



**South East European University  
Communication**

**Faculty of Languages, Cultures and**

**MASTER THESIS**

**Thesis title “*Similarities and Differences between systems of power in Orwell’s Nineteen-Eighty-Four and Animal Farm*”**

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June , 2020

**Author's Declaration**

I, **Masar Veliu**, student of South East European University herewith pledge that I intend to work on my MA thesis fully respecting universal academic standards, in general, and South East European University standards in particular. Therefore, any reference from published or unpublished work will be duly acknowledged through quotation, summarizing and paraphrasing.

***Declaration***

*I declare that I worked on my thesis on my own – pursuing the Academic Honesty Statement's principles in word and spirit – and used the sources mentioned in the Bibliography.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*I, Masar Veliu, would like to acknowledge and thank the following important people who have supported me throughout my Master's degree at South East European University.*

*Firstly, I would like to express my gratitude to my family for their support and motivation to achieve this success.*

*I want to express my gratitude to my mentor PhD. Andrew Goodspeed, for his unwavering support, guidance, and insight throughout this master thesis.*

*My sincere gratitude also goes to all professors of the English Department in the South East European University who contributed in my academic advancement.*

*Finally, I would like to thank all my friends and colleagues.*

*You have all helped me to focus on what has been a hugely rewarding and enriching process.*

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze and compare systems of power in these two masterpieces written by George called *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and *Animal Farm*. In both of his works Orwell describes a fictive totalitarian system of the time he lived and experienced. The author concentrates on the differentiation of the classes and distinguishes the fact that the society does have the power to change the system and gain freedom but there is nothing to be expected. The ineffectiveness fight against this system is reflected through main characters.

In both works, the author describes societies in the ideological and political manner by considering his works as warnings. The focus stands on the strategies and methods that the party uses in order to dig into its people's minds by totally controlling their lives, minds and thus keeping their system of power and dictatorship alive. A comparison between Orwell's portrayed system of power and some contemporary countries will also be an important part of this thesis. Nonetheless, both of the works are considered to be fictional even though they still clearly portray the main strategies used by real systems of power or governments. These strategies included the control of one's mind, the society's language and thoughts, the control of media and the punishment followed when not being convinced to absolutely believe on the system. Orwell particularly hated systems of power and he exposed this in *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*, where he showed profound condemnations of the systems of power. *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four* are one of the Orwell's best works and both of them remain the most powerful warnings ever against the dangers of the systems of dictatorships. This master thesis is written based on the author's books, researches and various sources which have been carefully collected in order to be studied and analyzed for the purpose of this thesis.

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## CHAPTER 1

### 1. Introduction

George Orwell is a writer mostly known for his criticism towards modern societies. He expressed his criticism through his novels and essays. He is the author of two of the most famous dystopian novels called *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*. The reason why I have chosen to analyze and compare these two books is that they both deal with human rights, particularly with the effect that dictatorship has on humanity. *Nineteen Eighty Four* is published in 1949 and it is Orwell's last novel. When the author wrote this book it was the time that he suffered from tuberculosis. Soon after this novel was published, more than 50,000 copies were sold in United Kingdom and in USA it reached around the third of million and becoming one of the most important books of literature.<sup>1</sup> *Nineteen Eighty Four* is a novel which deals with totalitarian dictatorship and portrays the life under this cruel regime. Moreover, it depicts the violence and terror that the Party used against the people in order to maintain power. This novel is told through main characters called Winston and Julia who have the courage to stand against the Party and later to end up tortured and accept the reality that was created. On the other hand *Animal Farm* was published in England on 17 August 1945 and we can say that it is inspired from the Russian Revolution and other totalitarian dictatorships. This book is considered Orwell's personal view towards Stalin's dictatorship, moreover a critic against the corruption of social ideals. 1. 2 "Orwell wrote *Animal Farm* as an attempt to make people notice the cruelty of Stalin's way of governing, Russia's new government and his opinions of revolution." (Robert Harris, 2009) The novel's plot highlights the ignorance of people and how they themselves were lead to oppression. The main characters are animals that cannot read and write; therefore humans take advantage of the case and make animals incapable of fighting back for their freedom and democracy. Orwell chose a character in his book, called Old Major, a pig who led the animals and was pro equality. After his death, the two other pigs Napoleon and Snowball take over, who came up with the very first constitution of the farm as an inherited power from the Major. The animal renamed the farm from Mr. Jones Manor Farm to Animal Farm with a system fit for them called "Animalism". This system consisted of its principles called 'the Seven Commandments'.

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In both of the novels, leaders use violence, surveillance, propagandas and language manipulation. These elements create delusions to the people in *Nineteen Eighty Four* and to the working class in *Animal Farm* by making the working class believe that the leaders' cruelty is very normal. *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* has secret police everywhere with the main aim to arrest people for opposing the Party, whereas *Animal farm* leader has its dogs to do this job so the described reality is very frightening.

### **1.1. The Main Objectives of the Study**

This thesis will focus on analyzing systems of power in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* and to compare the similarities and differences they have. Orwell wrote these books as warnings to the future generations to raise their consciousness about systems of power (dictatorships). Moreover, Orwell predicted that the horror that he described in the novels will become reality in the future. A further aim of this thesis is to compare countries that underwent these kinds of systems of power (dictatorships) with that of Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four* and *Animal Farm*. Orwell was a self-declared socialist. He worked to have a world with less oppression and more freedom and justice. His experience, being a witness in many horrific events where dictatorial governments killed people, shaped Orwell as a man who always hated and wrote against systems of power (dictatorships). First chapter of this Master thesis deals with introduction, where information about the thesis will be given. Second chapter will deal with Orwell's biography, which describes his life events, his education and his family. There will be subsections that deal with modern period and modern literature in England. Third chapter will include literature review about the books such as *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*. This chapter will include information when the books were written, and analysis of many critics, and the events leading to the novels. Fourth chapter deals with the main characters of *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four* that are shown throughout the books. Information about their personality will be given based on their attitudes, and they will be viewed from different perspectives and effects they have throughout the books. The fifth and sixth chapters will deal with the analysis of similarities and differences between systems of power in the two chosen novels *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*. The conclusion of the thesis is attached to the seventh chapter, where we will recapture things that are covered throughout this Master thesis.



## **1.2. The Significance and Methods of the Study**

In order to accomplish this study, we have used book-based methods as a qualitative research. This thesis was conducted after close reading of *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four* followed by analysis of previous knowledge and facts. Various sources will be used to verify the knowledge regarding the systems of power in *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*. There will be two types of data sources: primary and secondary data. The primary source of information will be the respective novels; however the secondary data will be used more in this study such as data from published literary works, journals and so forth. Having already read the books for general and specific information, all the parts related to my study have been thoroughly analyzed and all the data has been collected for this matter. After reading and analyzing the two chosen novels *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four* we came up to a conclusion that George Orwell criticized dictatorial systems of power and he showed his political opinions by using satire. The reason why we opted for this study is that we wanted to know how powerful totalitarianism systems are and how greed affects humans when they come into power. Giving my insight for each strategy of systems of power interrelated with ideas and perceptions from other authors will be a special approach to the study. The aim is not to give definite answers but rather to raise awareness within our society that such devastating methods are still current in the real world and as such, they should be treated carefully. This study will be conducted through ideas related and/or told in the novel. Therefore, these ideas will be expressed in the form of quotation which will be essential in supporting my study.

## CHAPTER 2

### 2.1. George Orwell's Biography

Eric Arthur Blair was a British writer who used the pen name George Orwell. He was born on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1903 in Motihari in the province of Bengal in British-ruled India. Eric Blair is most known as a novelist, journalist and critic. George Orwell became the English writer of the 20th century. He was the second child of Richard Blair and Ida Limouzin Blair. His father was a British official in India and he was 46 when Orwell was born.<sup>3</sup> His mother sent him to a private school called St. Cyprian and Orwell won two scholarships. First he went to Wellington and then to Eton college where he spent four years. Instead of continuing his studies, George Orwell decided to become a police officer in Burma, India. During his time in Eton he despised the strict rules that college applied, and hated the hierarchical system. Orwell's range of literary topics varied based on different aspects and situations he experienced throughout his life. Some of them were notable novels and some were just essays of his recognition regarding different aspects. His first full work, *Down and Out in Paris and London*, which was published in 1933, is a recollection of his experience after he was returned from Burma to England to live in impoverished houses among beggars and laborers and later in Paris where he worked as a dishwasher in fancy French hotels and restaurants. Living in inferior and bad conditions in the two metropolitan cities made him to collect material for the first above-mentioned novel. (George Woodstock, 2020)

This work is a type of memoir (a collection of memories) of Orwell's scrutiny towards the two metropolitans, which was received very hastily, and by that Orwell was considered 'ignorant, and prejudiced' ( Hunter, L . 1984)

His next work by publication *Burmese Days* (1934) was influenced by the horrific treatments that he saw that were being done to Burmese people by the British. At that time he was serving as an imperial police in Burma and he witnessed there the corruption and imperial intolerance that was conducted towards the natives because they were considered inferior. When he returned to England he resigned the position as police officer as the situations and cruelty he witnessed in Burma made him become an anti-imperialist writer. This novel is about an administrator trying to exit himself from the dull chauvinism of British colonialism. *A Clergyman's Daughter* was Orwell's most experimental novel. Published in 1935, it is about an unmarried woman who

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suffers several amnesia attacks and surprisingly achieves individual liberation through some agricultural workers. The protagonist is an enslaved daughter of her own father, who she suffers from his dictatorial attitude towards her. His next novel continues his revolt against imperialism yet. *Keep the Aspidistra Flying* brought to public the inclined revulsion of Orwell against bourgeois standard of living. It was published in 1936 and it is about an assistant that is thrown to a bourgeois prosperity of a family whose daughter he loves, although he had always despised the commercialism and materialism of middle-class in earlier times. Orwell had his course of writing the novel while he was working in a bookshop near Hampstead in London and he had pre-publication issues of it while he was collecting material for his novel *The Road to Wigan Pier*. Orwell has constantly shifted his opinion of himself as a writer and intellectual and slowly began to address himself as a socialist. One instance of him living in the Northern England among the poor and unemployed miners influenced him to write his first social treatise, *A Road to Wigan Pier* (1937) a book about social injustice and growing unemployment in Lancashire and Yorkshire, the places of setting. Orwell sharply addresses criticism on the present social movements of that time. Some consider it a first attempt against fascism and is highly regarded as a novel. After that, Orwell went to Spain to fight in the Civil War against communism, and where he was brutally wounded in his throat, affecting him permanently in his voice. The horrors and cruelty of his experience in Barcelona pushed him to write his one of the best novels considered by some, *Homage to Catalonia*. His war experiences in Catalonia shaped him and pushed him to become a fighter of fascism and later totalitarianism in his next novels; and in his 1946 essay called 'Why I Write' he showed his literary aim with this sentence: '*Every line of serious work that I have written since 1936 has been written, directly or indirectly, against totalitarianism and for democratic socialism, as I understand it*'.

*Coming up for Air*, his next novel that came to public in 1939, is a pessimistic novel (a novel on the time of the brink of the World War I) filled with memories of a middle-aged man recollecting nostalgia about an idyllic, Thames-sided childhood in a proper England and addresses the fear for a future in war and fascism. The novel was written during the time Orwell was in North America and the manuscripts were published by Gollancz. After World War II came, he got back to India to work for the BBC and in 1943 he left BBC to join *Tribute*, a socialist paper, where he became a literary editor and throwing serious criticism towards notable literary works.

1944 was the year he finished *Animal Farm*, his political allegory that was influenced by the rise

in power of communist leaders like Stalin and Hitler, especially the Russian Revolution. The political thematic intelligently portrayed by some farm animals brought Orwell worldly fame for the first time after being published in 1945 and made him prosperous. The wit how *Animal Farm* was written made it one of the finest literary works of Orwell, but it was overshadowed by his last and best novel of his, *Nineteen Eighty Four*. Inspired by the current situations of one of the systems of power at that time, Nazicism and Stalinism, the novel portrays a dim future controlled by police states. It is a warning for humanity to notice the threat of rising communist systems of power. (George Woodstock, 2020)

Orwell wrote numerous other articles and essays during his time with the main objective of his works as anti-fascism, anti-communism, and democratic socialism. The influence of these works was continued many years after Orwell's death as well. Some of the most notable articles were *Inside the Whale and Other Essays* published in 1940, his *Critical Essays* published in 1946. Later, a collection of essays was published in 1950 called *Shooting an Elephant and Other Essays*. His longer essays entered into the category of pamphlets and his most notable works being *The Lion and the Unicorn: Socialism and the English Genius* published in 1941; *Betrayal of the Left* (1941); *Victory or Vested Interest* which was published in 1942; *James Burnham and the Managerial Revolution* (1946); *The English People* (1947) etc.

On the poetic side, Orwell is not known to be a master poet but he did comprise some poems especially during his schooling days. In 2015, a collection of his entire poems was published under the Orwell Society called *George Orwell: The Complete Poetry*. George Orwell died of tuberculosis on 21 January 1950.<sup>4</sup> After his death, Orwell received more academic and popular attention than any other British writer of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He was an idealist, who is best known for his work in warning the dangers of systems of power. This can be clearly seen in the two classics of Orwell's best works *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*. Orwell saw Stalin and Hitler who had the same aim of creating a totalitarian state, therefore Orwell wrote passionately against dictatorship and for a democratic and fair Socialist society in Britain.<sup>5</sup> Orwell was an eager Socialist who sought to promote a fairer and more egalitarian society.

## 2.1. Modern Period

In 1965 began a literary movement called modernism in English literature which was a different phase of literature of that time. It was characterized by a break of the traditional views, the sudden changes and unexpected interactions with the world. Different from the previous period, where experiments and individual virtues were opposed and where there was a restriction of individual expressions, in the modernist period virtues were supported and encouraged. This led to the view of different shocks of cultural development. One of the greatest shocks that destroyed Europe during 1914-1918 was the Great War, mainly the World War I and II which had a sufficient impact in the Western culture. The modernist period of literature, which broke the traditions of the previous period, was the first response against Victorian culture which had ruled during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. According to artists and intellectuals, in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was believed that generations in the previous period tried to make changes but unfortunately success was not reached because the previous phase was considered as a dead culture.<sup>6</sup> Since the beginning of World War I in 1914, the modernist period in Britain refers to the writers, the authors of this period that have experimented with subject matter, form and style and have produced achievement in all literary genres. Britain in the modern era was at the stage of prosperity and development in all areas of life.<sup>7</sup> This is related to the social life of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and Western ideas. The modernist period is a period of music, art, drama and literature, which rejected the aspects of the old Victorian age and gave a new idea of how art should be received and what it should signify.<sup>8</sup> The major figures of the high modernism that contributed radically in rearranging poetry and fiction are: Orwell, Joyce, Eliot, Woolf, Proust and many more who were the major contributors and/or founders of the 20<sup>th</sup> century modernism.<sup>9</sup> As a literary movement, modernism achieved the highest point of development between the years 1910-1930 but there are different theories about the beginning of this period. It seems that modernism ended during the time of World War II and even though the movement was faced with the consequences and horrors of World War I, it also came with fundamental changes that happened throughout this period. This historical change was not only important for transitional changes but also brought changes in the acceptance of reality and major differences in all sorts of

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art and literature.<sup>10</sup> At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, literature seemed to be more realistic rather than imaginative, whereas in the 20<sup>th</sup> century emerged many kinds and themes and stories of writing. Many British writers rebelled against long social norms and unheard degree. One of the greatest writers of this period was George Orwell, whose writing had a significant impact that made a huge revolution in English literature.<sup>11</sup> Modernism era, which was followed by post-modernism, serves as an ambiguous and overarching term for literature, philosophy, art, architecture, economics, fiction and literary criticism and had a huge turning point in the development of the countries of the post war period.<sup>12</sup>

## **2.2. Modern Literature**

The modernist era as we know brought changes and different viewpoints in many fields. Thus, even United Kingdom saw significant changes in trade and politics. One of the biggest changes that marked the development of this period was the placement of the new system of capitalism. The movement from a political system to a Bureaucratic one was the second biggest change.<sup>13</sup> Modern period literature includes the problems that people faced during this period and as well as the streams of the war which had an enormous effect. The people of Britain including young people fought against the oppression to protect their nation, while they found themselves living in a disastrous environment surrounded with the dead corpses of people and rats. The modernist writers and artists were in search of a new representation of art and literature, with new themes and style, contrary to the old themes of previous age that were only directed in a particular range of art. The state gave priority to the artists with new individualistic ideas to develop society because literature was in progress more than other arts.<sup>14</sup> Modern writers passed through major changes such as a featuring of new methods in technology, input around institutions, Freud's theories of psychological aspects and the change of the Empire's role. These changes were the causes of the war, and the conflicts that influenced in people as they felt betrayed by these major changes.

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## CHAPTER 3

### 3.1. Literature Review

In the XX century, Orwell created one of the sharpest fictional novels of that age. *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four* reached a high level of acclaim by their respective plots and themes. *Animal Farm* is published on 17 August 1975, and is a famous political allegory against Russian Revolution, and deals with animals which revolt against their human master, who had repressed them. Their master is defined in the way Joseph Stalin is defined and what he did with the Russian people. *Animal Farm* turned out to be a universal drama of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In a unique way, George Orwell shows the misdeeds and portrays the betrayal of the Russian Revolution, and the possible consequences of social and political acts are shown by this work as one can see. (John Rodden, John Rossi, 2012) Based on the Guardian, *Animal Farm* is considered to be one of the most provoked pieces of literature. It is captioned as a fairly tale, and it shows the repression of a man, and the revolution of animals against the human. *Animal Farm* is a uniquely written novel with an elegant style since a lot of metaphors are used in it against Russian Revolution. In the novel, George Orwell shows how people fight for freedom. He plants many lies, illiteracy, and propaganda in order to explain the evils and repression by the power party; this is a way on how he shows the rise of the Soviet Dictatorship. *Animal Farm* goes far beyond addressing Russian Revolution, since it talks about all revolts when it comes to human rights. *Animal Farm* explores deeply the human nature when people come into power and which turned out to be a global phenomenon. (The Guardian, 2017).

There were many problems regarding the printing of *Animal Farm*, because many publishing companies had different viewpoints about the novel, and therefore, many authors refused to publish it since it had a direct sequence to Russian Revolution which was lead by Joseph Stalin. Since the book was written during wartime, the publisher Victor Gollancz refused to publish *Animal Farm*. T.S. Eliot refused to publish the novel as well because he considered that satirical indignation is negative at those times. However, desperate Orwell was supported by Fredrick Warburg who decided to publish *Animal Farm* no matter what. In spite of the consequences of the war, he published it, and it turned out to be one of the best decisions he had made because it became a masterpiece of the modern times. (Bradbury, 2000:6)

*Animal Farm* is a post-war novel, with a political reassertion that describes the historical mood of war conflicts. George Orwell, with this novel, became one of the most influential writers of

the British society. At Hitler's time, millions of people in Europe were killed and cities were destroyed, but since the publication of *Animal Farm*, the Russian Revolution reached its purpose and target and the starting point for authority judgment.

*"Today it is devastatingly clear that wherever and whenever freedom is attacked, under whatever banner, the cutting clarity and savage comedy of George Orwell's masterpieces has a meaning and message still ferociously fresh."*

According to Gordon Bowker, *Animal Farm* has a unique power when it comes to revolution, because you can have different opinions, ideas, and many imaginations and thus the reception of the novel was highly acclaimed. Bowker adds that *Animal Farm* was very much needed for the messages it gives, despite the initial rejections it had for publication. (Bowker, 2003)

On the other hand, George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four* is a novel that explores life in the world of total evil, the way how those on power control by repression or systems of power, the way on how they lie people, how they change history and the usage of different spying methods in order to keep people under control. (Isaac Asimov, Review of *Nineteen Eighty Four*)

*Nineteen Eighty Four* was published on 8 June 1949 in London, and after five days it was printed in New York. The novel became famous since many people were eager to read it, and so, within a year it sold 50,000 hardback in United Kingdom, whereas in United States it sold more than one-third of a million copies and undoubtedly became a global phenomenon. Meanwhile, sixty-nine years after the first publishing of *Nineteen Eighty Four*, we can say that it is never out of print, as it has been used for radio, camera, television, it has been studied by students, critics, authors and so forth. Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four* is the perfect image and perfect set of ideas when it comes to systems of power. (Robert Harris, 2009)

*Nineteen Eighty Four* is a masterpiece of its own when it comes to human rights because it deals with lots of themes: loneliness, isolation, oppression, dehumanization, social class disparity, abuse of power, manipulation, power of mass media and so forth. Since it is translated into 65 languages, the novel is considered a masterpiece and a global phenomenon, and this makes the novel one of the greatest of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four* is a story that remains contemporary and fresh even today, as we have a lot of terms like double thinking, newspeak and big brother that have become a part of everyday life. (Robert McCrum, 2009)

Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four* is considered to be a book of lifetime, since it is a deep absorbing political thriller. It creates a convincing world so complete as to experience another world.



*Nineteen Eighty Four* exists in the minds of its readers, as there you can see Orwell's exploration of a glimpse of what would happen if governments controlled every citizen's life. When Orwell wrote *Nineteen Eighty Four*, he was stuck in the world of that time, but he showed himself to foresee things, since he knew about the tripartite split of the world in 1980s. The novel of *Nineteen Eighty Four* as well as the world of that year is beyond our imagination because it is a world of dictatorship, manipulation, lies, and abuse; moreover, all powers were equally split into three superpowers, Oceania, Euroasia and Eastasia. This is definitely matched with the three superpowers like United States, Soviet Union and China. (Jonathan Freedland, 2015)

George Orwell was a left-wing supporter that fought against dictatorships and oppression. Anyway Orwell did not know much about Joseph Stalin's policy, and in that way in the writing of *Nineteen Eighty Four*, he was sure that the dictatorship in Russia was a failed experiment, because the dictatorship parties in order to repress humans who opposed the regime used a ruling caste. Orwell explores that the dictatorial systems used a scapegoat to hide their errors. Orwell saw that the dictatorial regime was eager for power, and their political views did not matter except to rule over people. (Robert Koller, 2012)

*Nineteen Eighty Four* is one of the Amazon's top best-sellers in the United States, and it seeks to be ordered and read every day by many people. We have two different powers here. First, Joseph Stalin used many invading establishments because he wanted to keep his country under his dictatorial regime, contrary to the superpower United States, which wanted to spread democracy into Europe and in the world. George Orwell observed this contrast between states, and turned this event as a grim in the future. Orwell wrote *Animal Farm* as a warning against dictatorial regime of the Joseph Stalin, and after that he wrote *Nineteen Eighty Four*, where he shows profound dangers of the abuse of power from those who are in power. In *Animal Farm*, George Orwell explores the evolution of the dictatorial regime which was set by a human master above animals, whereas in *Nineteen Eighty Four* he explores the evolution of the party, which is at the same place for decades. (Edward Pankowski, 2018)

Despite the differences in the beginnings of the novels, both *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four* hold many similar features. They are parallel to what actually happened in Joseph Stalin's Russian history, since *Animal Farm* represents aspects of systems of power similar to those in *Nineteen Eighty Four*. The beginning of *Animal Farm* starts with the pig Old Major, who stated that animal's system of power will end up if they take control of everything and he foresees a

revolution that will take place in the future, particularly in the farm. Here, Old Major is compared to Karl Marx, the socialist philosopher, who supported the idea of a revolution for the low class population, particularly the working class. In his Communist Manifesto, Marx stated that he dreamt of a utopian place, where the proletarians would overthrow everything private, from capitalist to property owners, in order to bring equality. "What the bourgeoisie therefore produces, above all, are its own grave-diggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." (Marx, K., Engels, F., 1955) *Animal Farm*'s Old Major gives a similar moving speech to overthrow the capitalist here, Mr. Jones.

As we mentioned earlier, both *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four* have a similarity because both of them express an image of the conflict between two sides, that is, the conflict between Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky. In *Animal Farm*, this image is shown with two respected figures: Napoleon and Snowball, the leaders of the rebellion; whereas in *Nineteen Eighty Four* there is a constant war between Big Brother and Goldstein for the leader position. In *Animal Farm*, Orwell describes how Snowball leads the animals to the Battle of the Cowshed to achieve their independence, whereas Trotsky organizes the Red Army to acquire the Bolsheviks' supremacy. After Vladimir Lenin's death, Stalin and Trotsky fought with each other for the leadership position. Joseph Stalin won and excommunicated Trotsky to Siberia and became the supreme leader of Russian Revolution. Goldstein and Snowball had the same suffering in the novels, thus they were both exiled away. *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four* clarify the ruling members in the two novels; the Inner Party in *Nineteen Eighty Four* and the Pigs in *Animal Farm* who use the privileges and neglect the rest of the society. We can see the same example with O'Brien who has access to real food and not just small portions whereas in *Animal Farm* we have the pigs who take control over food and rations. They sleep in the farmhouse, drink alcohol, and get the best food over all animals. Nevertheless, some of the animals are very clever such as Boxer in *Animal Farm* and Clover and in *Nineteen Eighty Four*. We have the two protagonists Winston and Julia that are aware that something is going wrong and they can see with their eyes the system of power. They try to change their system of power, but are unfortunate.

George Orwell in *Nineteen Eighty Four* shows many actions of the Russian history. We have the Ministry of Love; a place where people are forced to labor, thus this draws the source from the labor camps in the Russian Revolution during the thirties. Winston Smith ruminates on the

various plans to increase production on the same way Stalin did for a five-year plan. Orwell's intent is to inform the reader, with much attention and carefulness, about the parallels between their stories and the actual history. The reader shall understand the meaning told in the novel. Orwell wrote in a style that is easy to grasp, with no metaphors and his characters and little details in the novels make things clearer. Orwell's *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four* are classic novels on their own, and they continue to guide younger generations for any potential change in systems of power used by governments. (Roger Luckhurst, 2016)

George Orwell is one of the best modernist authors, most known for his two last novels called *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*. Both of the novels were published at the end of his life, and brought him much acclaim and financial rewards for the rest of his life. George Orwell was a man of strong opinions who addressed his opinions on his political movements during his lifetime such as fascism, imperialism and communism.

## **CHAPTER 4.**

### **Analysis of the Main Characters in *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four***

#### **Napoleon and Big Brother**

**Napoleon** – is a threatening boar. He is one of the three pigs that learnt from Old Major's ideas and turned them into Animalism- a system of thoughts that encourages animals to rebel.

Napoleon is known for persuasion although he was not a gifted speaker. He also managed to get support of the sheep and other animals. He raised two litters of puppies from their mothers and brought them up to work for him and used them to take control over the farm. After a while in his comfort, he and the other pigs started to break the Seven Commandments that the animals had dealt to live by. He and the other pigs started exploiting the other animals and used them for personal benefits. This transformed him into a tyrant, same as Mr. Jones was in the earlier times. Snowball saw the downside of Napoleon's actions and started critiquing him, but he was expelled by Napoleon. Napoleon was compared to Stalin and Napoleon Bonaparte who were fond of power and liked to benefit over others.<sup>15</sup>

**Big Brother**– does not necessarily exist, but he can surely be called a character in *Nineteen Eighty Four*.

Big Brother's birthday and other details about him are unknown; therefore he has never been

seen by anyone. He is one of the founders of the Party and revolution. Big Brother is a person that instills fear over the citizens of Oceania because he only wants obedience and order. His words are created by the people who work in the Ministry such as Winston. Big Brother is never seen in person except in posters and telescreens. The party constantly insists that the citizens should love him more than anything, even more than their own families.

Probably Orwell had many things in his mind when he created the character of Big Brother, he was thinking about the leaders like: Joseph Stalin, Adolf Hitler and Francisco Franco because the picture of the Big Brother looks like them. When it comes to dictators, Big Brother is the main figure to be represented by and has his own peculiar place. To the Party members, he is a god-like leader because they used him and his authorization to scare people in order to do and to achieve whatever they wanted.<sup>16</sup>

### **Squealer and Winston**

**Squealer-** Squealer is a brilliant talker like Snowball and he is a great persuader, thus he convinces every animal every time about anything, even when it is not true. He could turn the black into white. He was used by Napoleon in order to increase Napoleon's power and luxury. Squealer's job is to convince other animals that it will be better for them to stay into Napoleon's side. Also, he is the one that changed the Seven Commandments according to Napoleon's wishes. He represents the propaganda in the Russian Revolution and is compared with Vyacheslav Molotov, because he delivers Napoleon's orders, explains his choices and tells lies to support Napoleon in the same way as Vyacheslav Molotov executed Stalin's orders. Squealer is the main propagandist because he reports back to Napoleon on what other animals say.<sup>17</sup>

**Winston Smith-** Winston is the main protagonist of Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four*. He is a 40 year old man who was born at the end of the World War II and who works for the Ministry of Truth. He records and changes articles in favor of the Party. In the beginning of the book he feels confused and alone with his negative thoughts about the state. He thinks against the dictatorship of the Party and tries to rebel, but is finally crushed in body and soul. Entirely based on Orwell's own frail body, Winston is an unhealthy character, and he is an underling of the ruling oligarchy, the Party. Every person is subjected to the Party with 24 hours of surveillance, and control of thoughts in order to secure purity for the system of the party. Winston thinks of changing the

history, but he does not initiate anything. He is a passive rebel against the state that he only records his rebellious thoughts in his diary that he bought at Mr. Charrington's shop. Only when he met Julia, he undertook rebellious steps in order to stop the dictatorship. But they were both arrested.

Winston seems an ordinary man. He is a member of the middle class that holds a position in the party. He is not handsome and he does as he is told, and everything around him is mediocre. Thereupon, it is not clear why Winston is the novel's protagonist, but as the novel progresses Winston becomes more complex. His complexity starts in his diary of rebellious thoughts.<sup>18</sup>

### **Boxer and the Parsons**

**Boxer**— Boxer is a tragic figure, because he is a hardworking horse. He is the most loyal, caring and strongest figure of the novel as he fights against the humans. Unfortunately his great loyalty brings him only harm because the pigs take advantage of him and exploit him until he collapses. He was sold to a horse slaughterer by the pigs only to buy more whisky for themselves. He was too loyal and he worked harder than any other animal in the farm. He was the strongest and he was only used for orders.

### **The Parsons**

The Parsons family in *Nineteen Eighty Four* is an example of a family who immediately obeys the rules of the inner party. For every action they did, the Party put children to spy on their parents, and usually their flat is controlled. From an early age, the Party takes children to work for the thought police, and they taught them even to turn their parents and family in fear and danger, because they should not speak against Big Brother. The lives of the adults were made very uneasy by the inner party.

Winston lived near the Parsons' flat and they were dingy different, because they were battered and their flat was as a large violent animal. It was a total mess including hockey-sticks, a burst football, boxing-gloves, sweaty shorts lying on the floor, on the table, on the drawer, there were dirty dishes, dog-eared exercise book. A banner with Youth league was on the wall of their flat and of course the magnificent portrait of Big Brother. The inner party controlled the whole buildings of the citizens because they used the thought police to manage them.<sup>19</sup>

## CHAPTER 5

### Similarities and Differences between systems of power in *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*

George Orwell's books *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* deal more with similarities rather than differences because both *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* have similar themes in them. In *Animal Farm*, Orwell used pigs to represent people, whereas in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* he used people. In both books, the main theme is about dictatorial systems of power, and Orwell wrote against these systems of powers that were set by leaders such as Napoleon and Big Brother because of their own negative endings. Napoleon starts to behave like Big Brother who is never seen on public, but works behind the scenes. The only difference between Orwell's two novels is the deliverer of the message, i.e. in *Animal Farm*, animals are used to give the message, and the novel is written as a fairy tale against Russian Revolution in a proletariat way. On the other hand, *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is more focused on people, and the story is told through the eyes of Winston Smith, one of the participants in the system. First of all, the systems of power inflict fear and terror to their citizens in both novels. George Orwell, who was politically known as a socialist, wrote a number of works influenced by his visions of a socialist society. His famous novella *Animal Farm* portrays communism in Soviet Union during 1917-1943. In the novel, the animals strive to gain freedom from Mr. Jones by a revolution which was led by the pigs that later resulted and turned out to be the new oppressors. *Nineteen Eighty Four* describes a well established totalitarianism system and its consequences. Winston Smith, the protagonist of the novel tries to rebel against his totalitarian regime but soon he is made to respect the Party's regime by torture. In both of the novels, in order to maintain power and oppress others, various means were used by the governments, especially violence. Both systems have total control over the population. The working class is mostly the victim of the majority of consequences because they are badly treated and do not even have the basic needs. In *Animal Farm*, there is a massive control of population. Only the pigs are the privileged ones because they have everything and they tend to control others animals' thoughts by using different propagandas. Firstly they trick other animals to believe that everything that has four legs is a friend whereas anything on two legs is an enemy, referring to humans. However, after their trade with humans, they change their propaganda to adjust to the humans' traits, making the pigs become more human than animals.

As this happens, the other animals get very angry for this collaboration with their enemies. However, any opposition is shut down by the pigs that used their intelligence to manipulate the other animals. The pigs used propagandas to be very influential and successful. That includes the songs to negatively influence the thoughts of the other animals. Moreover, their slogans and their seven principles that were once used to enforce moral in the community gradually started to twist in order to get more power and dominance for the pigs. As they get more power and control, they started to modify their seven principles of the original rebellion into other once; for instance, ‘no animal shall kill any other animal’ has added to it the words ‘without cause’. Eventually, only one principle is left and modified to ‘all animals are equal, but some are more equal than others’. All this change and individual desire for power transforms *Animal Farm* into the Old Manor farm with miserable conditions. The ideals of the revolution were broken and the pigs, who have taken the lead of the farm, now have no difference from humans at all. Furthermore, Napoleon trained the dogs and used them as a police force to attack anyone who questioned his authority and he also abolished propagandas that once served to enforce animal moral against Mr. Jones. In this way, Napoleon continued to enforce his regime and he chased any of his opponents with his dogs and inflicted his laws upon other animals. We have a similar situation in *Nineteen Eighty Four*. The citizens of Oceania are constantly exposed to the Party’s propagandists. Different from the songs of propaganda in *Animal Farm*, in *Nineteen Eighty Four* we have Newspeak, which is a language edited and introduced by the government. The Newspeak of *Nineteen Eighty Four* is a deliberately distorted language, designed to ensure the political enslavement of its speakers. Its aim, as Orwell describes it, is that thoughts that are not approved by the Party ‘should be literally unthinkable”. (Harold Bloom, 2004)

According to different authors, Newspeak was presented in order to control people’s thoughts. Newspeak was a language with a very limited vocabulary because lots of words were removed from it since the Party considered them as a threat. Newspeak was one of the strongest weapons that the government of Oceania used to prevent any rebellious thoughts. In *Nineteen Eighty Four*, a lot of slogans were also present, but a little different to *Animal Farm* because they were distorted from the beginning.

## **5. The system of Power in Animal Farm**

### **5.1.The Soviet Union – Russia under Joseph Stalin**

We can clearly say that George Orwell had something personal with the Soviet Union and Joseph Stalin because he dedicated his most successful novels against the dictatorship of Stalin and the system of power that was set on human rights in Soviet Union. Orwell felt that the Russian Revolution was betrayed by Joseph Stalin and his allies, who created a system of repression instead of a social-democratic one. This was reinforced by the fact that Orwell declared himself to be a social-democrat.

#### ***Stalinist Russia and the Soviet Union***

Joseph Stalin (1878-1953) was a troubling leader because he came into power after Vladimir Lenin's death and gradually performed a full-takeover of power in Soviet Russia by punishing or eliminating anyone who would stand in his way. He was literally a dictator because of the means that he used. He was part of the Bolshevik members who organized the October Revolution, which managed to overthrow the monarchist family in 1917. A number of reforms were introduced by Stalin after Lenin's death that would change the face of Russia. *"He introduced a highly centralized command economy, launching a period of industrialization and collectivization that resulted in the rapid transformation of the USSR from an agrarian society into an industrial power"*<sup>20</sup> (S.G.Wheatcroft, R.W. Davies, R.W & J.M.Cooper ,1986)

A full collectivization of the farms and centralization of the economy was followed in the Stalinist system hereafter. However, the best remembering of him is the killing his enemies or sending them to work in labor camps. Indeed, Joseph Stalin is thought to have caused death to more than one million people. Consequently, he is considered as one of the deadliest dictators in the history of humanity. When compared to Orwell's novels, Joseph Stalin and Russia in his time can be considered very similar to the situation in Manor Farm and in Oceania. Similar to the novels, Stalin had the secret police and a great number of spies spread almost everywhere and in countries like Germany, United States, and England etc. Literally, Stalin created a "Thought Police" to help him maintain his power and eliminate his opponents. One of the most famous assassinations of political opponents is the murder of Leon Trotsky in Mexico in 1940.<sup>21</sup> In order to punish potential enemies, many "show-trials" were organized during Stalin's era. Therefore,

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mirroring the figure of Big Brother in *Nineteen Eighty Four*, Stalin is also known for helping in the creation of the myth of a "cult leader", giving himself god-like qualities. George Orwell was a well-known critic of Stalin's dictatorship and his corruption of socialist ideals. He initiated a mission for himself to clean the name of socialism and to help people in struggle against systems of power (dictatorships). Hence, two of his most known books are dedicated to systems of power, namely *Nineteen Eighty Four* and *Animal Farm*.

## **5.2. Rebellion of Animals**

The famous Old Major's speech, which was well-expected by the animals, made all the animals create a revolution, because Mr. Jones had exploited them and their life was miserable, laborious and short. Mr. Jones had created a dictatorship system of power, in which he gave short rations of food to the animals, and exploited them at their last breath and to the last atom of their strength, and sold them in order to make money as soon as possible. Although England's soil is fertile, its climate is good and it is capable of affording fond abundance for all the animals, there is no animal in England that is free; no animal in England knows the meaning of happiness. The animals questioned themselves why they continue to live in those miserable conditions, since even their production is stolen by the humans. The main oppressor of the animals and the real enemy is the man. Due to that, animals, which were led by the pigs, raised in revolution because of the sufferings from hunger and overwork. They decided to remove the man from the farm in order to gain abolish food for themselves and their labor abundances for their own benefit. The animals did not know when the rebellion would happen, but they knew that justice will come into place for them. They did not forget to share this message to the other animals, so that their future generations struggle until they win. They warned the animals not to listen to those who tell that the man and animals have a common interest, because it is a lie.

*"Man serves the interests of no creature except himself" (George Orwell, 2004, 4)*

Accordingly, the real enemy is the man and that the animals are the only comrades between themselves; hence, whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy, whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings is our friend. The pigs that led the revolution made Seven Commandments to uphold, such as:

*Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.*

*Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.*

*No animal shall wear clothes*

*No animal shall sleep in a bed.*

*No animal shall drink alcohol.*

*No animal shall kill any other animal.*

*All animals are equal.* (George Orwell, 2004)

All these human habits are evil, and above all no animals must use the system of power against his kind because all animals are equal. The Old Major's speech gave the animals a new outlook on life and the pigs took the advantage of organizing the rebellion because they were generally the smartest of all the animals. The most pre-eminent pigs were Napoleon and Snowball that gathered and organized secret meetings according to the principles of Animalism while Mr. Jones was sleeping. At first, it was difficult to convince other animals but there were some animals that completely believed to the pigs. After losing in a lawsuit, in a state of depression Mr. Jones became negligent as he left animals starving and left fields and hedges full of weeds. Mr. Jones started to drink heavily and did some evil deeds. On time, he went into Willingdon and got drunk, so that he forgot to come back to feed the animals. One last time, after coming back home and going to sleep, Mr. Jones had forgotten to feed the starving animals. In a state of rage, the animals decided to kick Mr. Jones from the farm. For the first time Manor Farm was theirs, after they battled with Mr. Jones and they expelled him. Right after that, Napoleon and Snowball shortened the principles of Animal Farm into Seven Commandments and inscribed them onto a wall. But they changed the seven principles in a short time after they gained power:

*Once the pigs start walking on two legs, two legs become better than four.*

*The pigs end up thinking any animal who walks on four legs or has wings is inferior.*

*The pigs all end up wearing clothes.*

*No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets*

*No animal shall drink alcohol to excess*

*No animal shall kill any other animal without cause*

*All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.*

### 5.3. System of Power (Repression) in *Animal Farm*

With their superior knowledge, the pigs took the advantage and the leadership of the farm. Thus, harvesting was better than in Jones's time, because all their hard work and production was used by them and not by their master. There was plenty of food to eat for every animal after the humans' expel. Boxer was the best worker of all animals because sometimes he had the entire work on his shoulders. He made an arrangement with one of the cockerels to call him in the morning half an hour before the other animals. Now the jealousy for food rations has disappeared because every animal was working to their capacity and nobody stole anything. The work of animals was planned and discussed, whereas Snowball and Napoleon were never in agreement. There was opposition between each other in every decision. Snowball kept the initiative of educating the animals and he organized committees for them because, except pigs that were perfect and dogs could read very well, some of the animals were not able to read. It was very difficult for some animals to learn reading. In that case, Snowball shortened commandments for the stupid hens, ducks, and sheep: "*Four legs good, two legs bad*". (George Orwell, 2004, 17) On the other side, Napoleon was not interested in Snowball's committees as he stated that education of youngsters is more important than anything. When Napoleon gained power, he put on a system of power based on his own rules, since he took Jessie and Bluebell's puppies away and said that he will be responsible and will take care of their education. The puppies were put into the harness-room and were kept in seclusion, that the most of the farm soon forgot their existence. The pigs took the milk and apples, but it was soon discovered where the milk was left. The treacherous pigs brought the goods into the harness-room for their usage, even though they said that they will share them equally. Since the management and organization depended on them, the pigs were great brainworkers. The animals agreed that milk and apples remain for the pigs only because they were afraid of the pigs and they did not want Mr. Jones to be back on the farm. Snowball had some plans of building a windmill, and he came to an end with his ideas, but Napoleon disagreed and said that the Windmill is nonsense. Snowball painted a picture of Animal Farm. There is very much similarity between Snowball and Napoleon but Snowball did not use his power against other animals since he did not possess any power unfortunately. From that moment with the Windmill disagreement, Napoleon looked at Snowball and called the nine enormous dogs to chase him out. As a way to become more powerful, Napoleon inflicted fear into the farm and he expelled Snowball from the farm. Since that time he was never seen again in

around here. Napoleon's greed just increased as he was obsessed with power and he could do anything in order to gain power and rule others. All the animals were bewildered and shocked in fear by the raging dogs since they did not know who they were, but they were the puppies that Napoleon took them privately when they were little. With those bodyguard dogs, Napoleon chased Snowball out of the farm. In order to show us the system of power by the pigs, Orwell used different situations and actions. Everything started when Napoleon took the speech of Old Major as the idea of the revolution. But soon after, a lot of changes occurred as he said that all the questions related to the committee of the workers from now on will be settled by the pigs alone and that meetings are waste of time. The changes started to get bigger and the pigs started to behave more like human beings. All the animals trusted the pigs completely because they were more intelligent. The reading abilities of the pigs allowed them to gain more power to manipulate over the animals. Squealer was the one that justified every action of Napoleon and explained that every animal is equal for Napoleon and that every decision he takes is right. Napoleon is the leader, and it is a pleasure to have him as a leader because this is an extra labor for himself. Napoleon believes in the equality of all the animals and it is a heavy responsibility for him to be in charge. Squealer made a lot of propaganda by saying that Snowball was a criminal and he stated that Napoleon will let the animals free to make their own decisions, even if someone decided to vote for Snowball. Napoleon said that Snowball was brave but he lacked loyalty and for Napoleon loyalty is more important. Squealer also advised the animals that they should not do false steps, because the enemies then would be upon them. With the help of Squealer, Minimus, the other pigs and dogs, Napoleon announced that the Windmill will be built. All the Animals were surprised why Napoleon had changed his mind about the Windmill because at the beginning he was against this idea. Squealer again justified to the other animals that Napoleon was never against the Windmill. He only chased Snowball away because Napoleon is the main creator of the idea of the Windmill and that Snowball stole his plans of the Windmill. Squealer was very persuasive and he had a lot of bad influence with his dangerous mind in the Animal Farm. The animals did not make any questions and only accepted what Squealer said about Snowball's eviction, even though the truth is different. Animal Farm was followed by a great abuse of power by the leaders, respectively Napoleon.

The motto "*All animals are equal*" is the biggest commandment that deteriorated in the book, and is considered to be the most important motto of Animalism. Thus, all the animals were based

on being equal. Although all the animals created the rules of Animalism together for the benefits of it, Napoleon started to create new rules and changed the ones that all animals were agreed on. This shows that the system of power by Napoleon was against the idea of Animalism, or the idea of equality respectively. Napoleon's obsession with power only grew enormously and he only worked to gain more and more power as a leader. He only used the animals for exploitation and he refused to do what they wanted because he did not care about them. Napoleon was delighted that no voice of complaint was heard by the animals and they were only working for him. Napoleon, with the help of his coworkers, made a new policy on Animal Farm. This policy allowed only Napoleon to engage in trade with other farms because he was the main beneficiary. His trade with the other farms only brought certain materials so that he could gain more power over all the animals, and not give them anything except their half rations of food. As the main leader, Napoleon broke the Seven Commandments that he proposed because they stated that '*No animal should engage in trade and No animal should use money*'. When Napoleon broke any commandment, he sent Squealer to fix the situation and convince the other animals because he was the most persuasive. Squealer only used the below motto in order to silence the animals: "*Surely none of you wishes to see Jones back*" (George Orwell, 2004, 29).

With the idea that they are the brainworkers and that Animal Farm is in their shoulders, pigs misused their duty by forcing other animals to work hard while the pigs decided to sleep and wake up one hour later because they seemingly needed silence. With the power that he had, Napoleon felt that he could do anything he wanted and he did not need give responsibility to anyone. So if anyone opposed him, punishment followed for them including death. Napoleon thought that he was the greatest leader and nobody could stop him.

In the book we see two major shifts of the plot because the beginning of the book starts with the system of power controlled by the human oppressor, whereas it ends with the system of power controlled by treacherous pig Napoleon that treated all the animals unequally.

#### **5.4. The Building of the Windmill as a System of Power (Dictatorship) in *Animal Farm***

In the beginning of the idea about the Windmill, the animals had a hard time keeping up with building it and harvesting for the farm because they had already worked harder than ever for the benefit of the farm. On the other hand, the pigs adjusted the commandments for their own advantage and this was a traitorous deed by them. When the Windmill collapses, Napoleon started to hold trials; if any animal worked against him, they would face death. After a while, Mr. Jones burned the Windmill and Napoleon, in a state of fury, blamed Snowball for this criminal act. He even said that anyone who catches Snowball would be rewarded. In order to build the Windmill, Napoleon decided to extend the working time for its completion. He also made speeches to animals blaming Snowball for all the bad things that happened in the farm and that Snowball would not ruin their plans anymore. Although Squealer did not motivate the animals enough, they carried on working at their most capacity because they were motivated by the loyal and hardworking Boxer. The farm was faced with starvation after the corn capacity was decreased but that did not worry much Napoleon because, although he was aware of the decrease, he brought Mr. Wymper to make a contrary impression. He did not want the animals to know it because it would be a terrible collapse. Napoleon started to enter into trading acts with the neighboring farms but had a bad luck once when one of the traders cheated him with lumber and as a consequence, the Windmill blew up. Four of the pigs who confessed that they had been secretly in touch with Snowball, and that they had protested against Napoleon, collaborated to destroy the Windmill. They also admitted that Snowball for years had been Mr. Jones secret agent. Napoleon punished them by slitting their throats in a terrible voice. After that, nobody saw Napoleon in a fortnight; he even slept in another place and gathered all the meals of animals for himself. He became the leader of all the animals in the farm. There were a lot of praises for him by his co-helpers that considered him the absolute leader. Squealer described Napoleon as a great leader that cares for every animal. Minimus and Squealer even wrote poems to honor Napoleon. After dealing and selling timber to Mr. Frederick and after being deceived by him with forged banknotes, Napoleon screamed highly and ordered Fredrick's death. The Windmill was finished when the animals were preparing for harvest. When Napoleon inspected the project, nobody dared to speak against him as he was with his bodyguards. He even changed the name of Windmill into Napoleon Mill. Meanwhile, the Windmill was destroyed by Frederick and his men. The loyal Boxer was injured because he was working hard to build the mill, although

Clover and Benjamin warned him not to push himself hard. Boxer did not listen because he had his ambitions on completing the Windmill before his retirement. Except for the pigs and dogs that had abundance food, all the other animals lacked food because of the reduction that was made by the pigs. In autumn, thirty-one pigs were born and Boar Napoleon decided to teach them and gave instructions for the week. Those instructions included not talking to other animals, and when pigs pass, all the animals should stand aside because they are ruled by Napoleon. Animal Farm is proclaimed a Republic and Napoleon is the only candidate for leader, because with his power he crushed any competition of him. His bodyguard dogs enabled him to realize all his ideals. When Boxer healed, he started to work harder than before even though there was lack of food. He went alone to the Windmill, and while working he fell and could not get up. Immediately after hearing about Boxer's fall, Napoleon sent Squealer to persuade the animals to send Boxer at Willingdon. Napoleon was distressed about his most loyal worker and made arrangements to treat him at the hospital.

Squealer convinced the animals that the doctor at Willingdon could be more than all of them to heal Boxer. Now that he has time after work, Boxer thought of improving his mind by devoting himself to learn the alphabet. Clover and Benjamin could see Boxer only after work. One time when a sly-looking man came to take Boxer away without the pigs' order, Benjamin shouted at the top of his voice to warn the other animals to stop Boxer's taking. After very long cries by all the animals to stop Boxer, two horses took Boxer with their brutal look and without turning their heads. From that time, Boxer was never seen again and after three days he died in the Hospital. Squealer said that he was with him at the very last, and Boxer's last words whispered to Squealer were that his sole pain was to pass away before the Windmill finishes. All the animals were in grief but their sorrow tempered when they heard that Napoleon took care of Boxer by paying all his costs. Their doubts vanished by the thought that their comrade at least died happy. Napoleon made a short speech in Boxer's honor, by stating his favorite maxims "*I will work harder*", "*Comrade Napoleon is always right*" (George Orwell, 2004, 53). He said that every animal should adopt Boxer's words. Napoleon continued his selfish ruling for only himself and the other pigs, while some of the animals passed out and the left animals had a very difficult life. Most of the days, Squealer was sent to inspect the sheep. When the sheep came out, they heard Clover's voice to gallop at the top. They saw that the pigs and dogs were walking on their hind legs like humans. Then Napoleon walked in his hind legs too and came to change the commandment.

*“ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL, BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS.”*

(George Orwell, 2004, 57)

The pigs' behaviors were all manly. Napoleon as well started to keep a pipe in his mouth. Deputies of the neighboring farms were called for inspection of Animal Farm. This was the first time that animals and human were meeting in equality. There were a lot of misunderstanding and distrust between animals and humans, but now they have come to an end because of the repression of the pigs used to the other animals.

When farmers visited Manor Farm, they inspected good methods and said that this is an example for all farmers on how a farm should be. Now at the table of equality between other farmers, Napoleon stated that pigs and humans need not have any clash of whatever interest. All the animals were watching the pigs together with humans drinking and playing cards, and they realized that there is no difference between the pigs and humans now.

## **CHAPTER VI- SYSTEM OF POWER (DICTATORSHIP) IN 1984**

### **6.System of Power (Dictatorship) in *Nineteen Eighty Four***

#### **6.1.Orwell and System of Power**

George Orwell's political engagement as a democratic socialist was quite known from his works.

*“I belong to the Left and must work inside it, much as I hate Russian totalitarianism and its poisonous influence in this country”*

In order to expose the dangers of totalitarianism which would bring catastrophic consequences for humanity, Orwell mixed his political interests with literature in an artistic way. One way to mention as his fight against totalitarianism was through his novels *Nineteen Eighty Four* and *Animal Farm*. The main message of these political works is the warning for the future generations about the hard life under these kinds of regimes. Orwell's life experiences turned him into a man who would always hate totalitarian regimes. He was against totalitarianism and class-stratification that existed in his beloved England. He spent most of his life living in poor countries so as to understand the life and the sufferings of the oppressed. At first, he lived and worked in Burma. There he saw a lot of irregularities and brutality by British imperialists against the local people which made him resign. He later was a participant of the Spanish Civil War fighting against Fascism and against General Francisco Franco; he got wounded and almost lost



his life in that fight. After this period, he got informed about the chaotic situation (not as reported by state agencies) that was created in the Soviet Union with the rise to power of Stalin. This influenced him to become a totalitarianism opponent. With the writing of *Animal Farm*, he stood against the corruption of socialist ideals by Stalin. His greatest fear was that totalitarianism would prevail and take over the world. According to Orwell, totalitarianism is the result of wrong and distorted ideologies by corrupted people. Therefore, in order to oppose these ideologies, he urged that all people must know and to be aware of these regimes. Most of the totalitarian governments come to power by the idea of freedom and equality among people and later they slip in total control of people. According to Orwell, all this happens for one reason; that power corrupts anyone and leads them to become totalitarian leaders. '' *Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.* (Craig L. Carr, 2010)

Every time there are individuals eager for power and they would do everything to reach that status of power. To prevent this from happening, Orwell suggests that these people should be identified as soon as possible. He also adds that in order to fight totalitarianism more easily, we must fight it in its initial stages and we must prevent it from making a deep establishment all around because it would be impossible to change anything then. The earliest expose of totalitarianism is the crucial way to stop it. *Nineteen Eighty Four* and *Animal Farm* can be considered as weapons towards this fight. We have two different but important sides of people and their opinions towards totalitarianism. In one side there are the people who are in total acceptance of totalitarianism as they hope to be rewarded by the party for their acceptance. And we have the contrary side of people who want to preserve their freedom by objecting totalitarianism. Orwell's personal aim towards totalitarianism and politics was linked to literary works because he wanted to address political problems through literature but he feared the lack of freedom of people to write freely without having consequences. Orwell's concern was about what would happen to literature in a totalitarian world, fearing that literature would end because of totalitarianism. When he thought as the ending of literature, he meant the free literature that would be gone and would be replaced with a totally manipulated one and dependent on the regime. To conclude, Orwell's biggest fear was the spread of totalitarianism through the world with no right to individual freedom. Many events that Orwell experienced throughout his life made him intellectually advanced and very conscious to detect totalitarian regimes and pushed him to write against these kinds of regimes. He was a natural enemy of totalitarianism.

## 6.2. Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four* and North Korea

Orwell's description of the system of power in *Nineteen Eighty Four* seems to be very similar to North Korea. This country is considered as one of the most isolated countries in the world. We have seen from history that dictatorship systems of power came from socialist ideals. In North Korea, the current president Kim Jung Un has absolute control over his country, his citizens and over every aspect of life, similar to Oceania in which Big Brother is the absolute power.<sup>22</sup>

The system of power in North Korea is controlled by a communist party and the supreme leader is selected by family tree or line. When the two Koreas were split in 1948, it led to the creation of two governments and North Korea was called Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Although its name is linked to the people and democracy, North Korea is strictly a dictatorial state based on communism with a self-description as a socialist state.<sup>23</sup> The country's control is mainly held by the state military with the supreme leader from the royal family. There were a high number of complaints from human rights organisations circulating around the abuse of the people's rights in this country. The country holds elections officially even though exists only one political party. Based on Orwell's perspective, North Korea is among the places with a system of power that Orwell was feared of and warned us.

One man to have all the power of the country is the result of a dictatorship derived from the socialist ideals proclaimed in the beginning. We see only one difference between North Korea leader and Big Brother; the North Korea leader is a well known public figure and idolised by North Koreans, whereas Big Brother is unknown and unseen. But there are more similarities than differences between North Korea and Oceania. One of those similarities is the absolute power of the Party in both places. Unfortunately, Orwell died too early so as not to see North Korea become the perfect example of Oceania although he was alive at the time of North Korea's beginning as a communist country. The country's government openly controls every aspect in North Korea and there is no secret about it.<sup>24</sup> Economy and public services are state-run. To own properties is a right of the state only. The application of strict border controls run by this dictatorship makes the North Koreans the most isolated people in the world. In that case, those citizens are prevented from potential knowledge about the world because of their isolation. Through propaganda and manipulation, the state makes its citizens believe that their life

standards are much better than anywhere in the world because the state owns media and information.<sup>25</sup> Their people are manipulated because they think that everything is going perfectly-well in their lives. This aspect is similar in three points of history: in Stalinism, Marxism and Leninism. There people consider each-other as comrades or brothers and sisters. Therefore, the state constantly brainwashes the citizens through their dictatorial means. (Kevin Doom, 2014) The party takes the children into indoctrination programs from their early age in order to fit them with the party's program. The dictatorship is served by education centers where new recruiters are trained to become the perfect comrades. One of the training includes spying to anyone, even the parents when they try to question the regime. Oceania has the similar case of spying where children are sent to the Junior Spy organization in order to train themselves into observing potential threats to the party. Although it is the cruelest thing to do, the manipulation of children is only one of the many extreme examples that a dictatorship conducts in order to keep the power.

According to Orwell's statement that the absolute power corrupts absolutely everything, we see that these dictatorships are removed from any moral and ethical value.<sup>26</sup>

The main interest of these types of regimes is to have more power and control and nothing else. Same as in *Nineteen Eighty Four* where the opponents are tortured by the Ministry of Love, the North Korean government executes its opponents or sends them to special reeducation camps. When tortured, the people who opposed the party will most likely give up their freedom ideals because of the violence used in them. That is why there are absolute violence mechanisms in North Korea in order to inflict fear to the people. These mechanisms vary from police and military violence to organized torture and executions. As a punishment for the opponents of the party, executions are very present in North Korea.<sup>27</sup> There are many countries with a dictatorial regime around the world, except that North Korea is the perfect example of a dictatorship. Furthermore, we have many democratic countries that may apply similar methods from the novel but to a lesser extent. Thus, it is absolutely important that we must pay attention to proper education and correct information in order to prevent as much as possible any threatening scenarios from happening to humanity. All the above mentioned cases verify that Orwell was right with his prediction. Similar countries to Oceania will exist but a lot of people who would

fight and oppose those types of countries will exist as well. Therefore, bearing in mind the worrying fact that these countries exist, we should know the value of George Orwell, the author of *Nineteen Eighty Four* which was an irreplaceable ally on the war against systems of power (dictatorships).

### **6.3. System of Power (dictatorship) in *Nineteen Eighty Four***

As its main concern, this novel has the life under a particular system of power, respectively under dictatorship. It perfectly illustrates the terror of society that the Party created in order to keep themselves in power. The readers of the novel are entered directly to the closer look of the lives of two protagonists in their everyday regime, who both of them end up disappointed and tortured after they dared to stand against the regime. Orwell wanted to show us the horrifying methods of control used by the Party and to warn us that those dictatorial methods can happen in the future. Oceania is led by Big Brother and everything is controlled by his Party and it is described as a state with no hierarchy. In the place where the events take place, the government constantly puts observance over its people and the people bear constant terror of its deeds. They do not know Big Brother for they have never seen. Additionally, they do not know their date of birth or year because the Party manipulates documents and information for their own benefits. The Party controls everything and when in act of violation, decides who is guilty and who is innocent; therefore there is no freedom or expression of movement and there is no justice except for the justice served by the Party. In order to control and eliminate rebellious ideas, the Party goes further into controlling peoples' thoughts and also rewrites the language of the people in order to adapt to the reality set by Big Brother and eliminates dangerous words from it. That language is called Newspeak and is a simplified robotic kind of language only for the interests of the Party. The Party changed the history as well by removing unnecessary history and denying people to remember anything but the history under the Party's regime. According to the Party, life was miserable before and nothing compared to the current situation with them in charge. The Party has created the future by controlling the past, and that future consisted of a dictatorial system of power, so the previous past was almost completely destroyed. The Party started manipulation and brainwashing of people at a young age as well; the children were mind controlled before becoming adult in order for the Party to have an easy task controlling them. This would make the Party establish a whole generation according to their plans and ideas. Put

differently, this regime excessively evolved the degradation of all humanity. As we mentioned the children's controlling, the Party engaged an organization of Junior Spies, which is consisted of young family children, to spy on everyone they know, including their parents. They are the biggest contributors on the empowerment of the regime. The main protagonist Winston, with his carelessness, becomes a victim of such a spy when he is caught by a member of the Secret Police violating the Party's laws and regime. Winston's acts are considered the biggest crime and they ought to be punished with prison or death. Most people were not aware of the happenings and how they were being controlled because their life was completely disastrous. Until the time that the novel was written, various tools and methods that helped in achieving dictatorship system of power and human control were unknown for the people. Those methods included: *Telescreens, Newspeak, Media, the Spies, Doublethink, Winston's Torture and Imprisonment. Room 101 and Reeducation Centers.*

#### **6.4. System of power (dictatorship) by Telescreens in *Nineteen Eighty Four***

*Nineteen Eighty Four* is truly known for its futuristic theme in that period of time because of the use of futuristic methods of surveillance that the Thought Police has installed to the citizens' houses in Oceania in order to catch the thought criminals and opponents of the Party. Orwell's described technology of control in his book was not acquainted for many regimes of that time, and was not applicable to the extent of Orwell's imagination of mind control that he showed in the book.

*"The telescreen received and transmitted simultaneously"*

(George Orwell 1984, 5)

Manipulating its society, the Party used its most efficient controlling tools; the telescreens, which were objects of surveillance in every citizen's room. Thus, every action of the people was observed by the Party through those objects. Telescreens were also used to maintain the people active with different exercises, and their main role was to spread the Party's messages in general to the people, or to a particular person. For humans who value their privacy, these objects were a nightmarish idea to think of them. The installment of these observation tools halted people from expressing themselves freely and thus, they had no privacy as their basic human right. Through telescreens, the Party aimed to keep the government's rules respected by the citizens, and in

some case, the Party intentioned to prevent freedom ideas people that might be a potential risk for their regime. They inflicted fear and exhaustion to all its citizens. The Party installed the telescreens because of the paranoia of losing their power. This is a sign of a government that is descending into an ugly dictatorship, where the whole country is controlled by a group of people and they are willing to do anything in order to maintain full power for themselves. The novels protagonists Winston and Julia, who initiate an act of rebellion with the idea of changing the regime, end up unable to bring that change. After tortured, Winston does not give clarification whether someone is ready to fight for freedom and equality or whether the regime could be destroyed. Both Winston and Julia seek change for different reasons and when they get caught, they are turned into accepters of the regime, especially Winston as he is blinded through torture into believing Big Brother. This choice of incapable heroes by Orwell brings disappointment to the readers. Orwell's described dictatorship is constructed with God-like power and technology that you cannot escape from. The special room where Winston is put and where there is no darkness was indeed a torture room for people who disobey and where they are tortured until they accept the grim reality.

#### **6.5. System of power (dictatorship) by the Media in *Nineteen Eighty Four***

Media has a lot of importance in contributing to regimes with propaganda and lies, especially state-controlled media which are under totalitarian regimes. Totalitarian regimes use media as a tool for their own interests. Most of the times, media is used as a device to keep people preoccupied with absurd things while feeding people with propaganda and lies about the wonderful situation the regime has created. Being strictly controlled by the Party in power, media manipulates with the news according to the Party's orders. People in *Nineteen Eighty Four* were exposed to it and the worst thing was that they saw media as a source in which they could trust. Using media to its own benefits, the Party managed to turn bad news into good ones and to correct its mistakes in front of the eyes of the citizens by reporting only what society expected to hear. George Orwell describes the negative effect of media to the world and the damage it could cause to independent thinking. Media changed the way how people think, and react, therefore *Nineteen Eighty Four* is a radical example of the importance of media to the world. By repeating lies over and over again and by presenting fake evidence and numbers, the people had no other choice but to follow the common trend. Furthermore, people

had no other source to proof-check the facts which were provided by the media so they accepted what was served. The important lesson from this is that independent media is one of the main aspects of a free society and a healthy democracy.

#### **6.6. Spies as a System of power (dictatorship) in *Nineteen Eighty Four***

**Junior Spies** was an organization created by the Party for the purpose of training and brainwashing the children at their earliest age with the Party's ideologies. This organization recruited children and sent them into special centers to teach them how to spy people for any potential threat, even their parents. "*The children, on the other hand, were systematically turned against their parents and taught to spy on them and report their deviation*" (George Orwell, '1984' p93) By creating spies in every family, the government managed to interfere in the parent–children relationship and it was easier for the Party to prevent potential ideologies for freedom that could come into people's minds; parents were not able to express to their children their freedom thoughts, so in this case, the children learnt the spying methods.

This is the worst form of control because it uses the most innocent humans on earth and it collapses families. Junior Spies destroyed relationships inside families by using children against their parents. Since family is the world's oldest and the most important institution, Orwell warns people of the risk totalitarian regimes present to the world. In other words, totalitarianism is society's worst enemy. It threatens to destroy the essence of human life by taking away all the freedoms and handing them to a group of people usually led by an all powerful leader.

**Two minutes hate show** was broadcasted every week. The government's purpose through this show was to increase people's hate against individuals that the party considered them as a threat to its power. The Party needed an internal enemy who threatened people and everything that the Party had created, so that the Party could represent themselves as people's protectors. Emanuel Goldstein, who was the ultimate enemy according to the Party, was frequently shown in the Two Minutes Hate Show to shift people's focus from the reality and to increase their hate against an invisible enemy whom they have never faced but who threatens their existence. In other words, the Two minutes hate program was very successful in keeping people away from Emanuel Goldstein, the leader of the organization called brotherhood, which seemingly has always fought against the Party's totalitarianism. "*Two minutes hate varied from day to day, but there was none*

*in which Goldstein was not the principal figure. He was, the primal traitor the earliest defiler of party's purity.*"(George Orwell '1984', p8)

Indeed, no one knows Emanuel Goldstein and whether the Brotherhood really existed. Goldstein is presented as an ex Party member who turned against the Party's plans and now threatens Oceania. Goldstein and the Brotherhood never appear in the novel except in the agenda of the Party and in the minds of the people. Moreover, Goldstein was a character who would personify the evil of those who dare to turn against Big Brother. Winston, who wants to meet with Goldstein, suspects that O'Brien is Emanuel Goldstein but O'Brien ends up torturing Winston in the place where there is no darkness, which happens to be a place where people are tortured.

#### **6.7. System of power by the Change of Information and History in *Nineteen Eighty Four***

Information and history was an important aspect of the regime's control. After rising to power, we understand that the Party cut all ties with the past and wrote another history to present the past as a horrible past and nothing compared to the present situation. Since history contains a lot of learned lessons to people that have experienced it, The Party decided that the past is a dangerous precedent for the future that they want to impose. Big Brother completely changed the past of Oceania and its people to adapt it according to their totalitarian agenda. Winston himself dealt with the manipulation of people's personal documents and also edited daily newspapers. This particular abuse of information and history created confusion among the citizens because they could not know the real past of Oceania. The purpose of this manipulation was to improve the Party's image and to justify that everything that the Party did was always right or necessary. At least, the history was on their side. The people would have no information about the past so they would have no instrument of comparison. The Party was able to justify everything. The Party invented numbers and rigged the economy to create the feeling that people were living a lot better than in the past when actually the situation was only getting worse. The people in power demonstrated time to time again that they were perfectly able to provide for themselves but incapable to provide for the needs of common citizens. Those citizens had no other choice but to be satisfied with the generosity of the Party. Life would be much more difficult than it is because Big Brother said so. The collective memory of the nation of Oceania was easily changed or



manipulated because it only had one source of information. The government maintained monopoly upon the truth and when the facts did not suit their version, they simply changed them.

*“Who controls the past controls the future, who controls the present controls the past”*

(George Orwell “1984”, p44).

According to Orwell, those in power will do anything to interpret history as it suits their agenda. By doing that, it is much easier to justify their rule and extend it in the future. Totalitarian governments see propaganda and manipulation of history and facts as a necessity to impose control over people and create a feeling of hopelessness.

#### **6.8. Winston’s Physical Torture as a System of power (dictatorship) in *Nineteen Eighty Four***

Physical torture is used very frequently in this novel as a form of keeping citizens under control when they misbehaved or committed thought crimes. The people in *Nineteen Eighty Four* were forced to make tiring exercises every day as a part of government’s plan. Nobody had the privilege to refuse these exercises because they were immediately punished or arrested and tortured until they were fully reeducated. This manner of abusing people was extremely successful which restricted the possibility that anyone would have enough time to question their rule and living conditions. Telescreens also contributed in this estate, since their constant presence among the people had its influence on people's behaviour. Knowing that you are being watched all the time is a torture. Physical torture was carried by O'Brien and his team as Winston learns at the end of the story. The Party used torture as a tool to eliminate any possibility of disobedience and disorder. In fact, physical torture is a characteristic for almost all totalitarian regimes in the world and in all the history.

Torture is the first option, especially physical torture or death punishments. Torture is also used to send a message to other people who might be waiting in line. Torture is effective since it makes people surrender mentally before physically. Therefore, the Party uses torture to convince Winston that 2 and 2 equals 5 and not 4 simply because the Party says so. Physical torture is applied severely and it goes on until the subject surrenders. In the case of Winston, he is tortured and gives up on Julia when O'Brien uses rats which were his biggest nightmare since childhood.

The regime has a plan and a set of rules that makes people of Oceania obey and accept everything that the Party says without ever questioning anything. Questioning the Party's deeds is followed with consequences. Winston believes blindly that he will get caught and will end tortured.

#### **6.9. Room 101 as a System of power (dictatorship) in *Nineteen Eighty Four***

Education centers had a major influence in helping the government keeping its totalitarian regime fully respected. Those centers were equipped with special torture tools, especially room 101, a place which O'Brien describes as "*the worst thing in the world*", (George Orwell "1984", p199). This room was considered the scariest of all. Here Winston and all the people that opposed the Party found the 'right way'. According to O'Brien, punishments varied from person to person. For example, Winston was punished by using rats which were his nightmare; this torture made him forget his freedom ideals and his love. During this period of horror, Winston finally accepted that he was wrong and supported the theory that 2+2 equals 5. By this, we can learn that for Winston, physical pain is more powerful than freedom ideals. Nevertheless, Winston's motives for questioning The Party were not idealistic, his shaky and fatalistic character makes him a non-traditional book hero. The fact that Winston was ready to accept that 2+2 equals 5 signals the death of his individual spirit and his complete adaption to the new reality. The constant torture proves to be no match for ideals and truth perseverance. Winston gives up Julia to save himself; he is not only giving up Julia but transforming himself to a new person, a person that is no longer a risk for the Party.

#### **6.10. Big Brother as a System of power (dictatorship) in *Nineteen Eighty Four***

The symbol of Big Brother is viewed as the protector of all the individuals of the Party, as being a whole family. He is appeared as a strong individual who protects Oceania at any cost. All around the city, people feel a constant pressure when they see Big Brother's pictures on the walls and everywhere because that indicates the total surveillance that is put in them by Big Brother. Because of the observing of telescreens, people had to behave properly and activated themselves through exercises daily. Winston in a state of fascination to overthrow Big Brother, inscribed in his diary rebellious sentences that he knew had no return; "*Down with Big Brother*". We see a lot of Big Brother conceptual reality shows in the present times, where people live in buildings with strangers and in total surveillance by cameras, but with one difference that there is no physical

torture involved. The mystical figure of Big Brother is used by the Party to inflict fear into the citizens, reminding them that everything at every time is observed; because metaphorically speaking, Big Brother is a representation of God's eyes, a caretaker of Oceania. He takes care of everyone and in any cases of misbehaviour, he is cruel to anyone. In many aspects, there is a similarity between Big Brother and God in many aspects in some religions, although it is worth mentioning that religion had no significance in the dystopian world of Oceania. People of Oceania were manipulated as they wished, and they would react according to the Party's wishes. Therefore, the possibility to turn friends into enemies and vice versa in a matter of seconds was a distinct testament of the Party's constant manipulation in *Nineteen Eighty Four*.<sup>28</sup>

#### **6.11. Doublethink as a System of power (dictatorship) in *Nineteen Eighty Four***

*"Doublethink means the power of holding two contradictory beliefs in one's mind simultaneously, and accepting both of them"* (George Orwell, *Nineteen Eighty Four*, 270)

As a powerful means of manipulation with the sole purpose to gain leadership and control, the Party used doublethink to psychologically manipulate citizens in campaigns by controlling their memories. We know from the novel that the people did not think independently and the Party chose for them to implement some memories into their minds so they had to forget other particular memories. The Party easily changed what they wanted, for instance the names of Ministries; and this convinced the citizens for anything, although they knew the truth was different. As we mentioned, all the ministries act differently as they supposed to. For example, Ministry of Love is about punishments, Ministry of Peace deals with war, Ministry of Plenty deals with shortages of resources and Ministry of Truth falsifies historical records to immediately convince citizens to believe in the Party's word. The dictatorial regime of the Party instantly uses double think in historical facts in order to brainwash people; for instance we have the war between Oceania and Eastasia, which were allies before. Other examples of doublethink are present in the party's slogans:

*WAR IS PEACE*  
*FREEDOM IS SLAVERY*  
*IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH*

*(George Orwell, Nineteen Eighty Four, 21)*

There are a lot of contradictions in the Party's slogans and therefore the people do not know what to believe is true as they are brainwashed and they just accept what the Party says. Further example of doublethink is the debate over colors, i.e. the white color is represented as black and vice versa and citizens, even though they know the contrary, they have no choice but to believe what the Party says, or otherwise torture will follow.

Doublethink in *Nineteen Eighty Four* was significantly impactful because it prevented the citizens to formulate independent thoughts that would enhance disagreements that would further lead to the endangering of the regime. Thus, when there is no disagreement, there is no rebellion against the Party. With the defeat of Winston and Julia, no risky people that wanted revolt were left because people did not dare to revolt. Social positions in Oceania were ensured through doublethink as it let people to stay in what social class they were and thus there was stability in the system. The system is controlled by a single thought-out authoritarian political party called Ingsoc, which is very cruel to civilians. Every day in Oceania is filled with fear over citizens as they are frightened that this is their last day. They also fear from family and friends and overall people walking in the streets. *Nineteen Eighty Four* displays an amazing well-organized regime that no one can change it. Even the protagonist of the novel fails to address the desire for changing the regime as he is caught and tortured until he accepts the regime. Doublethink as a control device of governments is a mental cheating for citizens. Even in present societies, individuals who are aware and smart enough to know what is happening around the world are not supported by the public because the overall audience is brainwashed by governments through doublethink and they cannot do anything to change.

## CHAPTER VII- CONCLUSION

### 7.Conclusion

In this thesis we have tried to show how abuse of power influenced the lives of characters in Orwell's novels *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*. In *Animal Farm*, Orwell explores a system of power where he used animals to show how people are enslaved. In *Nineteen Eighty Four*, Orwell shows a system that cannot be overthrown. *Nineteen Eighty Four* gives us pessimistic views when it comes to systems of power, because there is no hope to escape from the regime.

In this study is highlighted the significance of the two novels by George Orwell.

Orwell's phrases have dropped into our everyday speech; therefore, he is really important in literature. Orwell used these novels to direct to any revolution. If anyone wants to read about systems of power, one should read about *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*. These two novels are Orwell's best books because they gave him reputation. *Animal Farm* is a story about Russian Revolution of 1917 and the false qualities of class struggle. *Animal Farm* was published in 1945, and it can be considered a modern fable. The title '*Animal Farm*' describes that Animals want revolution and they exclude humans from the control of Animal Farm. He exposes the ideas of the system of power. Orwell criticizes the political conditions of the Russian Revolution from 1917-1945 in a realistic manner. The way Stalin snatches freedom and uses his power over others, makes him greedier for more power. Stalin's greed for power was increased by his reputation and power. Orwell satirizes the whole society and socialist ideals of Russian cruelties. Orwell uses animals to show human cruelties, and especially he uses pigs to describe the humans' endless desire to gain more power. Orwell described the fighting of the animals and then demonstrated how humans chase fame and wealth. Orwell explored the largest depths of abuse of power by the system. The hope that is present in the novel disappears in the story, because *Animal Farm* shows an experience of system of power by some beasts that are not capable of finding an answer to it. On the other hand, *Nineteen Eighty Four* is a symbol of the never ending war against dictatorship. This novel serves to warn and inform people of the systems of power. The novel describes a dystopian world where the system of power (abuse of power) has taken over every aspect of human life. The people in power are so obsessed with power and control, therefore they hold no ethics or values in the way they treat the citizens of Oceania and their probable enemies. The de-humanization of people in Oceania is only going

forward considering the Party's plans for more control. Indeed, the Party intends to invent more methods towards killing independent thinking and critical voice by modifying the only instrument of expression and communication. The new language called Newspeak is a thoroughly simplified version that prevents people from expressing ideas and concepts that may be considered dangerous to the Party in power. Therefore, language is dangerous for the oppression systems; therefore, Orwell stated that these regimes will try to control the freedom of expression as much as they can. However, freedom of expression and the control of language reached extreme heights in *Nineteen Eighty Four*. The standards set by the Party will kill any possibility of disobedience and uprising against the Big Brother. Anyone who manages to find out the truth will have difficulties in expressing ideas to others through Newspeak. By creating a new simplified language, Orwell suggests that the Party aimed to raise its control furthermore. Indeed, *Nineteen Eighty Four* is full of radical examples of abuse of power by the Party. George Orwell described the most sophisticated methods of abuse of power ever heard or seen during that time, which were done with the help of technology. Technology is at the center of the book and it is described as a danger to the future of humanity if used by the wrong people. According to Orwell, the development of technology presents a greater danger in human's privacy and it makes it easier for governments to abuse with power over people. *Nineteen Eighty Four* is one of the best novels of the previous century. Orwell has a huge impact on us today because the novel has become a part of our culture. This novel serves to warn people and at the same time to make them think independently and expose any attempts of manipulation.

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