessary to know much. So long as they continued to work and breed, their activities were without importance. Left to themselves, like cattle turned loose upon the plains of Argentina, they had appeared to be natural to them, a sort of ancestral pattern. They were born, they grew up in the gutters, they went to work at twelve, they passed through a brief blossoming-period of beauty and sexual desire, they married at twenty, they were middle-aged at thirty, they died, for the most part, at sixty...As the party slogan put it: 'Proles and Animals are Free'(91-92).

Orwell devotes an entire chapter to this category to foreshadow the negative effects of Ingsoc regime upon this despised class. The government fools the proletariat through stimulus and response strategy. For example, under the slogan of patriarchy, they are encouraged to participate in war for the sake of enhancing the nation's economy and of getting living standards raised like rising the share of chocolate. Hence, the party seeks to keep them from revolting that "until they become conscious they will never rebel, and until they have rebelled they cannot become conscious"(90).

The hierarchal division of the interpreted modern-day society is due to a rigid dictatorial regime. The ruling class is the inner party headed by big brother; whereas, the outer party and the proletariat are the ruled. To retain stability, the inner party uses a set of methods to impose psychological, physical, and mental control. These methods attempt to enslave people and govern all aspects of their lives under the pretext of the welfare of the nation. One way is the generation of Newspeak. This newly created language seeks to control their minds, moods, and actions as stated in the article "A Look at Orwell's Newspeak" for the sake of keeping loyalty to Big Brother.

2.1.2.2. Newspeak as a Mind Control

Newspeak is the anticipated newly generated language apart from "Oldspeak". It is the fictional language of a fictional totalitarian nation, Oceania. It intends to serve "the ideological needs of Ingsoc, or English Socialism" (Orwell 376). This vision posits the type of the language would be used in the future. Just like Oceania, a dictatorial state would adhere to create new speak i.e. language. This shift from old language seeks to restrict vocabulary use into a specific notion in the minds of people to illuminate thoughtcrime. This finds emphasis in the party's publishment of consecutive versions of dictionaries to reach the latest edition. "The Eleventh Edition is the definitive edition...the shape it's going to have when nobody speaks anything else"(65).

Newspeak is given a special importance that Orwell has devoted an appendix passage, which explains its principles, just right after the end of the novel. This appendix justifies the way a ruling class governs society. The upper class adheres to use language as a means to subjugate the lower classes and to subjugate them requires regulating the language itself. Given that language is managed, the thought of people is limited, as well.

Indeed, the purpose of Newspeak is not only to express the ideas of the "world-view" and "mental habits" of a certain ideology, but rather to allow no "other modes of thought" to happen(377). In the article entitled "A Look at Orwell's 1984", Newspeak means a sort of "regular English designed and controlled by the state in order to suppress free thought, individualism, and happiness". What irony! Looking at the real essence of socialism, what is practiced is not theoretical, and what comes in surface is not what exists in deep. Actually, it is dictatorship. Limiting people to a certain number of words would deprive them from having their own views, freedom of thinking, individual liberty, and joyfulness. "This was done partly by the invention of new word, but chiefly by eliminating undesirable

word"(Orwell 377). In this regard, the party manages certain vocabulary and grammar rules to circulate among people.

To start with, the grammatical rules govern the vocabulary of Newspeak. For Orwell, the government grounds grammar on two bases. The first of which is the almost accessibility of interchangeability between the different parts of speech. To explain, a noun can replace a verb, an adjective or an adverb. Only words that can stand for more than one class are kept. For instance, the party eliminates the word "Thought"and replaces it by "Think". "Think" can stand like both a noun and verb. Adjectives and adverbs can be formed by adding "ful" and "wise" into a noun-verb word, respectively. For example, the adjective "Rapidful" replaces "Rapid", and the adverb "Speedwise" replaces by "Quickly" (379). This peculiarity aims at shrinking the number of words through either keeping the root of the word or adding specific affixes, to give it a specific and limited meaning.

The second distinct governing principle in language is regularity except for some patterns. Nouns, verbs and adjectives are more vulnerable to that rule. All past tense verbs should end with "ed" even if it is of an irregular form in the Oldspeak. For that, the past tense variant of the verb "Think" is "Thought". Plurals of nouns have to finish with "s" or "es" like "Mans" and "Lifes". Besides, all comparative forms of adjectives should end with "er" and "est" like "Good", "Gooder" and "Goodest"; whereas, "more" and "most" are erased. Only pronouns, relatives, demonstrative adjectives, and auxiliary verbs retain their irregularity (380-381). Both interchangeability and regularity govern the use of vocabulary.

According to their functional meaning, Orwell classifies words into three major classes. He divides this future vocabulary into "A vocabulary, B vocabulary...and C vocabulary". The first class comprises "everyday life" words with no literary, philosophical and political purposes. This everyday vocabulary encounters for eating, drinking, cooking...etc. like hit, Tree, house...etc. One word of this class is "a staccato sound" that expresses one single thought that involves "concrete objects or physical actions"(378). This category is concerned mainly with simple words, whereas Compound words are classified within B category.

According to the article entitled "Appendix: The principles of Newspeak", the B class identifies "all words with political or ideological significance". The B vocabulary is "a sort verbal shorthand, often packing whole ranges of ideas into a few syllables and at the same time more accurate and forcible than ordinary language[The old standard language]" (Orwell 381). For example, the party adheres to shorten Ministry of Truth, Ministry of Love and

Ministry of Peace into Mintrue, Miniluv and Minipax in the newspeak, respectively. Besides to A vocabulary and B vocabulary, Orwell adds a complementary vocabulary which is of a scientific function.

THE C VOCABULARY was supplementary to the others and consisted entirely of scientific and technical terms. These resembled the technical terms in use today, and were constructed from the same roots, but the usual care was taken to define them rigidly and strip them of undesirable meanings...Very few of the C words had any currency either in every day speech or in political speech. Any scientific worker or technician could find all the words he needed in the list devoted to his own specialty, but seldom had more than smattering of the words occurring in the other lists(389).

On the foregoing basis, Newspeak refers to a type of philosophy that has an ideological orientation. In comparison to Newspeak, a future language would be invented for the sake of imposing a total mind control. According to "the purpose of new speak", a dictatorial nation would seek to manipulate language the way it serves its political and economic advancement. Therefore, socioeconomic conditioning restricts certain nation to a certain grammar and vocabulary. For instance, the government invents the word "Thinkcrime" to warn against any kind of thought deviation from the party's principles. Eventually, doublethink emerges as a new and essential way of thinking.

2.1.2.3. Doublethink as an Oppressive Ideology

According to the article entitled "In Orwell's 1984, What is Doublethink?", Doublethink is distinguished as "the act of holding, simultaneously, two opposite, individually exclusive ideas or opinions and believing in both simultaneously and absolutely". For that, this doctrine demands a firm belief in something that is in total contradiction with what it appears to be. The party imposes it in order to keep discipline and refrain chaos. Hence, intelligence is fooled that it is as stated in the previous resource "requires using logic against logic or suspending disbelief in the contradiction". In her article called "22. Doublethink", Jura explains Doublethink as reality control. Thus, the party's rules attempt to manipulate reality the way that supplies the Ingsoc ideology.

The belief in the party's doctrine necessitates a set of control methods. According to the article entitled "1984 Manipulation Quotes", Winston believes in the party's ability to control memory from having the truth so that a lie itself would become a truth. In addition, the party seeks to gain loyalty through repressing consciousness. "Orthodoxy means not thinking—not

needing to think. Orthodoxy is unconsciousness" (Orwell 68). Eventually, a person would utter only what suits the government's Ingsoc ideology although it is not logical. In this concern, it is not the man's brain that speaks, but rather it is his larynx. The stuff that comes out of him consist of words, but it is not speech in the real sense; it is a noise uttered in unconsciousness (69-70), and any attempt to show the reverse is considered thinkcrime. Furthermore, the new vocabulary of Newspeak foreshadows a clear image on how doublethink should function.

The three principles of the party brought through Newspeak introduce an eligible insight towards this doctrine: "War is Peace", "Freedom is Slavery" and "Ignorance is Strength". The first principle, "War is Peace", as explained by Castro (2014), means maintaining peace inside Oceania, mainly the party. This would bethrough involving its people in war with one of the super-states Eurasia or Eastasia. However, the equation of this view is a paradox. Threatened by war, people cannot feel in peace. In short, the party seeks for keeping its peace at the expense of people's stability. Orwell puts in doubt that the war might not be even happening, and the rocket bombs which fall daily are "probably fired by the government of Oceania, just to keep people frightened" (197).

For Castro (2014), the second slogan, "Freedom is Slavery", means that people are enslaved through the failures of their bad decisions unless they are still committed to the party's rules. Accordingly, people are convinced that their subordination brings liberty and any free action goes beyond the party's thoughts brings slavery. Concerning the proles, for example, Orwell (1949) posits, "the party claimed of course to have liberated... [them] from bondage. Before the revolution, capitalists had hideously oppressed them...but simultaneously, true to the principles of doublethink, the party taught that the proles were natural inferiors who must be kept in subjection" (91). Related to thinking, the equation of the two concepts is of contradiction. As long as civilians are unable to think freely, they are not free.

Castro (2014) explains that "Ignorance is Strength" makes the sense that "the least people know the better". In this context, the more people ignore things the more they provide obedience, and the more they obey rules the more the party gains strength she states that the equation of the two concepts is of paradox, as well, that if compared to nowadays, the more the individual gets knowledge the more he ensures a powerful position. Orwell (1949) puts:

Even the names of the four ministries by which... [people] are governed exhibit a sort of impudence in their deliberate reversal of the facts. Ministry of Peace concerns itself

with war, The Ministry of Truth with lies, the Ministry of Love with torture and the Ministry of Plenty with starvation. These contradictions are not accidental nor do they result from ordinary hypocrisy. They are deliberate exercises in DOUBLETHINK (Orwell 172-173).

In Newspeak, Ministry of Peace or Minipax concerns itself ironically with war. It is responsible for military defense that is accustomed to Big Brother's theory and related to "War is Peace" motto. Its aim is to keep people from recognizing the reality of their society through involving them in fighting external wars (McAlexander, 2015). *Tripod* website gives one example that this ministry tends to convince people that they are engaged in war with one of the two super powers Eastasia or Eurasia through launching bombs on Oceania. Nevertheless, neither the information given about Oceanic engagement in war nor the idea that the bombs are launched by enemies prove their credibility.

In Newspeak, the second ministry is Ministry of Truth or Minitrue. It concerns "itself with news, entertainment, education, and the fine arts"(Orwell 7). This ministry plays a definite role in the novel since it falsifies all facts, mainly the historical ones. It is ironic that an agency of truth tends to tell lies. The different productions like films and magazines encounter for incorrect data that seek to draw the party's picture in a full perfectness. According to Tripod website, doublethink is necessary for individuals as long as the introduction of the party in good image keeps people obedient.

The third is Ministry of love or Miniluv concerns itself with discipline. This agency takes the responsibility of maintaining discipline through torture. The irony that lies beneath that concept is that it seeks to root the love of Big Brother through torturing people. McAlexander(2015) acknowledges that this ministry bears on the governmental aspects of Oceania like police, emergencies and security. These units tend to implant the love of Big Brother and brainwash people through Sowing horror and terror.

The last ministry is Ministry of Plenty or Miniplenty, in Newspeak, which concerns itself with economy. The same as the previous ministries, Miniplenty limits the living standards to keep people busy from realizing their social reality. According to "The World of "1984": Ministries" article, this ministry acts to shorten food, goods, and weaponry supplies because it believes that weak and hungry people are easier to rule than the rich. At each time, it announces through Ministry of Truth that Big Brother's efforts could raise economic production, whereas in reality, he fails to increase them, and the provided statistics tell

falsehoods to falsify public opinion. The already mentioned aspects of doublethink provide an illustration on how this doctrine functions.

Orwell posits his insight towards doublethink tendency and his predictive vision of the generation of a new oppressive way of thinking to instill the party's propaganda in the following passage .

DOUBLETHINK means the power of holding two contradictory beliefs in one's mind simultaneously, and accepting both of them. The party intellectual knows in which direction his memories should be altered; he therefore knows that he is playing tricks with reality; but by the exercise of DOUBLETHINK he also satisfies himself that reality is not violated. The process has to be conscious , or it would not be carried out with sufficient precision, but it also has to be unconscious, or it would bring with it a feeling of falsity and hence of guilt...Even in using the word DOUBLETHINK is necessary to exercise DOUBLETHINK(270-271).

2.1.2.4. Suppressive Process of Censorship

Whoever flips through the novel recognizes well the party's tendency towards a firm censorship of its people. The party believes in "Who controls the past controls the future; who controls the present controls the past"(Orwell 313). Hence, the past, the present and the future surveillance is at the core of Ingsoc ideology. Stone(2003) states that the government could control the past, the present and the future through censoring "the history, the language and even the thoughts of its citizens". Accordingly, censorship goes hand in hand with the burial of freedom since the party seeks to control every aspect of a citizen's life. Ministry of Truth, the work place of Winston, seem to have the biggest hand of the actors.

Every information passes through the Ministry of Truth is to be regulated to what is accustomed to the party's standards; that is, the party identifies what must be seen, heard, read and even what is believed, whereas this agency implements these recommendations. History, for example, is one major field that is exposed to censorship. The government tends to provide fake information and Winston revises them. Once a time, within the novel, the party sends four lips of paper and each contains a specific information. The last lip of paper, for example, indicates for recorrecting a certain fact that is written in 1983 to serve 1984 historical events and to alert him to "rewrite full wiseup subante filling" (Orwell 49). This newspeak means to write again the information and destroy the previous files and newspapers through memory holes; this last serves "for the disposal of wastepaper"(48).

For keeping love to Big Brother, the inner party tends to confuse its citizens' thoughts. Big Brother itself might be a fictitious character that Winston Smith "tried to remember in what years he had first heard...of Big Brother. He thought at some time in the sixties, but it was impossible to be certain. In the histories, of course, Big Brother figured as the leader and guardian of the revolution since its very earliest days"(45). In this matter, the government is able to create unreal characters to take them as models. According to the article called "Censorship as a theme in 1984", Comrade Ogilvy is an imagined character created by Winston himself. He is so praised that he is introduced as a perfect person who devotes his life for serving the party. The ways to manipulate the thoughts of its citizens are not only to implant the love of Big Brother, but rather to hate whoever challenges the party.

"Brotherhood" is a term applied to the rebellious members on whom the party displays negative images. One undesirable character is Goldstein; this latter is introduced as the enemy of the people"(Orwell 15), "the primal traitor, [and] the earliest defiler of the party's purity"(16). The "Two Minutes" programs which are held every day meant to distort that character. On the same page, "Goldstein is delivering his usual...speech...abusing Big Brother...denouncing the dictatorship of the party...demanding the immediate conclusion of peace with Eurasia...advocating freedom of speech...press...[and] assembly...[and] crying hysterically that the revolution had been betrayed" through telescreens. By contrast, the party's fear of the creep of his ideas into the minds of people leads to cover up the speech so that "behind his head there marched the endless columns of the Eurasian army [of the enemy]"(17) to raise hatred against him. Given that telescreens are used as a means of censorship, technology could be interpreted as another negative vision that would act against people.

2.1.2.5. Role of Technology

Technology is one of the most important means used by a certain totalitarian government to maintain its control over the individuals. In *Nineteen Eighty Four*, the three super-states Oceania, Eurasia and Eastasia monopolize the use of technology. They tend to eliminate the privacy and the freedom of their citizens through interfering technology in every part of their lives(Posner 18).

One of the most innovative forms of technology that obviously appear in the novel is the telescreen. This latter represents a sharp boundary to the privacy in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* society. It is existent in the room of Winston and everywhere in Oceania. It can catch every

sound and movement and there is no clear way of how it works(Yeo, 2010). As Orwell puts it in the novel:

The telescreen received and transmitted simultaneously. Any sound that Winston made above the level of very low whisper, would be picked up it. Moreover so long as he remained within the field of vision which the metal plaque commanded, he could be seen as well as heard. There was of course no way of knowing whether you were being watched at any moment (5).

The advantage of being away from the telescreen is given only to the members of the party. O'Brien clarifies this fact to Winston, "We can turn it off. We have that privilege" (214).

Another implemented type of technology is microphones. The government uses it to grasp the voices of its citizens so as to avoid their interaction. For Orwell: "In general you could not assume that you were much safer in the country than in London .there were no telescreens, of course, but there always the danger of concealed microphones by which your voice might be picked up and recognized ,besides It was not easy to make a journey by yourself without attracting attention"(148).

Moreover, the party uses helicopters to keep the people of Oceania under its surveillance. Orwell states, "in the far distance a helicopter skimmed down between the roofs, hovered for an instant like a blue bat and darted away again with a curving flight. It was the police patrol, snooping into people's windows"(4)

2.1.2.6. Deterioration of Relationships and Feelings

In *Nineteen Eighty Four*, Orwell explores the restrictions that this authoritative nation impose on relationships for the sake of controlling the individuals. This government rejects any sort of bonds that is built upon sex, love and family. It forbids the interaction between the different components of society. O'Brien sheds light on this idea that they "have cut the links between child and parent, and between man and man, and between man and woman. No one dares trust a wife or a child or a friend any longer, but in the future there will be no wives and no friends" (336-337).

One of the most affected relationships by the party's decisions is marriage. This sacred connection loses its holiness because of the government's interference. Instead of granting

loyalty to each other, man and woman must grant loyalty to Big Brother. Besides, this marriage would not be achieved without the party's approval. For that:

The aim of the party was not merely to prevent men and women from forming loyalties which it might not be able to control. Its real, undeclared purpose was to remove all pleasure from the sexual act. Not love so much as well outside it. All marriage between party members had to be approved by a committee appointed for the purpose, and though the principle was never clearly stated permission was always refused if the couple concerned gave the impression of being physically attracted to one another (83).

The only aim of marriage is "to beget children for the service of the party". For the marriage that ends up with no children as the case of Winston and Katherine," the party did divorce, but rather encouraged separation"(84)

Orwell asserts that even children work on behalf of the party. "They adored [it]...and everything connected with it"(31). As a goal of their mission, "their ferocity was turned outwards against the enemies of the states, against foreigner, traitors, saboteurs thought"(31). They formed a kind of fear for people especially for their parents. As Orwell states, "it was almost normal for people over thirty to be frightened of their own children"(31). The party used them as means for tracking their parents actions. Orwell says that, "The children, on other hand, were systematically against their deviations. The family become in effect an extension of the thought police" (168).

People must grant love for the party and Big Brother. They have to orient their faithfulness towards them. O'Brien told Winston on what they aim to do in the future, he said" there will be no love except the love of Big Brother. There will be no loyalty except loyalty for the party"(336).

At the core of *Nineteen Eighty Four*, Winston experiences love with a girl called Julia. He starts to believe in freedom of emotions, and his attitudes towards the party begin to change. "For the first time in his life , he did not despise the paroles or think of them merely as inert force would one day spring to life...they had held on to the primitive emotions which he himself had to relearn by conscious effort"(208). Despite of the awareness of the illegality of their relationship, Winston and Julia go deep, but still hide themselves from the party. However, betrayal is always the focus of their discussion until they once come to the conviction that the one thing that matters is that they "should betray one another, although

even that can't make the slightest difference ".In other words, they deduce that if the party obliges them to leave each other, it would not be able to erase their emotions. For that, Julia asserts, "confession is not betrayal. What you say or do does not matter, only feeling matter"(210). Nevertheless, the way both of Winston and Julia undergo to torture, pushes them to betray one another. In this respect Winston says, "All you care about is yourself. You don't feel the same towards person any longer" (369).

2.1.2.7. Living Standards Manipulation

The party manipulates all aspects of living standards by using effectual means. The people of Oceania live in awful conditions. For instance, the buildings, they live in, do not account for the simplest needs of life that:

The victory mansions were old fat, built in 1930 or there about, and were falling to pieces. The plaster flaked contritely from ceilings and walls, the pipes burst in every hard frost, the roof leaked whenever there was snow the heating system was usually running at half system when it was not closed down altogether from motives of economy, reprise, except what you could do for yourself, had to be sanctioned by remote committees which were liable to hold up even the meaning of a window pane of two years(26-27).

In addition, there is always lack in the necessities of life like food and clothes. The citizens suffer from the atrociousness of production. As Orwell depicts the situation:

Always in your stomach and in your skin there was a sort of protest, a feeling that you had been cheated of something that you had a right to. It was time that he had no memories of anything greatly different. In any time that he could accurately remember there had never been quite enough to eat, one had never had sacks or underclothes that were not full of holes, furniture had always been bothered and rickety, rooms under heated, tube trains crowded, houses falling to pieces bread darkcolored, tea a rarity, coffee filthy tasting, cigarettes insufficient. Nothing cheap and plentiful except synthetic gin(76).

The ministry of plenty tends to use the term of New Happy Life in order to maintain the individuals loyalty for Big Brother. New Happy Life focuses on the idea that living conditions are improving so that the portions for its citizens would be increased, as well. Accordingly, the citizens believe in the goodness of Big Brother. The following idea illustrates that:

We have won the battle for production! Returns now completed of the output of all classes of consumption goods show that the standard of living has risen by no less than 20 percent over the past year. All over Oceania this morning, there were irrepressible spontaneous demonstrations when workers marched out of factories and offices and paraded through the streets with banners voicing their gratitude to Big Brother for the New Happy Life which his wise leadership has bestowed upon us(74).

Despite the fact that this totalitarian state introduces progressive statistics on the development of living standards, the suffering of people is still increasing. Orwell clarifies, "the fabulous statistics continued to pour out of the telescreen. As compared with last year there was more food, more clothes, more houses, more furniture, more cooking-pots, more fuel, more ships, more helicopters, more book, more babies, more of everything except disease, crime, and insanity"(75).The government seeks to keep the individuals under its control through convincing them that the degradation in living conditions is a result of the war, but in fact, the "aim is simultaneously recognized and not recognized by the directing of brains of the inner party is to use up the products of the machine without raising the general standard of living" (238).

2.1.2.8. Power and Terror

In 1984 society, the government uses power to gain power. In the process of keeping the individuals' loyalty to the party, this later imposed control over thoughts, behaviours, relationships and every aspect of life and this was accomplished with terror, violence and surveillance (Kellner, 1984). O'Brien explains that idea to Winston, "the party seeks power entirely for its own sake. We are not interested in the good of others, we are interested solely in power, not wealth or luxury or long life or happiness, only power" (332).

The implemented strategies result in the increase of fear among the individuals. Winston knows as the rest of citizens that his flat is under censorship. When he wants to write his diaries, he "kept his back turned to the telescreen, it was safer, though, as well known, even back can be revealing" (6) because of his fright from punishment. Winston's work centralizes on rewriting history according to what serves the dictatorial government's goals so that it can maintain its power and spread its values. He is aware that the "statistics were just as much as fantasy in their version as in their rectified version"(48), but the party's use of force obliges him to fake these realities.

Another aspect of power and terror is the way O'Brien tortures Winston. Given that the party forbids any kind of bond between man and woman that surpasses the government's limits, O'Brien captures Winston and Julia because of their engagement in love relationship. Aiming at changing his thoughts and feelings, Winston undergoes cruel torture until he loses his resistance and changes his thoughts. As O'Brien explains, "we do not merely destroy our enemies, we change them"(319). One major means of tormenting that causes Winston to give up is room 101. It contains "the worst thing in the world" (357). In the case of Winston, this most fearful thing is "to be rats" (358).

2.2. The Contribution of Orwell's Literary Style in Depicting his Visions

According to Shmoop Editorial Team, George Orwell's literary style serves to portray the gloomy atmosphere of the Oceanic world. Orwell uses a set of direct, shortened, and descriptive words and sentences to clearly tell how Oceanic citizen's ordinary life is. He constantly keeps using harsh descriptions like his face turned scarlet, bright cold day, old rag mats...etc.

The diction goes hand in hand with the determination of the novel's tone. As Shmoop Editorial Team states in the article called "1984 Tone", the tone is bleak and dark. One example is when Orwell describes Winston's attempt to write in his hidden and illegal diary: "Suddenly he began writing in sheer panic, only imperfectly aware of what he was setting down. His small but childish hand writing straggled up and down the page..." (11).

Nineteen Eighty-Four is told from the third person's point of view. Orwell uses a limited narration. He, however, tells the narrative from Winston's perspective to facilitate the perception of Winston's thoughts and feelings as he actually experiences them.(Rooney 70-72).

Orwell's literary choice considers his newly created language. "George's plain style was a deliberate contrivance, formed in response to Newspeak...all his mature life"(Bloom 83). In *Nineteen Eighty Four*, Newspeak differs from the ideal language. It concentrates on the contradictory meaning of things such as War is Peace, Freedom is Slavery, Ignorance is Strength and two plus two equals five. The use of Newspeak in the Big Brother's rhetoric plays an important role in shaping thoughts of the citizens depending on the rules of the party. For that, Newspeak reverses Orwell's use of language in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* novel.

Berkes(2000)explores that George Orwell cares strongly about the use of English language especially when the matter concerns the misuse of language. Orwell adherence to this kind of language tends to show that language can be an effective tool for achieving political goals like misguiding people and faking facts. Orwell's use of Newspeak in his novel clarifies how the government seeks to manipulate the minds of people through using language.

Orwell uses figurative language to approach his dictatorial visions. One major rhetorical device is symbolism. For instance, as stated by Spark Notes Editors (2007), Big Brother represents the supreme authority of the nation and the leader of the party. He is present in everywhere through the posters that includes the expression "Big Brother is Watching YOU". His image is a symbol of the overt semblance of the party. He is a source of both security and threat. Moreover, Big Brother is considered as a symbol of ambiguity; that means there is no confirmed information about him as a real ruler of Oceania and what kind of life he adopts.

Spark notes editors (2007)add that Room 101as another symbolic term. In his dream, Winston sees that he meets O'Brien in a place where there is no darkness. This place is Room 101. Actually, it is the contrast. It symbolizes darkness. At the beginning, Winston thinks that O'Brien is a trusted person, but later he discovers that he is one of the supporters of the party and the room 101 is just a place of torture.

The glass paperweight is another symbol. It is the paperweight that Winston brings from Mr Charrington as a result of the decline of production standards. It is a symbol of the past. Besides, it contains tiny fragment of coral in which it represents the weakness of the relationship between Winston and Julia under the effect of O'Brien(1984symbols: The Glass Paper weight).

For Sabha (2015), The Red Armed Prole Woman symbolizes a beam of hope that the rebellion against the party is necessary in order to live in democracy. For Winston, she is the woman that will inspire the people in the future(194).

According to *Word Author Website Project*, the use of allusion as a rhetorical device appears clearly in *Nineteen Eighty Four* novel. The employment of this literary technique is directed mainly to the Soviet Union. Big Brother is forthright allusion to Stalin. The regime used by the totalitarian government to dominate the citizens is compared to the Soviet Union's ideology. Orwell declares, "in the twentieth century, there were the totalitarians, as

they were called. There were the German Nazis and the Russian Communists"(254). He tends to use the allusion to give the novel its realistic dimensions.

One of the notable literary techniques used in the novel is imagery. In *Nineteen Eighty Four*, imagery is centralized in Big Brother's posters, the productions of the party like food, gin, and cigarettes, the different premises of the ministries, and the description of the characters. Big Brother illustrates the image of the ideal leader that all citizens have to respect and to love him. Orwell defines Big Brother as "an enormous face, more than metre wide: the face of a man about forty five, with a heavy black moustache and ruggedly handsome features"(3). Another image that is utilized relentlessly in the novel is the buildings. These latter show the harsh conditions of the citizens' life, especially the lower class. Moreover, the detailed description of every part of Winston's life, through the use of imagery, paves the way to access the world of *Nineteen Eighty Four*.(keshaw, 2009).

According to Literary Devices website, Orwell's use of simile aims to form a link between the ideas and images in order to establish lucid imagery. Through illustrating these images in the book, the understanding of the different events and actions can be easier. As example of simile in *Nineteen Eighty Four*, "The voice came from an oblong metal plaque like a dulled mirror which formed part of the surface of the right hand wall"(Orwell 4).

Irony is one main utilised rhetorical technique. Lorcher (2015) declares that *Nineteen Eighty Four* is a satiric work that illustrates a dystopian world. Throughout the novel, Orwell identifies the negative aspects of a totalitarian state. He depicts the will of the party to push people for hollowing Big Brother. On the other hand, he works to eliminate love between people. In addition, the use of irony in the novel can be explored through the missions of the four ministries. The ministry of love imposes violence, the ministry of truth falsifies facts, Ministry of Peace plans for war, and Ministry of Plenty controls living standards. One of the cases in the book that have employed irony is the slogan of the party: "War is Peace, Freedom is Slavery, and Ignorance is strength".

According to the article entitled "Orwell's use of Foreshadowing in novel1984", foreshadowing can be seen through the dreams and memories of Winston. Orwell utilizes foreshadowing to give prediction and explanation for the rest events of the novel. The first foreshadowed incident appears with Winston's writing to his diaries. This action leads him to think about the results of this dangerous work. Other aspects of foreshadowing are his dream about meeting O'Brien in the place where there is no darkness and his desire of having love

with Julia. These foreshadowing interpretations turn to be real in the later sections of the novel. The use of foreshadowing grants a deep explanation for what happens in *Nineteen Eighty Four*.

Conclusion

Through the analysis of *Nineteen Eighty Four* novel, we deduce that Orwell's expectations of a nation governed by a dictator are unpleasant. These visions tell how profound the influence of dictatorship is especially over human beings. That impact does not only subsume for concrete objects and bodily health of the individuals, but rather it extends for Psychic and mental abuse. In addition, the simple style of the writer, which involves description, narration, cautious choice of diction, and unexaggerated use of linguistic devices, effectively helps to draw pessimistic and gloomy world.

General Conclusion

The British society has witnessed many upheavals during the postmodern era. These challenges has resulted from the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the Cold War along with the technological and scientific advances.

Given that many writers have witnessed the emerged societal problems, they have forged to deal with these issues in their works. Orwell is one of those writers who have attempted to criticize the prevailing status quo. Orwell has sought to satirize the corrupt prevailing systems during his lifetime. In this concern, the rise of dictatorial ideologies alarmed him to write about the dangers the world would experience under a single entity. For that, the oppressive rule of dictators led him to write *Nineteen Eighty Four* novel.

There are two major facts that inspired Orwell's ideas when writing *Nineteen Eighty Four*: the first is the Communist Party of Great Britain, and the second is Stalinist communism. Orwell stemmed the idea of the inner party while from the former, and he derived the principles of Ingsoc regime from the latter. Stalin, as a dictator, affected the image of Big Brother and his dictatorial communism influenced the depiction of a dystopian Oceanic society under a single authoritarian party.

Orwell divides the society of Oceania into three main categories: The inner party, the outer party, and the proletariat. They represent the upper, the middle, and the lower classes, respectively. Orwell introduces the inner party as the most tyrant and wealthiest, the outer party as the most rebellious and the most intelligent, and the proles as the most animalistic and the poorest category. Albeit, the outer party holds the most educated group, it is not protected from the hazardous conditions lived by the impoverished, as well. For that, the inner party is the controller of the others' lives with the leadership of Big Brother.

Moreover, Orwell's visionary interpretations encounter for the dictator's use of a set of manipulative methods. Seemingly, in relation to their effects, these tactics group themselves into three classes: Cognitive, emotional, and physical oppression. The first group concerns itself with controlling the mind and repressing the ideas through the imposition of newspeak and doublethink. The second group tends to devote emotions and relationships to what serves the party. The last category uses physical force to impose Ingsoc ideology. Nonetheless, these means are interrelated and cannot function separately.

Many of these insights find an almost reflection in the contemporary period. Indeed, Orwell stimulated these visions from real events despite of his exaggeration in the pessimistic portrayal of a futuristic totalitarian state. The hierarchal structure of society, the act of censorship, the use of technology, the application of power and terror strategies, the deterioration of living standards and even emotions and relationships, and more importantly the use of language to control the mind are among these realized interpretations all over the globe. However, Orwell's dramatization of these visions in terms of total suppression of individuals' freedom does not clearly identify itself in contemporary world.

In short, Orwell's nightmarish depiction of a future devastated world aimed at alerting the society of being governed by a dictator. He sought to warn the world of the physical, the psychic, and even the mental dangers that may result from the upper class's eagerness of spreading its propaganda at the expense of the lower classes. However, many of these interpretive visions have come to be true in today's time.

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ملخص

للكاتب جورج أورويل في روايته المعنونة 1984. بما أن هذا البحث يتناول يدرس هذا العمل رؤى الديكتاتورية الاضطرابات الناتجة عن الصراع بين الطبقات الاجتماعية، فإن المنهج الأنسب لمعالجة هذا الموضوع هو المنهج الاجتماعي. هذا الأخير يعتمد على النظرية الأدبية الماركسية. إن أهداف تحديد هذه الرؤى الاستبدادية هي لتسليط الضوء على الابعاد السلبية للنظم الديكتاتورية والتأكيد على تأثيرها العميق على الشعب. فهذا البحث مهم لأنه يزيد من وعي القراء حول الرغبة العميقة للحكومة الحالية ليس فقط للسيطرة على الجوانب الجسدية والمادية للناس وإنما للتحكم في توجهاتهم النفسية والعقلية حتى يصبحوا ملكا لها. كما أن هذه الدراسة يمكن أن تمثل نقطة انطلاق للعديد من الباحثين المنخرطين في نفس مجال اهتمامنا من حيث مقارنة هذا العالم الخيالي المتوقع بعالم اليوم.