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THESIS:

**“Dystopian Predictions of Human and Technological
Interaction in *Brave New World*”**

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Dedication

This study is wholeheartedly dedicated to my family who has been my source of inspiration and gave me strength to complete this thesis, especially to my son Alpi, the hugest motivator in achieving goals!

Declaration

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this research thesis is my own original work and that all the sources have been accurately reported and acknowledged.

The present thesis has not been in its entirety or in part, submitted to another university for the award of an academic degree in this form.

Signature: _____ Date:

Blerina Salihu

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Abstract

The novel *Brave New World* emphasizes the impact of technological growth and medical advancements in everyday life. Huxley predicted a society that lacks morality and ethics. In a word, this novel presents a society with a prevailing effect of dehumanization; being controlled by others and deprived of human qualities. Huxley in his most precious work predicted many developments of the future. It was not just a prediction but also a warning of what might happen in the future. He warned of a dystopian society that seems to be futuristic, and it is more an illusion of an ideal society. We are all aware of the technological increase and the fact that it has become an inseparable part of our lives. The main goals of this study are: the description of dystopian society and its characteristics, the comparison with another dystopian novel, in this case *1984* of George Orwell, and the comparison of *Brave New World* and Modern world. This study is a literary thesis which is a qualitative research that deals with analysis and comparison of dystopian societies predicted in *Brave New World*, *1984* and today's society. At the Finding section, the hypotheses are confirmed. The collected data proved that Huxley used dystopian elements to describe *Brave New World*, also it is confirmed that the Huxley prediction has a relevance to Modern World. And the third hypothesis is proved as well that the loss of freedom in *Brave New World* comes through technology, entertainment and distraction, not through violent oppression as in *1984* novel. This study is considered of great importance, and those who are keen on reading dystopian literature and its characteristics will benefit from this research since it deals with a typical dystopian novel.

Key words: *Dystopia, Prediction, Warning, Technology, Futuristic*

Parathënia

Romani *Brave New World* thekson ndikimin e rritjes teknologjike dhe përparimeve mjekësore në jetën e përditshme. Huxley parashikoi një shoqëri që i mungon morali dhe etika. Me një fjalë, ky roman paraqet një shoqëri me një efekt mbizotërues të dehumanizimit; duke qenë të kontrolluar nga të tjerët dhe të privuar nga cilësitë njerëzore. Huxley në veprën e tij më të çmuar parashikoi shumë zhvillime të së ardhmes. Nuk ishte vetëm një parashikim por edhe një paralajmërim i asaj që mund të ndodhë në të ardhmen. Ai paralajmëroi për një shoqëri distopiane që duket të jetë futuriste dhe është më shumë një iluzion i një shoqërie ideale. Të gjithë jemi të vetëdijshëm për rritjen teknologjike dhe faktin që ajo është bërë pjesë e pandashme e jetës sonë. Qëllimet kryesore të këtij studimi janë: përshkrimi i shoqërisë distopiane dhe karakteristikat e saj, krahasimi me një roman tjetër distopian, në këtë rast *1984* i George Orwell, dhe krahasimi i botës së *Brave New World* me botën Moderne. Ky studim është një tezë letrare e cila është një hulumtim cilësor që merret me analizën dhe krahasimin e shoqërive distopiane të parashikuara në *Brave New World* dhe *1984* me atë të shoqërisë së sotme. Në seksionin gjetjet, hipotezat konfirmohen. Të dhënat e mbledhura vërtetuan se Huxley përdori elemente distopiane për të përshkruar *Brave New World*, gjithashtu konfirmohet se parashikimi Huxley ka një rëndësi për Botën Moderne. Dhe hipoteza e tretë vërtetohet gjithashtu se humbja e lirisë në *Brave New World* vjen përmes teknologjisë, argëtimit dhe shpërqendrimit, jo përmes shtypjes së dhunshme si në romanin *1984*. Ky studim konsiderohet i një rëndësie të madhe dhe ata që dëshirojnë të lexojnë literaturë distopike dhe karakteristikat e tij do të përfitojnë nga ky hulumtim pasi që merret me një roman tipopik distopian.

Fjalët kyçe: *Dystopia, Parashikimi, Paralajmërimi, Teknologjia, Futurismi*

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1. Introduction

This study will be focused on the dystopian predictions of Aldous Huxley in his work *Brave New World*. I have never been so interested in literature, but during my Bachelor studies, I had to read some novels such as: *1984*, *Brave New World* and so forth, thus my interest in literature began to grow. Especially after reading the two works mentioned above, it made me wonder how novelists were able to predict things a long time ago. It is considered that Orwell's predictions belonged more to the last century, while Huxley's predictions are happening currently and they will appear even more in the coming years. Sometimes we feel that Huxley's dystopia is present on nowadays, so this is one more reason why *Brave New World* is worth being studied further. It is worth mentioning that the more I read about this novel, the more I notice the things that are happening around us. It is interesting to live in a world which has been predicted more than 80 years ago. Hence, I wanted to explore more about this novel and I decided to work on the topic of my thesis called *Dystopian predictions of human and technological interaction in Brave New World*. This research will analyze the interaction between humanity and technology in the World State imagined by Aldous Huxley. Then, I will compare Huxley's predictions to technology development and its impact on today's life. The research field of this master thesis deals with Historical Background of the novel *Brave New World*, and the effect of the Fordism system prevailing throughout that time. The biography of the author, Aldous Huxley, is important to be mentioned in order to analyze the connection between his life, his ideas and imagination expressed in the novel. Much greater emphasize will be given to the dystopian elements used to describe *Brave New World*. In this research it is worth mentioning the reason why Huxley wrote his essay *Brave New World Revisited* after he published *Brave New World*. This research will analyze the relevance of Huxley's vision in today's society, which is considered to be the main target of this study. Roger Paden, a professor at George Mason University, in his article emphasized that "Huxley's book is a thoroughly dystopian work: he takes the World State to be an evil society, much worse than our own; he writes his book as a warning against current trends in our society that are moving us toward that state; and he wants us to understand that this future society is about as bad as a society can get, not only because it makes the salvation of its citizens impossible, but because it allows no possibility of change once it is in place" (Roger Paden,

2006, p.87).

Among the many important points this study will be focused also on dystopian predictions of Aldous Huxley in his work *Brave New World*. This study will emphasize the impact of technological growth and medical advancements in everyday life, comparing them with the Huxley's predictions on his book. Since Huxley predicted a society which lacks morality and ethics, this study will look deeply in the way the author depicted in his book the effect of dehumanization; being controlled by others and deprived of human qualities. Another important interest is to compare Huxley's predictions with Orwell's in his book *1984*. These two English novels share futuristic ideas and have basically the same structure. But, they are considered to be more different than similar. Both of the books predict what would happen in the future if the government has absolute power over its citizens. Huxley, in his novel, presents a society led by science and technology; where people live under control before birth and until they die. Whereas, Orwell, through his book, shows a world in which a totalitarian government exercises strict control over the people.

Orwell wrote his prominent novel *1984* in 1948, with the purpose of warning readers in the West to a possible totalitarian government, since he was a witness of a totalitarian regime in Spain and Russia. Also, Huxley wrote *Brave New World* in 1932, affected by political and social disorder of Russian Revolution and First World War.

The main reason for writing this thesis is the author's persuasion that dystopian genre plays a great role in the historical events that take place in society. Dystopian literature usually is presented as a warning to the humankind so in this way can obstruct disasters.

1.1. Background of the Study

Huxley wrote *Brave New World* during a period between two world wars, WWI and WWII. Aldous Huxley visited America in 1926 and found it vulgar and strange; thus inspired by this experience he decided to write the horror that he saw there, especially to depict "Californian" world. In 1931 Britain was facing with economic problems like the rest of Europe that was involved in an economic collapse with no hope for civilization. In this way, according to

Bradshaw (1993), Huxley suggested that Bokanovsky's Process, Podsnap's Technique, Neo-Pavlovian Conditioning and Hypnopaedia are some techniques that might be used to solve these political problems in Britain and beyond. Huxley influenced by this technological development took the courage to write this book as a criticism, since this period is considered to be the age of technology. This technological growth was considered as a recovery from problems that were caused from wars. But, according to Lohnes 2018, Huxley was against the idea that technology can help to get out of this post-war situation, even though he was raised in a family surrounded by science. Huxley's father was a biologist and his brothers were scientists, thus Huxley was vigilant, for him the consequences of the war were obvious, even though the society was at peace. Huxley wrote about changes in society, such as the way of communication and transportation that made revolution to daily life. This novel is seen as a contribution to a vigorous interwar debate about the influence of science on society, not least the roles of reproductive technologies. The growth of technology was threatening for people; even though they welcomed these advancements they were concerned about losing a familiar and normal way of life. This era brought changes regarding to morality; a freedom for sexual life can be noticed. Some people saw this period as an individual freedom and some others considered as the end of civilization. Therefore, technological growth is the main theme of *Brave New World* because Huxley warned exactly a society under technological control. As Miller stated The world in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* has one goal: technological progress. The morals and aspirations of the society are not those of our society today - such as family, love, and success - but instead are focused around industry, economy, and technologic growth and improvement (Miller, 2011, p.221).

Huxley ionizes with the character of Lenina in *Brave New World*, presenting her as a girl with no complexes and barriers, but ready to spend the night with everyone. It happened once to Lenina to be 4 months only with a man, named Henry. Fanny accused her for being only with Henry all that time. At her point of view Lenina is too young to date the same person for a long time. Fanny's words to Lenina: *I really do think you ought to be careful. It's such horribly bad form to go on and on like this with one man. At forty, or thirty-five, it wouldn't be so bad. But at your age, Lenina!* (Huxley, p.34).

Moreover, *Brave New World* presents a world of great changes that have caused consequences in

the future. It was a period when Henry Ford was worshiped as a god. Fordism, philosophy of science and industrialism is a religion in *Brave New World*. By means of genetic manipulation and conditioning, the world controllers managed to produce the human species that loves servitude, thinks automatically according to the standards and has no claim against the controllers (Zhamurashvili, 2014). Also, Huxley presents a vision of a modern world where humans will be mass-produced as identical cars of Ford thus the effect of Fordism in this book is incomparable. According to Bradshaw 1993, this year of Henry Ford is considered to be the year of stability; this is a cast system which was established as a result of the catastrophe of the Nine Years' War and Economic Collapse.

This is an automobile era which began in 1908. In 1908 Henry Ford presented a vehicle called Model T, which is considered as an automobile era. Ford was always interested in repairing machinery and he was of thought that if he creates his own machine it would be a sign of power and mobility, so he started to dream about it. In 1903 he opened an automobile market and saved the profit in order to create his dream car called the Ford Model T. According to Frost 2000, since 1908 this company became the biggest company in the world and the most well-known firm in America. In this way Henry Ford changed the world and became the most famous man admired by millions of people. Fordism is known as a social and economic change that has occurred in capitalist societies. Fordism refers to a particular configuration of the technical and social division of labor involved in making elongated runs of standardized goods. Fordism 'mass production' is typically based on a technical division of labor that is organized along Taylorist lines (Jessop, 2017, p.64)

Henry Ford's Model T was a method that brought about major changes in people's lives, and that change occurred within two decades. Farmers were no longer isolated on remote farms. The horse disappeared so rapidly that the transfer of acreage from hay to other crops caused an agricultural revolution. The automobile became the main prop of the American economy and a stimulant to urbanization—cities spread outward, creating suburbs and housing developments—and to the building of the finest highway system in the world (Gelderman, 2020, p.364). In 1910 Henry Ford introduced his model T, where he presented some features that will reign throughout the century. Henry Ford is a worrisome figure in *Brave New World* because his method of assembling machines removes the human element of craftsmanship. Huxley sees Ford's method

as diminishing craftsmanship rather than an improving technical process. Until the time of Ford, production was determined by craftsmanship. The artisans had ruled with their special works, whereas after the introduction of the Model T production was not determined by crafts but by economy, prices, availability and repetitive models. But, this trend seems to have changed nowadays, consumers are still looking for something unique and not something that is served by the scales of the economy. Today's consumers want something more, something unique and tailored just for them. The market, crowded by makers, hackers, DIYers and individualists, is begging for customization, for a return of craftsmanship on a massive, industrial scale (Hessman, 2014, p.64).

In the third chapter of the novel Huxley illustrates dystopia very well by introducing the historical powers; starting with the appearance of the World controller, Mustafa Mond. With the introduction of the Mond's character to the novel, Huxley offers a typical image of dystopia. Mond contest Ford's statement when he pronounces "History is bunk". Mond lectures with sensation when he compares the former order or pre-Fordian society as a self-humiliation with the actual world state or Fordism, as a solution against chaos. By introducing some dreadful images inspired by the violation caused by the First World War, Huxley clearly shows the end of individual freedom and democracy. Mond in his lecture makes clear that ordinary family and the word "mother" no longer exist. Children are decanted and grow up with the purpose to social stability. Also Mustapha Mond emphasized; *No civilization without social stability. No stability without individual stability* (Huxley, p. 36). Mustapha Mond insists that stability is a primal need and he explains to the students if these needs are met their happiness is guaranteed.

1.2. Research Aims

The aim of this research is to describe the dystopian literature and its characteristics. Then one of the main goals is to identify the dystopian elements that Huxley used in *Brave New World* and to compare it briefly with another dystopian novel such as *1984*. The main themes of the novel and the role of the main characters throughout the novel will be analyzed. Also a comparison to modern people's lifestyle will be made available. The most important aim of this research is to study an overall connection between *Brave New World* and today's life. Also, the purpose of this

study is to elaborate how Huxley described *Brave New World* and why he saw as a necessity to write *Brave New World Revisited* essay.

1.3. The Major Objectives of the Study

Even though this work elaborates many other aspects of the Huxley's novel "Brave New World", there are two most specific objectives:

- To find out if *Brave New World* relates to our society today.
- To find out which are the dystopian elements used to describe *Brave New World*.
- Discuss the characteristics of major characters and the way totalitarianism impacts on them
- Determine the peculiarities of these novels and what makes the author so special and his novels so readable
- Analyze where the author has been inspired to write this novel, in what purpose he wrote it, and what messages are sent to the reader

1.4. Structure of the Thesis

The purpose of this diploma thesis is to separate *Brave New World* in its most visible elements and analyze them one by one in terms of Dystopian Predictions of Human and Technological Interaction in *Brave New World*.

The first part of this Master Thesis introduces an overall view of the study including background of the study, the research aims, the major objectives of the study, structure of the thesis, and its limitations.

Chapter II has to do with the literature review concentrating on the historical overview of *Brave New World*, Literary Studies, and the biography of the author. The biography is an important element as life, time, and events in the author's life have a huge impact on the novel and it cannot fully be understandable without these facts.

Chapter III has to do with the research questions and hypothesis, also the research design and the methodology used to work this paper are presented in this chapter.

Chapter IV deals with a practical analyses of this novel in terms of the Dystopian Predictions of Human and Technological Interaction in Brave New. Firstly, we going to make a comparison between Brave New World and the Modern World, then the Effect of Dehumanization in Brave New World will be presented, to go on with an analysis of Brave New World Revisited. Then the analyses goes on with a presentation of society under totalitarianism and an analyses of main characters of *Brave New World* and *1984*.

Finally, I will conclude with the most obvious facts that we'll go through this research.

2. Literature Review

This chapter will include some of the major information on Brave New World. Firstly, I will represent a historical overview on the novel to go on with some literary studies that are of higher importance. The other part represents the biography of the author, Aldous Huxley. The biography is an important element as life, time, and events in the author's life have a huge impact on the novel. The third part will be the plot of the novel. In order to go deeper into the analysis of the other elements, it is important to know what this novel is all about.

2.1. Previous Studies and Researches on Dystopia

Dystopian literature has been developing a lot lately and its exploit and importance is always increasing. This sort is very exceptional because it makes readers see events as realistic though in fact they are fictional. Commonly, the dystopian fiction's focus is the future prediction; that makes it even more fascinating and readable. The validation of those predictions has become the target of many researchers. The main theme of this study is dystopian predictions of human and technological interaction in Brave New World.

One of the studies that investigated on the matter of dystopian literature and its development was conducted by Jan Pospíšil, University of Palackého, with the title "The Historical Development of Dystopian Literature". This research describes the notion of dystopia and its origins. According to Pospíšil the term dystopia was used for the first time as an antonym of the word utopia. The term dystopia coincides with the word of "badness". As dystopia is defined as being the reverse of utopia, the latter term must be elaborated on prior to attempting to define the former. Utopia is a fictional village created by Thomas More in his eponymous book. It represents his concept of an ideal society. More thus created the framework for future "utopian" novels (Pospíšil, 2014-2015).

The Pospíšil's study emphasizes the impact of dystopia in literature. Dystopian narrative is largely the invention of the terrors of the twentieth century. A hundred years of exploitation,

repression, state violence, war, genocide, disease, famine, ecocide, gloominess, debt, and the steady depletion of humanity through the buying and selling of everyday life provided more than enough fertile ground for this fictive underside of the utopian imagination” (Moylan, 2000 as cited in Pospíšil, 2016, p.67).

Based on Pospíšil research, dystopian fiction must include these features:

- It must be a fantasy that focuses on a social criticism.
- It must be a description of a society not of a person.
- It must describe an unsatisfactory system of government.

There are other conditions of dystopia fiction but not necessary, such as:

- It takes place in the future.
- It has relevance to present.
- It is presented in the form of a warning.

Pospíšil also tried to compare Brave New World and 1984 presenting which was more justifiable in relation to the present. According to Pospíšil the year 1985 fulfilled some of Orwell’s thoughts and fears in particular when Socialism took its tariff. One such example is the distortion of history where all achievements are attributed to Big Brother. As well as the communist party changed the history of Czechoslovakia.

Many of Orwell's concepts he used in 1984 are in use today such as: “Speakwrite is basically identical with today’s voice-activation software CCTV is strikingly reminiscent of 1984’s telescreens” (Pospíšil, 2016). However, Orwell did not only foresee socialist developments, he also managed to forecast what might happen around the world. According to him, Orwell's predictions for 1984 have been fulfilled to some extent. But the same opinion does not apply to Brave New World. Huxley's predictions are not fulfilled in the past, but they are becoming more plausible every day. What Huxley had predicted can be achieved if we can manipulate the genetic background of humans. But this has not yet happened, so far it is worth mentioning the cloning of the sheep by the Danish naturalist Steen Willadsen. As far as technology is concerned, even today there is no such great development of technology as in Brave New World. Only the development of materialism is related to Fordism. Also soma is another concept that can be

compared quite a lot with antidepressant drugs today. Brave New World is not a realistic reflection of today, but it can be seen as a perspective for the coming years.

2.2. Dystopian Literature

In order to understand the aim of this thesis it is very important to have general knowledge about these two literature genres, Utopia and Dystopia.

Starting with Utopia, this term was firstly used by Thomas More. He wrote his famous work Utopia, in 1516. This novel written in Latin consists of two books; in the second book he describes a flawless island. This imaginary place that Thomas More describes in book II was too unreal and impossible to exist. In this utopian world everything goes right and everyone is free and happy. Thomas More in his novel portrays utopia as a place where; all things are so well governed and with so few laws, where virtue hath its due reward, and yet there is such an equality that every man lives in plenty (Morley, 2005).

The opposite of utopia is dystopia. Dystopia is a futuristic, imagined universe in which oppressive societal control and the illusion of a perfect society are maintained through corporate, bureaucratic, technological, moral, or totalitarian control. Dystopias, through an exaggerated worst-case scenario, make a criticism about a recent trend, societal standard or political system.

The dystopian stories are frequently about fallen societies, and citizens' attempts to survive. Dystopia's principle subject is mistreatment and disobedience. In every dystopian story, there is a back story of war, revolution, overpopulation and different disasters. People are not free, they do not live in happiness, well-being and in harmony, they accept and follow rules set by the society. People in dystopian societies are oppressed, without freedom to express their thoughts or to rebel; those who are against the society are punished terribly. Also, the environment is very important in dystopian depiction, usually stories happen in the huge cities. Usually dystopian stories are set in the future but they are also about today and sometimes about yesterday.

Huxley contributes to dystopian literature or negative utopia by elaborating the topic of an imaginary place. Utopia from Greek means a place or society with no shortcomings, used firstly

by Thomas More in 1516 as mentioned above. Thomas More used utopia to highlight the problems and injustices presented in society. Since that time, many writers used utopia fiction as an imaginary way to point out and criticize social, political and religious issues happening in everyday life; the most well-known writers who used this genre of literature are Aldous Huxley and George Orwell.

Huxley presented *Brave New World* as a “good place” where everything is good and everyone is happy but in reality this place is a “bad place” and a horror of its kind. When Huxley used utopia in his novel *Brave New World*, it was so successful that it increased its value so much in the modern age. George Orwell as a student of Huxley used utopia as well, in his novels *Animal Farm* (1946) and *1984* (1949).

Hereupon, typical examples of dystopia are *Brave New World* by Aldous Huxley and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by George Orwell. Both authors depict a dystopian society in a similar way. Below, some dystopian elements depicted in both societies will be analyzed.

Brave New World is a dystopian novel because it has all the elements that a dystopian novel has. Dystopian societies usually are set in the future and are science fictions. *Brave New World* is set in 2540 A.D or AF 632 and this is considered to be an era which is related to Henry Ford development of the biggest company of cars in the world. Then, the dystopian novels tend to use satire as a way of presenting current social and political problems. So, *Brave New World* was written as a result of a post-WW situation. In dystopian novels happens that the protagonist has a strong influence in the others ways of thinking and believing such as John’s influence on Helmholtz and Lenina. And usually dystopian novels do not have a happy end. In *Brave New World* John commits suicide, Bernard and Helmholtz are banished from the World State (Grudzina, 2007, p.36).

Brave New World is an example of a society ruled by totalitarian government. As Sahbam, in his writing states that *Brave New World* is a very popular dystopian science fiction novel, which depicts the life in the futuristic city of London where advanced human reproduction and new sleep-learning techniques has managed to create dystopian society (2014). As in the most cases of dystopian novels, the reader is well-versed with a backdrop story that prompted the new social order. In this example, the technological revolution is introduced by the great Economic Collapse

and The Nine Years War.

The text of the book is set in the World State, “in this year of stability, A.F. 632- that is, 632 years after the advent of the American car magnate Henry Ford (1863-1947), whose highly successful Model T (1908-1927) was the first car to be manufactured by purely mass-production methods, such as conveyor-belt assembly and specialized effort. Ford is the presiding deity of the World State, a global caste system set up after the double catastrophe of the Nine Years’ War and the great Economic Collapse, and his industrial philosophy dominates every aspect of life within it. The stability of the World State is maintained through a mixture of biological engineering and exhaustive conditioning” (Bradshaw, 1993, p.231).

Also it is worth mentioning that language is a very strong component used in a dystopia. Both Orwell and Huxley’s dystopian worlds highlight language as the principal instrument of control of individual identity. In terms of Newspeak and Hypnopedia both control language to incite emotional reactions as desired by the party; thus freedom to express emotions is removed (Sahbam16, 2014, p79).

2.3. Aldous Huxley’s Biography

The biography of the great writer and screenwriter Aldous Huxley is very important to be analyzed in this study because based on this analysis we can find out circumstances and causes that pushed him to write the novel *Brave New World*. Consequently, his personal and professional life is presented below.

2.3.1. His personal life

Aldous Leonard Huxley was born on 26 July 1894 in Surrey, England. He was raised in an intellectual family, his grandfather was a scientist, and his mother’s family belonged to a literary family. So, science and literature were a combination that perfectly suited to him and that is the reason why his approach of writing is connected with science. Three shocking events happened

throughout his youth which damage him too much. His mother died of cancer, his brother committed suicide and this caused him to be separated from his family as David Bradshaw in 1993. In 1908 his mother died of cancer and this led to the effective break-up of the family home. After that, he had an eye disease that caused him blindness for a time. Aldous Huxley died of cancer in November 2nd in 1963, in Hollywood, the day that President John F. Kennedy was killed. Then his ashes were returned to England in 1971 (Bradshaw, Introduction, 1993, p153).

2.3.2. His professional life

Aldous Huxley studied at the prestigious school at Eton. He began writing poetry and short stories in his early twenties. He wrote more than 50 books, but his first novel was *Crome Yellow* in 1921, with this novel he became known as a writer. He once explained that his aim as a novelist was “to arrive, technically, at a perfect fusion of the novel and essay”. In 1916 Huxley published *The Burning Wheel*, which was his first collection of verse. In 1920 he published a collection of short stories *Limbo*. *Brave New World* in 1932 was written as a result of Huxley’s visit to United States, where he warns Europe about Americanization. In 1934 he published *Beyond the Mexique Bay*, as an experience in Caribbean. In 1936 Huxley wrote *Eyeless in Gaza* which portrayed the darkness and cynicism throughout the period of in-war. In 1937 he published *Ends and Means* where he related problems of war and economics, problems of politics, of education and religion. In 1939 he published *After Many a summer*. Huxley lived in California through the years of war, where he wrote *Grey Eminence* in 1941. Two years after he married Laura in 1956 he published *Brave New World Revisited*; which was addressed to the problem of overpopulation and more as a satire against politics and social life and it may be read as Huxley’s role to the widespread fear of Americanization which had been present in Europe since the mid-nineteenth century, but this humorous, disturbing and curiously ambivalent novel offers much more than straightforward travesty (Bradshaw, Introduction, 1993, p.48). This novel is considered as a frightening revelation of the future. The world it presents, however, is viewed through a much darker lens, informed by the writer’s growing anxieties about the direction of political, social and scientific advancement. *Brave New World* is also an astonishingly prescient novel, foretelling advances in each of these areas that were as much as a half-century away

(Editors, 2014, 15). In 1962 he published his novel *Island* which is his most pessimistic book. Before his eyesight was damaged, he wanted to specialize in sciences so in 1963 he wrote *Literature and Science* (Bradshaw, Introduction, 1993, p.127). In 1937, Huxley worked as a teacher at Balliol School, where among others, one of his students was George Orwell. In 1949 Huxley wrote a letter to George Orwell for his dystopian novel *1984* (Usher, 2017, p.94). To see the Huxley's letter sent to Orwell check Appendix 1.

2.4. A Short Description of *Brave New World*

The events in *Brave New World* take place in London, almost six hundred years in the future. The author of the book fixes the date A.F. 632 which reminds readers they are reading a forecast for the future. It was a new era that began with the death of Henry Ford, is the year 1932 or as it is known the year 632 After Ford. In this year Aldous Huxley published his work called *Brave New World*. Through this book he portrays his image about a society where the only things that go well are sex and drugs, in this way Huxley emphasizes these devastating occurrences in a near society. In his presented society the things that were misplaced are: family life, passionate love, marriage and morality. The lifestyle of that time was orgy-porgy which helps you feel released. Mustapha Mond summarizes his opinions about the lower-caste which are Gammas and Epsilons. He said that they have a not exhausting work; they take the ration of soma they watch the feelies. So they can't ask for anything more or they will be sent to Iceland where rebels are kept" (Disch, 2005, p.214).

Huxley used satire in *Brave New World*. He used this type of writing with the intention to make readers believe that what he showed is not only reasonable but also true or accurate. Using satire Huxley presented problems to the audience. Huxley presented the *Brave New World* as a society which is controlled by ignorance, conditioning and pleasure (Johnson, 2011, p.64). This society presented in Huxley's work is a negative utopia. Utopia is More's remedial to what he sees as the perplexity between the true nature of the world and the fantasy of social convention. Utopia is a fantasy where no one is allowed to decide something about him or herself because all people are equal. In a Utopian society people live a life full of joy and they do not know what is pain or suffering. Everyone should be happy because all people are equal by the nature (Paul, 2016,

p.217). In this society there is no pain, no starvation, no quarrel, and no war. But, if anything goes out of control people in World State use soma. "People are not allowed to get married, women are prohibited to get pregnant, and society is divided into caste system. People are allowed to watch feelies and have sex. And all these things are created to maintain stability in the World State" (Johnson, 2011, p.88).

The life of humans in *Brave New World* has been controlled by some powerful people in charge of the state. The very first chapter reflects a dehumanized life; with the description of the Hatchery to a group of students, the birth, aging and death processes, which present an intense feeling of fear and shock. In the opening lines Huxley impresses with his motto in the first chapter Community, Identity and Stability. The issues in World State such as: conditioning, the progress of technology and dystopian elements that exist only to endorse that motto. Huxley's world does not appear as threatening and fatal as Orwell's *1984*, but a dark reality can be easily noted in the first section. With "stability" is understood the uniqueness of people and avoidance of differences and complete satisfaction for all. Huxley used the tour of students to describe the Hatchery and gives an image of a dystopian place where stability extends everywhere. The author compares nature and technology by making technology more vital, colorful and breathing than nature. Aldous Huxley values artificiality more than natural things; it can be noted when he describes the sunlight as dead and cold. Huxley presents stability of the dystopian place with the practice of conditioning. The social and economic stability are increased by eliminating the right to choose such as, Delta children are conditioned to dislike flowers and books. Also, "hypnopaedia" or sleep-teaching is a lesson in class that gives social identity to all children, preventing them from forming their identities. Throughout the novel, people are taught unconsciously by hypnopaedia; which is a dystopian practice to maintain stability by eliminating independence.

In the chapter three, Huxley presents the topic of the right to choose and feel pain. Mustapha Mond emphasizes that no one in the World State feels pain; everybody lives a happy life without any obstacles. Contrariwise, Huxley pointed out that human nature is impossible to be changed. In World State mankind is just modified by the use of chemicals. The most used drug by the residents of the World State is soma. This chemical is used to reduce unhappiness and feelings. Soma is a drug with no consequences, is just an influential factor to prohibit a possible

revolution caused by dissatisfaction, and maintain the social control in a dystopian place.

The most important character of the novel before the John's appearance was Bernard Marx. He was the only person who was not content with the pleasure that soma was providing; he wanted to feel his own emotions. Bernard feels inconvenient because of his physical appearance. Even though he is an Alpha Plus he lives in gloom and anger because of his appearance, instead of living with enjoyment and confidence. He managed to gain the attention of the most beautiful girl Lenina Crowne. Lenina is a Beta technician who feels calm and comfortable in that typical dystopian place. She is childish, thoughtless and joyful. She accepted Bernard's suggestion for date as a revolt caused by dissatisfaction, even though she had a relationship with Henry Foster that continued for a long time. Bernard was against the rules of World State, he always wanted to feel something strong and be passionate. But, passion is considered dangerous for the stability of World State. All the things that characterize World State, such as expenditure of soma and hypnopaedia are designed as keys to prevent emotional power happening.

Bernard decided to visit the remote place in New Mexico "Savage Reservation". This is a place with no control and no technology supremacy. Bernard went to talk to the director of Hatchery, Mustapha Mond. But he unconsciously tells Bernard about a sin he did 20 years before. Mustapha Mond shared his memories about a lady he lost in Savage Reservation; he spoke about her with emotions and admirations. He admitted that he loved her and with this gesture he admitted that he made a social sin. When Bernard went to Reservation he met a woman "Linda" who had given birth to a son in the same time the Director of Hatchery lost his wife. So, with the purpose to gain power over the Director he invited and brought Linda and her son John back to the World State. Bernard was banished for this deed. On the other side, John found London so strange, repeating Miranda's line from "The tempest" (O brave new world), he could not agree with uniformity, soma and sex in London. Bernard and Helmholtz were banished to islands. After this, John the Savage decided to go outside the city in a remote lighthouse to clean himself from civilization by whipping himself. Reporters found out what John was doing, so they went to film him and a crowd of people gathered there, including Lenina. After attacking her John ends up having sex with her, but next day he realized what he did because he was under the effect of soma and he hung himself and committed suicides which also marks the end of the novel.

3. Research Design and Methodology

3.1. Research methodology

This study will be organized using textual interpretation and criticism of various researchers. The instruments that will be used in this study are three books. The primary sources will be taken from the close reading of novel *Brave New World* and his collection of essays *Brave New World Revisited*. This thesis is based on the comparison as well, so for this purpose the novel of George Orwell *1984* is used to compare dystopian elements depicted on these two futuristic novels.

This study will use the depiction of dystopia literature genre to describe the issue that the novels deal with which are related to the future. The analysis of dystopian elements will point out the society predicted in *Brave New World*.

Except books that are used as primary data, secondary sources consist of examining existing online data. The purpose of the research methodology is to provide the necessary data that can test the hypotheses. These data could confirm or disapprove hypotheses. Data will be collected by gathering information from different online sources.

So, while this study is a literary thesis it differs from other studies procedures. This is a qualitative research that deals with analysis and comparison of dystopian societies predicted in *Brave New World* and *1984* and today's society.

Using the noted methods and procedures mentioned above this study will manage to reflect the similarities between today's society and those predicted by Huxley and Orwell.

3.2. Research Design

Research Phase and Preparatory phase

- Study of the novel *Brave New World* and the collection of essays *Brave New World*

Revisited, also the novel Nineteen Eighty Four

- Formulation of the study platform

Data collection stage

- Literature study (critique and analysis written on Huxley's novels)

Review of data and their analysis

- Approach to previous studies
- In-depth analysis of novel in general, motives and themes
- Generalizations, findings, and conclusions

3.3. Research questions

This study tried to give satisfactory answers to the following questions:

- How did Huxley describe *Brave New World*?
- Which dystopian elements are clearly depicted in *Brave New World*?
- Why did Huxley write the essay *Brave New World Revisited*?
- What is the connection between *Brave New World* and Today? Is Dystopia present today?
- *Nineteen Eighty-Four* was a chilling prophecy for the future
- In the novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* George Orwell pounded the system of that period.

3.4. Hypotheses

H1. The Aldous Huxley used dystopian elements to describe Brave New World such as: propaganda, no free will, segregation, uniformity.

H2. Aldous Huxley predicted a society that has a relevance to modern society (especially to American society).

H3. Huxley suggests that loss of freedom will come through voluntary surrendering to

technology, entertainment, and distraction, not through violent oppression (as depicted, for example, in Orwell's Nineteen Eighty Four).

H4. Nineteen Eighty-Four was a chilling prophecy for the future

H5. In the novel Nineteen Eighty-Four George Orwell pounded the system of totalitarianism of that period.

4. An Analyses of Dystopian Predictions of Human and Technological (Interaction in Brave New World)

4.1. Brave New World vs. Modern World

An image of Modern Society is the world presented in the *Brave New World*. For mankind, though, it was unbelievable at the time, but now Huxley's predictions are not very strange. On the other hand, these two societies are so closely matched and so far away at the same time.

This topic has been covered by many researchers. The possibility of living now in the world that Huxley envisioned many years ago is discussed in most research. Here, what James Dacre discussed in his article about the relevance of Huxley's *Brave New World* to today's world will be analyzed. Dacre is the director of the first authorized stage dramatization of the dystopian novel *Brave New World* by Aldous Huxley. In his article with the title: James Dacre: Are we living the nightmare future of the *Brave New World*? After World War I, Aldous Huxley wrote *Brave New World* in 1931, according to Dacre. When the world was facing a virus that killed millions of people, he wrote this novel. There were many events at the time this novel was written, such as: automobiles, electricity, production lines, new mass media and airplanes were changing the world (Dacre, 2015, p.23).

According to Dacre, the issue of mass observation or control is very current today. Leadership's control of the masses, which usually consists of people with poor economic conditions, is a phenomenon that is present all over the world. And it can be understood from this that a peaceful utopian life can exist only if real human feelings are suppressed.

The above problems make a book written 84 years ago amazing and very important today, and they persuade us to see the world through the eyes of Huxley.

What most amazes Dacre is that Huxley predicted the impact of technology on the lives of all. The effect of technology on social media, television, pornography, sex commercialization, sedative legalization, and so on.

Dacre quotes John the Savage:

'People are happy; they get what they want, and they never want what they have. They're well-off; they're safe; they're never ill, they are not afraid of death; they are blissfully ignorant of passion and old age; they're plagued with no mothers or fathers; they've got no wives, or children, or lovers to feel strongly about; they're so conditioned that they practically can't help behaving as they ought to behave. And if anything should go wrong, there's soma' (Huxley, p. 193-194).

The world that Huxley predicted will happen in the 21st century, according to Dacre, as we are enslaved by the desire to achieve pleasure without accountability and under the influence of drugs. Today, we are encouraged by large companies to compete with each other and spy on our families through social media as well. The "feely" presentation predicts today's films, pornography, and the internet.

In addition, James Dacre stresses that Huxley, through his book *Brave New World*, presents a totalitarian worldview. Huxley describes a world where there is no fear of death or disease for people; he describes a world without wars, without poverty, without crime. People are never sick or sad; their real emotions and passions are removed from them. People have no jealousy or hurt from rejection in the *Brave New World*. They don't have mothers or fathers, wives or husbands, or children. Huxley warns of a world without religion, where true love and happiness have been replaced by pleasure and lust. Infant conditioning relates quite well to the obsession of children since the first years of life who have had to use phones or iPads. Huxley talks in his book about a world where, more than anything else, adults like kids use tablets, iPads, smartphones. Huxley, according to Dacre, represents a world of people who are sterile and drug-addicted.

It is obvious that people are obsessed with happiness in the World State, they are considered to be "happy" all the time and this is accomplished by making them feel nothing. One of Mustapha Mond's goals is to keep everyone delighted and comfortable. In order to realize this objective, there is no freedom for individuals in the World State; to achieve satisfaction and stability, their lives are regulated to the smallest details. Modern society seeks happiness as well, but it has its limitations.

Brave New World discusses a range of issues and themes related to ethical society. *Brave New*

World examines the future in detail, starting with chemically treated embryos, for babies and children who listen to hypnopaedia to believe governmental dogmas. The use of "soma" narcotics as an antidepressant is comparable and is relevant to chemical treatment such as IVFF (in vitro fertilization).

The world has changed a lot recently, especially in the last 10 years. Dreadful warnings from the *Brave New World* are becoming real every day with the advancement of the internet, technology and the dominance of capitalism. The novel *Brave New World* is considered a satire, but nowadays its reality is being noticed. As a country focused on economic development, Huxley sees London. "Ending is better than mending" is a popular phrase in the novel, meaning that broken things are abandoned rather than fixed. It is possible to compare the society portrayed by Huxley with the fashion world of today. Nowadays, it is easy to find cheap clothes everywhere as society develops day by day. It is clear that cheap clothes are made from inexpensive materials. There is no difference between private and public life in the *Brave New World*; the lives and actions of everyone are public and known to all. The way of life presented in Huxley's novel has a lot to do with the present, as it is normal for everyone to know about the sex life of each other, everyone knows who you are dating and how many people in the modern world at the same time as this is normal. People display their lives on social media everywhere. The sharing of partners on social media is normal and encouraging. No one is ashamed or jealous of introducing his or her partner to others. On the other hand, remaining in a long-lasting relationship is embarrassing and old-fashioned. In *Brave New World*, where residents are punished by the authorities if they date the same person for a long time, the same occurrence is advised. The idea of talking alone or being alone with someone is contrary to the rules of the World State in the novel, and this act is punishable. The action of everyone in *Brave New World* must be known to everyone to be worthy otherwise if something happens privately it is regarded as an unperformed action. All of this has a terrifying connection to the events happening nowadays. The internet is a perfect example of this; if you didn't post it and share it with others on the internet, it doesn't matter what country you visited or what food you ate, this is considered to never have happened. The novel shows that the vast majority of residents of the World State obey the rules, but if one of them acts against them and is rebellious, he is excluded from the World State and sent to another place. Social networks such as Facebook, Instagram and others play a very important role in the lives of people and if someone does not participate in one of

these social networks, they are considered old-fashioned and punished by society; they are treated as someone who does not deserve to belong to this society and must leave. A large majority of the World State's inhabitants did not have the audacity to rebel, but acted according to the rules for fear of society being rejected, abandoned and forgotten. People do not have the guts to stop using social networks in the modern or today's world, because no one will recognize them anymore and they will not be in the flow of events that interest them so much.

Thus, if we analyze the *Brave New World* fundamentally, it is a prophecy close to fulfillment. In the *Brave New World* book, the way of life, the mental and emotional state of all individuals, especially the American inhabitants, resembles a fictional and unreal paradise that is described quite well. The objective of the residents is to move more and more towards transcendence and live a life that is fun and irresponsible. All these elements can be encountered in today's life, so Huxley's prediction in 1946 may be true that the warned horror may be upon us throughout this century.

4.2. The Dehumanization Effect in *Brave New World*

Brave New World warns about a world where there is no notion of family. There are no mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters, so it's a clear sign that humanity is going to be lost to people. Being human means having the right to think, have emotions or love, but they are not applied in the world foretold by Huxley as fundamental rights. This novel is a blend of technology as well as oppression. Human life affected by the advancement of science is Huxley's main theme elaborated in the novel. People not only have a will to assert themselves, but also a will to transcend themselves (Attarian, 2013, p.24).

Lela Zhamurashvili, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia, with the title "Dehumanized Society in the *Brave New World* of Aldous Huxley," was one of the studies that investigated the effect of dehumanization in the *Brave New World*. The twentieth century is presented in this article as an era when a genre of dystopian literature with the main theme of dehumanization has arisen. One of the best dystopias that challenges the notion of a utopian society is undoubtedly the book *Brave New World*. by Aldous Huxley, based on Zhamurashvili's

opinion. As a threat to human freedom, Huxley specifies monetary and technological progress. According to Meckier (2002), as quoted in the article by Zhamurashvili, when Huxley reviewed the book, he attempted to Americanize his dystopia as much as possible and added as much insult to Henry Ford as he believed that America was the best example of the elite of technical experts' control of society.

In addition, Zhamurashvili stresses that Huxley used paradox and irony in his book to state the negative side of rapid scientific and technological expansion. Huxley was not opposed to technological development, but he presents how technology affects the lives of people by making them dependent and dehumanized in his book *Brave New World*. In the scientific field, most of Huxley's predictions are coming true, so this book is becoming more and more popular. As Sion (2010) cited in the article by Zhamurashvili stressed that some critics referred to Aldous Huxley as a "literary prophet," but he must be known as the main theme in his works for dehumanization rather than as a prophet.

In her study, Zhamurashvili points out that dehumanization can be evident from the first chapter of the *Brave New World* book because of the "Motto of the World State: Community, Identity, Stability" (Huxley, p.1). The identity expression indicates that this predicted society aims to make everyone identical and that individual expansion is not concerned with it. The Hatchery director describes to the students in the first chapter how humans are produced in the test tubes and not born naturally. The development of uniformity is possible through the creation of millions of identical twins. "Huxley thought that the prerequisites for dehumanization were mass production and mass consumption, rationalization and mechanization" (Zhamurashvili, 2014, p.212).

History is another element that is present in the culture predicted by Huxley and that is linked to dehumanization. History is bunk in *Brave New World* because there is no need for past data for people without identity. Mustapha Mond (the World Controller) explains to the students that, with families, mothers, fathers, sisters, or brothers, he cannot imagine the World State. One of the most essential elements of dehumanization is the elimination of the family. By removing such phenomena as family, promiscuity has been encouraged. Parenthood has evil become. As they are not born in labor any more, children are deprived of parental love. And as monogamy is forbidden, there is no love for a wife or a husband. The expression "mother" is shameful

(Zhamurashvili, 2014, p.184).

Huxley and Orwell, both authors, portray societies where the notion of "family" does not exist; fathers, mothers, sisters or brothers do not exist. The *Brave New World* and *1984* depict dystopia-degraded societies. It is no wonder in these distressed societies that people have lost their humanity. Being human means having the right to think and feel without limits: being able to smile and cry without fear. As part of humanity is being able to love and hate. Religion is one of the values of humanity, too, without which the lives of everyone would be empty. In the State of the World, individuals have no religion; they have replaced it with Henry Ford. The absence of religion, not a reason for revolt, allows for a stable society. A warning that civilization of the 21st century is heading towards dehumanization is the *Brave New World*. In the world today, there are many things that happen and make us believe that we are really living the time predicted by Huxley as early as A.F 6322. A warning that 21st century civilization is heading towards dehumanization is the *Brave New World*. In the world today, there are many things that happen and make us believe that we are really living the time predicted by Huxley as early as A.F 6322

Therefore, individuals have sex where, when and with whom they want. It is very common to have sex for one night today, and this is why many women get pregnant and do not know who the baby's father is. There is very little interest in creating a family, which is another step closer to dehumanization. Nowadays people are obsessed with sex similarly to *Brave New World* where sex is shown as a passionate passion. Since there is no love and no couples in *Brave New World*, sex is not used for labor but just for joy and as an instrument to achieve happiness. In *Brave New World* "Sex is recreational, love is obsolete and the idea of family is obscene" (Ball, In retrospect: *Brave New World*, 2012). Sex is not just used as a personal matter in today's world as well, but more is treated as a public problem. Everything is controlled by the state in the *Brave New World*, including sex and reproduction. Through hypnopaedia, individuals are conditioned and educated to consider sex as just a form of pleasure and excitement. Huxley envisions a world where sex and love have not any relevance, because a relationship between sex and emotions is intolerable and punishable.

Every human relationship has been ruined by society in the *Brave New World*. The relationship between mother, father and children no longer exists; in laboratories, children are born. The

relationship between woman and husband is not necessary because, even punishable, the state of being married to one person at a time is not permitted in the World State. Our Freud had been the first to reveal the appalling dangers of family life. The world was full of fathers was therefore full of depression; full of mothers- therefore of every sisters, uncles, aunts- full of madness and suicide (Huxley, p.33). People in Brave New World cannot feel emotions of love. Humans are dehumanized or deprived of optimistic human qualities. The state of being dedicate to someone or something is not important for Huxley, he prefers pleasure more. Sex in *Brave New World* is considered as relax, whereas death is not considered as something very important and is not respected, in this way it is possible to maintain happiness. Because laboratories are used for children born, the family has been transformed into a dehumanizing structure consisting of 5 casts. Each cast has its own characteristics; roses or books are forced to dislike them. While still babies, are conditioned and then grown-up thinking and acting as the leaders tell them through hypnopedia. The relationship between mother and father in the World State is considered incorrect and emotions are considered unacceptable. Everything is related to pleasure in Brave New World. Some ways of feeling happy are available, such as: feelies, soma, and sex. Feelies are used for entertainment, where movies can be seen and felt by the audience. Soma has been used for a while to forget the truth and sex is used as a way of pleasure because everything is permitted and everyone belongs to everyone else. Mustapha Mond has the life of the inhabitants of the State of the World. According to him, *Brave New World* inhabitants live an easy life, without pain, without suffering. Their world has not made it easy for them to take things, it has not allowed them to be sane, virtuous and happy. What they were forced to feel strongly with mothers and lovers, what with the prohibitions they were not conditioned to obey, what with the temptations and the lonely remorse, what with all the illnesses and the endless isolating pain, what with the uncertainties and poverty. And with a strong feeling, how could they be stable? "That " (Huxley, p.35).

The Controller said "No pain has been spread to make your lives emotionally easy—to keep you from having emotions as far as we can" (Huxley, p.37). On the other hand, by ironizing the way of life of Ford, he compares this life with that of the past. According to Mond, this world was not stable until there was a family bond.

4.3. Brave New World Revisited

The novel *Brave New World* is the most fascinating book of Aldous Huxley written in 1932; in this book he predicts and warns of a utopian future. But after 26 years, in 1958 Huxley wrote a collection of essays "Brave New World Revisited", which is not a revision of *Brave New World* novel but is an update of his perspectives in *Brave New World*. *Brave New World Revisited* is a non-fiction research of the main themes in *Brave New World*. In 1958, he published a assortment of essays titled *Brave New World Revisited*, in which he took stock of the present day and argued that it alarmingly resembled the reality of his 1932 novel (Editors, 2014, p.14).

Huxley first wrote in his *Brave New World* book about the future for artistic purposes, and when he saw that his forecast was getting closer to reality every day more and more, he persuaded a collection of fictional essays in *Brave New World Revisited*.

Not many researchers dealt with *Brave New World Revisited* because the greatest interest of researchers was on his futuristic novel *Brave New World*. But, Michael Krieger, the creator and editor of Liberty Blitzkrieg, in 2014 wrote an article about *Brave New World Revisited* with the title "Brave New World Revisited, Key Excerpts and My Summary". In his article Krieger analyzed each chapter separately. He pointed out that he read the *Brave New World* book too late and wondered why it did not participate in the list of his read books. Krieger liked this book very much and was not as scary as he expected it to be. He was surprised by the irony he encountered in Huxley's book. He wonders how nothing can break the human spirit not even: drugs, brainwashing or conditioning. Krieger urged everyone to read this masterpiece of Aldous Huxley and even if you have read it, read it again.

Michael Krieger describes BNW just as a very good work of art, while his interest was *Brave New World Revisited*. He presents this collection of essays as an excellent non-fiction work which analyzes sequences from the period of World War II. *Brave New World Revisited* presented itself as an advice to the younger generations because Huxley saw that his prediction was becoming more and more real. *Brave New World Revisited* consists of twelve chapters: Over-Population, Quantity, Quality, Morality, Over-Organization, Propaganda in a Democratic Society, Propaganda Under a Dictatorship, The Arts of Selling, Brainwashing, Chemical Persuasion, Subconscious Persuasion, Hypnopaedia, Education for Freedom, What Can Be

Done?. Michael Krieger tried to analyze each chapter. Below are his thoughts about Brave New World Revisited essays.

Krieger considers that through these essays Huxley shows the world guided by democracies that would change their nature, increasingly toward the mind-manipulation. The world will be under the relentless influence of over-population and over-organization, which are new methods of nonviolent totalitarianism. According to Krieger the best solution is to decentralize the world. “Fortunately, through things like 3D-Printing, Bit coin and other decentralized crypto-currencies, open source software, crowd funding, social media, etc., the world is moving from centralization to radical decentralization”.

The chapter one of “Brave New World Revisited” is Over-population. Huxley points out that at the time he wrote the BNWR he had not thought that what he was predicting would be so close. Huxley at that time did not think that it would come either in his time or that of his grandchildren. According to Huxley, people in the West still enjoy freedom, but this freedom is fading, especially in the rest of the world. Huxley believes the time has come for his prophecy to become true.

What Huxley envisioned in BNW was a less brutal dictatorship than that of George Orwell. Huxley pointed out that some researchers have shown that control over animals as well as humans through punishment is less effective than control through reinforcing desired behavior, motivation and reward. In this way even the government of terror is less efficient than the non-violent government. What Orwell predicted in *1984* is a society controlled by violence, fear and punishment, while in BNW punishment is very rare and lenient. Control in BNW is achieved through inspiration, strengthening of desired behaviors and through genetic standardization. According to Orwell, over-population is a problem for the modern world because every time the population is growing. Rapid population growth is a problem that will be unsolvable in the coming centuries. Population growth also causes malnutrition and a decrease in goods. When the economic conditions of a nation deteriorate then a decision must be made by the government to change the situation because overpopulation causes unrest and uncertainty. According to Huxley, totalitarianism in an overpopulated society is inevitable.

The chapter 2 deals with Quantity, Quality, Morality. What is worth emphasizing in this chapter

is that eugenics and dysgenics were practiced systematically in *Brave New World*. The fertilized eggs were given proper prenatal training and they were decanted as three elite groups: Alphas, Betas and Alphas plus. While in many bottles were fertilized eggs from sperm, which underwent the Bokanovsky process, 96 identical twins from one egg. These creatures will perform unskilled work, will be encouraged for good behavior and are considered to not cause any problem to their superiors.

A few years earlier children with defects could not survive, while today with the advancement of medicine all of them can almost survive and in this way there is a large increase in population. So a decline in health can be accompanied by a decline in intelligence, which has begun to become a phenomenon, especially in the United States.

Thus, in this chapter the main topic is the case of the rich, industrialized and democratic society in which due to the practice of dysgenics the intelligence quotient and the workforce are declining. How this government will continue in this way according to Huxley the new generation will find out after 50 or 100 years. While according to Krieger, we can understand the answer even now, we just need to analyze what is happening around us.

The chapter 3 of *Brave New World Revisited* is Over-Organization. In this chapter Huxley talks about how big business manages to thrive through technology development and the destruction of small business. This big business under dictatorship is run by a small group of party leaders, soldiers, police and other workers who carry out their orders. This big business in capitalist societies like the United States is run by the elite. The elite employ millions of workers in its factories, offices or shops, offering workers its money and products, and thus manage to control everyone's thoughts, feelings or actions. "If you talk as Huxley writes above in "polite society" you will be labeled a conspiracy theorist or kook" (Krieger, 2014, p.164).

Organization is necessary in a society because freedom can only exist in smaller groups where individuals live freely. But even over-organization it is not good for society; it turns people into automata by restricting their freedom. It is best to find a middle ground. According to Krieger Huxley sees the metropolis as a fairly widespread phenomenon in the predicted world. It is a topic that the author constantly repeats in his book.

City life is more abstract; people are connected to each other through work and not through love.

When they are not at work, they are united by the intention to go out and have fun. Based on this lifestyle, people feel insignificant and lonely. So, their lives have no meaning.

People are not capable of creating a social organization, instead they create totalitarianism. According to Krieger this was an excellent warning from Huxley's side. Krieger's opinion is that Huxley predicted our current neo-feudalistic state in 1958 who wrote these verses: "The impersonal forces of overpopulation and over-organization, and the social engineers, who are trying to direct these forces, are pushing us in the direction of a new medieval system".

The chapter 4 "Propaganda in a Democratic Society" it is about propaganda where according to some lawyers are only two possibilities; propaganda is either true or false. But they did not anticipate what had happened in Western democratic societies, mainly the development of the mass communication industry. To compare today's conditions we must return to imperial Rome, when people were entertained with music, poetry, and gladiatorial combat. But at that time in Rome there was nothing to distract the population as now from the media, TV, newspapers, magazines. Based on Jefferson, Huxley emphasizes that man is born to enjoy freedom and is able to govern himself better than other authorities. But if the economic situation is precarious, people are not able to govern democratically. Over-population and over-organization are two conditions which make it impossible for a society to have efficient democratic institutions.

According to Huxley, there are two types of propaganda: rational and non-rational. Rational propaganda is in favor of those who do it and those to whom it is addressed, while irrational propaganda is not in anyone's interest but is pursued by passion. According to Jefferson, people need to have information to be safe; there can be no good and ignorant people. Jefferson also states that the press, radio and cinema are essential for a country where democracy is expected to survive. Freedom of the press in most countries is controlled by the state. According to Huxley, only intelligent people can achieve self-government.

In connection with this Krieger presents a story, where while he was on the plane he was reading Huxley's book as he took advantage of the lack of Wi-Fi and had nothing to distract him. While no one else was reading on the plane, some were watching TV and some were looking at their phones.

Chapter 5 deals with Propaganda under a Dictatorship. Huxley points out that the Nazis were not

intelligent enough to brainwash the people, so they failed. Since the time of Hitler the dictator can use various technological devices to keep the population under control, like Big Brother in 1984. To be a successful propaganda dictator one must know how to manipulate people's emotions. Hitler generally called the population into huge crowds where people lost their identity and reason and then merged with the masses. An orator is the one who speaks to the crowds and the population is at his mercy, he can do whatever he wants with them.

People living in a crowd lose the power of reason; they lose the sense of individuality or responsibility. So people in crowds behave as if they had swallowed a dose called "herd-poisoning." Krieger agrees with Huxley, saying oratory is the easiest way to manipulate the population and brainwashing.

The chapter 6 is *The Arts of Selling* which deals with the prejudice of tyrants. Huxley stated that we all love peace and happiness, but we do very little to achieve them. While no one loves war and oppression, there are many people who find joy in actions that rouse war and autocracy. According to Huxley the approach through violence is more emotional than the gentle approach. Hatred and anger can cause emotions as they cause psychological pleasure by increasing adrenaline. People in the beginning may prejudice tyrants, but tyrants through propaganda manage to stimulate hatred in people for their enemies. Adolf Hitler, who in his speeches has always used offensive language, has increased the adrenaline in the population and most of the time has been followed by them. People generally have more enthusiasm for actions that incite tyranny or war because they bring stronger pleasure. Krieger also emphasized that this part was the most depressing and the most terrible thing he read. Also this chapter examines the matter of political traders who merchandise their political candidates in the same way as goods are sold. The candidate must be respectful, glamorous, entertaining so that the audience does not get bored. All speeches must be concise and powerful. The candidate must also be an orator and be able to simplify complex things. While the methods used to sell a political candidate are equivalent as putting a deodorant on the market. Also they are only interested in exploiting and manipulating citizens. Krieger can't believe how Huxley predicted this event so well more than fifty years ago.

The chapter 7 of *Brave New World Revisited* deals with Brainwashing. The effect of political and religious propaganda depends on the methods used and the doctrines. Doctrines can be false

or unreliable, and indoctrination can be a daunting task if everyone is right.

Huxley in this chapter gives emphasis on manipulation techniques, such as what can be called manipulation and in what form it can be achieved. Huxley very well explains Pavlov's ideas, that when a research was done on how dogs can react to stress, disturbing situations or manipulations it was proved that they are not able to cope, even the strongest dogs will break down. Therefore, this research was used as evidence to describe the horror that people experienced during the two World Wars. If the dog's nervous system can be destroyed by stress then the prisoners' nervous system can also be destroyed after a while and he will be able to declare whatever suits the dictator. For those who want to become future dictators, the actions of Hitler are enough. He gained mass overnight not during the day. During the evening citizens are easily manipulated. Yes, brainwashing can be done to patients in hospitals through loudspeakers. Most victims commit suicide or are alienated and their connection to their previous activities is completely disconnected. Brainwashing is a hybrid technique of manipulation, partly the use of violence and the rest psychological pressure, a technique seen in the *1984* novel.

Chemical Persuasion is the title of the eighth chapter. In this chapter Huxley talks about the danger of Chemical persuasion. Chemical persuasion means taking things that people become addicted to and cannot learn living without it. The chemical drink that Huxley mentioned in his book is called soma, which is the name of his pill. This pill can cause bliss or happiness to the consumers. But, soma is a substance that makes people wanting more and more and in this way many people can lose their control. By using soma people escape from the reality which is the same as using alcohol and caffeine. Alcohol is a chemical that can control people's lives, because when people are drunk they are not conscious what they are doing or what they have done. Caffeine also is a chemical which gives people energy and is not harmful but excessive consumption can be bad. The danger is that people can take too much of caffeine in order to get the same energy as the first time of consumption and in this way they become addicted.

In *Brave New World* people take soma in order to escape from the reality. An example of this is when Lenina goes to Mexico she takes drug to escape from the reality when she saw poor and sick people there. The danger of soma is overdose, such as the example of Linda; when she returned to Reservation she took too much soma and that caused her death.

Another addiction similar to soma in today's society can be TV and phone. Because people spend a lot of their time watching TV or using their phone, so they tend to escape from reality. Chemical persuasions are very much present in today's society because people use a lot of pills which are antidepressants and which can cause addiction in humans.

Also, Huxley states that a dictator would like to use drugs for political purposes. In times of turmoil he would use them to his subjects and make them feel satisfied with their servile life. In this way the dictator would be able to make his subjects feel and behave in the way he would like. The efforts to make this medicine available are great, as the American people's demand for a more peaceful and tolerable life is forcing doctors to prescribe various sedatives. Krieger agrees that nowadays the majority of people are drugged.

The chapter 9 deals with Subconscious Persuasion. In this chapter Huxley imagines what political meetings will look like in the future. According to him, the candidate or representative of the ruling party when speaking in front of the masses will use technology, including projectors through which words and hallowed images will be presented to support what he says, and uttering negative and hateful words and symbols when he mentions enemies. While Krieger fully agrees with Huxley's view, he says that we are now living what Huxley predicted, and there is nothing to be surprised.

Also, in this part Huxley pays attention to the writing of Sigmund Freud, who in the 1919 edition writes about Dr. Poetzl. According to Poetzl's writings, people see and hear more than they are aware of it, they see and hear unconsciously. Also based on a lot of research at New York University it was discovered if a person sees an image consciously is able to modify it with any other images but, if accompanied by the level of subconscious then even the word happy seems angry.

Hypnopaedia is the other issue that Huxley discusses in the chapter 10 of Brave New World Revisited. In 1957 Huxley was visiting a Camp in California and what he saw was a very important experiment for him. He saw that loudspeakers were placed in the camp where the prisoners were listening to moral lessons. This is a link to the second chapter of Brave new World where the director of Hatcheries mentions an educational system called Hypnopaedia. Hypnopaedia is a moral training that conditions people's behaviors through verbal cues. For this

reason in *Brave New World* there is no trouble with the citizens of the lower classes, because they are exposed to these moral teachings. Hypnopaedia is a type of instrument used by the authorities to exert pressure on citizens.

People in deep sleep are not affected from the outside, while in light sleep we can give suggestions and they would respond to them; they respond to the suggestions in the same way as when they are in hypnotic trance.

The chapter 11 examines the issue of Education for Freedom. "Freedom is therefore a great good, tolerance a great virtue and regimentation a great misfortune" are the words of Huxley. In this chapter he talks about big business and big government which have techniques to manipulate the population as described in *Brave New World*. He predicts that the leaders of a world of over-population and over-organization will demand uniformity and to achieve this they must use different techniques and methods of danger. To avoid this oppression we must start educating ourselves and our children for freedom. According to Huxley education for freedom is a phenomenon that should begin as a sign of revolt against those who deny values and facts. Huxley in this chapter has discussed Social Ethics according to which food greatly influences the determination of human behavior. It means that people are the product of the place where they live. According to Spencer, we will never know everything.

The last chapter is the twelfth which deals with the topic of; what can be done? According to Huxley's opinion in the near future the democracies will change their manner through methods of mind-manipulation, over-population and over-organization. Democracy will only change the form, but all will remain including the supreme courts, the elections and parliaments. The aim is only to create a new form of totalitarianism which is not violent. As well as, the right to vote which in principle seems like a privilege but in fact does not guarantee any freedom or right to decide. And this is best evidenced by the recent events.

According to Huxley the over-population and over-organization have scratched the modern metropolis where life has become almost impossible. So the only way is to avoid the big business system and bureaucratic governance. Huxley emphasized that we need to create small country communities which means he is against centralism. Krieger agrees with Huxley's conclusion that only through decentralization we will be able to be free.

Thus, *Brave New World Revisited* by futuristic author Huxley was inspired by his famous novel *Brave New World*. His purpose in writing this essay was when he saw that the world was developing toward what he had predicted in the *Brave New World* faster than he had thought. *Brave New World* is a book that promotes the rise of totalitarianism as an ideology.

4.4. Influence of Dystopian Reality on Brave New World and 1984's Societies

Dystopian literature is a type of theoretical fiction that started as a reaction to utopian or idealistic literature. A dystopian or oppressed world is an envisioned network or society that is dehumanizing and alarming. A dystopian world is an antonym of an ultimate world.

The notion of dystopia is well elaborated in the article written by Jill Lepore, a professor of history at Harvard University. According to him "...a dystopia can be apocalyptic, or post-apocalyptic, or neither, but it has to be anti-utopian, a utopia turned upside down, a world in which people tried to build a republic of perfection only to find that they had created a republic of misery" (Jill Lepore, 2017, p.92).

Lepore on his study emphasized that Dystopians do not believe in progress while Utopians do. The dystopians see the future as a warning of a negative condition that is expected to devastate humanity. Utopians visualize the future as a development by offering promises of a better life. Most dystopian novels irony with the existing politics of the time they were written. "Utopia is a planned society; planned societies are often disastrous; that's why utopias contain their own dystopias. Most early-twentieth-century dystopian novels took the form of political parables, critiques of planned societies, from both the left and the right. The utopianism of Communists, eugenicists, New Dealers, and Fascists produced the Russian novelist Yevgeny Zamyatin's "We" in 1924, Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* in 1935, Ayn Rand's *Anthem* in 1937, and George Orwell's *1984* in 1949. After the war, after the death camps, after the bomb, dystopian fiction thrived, like a weed that favors shade" (Jill Lepore, 2017 p.83).

Dystopia emerged after the war as a way of expressing pessimism and for fear that the banality and conformity of post-war society would lead to dehumanization and the transformation of humans into robots. Every dystopian novel is a reflection of the future based on and criticizing

politics. So it is easier to believe a dystopia than a utopia. "Dystopia used to be a fiction of resistance; it's become a fiction of submission, the fiction of an untrusting, lonely, and sullen twenty-first century, the fiction of fake news and info wars, the fiction of helplessness and hopelessness. It cannot imagine a better future, and it doesn't ask anyone to bother to make one. It nurses grievances and indulges resentments; it doesn't call for courage; it finds that cowardice suffices. Its only admonition is: Despair more. It appeals to both the left and the right, because, in the end, it requires so little by way of literary, political, or moral imagination, asking only that you enjoy the company of people whose fear of the future aligns comfortably with your own" (Lepore, 2017 p.72).

Although Orwell and Huxley had different perceptions about the totalitarian state and the way this state exercises control over its people. Both writers present facts which warned that the western world is moving towards a historical moment where totalitarianism will take the place of democracy. While critics like Neil Postman, see these two as complementary to each other. Orwell presented an image of a modern state where privacy is not valued. Orwell aimed to warn of the horrors of totalitarianism imposed on citizens in the mid-20th century. Orwell used "Big Brother" to describe the horror of a controlling power, where power used ignorance as a political tool to control the people. But Huxley did not like it, he was of the opinion that population control could be achieved through decentralization, drug use and genetic engineering. In opposite, fear must be accepted as a general state of society that Orwell presented to us in *1984*. Orwell's warning in *1984* is used as a metaphor which is mentioned every time when it comes to surveillance; "Big Brother" is a term that expresses fear and isolation. Orwell warned of the dangers of using microphones and telescreens to record people. While now great technological and scientific achievements exceed Orwell's expectations. Although Orwell envisioned a world where people would be controlled by the state, he could never have imagined that we would be so directly observed voluntarily on social media today. According to Orwell in *1984* rule is imposed by the state and that individual freedom does not exist. Despite Orwell's world where the privacy of the people is endangered by the state, in Huxley's world freedom and privacy are voluntarily taken away. According to Neil Postman, Orwell warns that "we will be overcome by an externally imposed oppression. But in Huxley's vision, no Big Brother is required to divest people of their autonomy, maturity and history. As he saw it, people will come to love their oppression, to adore the technologies that undo their capacities to think. What Orwell feared

were those who would ban books. What Huxley feared was that there would be no reason to forbid a book, but he feared if there would be anyone who wanted to read one. Orwell feared those who would deprive us of information. Huxley feared those who would give us so much that we would be reduced to passivity and egoism. Orwell feared that the truth would be concealed from us. Huxley feared the truth would be drowned in a sea of irrelevance. Orwell feared we would become a captive culture. As Huxley remarked in *Brave New World Revisited*, the civil libertarians and rationalists who are ever on the alert to resist oppression “failed to take into account man’s almost infinite hunger for distractions. In *1984*, Orwell added, people are controlled by inflicting pain. In *Brave New World*, they are controlled by inflicting pleasure. In short, Orwell feared that what we hate will ruin us. Huxley feared that what we love will destroy us (Postman, 2005, p. 329).

It seems that Huxley's warnings are becoming more real every day, based on most of the information that people nowadays voluntarily give through social media. Technology is what is monitoring the populace today for example: everywhere on the street there are cameras, whether at work, at school, in commercial institutions, etc. also through GPS one can be continuously tracked in a seductive and acceptable way, which confirms more the expectations of Huxley than of Orwell.

4.5. Brave New World- a Society Ruled by Technology

In 1932 Huxley published his novel *Brave New World* which portrays a society ruled by technology or most specified biotechnology. The social order and everyone’s happiness in the World State is maintained by cloning and effective drugs such as soma. Neuroscience is a conflict between the traditional and present notion of what it means to be human (*Brave New World Revisited*, 2002).

Most of dystopian novels present different type of totalitarian regimes mostly based on fear and horror. However, Aldous Huxley represents a industrial society, based on fake happiness and pleasures, being dominated by technological achievements. In *Brave New World*, however, the production and consumption of manufactured goods is (somehow) harmoniously integrated with

a life-style of drugs and sex. Its inhabitants are given no time for spiritual contemplation” (Pearce, 1998, p.64). The principles of World State focus on happiness and stability. Thus, from the outside looking in this society seems like a utopia because everything tends to be flawless. As the World Controller rightly states, ‘The world’s stable now. People are happy; They’re well off; they’re safe; they’re never ill; they’re not afraid of death; they’re blissfully ignorant of passion and old age; they’re plagued with no mothers or fathers; they’ve got no wives, or children, or lovers to feel strongly about; they’re so conditioned that they practically can’t help behaving as they ought to behave. And if anything should go wrong, there’s soma” (Huxley, p.194).

Every area of citizens’ life is dominated by technology and science. From the beginning of their life they are dominated by science, because humans in World State are produced in laboratories, thanks to Bokanovsky’s Process; “Bokanovsky’s Process is one of the main instruments of social stability” (Huxley, p.5). Director of the Hatchery and Conditioning Center in the chapter one explains to the students the Bokanovsky’s Process, From eight to ninety-six buds and every bud will grow into a perfectly formed origin, and every embryo into a full-sized adult. Making ninety-six human beings grow where only one grew before” (Huxley, pp. 3-4). The presence of Bokanovsky’s Process means that the concept family does not exist in World State and children are not familiar with the notion of parenthood. So, in the World State the children are organized to take a certain position in the hierarchy. For instance, to prevent Delta children from loving books and flowers they are exposed to electric shocks, “They’ll grow up with what the psychologists used to call an ‘instinctive’ hatred of books and flowers. Reflexes unalterably conditioned. They’ll be safe from books and botany all their lives” emphasized the Director (Huxley, p.17). Thus, they are conditioned to hate these things as therefore they can focus on working.

Moreover, the essential idea of the World State is to control the society by insuring it with artificial pleasures. Mustapha Mond, one of the Controllers, states that in his country “People are happy, they get what they want, and they never want what they can’t get” (Huxley, p.194). They accomplish it by stupefying people with drugs. People drink soma in order to kill real feelings and emotions. “Soma doesn’t merely stupefy. At face value, the happiness it offers is amoral; it’s ‘hedonistic’ in the baser sense. Soma- fuelled highs aren’t a function of the well-being of others.

A synthetic high doesn't force you to be happy for a reason: unlike people, a good drug will never let you down. True, soma-consumption doesn't actively promote anti-social behavior. Yet the drug is all about instant gratification" (Pearce, 1998, 162).

In addition, God in the World State is replaced with technology, in particular with Henry Ford. "God manifests himself as an absence; as though he weren't at all" (Huxley, p.206). The citizens of Brave New World believe that Ford started the technological revolution. Technology is crucial to World State existence so they worship Henry Ford. In the chapter seventeen Mustapha Mond explains to the Savage that the modern world does not need God, because "we've got youth and prosperity right up to the end. What follows? Evidently, that we can be independent of God; what need have we of repose when our minds and bodies continue to delight in activity? Of consolation, when we have soma? Of something permanent, when there is the social order" (Huxley, p.206). And, when the Savage asked the World Controller why he does not tell the citizens about God and does not give books to the, Mustapha Mond said that: "they're old; they're about God hundreds of years ago. Not about God now" (Huxley, p.204). Also, because "God isn't compatible with machinery and science medicine and universal happiness our civilization has chosen machinery and medicine and happiness" (Huxley, p.207).

However, the image of this society dominated by technology is not completely positive because citizens have to pay a high price for their happiness, which is called dehumanization. In the World State dehumanization undoubtedly comes as a result of the misused or overused potential of science and technology. Also, worth mentioning is that science isn't supported by the World State, unless is needed for discovering technologies of control. As Mustapha Mond states in the chapter sixteen "every discovery in pure science is potentially subversive; even science must sometimes be treated as a possible enemy. Science is dangerous; we have to keep it most carefully chained and muzzled" (Huxley, p.198).

In *Brave New World* control of language is the principal technique through which State gains control over the people. The State controls language by using sleep-learning or hypnopaedia; which is a method to control people's thoughts by repeating the same message over and over again until those messages become the person's thoughts. Hypnopaedia means "words without reason" (Huxley, p.23). Hypnopaedia is a method of teaching while people are sleeping. Hypnopedic conditioning gives citizens the sense of false content so they do not think about

individual freedom. The Director of Hatchery concluded hypnopaedia is the greatest moralizing and socializing force of all time“(Huxley, p.23).

Furthermore, this absolute control of State produces a society in which people become ignorant and unaware of the past. “People in Brave New World don’t know their history before Ford’s era; that information has been banned for them, they don’t even know it exists. There is also a Fordian influence in the idea of history of the citizens of the New World. Ford, as in the quotation above, says that history is only useful when it helps progress to extend. "History is bunk", they say in *Brave New World*, it is a slogan of a hypnopaedia session. Still, people are not very sure of the concept of history, because they simply don’t know anything about it. The state only teaches the students determined information, which is selected. The citizens of the New World don’t know or haven’t heard anything about wars, rebellions, politics, literature, art, or anything like this before. They are so conditioned, that they instinctively dislike anything that has to do with the past and the habits of the former times. They are very disgusted only by hearing how children were born in the past, and the relationship between the members of a family. They can’t understand those feelings, the emotions that people felt. The society has changed very strongly, and the habits are not even similar from then; besides they don’t have information about the past. This way, their attitude towards history is completely of rejection” (Pradas, 2000, p.132).

4.6. 1984 - A Society under Totalitarianism

George Orwell was a writer that criticizes life and history. Nineteen Eighty-Four is one of his critical novels. When Orwell wrote this novel in 1949, it was the time that lots of political changes were happening all around the world. The communism ideas of governments were spreading all over Europe.

Orwell was aware of the misuse of power and the terror that swept Europe. He feared that the communism government will capture England and the USA. He wanted to do something against these kind of governments, so he decided to write Nineteen Eighty-Four. Through this novel he warns the readers of that time with the terribly dangers that a totalitarian political system may

bring to society. In Nineteen Eighty-Four there is no personal life, no electricity, the food is restricted, there is no friendship, no free marriages, no sex, and no free thought, crimes occur all over the city, in other words, all the pleasures of life are prohibited by the Party that governs the nation of Oceania. Furthermore, the rebellion was impossible since the government controls everything. By showing the dangers that a totalitarian government may bring through this novel Orwell calls the citizens to fight against this political system. In the Nineteen Eighty-Four, as a dystopian novel all its themes are negative and dreadful. The major theme of the novel is totalitarianism. In *1984*, totalitarianism means living in a society ruled by a government which exercises complete control on its citizens. The government, in this case, The Inner Party in order to keep all people under its surveillance, controls every aspect of life. Moreover Winston in the chapter four, book one, describes the totalitarian life of *1984*, “The ideal set up by the Party was something huge, terrible, and glittering—a world of steel and concrete, of monstrous machines and terrifying weapons— a nation of warriors and fanatics, marching forward in perfect unity, all thinking the same thoughts and shouting the same slogans, perpetually working, fighting, triumphing, persecuting—three hundred million people all with the same face” (Orwell, p.74).

Starting with Big Brother as a symbol of totalitarianism; who represents the Party and is considered to be the leader of Oceania. In the history of the Party, Big Brother is characterized as a leader of Revolution. He is never appeared in the novel, only his image in the posters with the slogan: “Big Brother is watching you”. Winston in the first chapter of the book describes Big Brother as a “black-haired, black-mustachio’d, full of power and mysterious calm” (Orwell, p.16). Big Brother in the novel presents a totalitarian dictator; who forces the citizens to love and obey him. The image of Big Brother is everywhere, on coins, on stamps, on the covers of books, on banners, on posters and on the wrapping of a cigarette packet. The citizens are never alone, they are always pursued and watched by Big Brother “asleep or awake, working or eating, indoors or out of doors, in bath or in bed— no escape” (Orwell, p.27).

What is more, another ideology of totalitarianism in the dystopian world of 1984 is the control of language. This is central technique through which individual thought is incomplete. The Party limits citizens’ thoughts and expressions in order to become them more similar, less individualized and dehumanized. The Party uses Newspeak which was the official language of Oceania. Newspeak means destruction of words, for example by six words which describe

‘good’ and ‘bad’ will remain only one word. So, Big Brother’s aim is to make the vocabulary of Newspeak every day smaller. Thus, the citizens will be unable to express their hopes, fears, or thoughts. As Syme declares in the chapter five, book one: “the whole aim of Newspeak is to narrow the range of thought. In the end we shall make thought-crime literally impossible, because there will be no words in which to express it” (Orwell, p.52).

Another totalitarian technique to control citizens in Oceania was Doublethink, which is a part of Newspeak. In “Oldspeak” (or Standard English) doublethink was called “Reality control”. Doublethink means “to know and not to know, to be conscious of complete truthfulness while telling carefully constructed lies, to hold simultaneously two opinions which cancelled out, knowing them to be contradictory and believing in both of them, to use logic against logic, to repudiate morality while laying claim to it, to believe that democracy was impossible and that the Party was the guardian of democracy, consciously to induce unconsciousness, and then, once again, to become unconscious of the fact of hypnosis you had just performed. Even to understand the word “doublethink” involved the use of doublethink” (Orwell, p35).

Moreover, in Oceania totalitarianism is also manifested by physiological manipulation of the Party members. The Party under its command has a secret police called The Thought Police. They monitor citizens’ thoughts throughout the day. People never know when they are watched, The Thought Police can see what citizens are doing at any moment, every sound you made was overheard, and, except in darkness, every movement scrutinized”(Orwell, p.3). In a totalitarian society even just thinking about committing a crime is a more serious violation than committing a real crime. That should of course be punished in accordance with totalitarianism. That is the job of the Thought Police, to hunt people who may have adverse thoughts against the interests of the Party. The Thought Police always arrest people at night and “no one who had fallen into their hands ever escaped in the end. They were corpses waiting to be sent back to the grave” (Orwell, p.76).

Totalitarianism in *1984* is not indicated only by manipulation, but also by a constant observation. From the opening line of the book “It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen” readers figure out that Winston Smith, the main protagonist, is observed constantly; which is clearly a characteristic of dystopia. The state in order to monitor every aspect of human existence uses an instrument of technology called ‘telescreen’ which “could be

dimmed, but there was no way of shutting it off completely” (Orwell, p.2). The party uses telescreens to frighten people from rebellion. Rebellion meant a look in the eyes, an inflection of the voice; at the most, an occasional whispered word “(Orwell, p.69). This constant surveillance does not allow citizens of Oceania to rebel. As was mentioned above, the citizens cannot turn off the telescreens; they “received and transmitted simultaneously. Any sound that Winston made, above the level of a very low whisper, would be picked up by it; moreover, so long as he remained within the field of vision which the metal plaque commanded, he could be seen as well as heard. There was of course no way of knowing whether you were being watched at any given moment’ (Orwell, p.3). Also, through telescreens the Party supposedly informs citizens that life is better today than it was in the past “day and night the telescreens bruised your ears with statistics proving that people today had more food, more clothes, better houses, better recreations- that they lived longer, worked shorter hours, were bigger, healthier, stronger, happier, more intelligent, better educated, than the people of fifty years ago. Not a word of it could ever be proved or disproved” (Orwell, p.74).

In addition, another totalitarian element we encounter in the novel *1984* is The Two Minutes Hate. This is an everyday routine where all the Party members gather in front of a big screen. Where they watch propaganda about enemies of the Party such as Goldstein; who had been a leader of the Party, however because of his activities against rebellion, he was sentenced to death. But in a mystifying way he was disappeared. “The program of the Two minutes of hate varied from day to day, but there was none in which Goldstein was not the principal figure” (Orwell, p12). The purpose of Two Minutes Hate activity is to force people to lose their personality. All citizens have to feel and act equally during this daily routine. “The horrible thing about the Two Minutes Hate was not that one was obliged to act a part, but that it was impossible to avoid joining in”(Orwell, p.14). Although Winston takes part in this event, his hate is not turned against Goldstein, but against The Party and Big Brother.

4.7. An Analysis of Protagonists who fight for Change in Dystopian Societies

Dystopian literature usually represents societies in which the notion of personality is oppressed. In the futuristic world that Orwell and Huxley present us, people are prohibited to have any

individual thoughts or feelings. So, in the societies presented in *1984* and *Brave New World* the idea of individuality is in danger. Nevertheless, the repressive regimes affect different characters in distinct manner. Some of the characters look for possibility to rebel, whereas the others stay dependent and accept the dictatorship. Often the protagonists of the novels are those who believe that is possible to overturn or escape from the dictatorship. Frequently the opinions of the protagonist highly differ from those around him. The protagonists that Orwell and Huxley bring to us are: John the Savage and Winston Smith. They both share rebellious thoughts against the governments. But, at the end of the novel both of them fail to escape the misery or to give a message that there is a hope to overcome the evil.

Although Orwell and Huxley had different perceptions about the totalitarian state and the way this state exercises control over its people. Both writers present facts which warned that the western world is moving towards a historical moment where totalitarianism will take the place of democracy. Also critics like Neil Postman, see these two as complementary to each other. Orwell presented an image of a modern state where privacy is not valued. Orwell aimed to warn of the horrors of totalitarianism imposed on citizens in the mid-20th century. Orwell used "Big Brother" to describe the horror of a controlling power, where power used ignorance as a political tool to control the people. But, Huxley did not like this, he was of the opinion that population control could be achieved through decentralization, drug use and genetic engineering. On the other hand, Orwell used the term "Big Brother" to express fear and isolation. Fear must be accepted as a general state of society that Orwell presented to us in "1984". Orwell's prediction in 1984 is used as a metaphor which is mentioned every time when it comes to surveillance. Orwell warned of the dangers of using microphones and telescreens to record people, while now great technological and scientific achievements exceed Orwell's expectations. Although Orwell envisioned a world where people would be controlled by the state, he never imagined that we would be so directly observed on social media today. According to Orwell in 1984 rule is imposed by the state and that individual freedom does not exist. Despite Orwell's world where the privacy of the people is endangered by the state, in Huxley's world freedom and privacy are voluntarily taken away.

4.7.1. The Analysis of John the Savage Character

The protagonist John the Savage is the most important character in the novel *Brave New World*. In the novel, Savage is the only character that is not decanted but born naturally of a mother “in Reservation, the children still are born, yes, actually born “(Huxley, p.88). He is different from the others; he is disconnected with two worlds where the event takes place, he is not a part of London or Malpais. John belongs to the world created in his mind by reading Shakespeare’s works.

John the Savage was the son of Linda. Linda was a Beta, who became pregnant by the director of the Hatchery and Conditioning center, while visiting the Savage Reservation. She was ashamed to turn back to the World State with a baby, so she stayed there almost until the end of her life. The Savage Reservation is a contrast to the World State, it is a place which “owing to unfavorable climate or geological conditions, or poverty of natural resources, has not been worth the expense of civilizing” (Huxley, p.141). When Bernard Marx and Lenina visit the Reservation they bring John and his mother, Linda, to the World State. John meets his dad, Thomas Tomakin, but in the World State being a father was a taboo. Therefore, Tomakin feeling ashamed flees to Iceland. John falls in love with Lenina, but in the World State had no romantic love but sex only, so their relationship did not continue. John could not afford the life in the civilized world. He was against the use of soma, against dehumanization; he wants God, freedom, goodness, sin. In the chapter seventeen, The Savage says to Mustapha Mond, “I’m claiming the right to be unhappy. Not to mention the right to grow old and ugly and impotent; the right to have syphilis and cancer; the right to have too little to eat; the right to be lousy; the right to live in constant apprehension of what may happen tomorrow; the right to catch typhoid, the right to be tortured by unspeakable pains of every kind” (Huxley, p.212). The Savage suffered more when his mother, Linda, died. John attacks a person who was distributing soma and throws it from the windows. John hates soma; as a result he was punished for his rebellion. Mustapha Mond wants to make an experiment with John, as he was the only person in World State who was born out of a mother. But John does not accept it. He says to Helmholtz “I shall go away tomorrow too. Anywhere, I don’t care. So long as I can be alone” (Huxley, p.214). He had chosen to live in lighthouse in hermitage. There he spent hours praying “Oh, forgive me, oh, make me pure! Oh, help me to be good” (Huxley, p.216). A few days at the beginning he was alone, no one passed

through. So, he takes the whip he bought in London and started whipping himself. Unfortunately, three Deltas-Minuses happen to go there and they were astonished seeing John whipping himself in an abandoned lighthouse. Three days later the reporters came, they want to interview John but he did not accept it. After that, a Darwin Bonaparte shoots John the Savage whipping himself and twelve days later he realized a film called: *The Savage of Surrey*. This film had an enormous effect in World State's citizens. Immediately, many helicopters with many people came to see John. Suddenly, they started singing 'Orgy Porgy'. John participates in this crowd by taking soma and forgetting his morals. He could not change the World State but just sunk in it. All the time he tries to fight against the World State but in the end he becomes a member of that world. He could not afford that situation. So, he ended the pain by hanging himself. At the same time the end of John marks the end of the Novel too.

4.7.2. The analysis of Winston Smith's character

Winston Smith is a character that shows the perfect viewpoint of a dystopian society. Above all, Winston Smith is the main protagonist of the novel *1984*, a middle aged man, an ordinary person who is desperate about his miserable life in a society under totalitarianism. He is fed up with the circumstances and hates everything, thus he is forced to struggle every day in order to survive. Based on this bitter reality he starts different rebellious actions such as: writing on his diary, starts an affair with Julia, joins Brotherhood, rent a room without telescreen etc. But, being negligent, he is careless of the constant risk of being reported or being caught by the Thought Police. The only thing he wants is rebellion, as he declares "I hate purity, I hate goodness. I don't want any virtue to exist anywhere. I want everyone to be corrupt to the bones" (Orwell, p.125).

From the beginning of the novel Winston is against the totalitarian political system that governs his country.

Winston Smith is intelligent and he lives in a misery. Physically he is not in a very good shape but his job is quite mentally challenging. By the usage of doublethink (method of absorbing two contradictory statements and accepting both as valid at the same time) he corrects history in accordance with the demands of the Party. He is a regular member of the Outer Party but in a

way he is different. Even though his memory is hazed, he somehow feels that what the Party does is not right. He feels that before the Revolution, a human race must have been better off. He has an inception that what the Party represents should be fought and destroyed. However, his thoughts are very dim and confused until he reads the book *The Theory and Practice of Oligarchical Collectivism* written by the arch-enemy of the Party Emmanuel Goldstein. Later, he is to find out it was written by the Party itself.

Winston hates living the life that the Party forces him to live as freedom of individuality is completely abolished. He is married, but he has a loveless life and lives alone. Love is considered dangerous to the society in "Nineteen Eighty-Four". Love, friendship and family were fixed because the Party says that such ties get more important than the Party. The Party decides who should be allowed to marry. The main goal of marriage is to match two people where love can never exist and the only goal of marriage is to bring birth to new Party members.

Winston represents the older generation of the citizens in Oceania. He remembers a time when life was different and better than the life he lives now. He is worried about the life of future generations of Oceania as the Party manipulates their thoughts and has changed all the history so they won't be able to judge what's better for them. The younger generation knows nothing about life in the past. The Party tells its citizens that life in the past was even worse than in the present and they believe whatever the party tells them. This is what makes Winston fight this political system. In spite, he is aware that he is spied all the time and will be caught by the thought police sooner or later he decides to rebel against this political system alone. Firstly, he opens a diary and writes his "criminal thoughts" on it. He also tries to proof that life in the past was better than today. Opening a diary on a time when no written records are kept is very dangerous for Winston but it's also a danger for the Party. It is Winston's age that makes him dangerous to the Party. In the Party there were not many people left of the older generation:

"The older generation had mostly been wiped out in the great purges of the 'fifties and sixties, and the few who survived had long ago been terrified into complete intellectual surrender."(Orwell, 8)

Winston meets Julia during the act of Two Minutes Hate. In the beginning he thought she was a spy of Thought Police, but after a time when they met Julia gives him a letter. In that letter she

wrote “I love you”. When he read these words “the desire to stay alive had welled up in him” (Orwell, p.109). From that time they started to meet in a secret place, and then Winston rent a room from Mr. Cherringotn; a man of perhaps sixty, who reported the young couple later on, because he was a spy. Winston and Julia continue to meet in this room which was a paradise, unimportant if it is clean or dirty. In the beginning Winston did not feel anything for her, but after a time “she had become a physical necessity, something that he not only wanted but felt that he had a right to” (Orwell, p.139).

Winston and Julia together go to talk with O’Brien. He was a member of the Inner Party but they think he is a member of Brotherhood and is against the Party. Brotherhood was a secret organization leaded by Emmanuel Goldstein. This organization works to demolish the Party. O’Brien supposedly accepts them as member of the Brotherhood. As a result, they both were very happy. Among his life filled with pain and misery, Orwell gives Winston a short time of happiness. But, Winston knew that one day this happiness will end and they will be caught by the Thought Police. So, they start thinking what will happen when they will be divided by each other. “We shouldn’t betray one another if they could make me stop loving you –that would be the real betrayal” says Winston (Orwell, p.166).

As a result, it happened to be true. They were caught by the Thought Police and were sent in the Ministry of Love. They were starved, tortured and beaten in the worst manner. Julia betrayed Winston immediately whereas, Winston in the beginning refused to confess. O’Brien makes clear to Winston why they brought him in the Ministry of love, directed towards Winston he says, “To cure you, to make you sane. No one whom we bring to this place ever leaves our hands uncured. We are not interested in those stupid crimes that you have committed. We do not merely destroy our enemies; we change them. We do not allow the dead to rise up against us. You will be lifted clean out from the stream of history. We shall turn you into gas and pour you into the stratosphere. Nothing will remain of you; not a name in a register, not a memory in a living brain, you will never have existed. No one whom we bring to this place ever stands out against us. Everyone is washed clean. Everything will be dead inside you. Never again will you be capable of love, or friendship, or joy of living, or laughter, or curiosity or courage or integrity. You will be hollow. We shall squeeze you empty and then we shall fill you with ourselves” (Orwell, pp. 254-255-256). And so this happened to be true, Winston could not endure the most

frightening punishment, with rats, so he betrayed Julia. At the end of the book Winston loses his humanity and his spirit. He dies physically and spiritually. Even though remains alive, he was dead inside. He was reborn and reeducated. Only now he was able to love Big Brother. He could not stand against the Party. At the end of the novel there is not a happy ending because totalitarianism does not allow that to happen.

Findings and Discussion

Aldous Huxley used dystopian elements to describe *Brave New World* such as propaganda, no free will, segregation, uniformity. In World State the society is divided into social classes, named by first five letters of Greek alphabet. Starting from the most intelligent, Alphas which are the highest order of the caste system. They dress in grey. Based on the way of creation, Alphas are considered to be the leaders of the society; they perform jobs that require the most intelligence. Examples of Alphas in novel are Thomas, Henry Foster, Mustapha Mond, Bernard Marx and Helmholtz Watson. Betas are the second order of the caste system. They are almost at the same level of Alphas' intelligence. Betas and Alphas are not clones, this differs them from the lower casts. Betas wear mulberry uniform. Examples of a Beta would be Lenina Crowne, Fanny Crowne, and Linda. Three lower casts are in service of Alphas and Betas, they perform menial work. It is obvious that as the orders go lower and lower, the intelligence of the people also becomes lower, "the lower the caste, the shorter the oxygen" (Huxley, p.11). Gammas are the third order of the caste system. They dress in green. Then, with order comes the fourth caste system known as Deltas. They wear khaki uniform. And finally, Epsilons are the fifth and lowest order of the caste system. They wear black and are the most ignorant people in society. As Mr. Foster says, "in Epsilons we don't need human intelligence"(Huxley, p.11). Thus, in World State each cast is created and conditioned to take several places in society, as Lenina points "everyone works for everyone else. We can't do without anyone. Even Epsilons are useful" (Huxley, 64).

Although divided into casts, the citizens of World State, all are educated in the same manner; when they encounter any problem they take a drug called soma. Soma helps people to escape from the real feelings and become happy. This is actually just a way of inhibition and imprisonment in *Brave New World*. Mustapha Mond said "...there's always soma to give you a holiday from the facts. And there's always soma to calm your anger, to reconcile you to your enemies, to make you patient and long-suffering. In the past you could only accomplish these things by making a great effort and after years of hard moral training. Now, you swallow two or three half-gram tablets, and there you are. Anybody can be virtuous now. You can carry at least half your morality about in a bottle. Christianity without tears- that's what soma is" (Huxley, p. 210). Obviously, the use of soma prevents people from individual thinking, because now people

work and they do not have time to sit down and think and for this reason there is always some
“... delicious soma, half a gramme for a half-holiday, a gramme for a weekend, two grammes for
a trip to the gorgeous East, three for a dark eternity on the moon...”(Huxley, p.48). As a result,
the state uses addiction as a technique to exercise absolute control over its citizens.

John, as a savage, was against the use of soma. In the chapter fifteen this hatred is clearly shown
by John's reaction in hospital, when he saw a man distributing soma and shouted loudly ‘Soma
distribution!’ and the twins running to get soma. The Savage astonished says, “O brave new
world, O brave new world” (Huxley, p. 184). He was thinking about Linda's death caused by the
overuse of soma. He knows that he cannot do anything for her because it was too late, but “others
should live in freedom, and the world be made beautiful”. Instantly, he screams and tells them to
stop taking soma “listen, I beg you don't take that horrible stuff. It's poison, it's poison”
(Huxley, p. 185). John frustrated, opens the window and began to throw the boxes of soma out
into the area, shouting “Yes, men! men! and there was no more poison left. He picked up the cash-
box and showed them its black emptiness, ‘You're free!’” (Huxley, p.188).

Besides the use of soma, citizens also use sex as a way to reach happiness. Loveless is another
characteristic of the novel which is a dystopian element. ‘*Brave New World* is essentially a loveless
society. Both romantic love and love of family are taboo. The family itself has been abolished
throughout the civilized world. During the novel, Tomakin, director of Hatchery and
Conditioning Center was the only guilty person who made an irresponsible action with a girl
from Beta-minus caste. That happened when they visited the Reservation many years ago. As a
result of this disgraceful act John comes to life. After twenty years John was brought to the
reservation. When he saw his dad he “fell on his knees, and said ...’ My father!’ The participants
started to laugh. The Director put his hands over his ears and rushed out of the room” (Huxley, p.
132).

At the first sight we can notice that citizens of *Brave New World* are free of the most insightful
and sublime experiences that life can offer. There is no place for feelings such as love,
parenthood and familiarity. But, John on the other side wants to see Linda as a woman he had
read in Shakespeare's works. He wants Linda to be a woman of virtue, as in the chapter thirteen
we encounter John speaking to Linda about feelings, love, marriage “ ... in Malpais people get
married (...) For always. They make a promise to live together for always” (Huxley, p.167). But,

Lenina was shocked and could not understand any of his words, because in World State there has no promises “everyone belongs to everyone else” (Huxley, p.34).

The citizens of World State must not fall in love, marry, and raise children because all dedication and loyalty belongs to the state only, not to others, “the greatest care is taken to prevent you from loving anyone too much” (Huxley, p.209). By removing emotions the World State can better control its citizens. The World Controller says ‘stability, No civilization without social stability. No social stability without individual stability’ (Huxley p. 36). Also, when the Savage asked Mustapha Mond about chastity Mond said: “But chastity means passion, chastity means neurasthenia. And passion and neurasthenia mean instability. And instability means the end of civilization” (Huxley, p.209).

Dystopian literature usually represents societies in which the notion of personality is oppressed. In the futuristic world that Huxley and Orwell present us, people are prohibited to have any individual thoughts or feelings. So, in the societies presented in *Brave New World* and *1984* the idea of individuality is in danger. Nevertheless, the repressive regimes affect different characters in distinct manner. Some of the characters look for possibility to rebel, whereas the others stay subordinate and accept the dictatorship. Often the protagonists of the novels are those who believe that is possible to overturn or escape from the dictatorship. Frequently the opinions of the protagonist highly differ from those around him. The protagonists that Orwell and Huxley bring to us are: John the Savage and Winston Smith. They both share rebellious thoughts against the government. But, at the end of the novel both of them fail to escape the misery or to give a message that there is a hope to overcome the evil.

Aldous Huxley predicted a society that has a relevance to modern society (especially to American society). *Brave New World* presents what a world would look like where Americanization and mass production are two of the most dominant phenomena. World State is a world where family life is destroyed and the main purpose of life is the happiness and consumption of what the state offers by suppressing emotions and feelings. This is a world where there is no room for beauty and truth. This world is in contrast to the world that was before Ford where knowledge and truth were the highest values of society and other things were secondary and less important.

Donald Trump's governance can be seen as a dystopian nightmare. Based on Trump's disregard for the truth, we can doubt George Orwell's warning in his "1984" book is happening. But Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* prediction is one that most closely approximates current developments around the world, especially in America and under Donald Trump's leadership. *Brave New World* is not just a dystopian work that appears in the form of a warning of the future. This work is a diagnosis of the dangerous tendencies of the present. Among the most striking elements of this work is the inclusion of factories where children are created to stabilize society. These babies that are born through these factories are later conditioned through state-appointed processes such as: hypnopaedia. Hypnopaedia in World State is used as an instrument of intellectual education "the greatest moralizing and socializing force all the time" (Huxley, p.23). Bernard Marx was a specialist on hypnopaedia and he states: "Sixty-two thousand four hundred repetitions make one truth" (Huxley, p. 40). The main motive of this book is not the warning of genetic engineering abuse, but the domination of capitalism. Huxley emphasizes the goal of capitalism to convert people into goods or objects so that they can easily manipulate them.

Some aspects of the dystopian society presented in the world of Huxley are present in our society. Starting with a highlighted tendency toward globalization, a population forced to use state-owned goods, an unprecedented population calming down, and a lack of reaction or protest against the negative things that are happening in the district. All of these are hallmarks that the world of Huxley and ours have in common. *Brave New World* was written after a global war that almost nearly destroyed humanity. So, the purpose of this work is to prevent this war from happening again. Among the major concerns of Huxley's warning world is social stability. The main purpose of this work is the smooth functioning of the population. Huxley presents the characteristics of dystopian society through the perspective of Bernard Marx's character. He is an "Alfa" so he finds it difficult to adapt to this isolated society.

The main theme of the novel *Brave New World* is the dictatorship that drives the society of the World State. Aldous Huxley emphasizes the use of soma, conditioning, drugs as key elements of dictatorship and control. Huxley suggests that loss of freedom will come through voluntary surrendering to technology, entertainment, and distraction, not through violent oppression (as depicted, for example, in Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four*). There is clearly a big difference

between the ways of control both the societies' leaders use during the governance of the country. *Brave New World* focuses on achieving the primary goal of making all people happy with their destiny. People are conditioned through their childhood that keeps them focused on superficial things without looking for the true meaning of things. If citizens are conditioned they are happy all the time and there is no cause to rebel; so all this causes no need to change the system of governing. On the other hand *Nineteen Eighty-Four* of George Orwell (1949) is a dystopian novel where people live under harsh surveillance by the party all the time. In 1984 George Orwell portrays a society ruled by an absolute totalitarian government. It is a warning of what would happen to a society if government owns too much authority. Orwell foresees a dystopian environment where life is terribly bad, exactly tyranny and dread. In order to illustrate this imaginary setting, Orwell uses typical dystopian elements which we encounter during the flow of the novel such as: constant war, telescreens, doublethink, big brother, thought police, two minutes of hate and so on. Consequently, the way the two states lead is different with the purpose to achieve the same goal as absolute state control over society. "Huxley's vision was sometimes right on the money. His state controls its citizens not by Orwellian repression but through a drug (soma) administered to engender bovine passivity, along with the opiate of consumerism" (Ball, In Retrospect Brave New World, 2013).

The first lines of the novel *Brave New World* are opened with the motto of the World State "identity, community, stability" which in reality mostly represents their absences than their practical applicability. Many things are presented strange in World State; the way how the Director describes the Hatchery creates a weird and scary feeling. The Hatchery manufactures human beings. Individuality is destroyed by the use of mass-production which creates over 100.000 identical humans. In the World State creating humans artificially is viewed as a positive progress and a sign of stabilization. Immorality is an approved feature which is no longer foreseen to be shocking in the present days.

Brave New World's citizens are constantly imprisoned. They are conditioned to accept this slavery on purpose to be happy and avoid any problems. Being happy and being a human are seen as two completely opposite things in this futuristic world of Huxley. Being happy all the time means to be in a persistent state of imprisonment. On the other side being a human means to live normally with life problems such as: discontent, unhappiness, poverty and many other

negative things that *Brave New World's* citizens do not face during their lives. Unlike the cruel and brutal circumstances presented in Orwell's book *1984*, in *Brave New World* prison is a mental state. Self-determination and freedom are the least priorities in this society. People are preconditioned to enjoy their position and be pleased with their roles. The state also controls reproductive capacity of females which results in dehumanization. Happiness in *Brave New World* is an obligation to accept what others decide for you and not what you decide for yourself. World State's people are forced to hate desirable things by using a psychological way "Pavlovian condition" or the reason that they should only like things that are of interest to society. Personal desires and interests are ignored in the future world of Huxley. The interests of the state and its empowerment are the most important. The government has a unique way of leading, through the use of hypnopaedia to produce technology in order to condition citizens to be content with the life that has been previously assigned to them. The most important thing in *Brave New World* is stability and all this can be achieved by dehumanizing the population. Children from an early age are being taught to accept this way of leadership as normal. If any child resists or refuses to obey the State's orders, he is considered abnormal.

It is also thought that unhappiness can be cured by chemicals such as soma- a drug that this society uses to stimulate happiness and forget about problems. Also the relations between the couples were based on the principles of the state such as: they consume soma to be happy all the time, they take care not to conceive children and avoid any strong emotional connection that can cause instability in the society. In the World State exists a service called Service of Solidarity; it ensures that no one goes without sexual pleasure for a long time. Sexual relationship affects the growth of people's energy to serve the state and not for their own needs.

In the World State people are infused with new blood in order to rejuvenate all the time and be healthy until about 60 years of age when they die. Aging will be a shock to the inhabitants of the World State. Grief and suffering are feelings that residents do not experience otherwise would cause destabilization of society.

Hypothesis Verification

H1. The Aldous Huxley used dystopian elements to describe Brave New World such as: propaganda, no free will, segregation, uniformity.

Aldous Huxley used dystopian elements to describe *Brave New World* such as propaganda, no free will, segregation, uniformity. In World State the society is divided into social classes, named by first five letters of Greek alphabet. Starting from the most intelligent, Alphas which are the highest order of the caste system. They dress in grey. Based on the way of creation, Alphas are considered to be the leaders of the society; they perform jobs that require the most intelligence. Examples of Alphas in novel are Thomas, Henry Foster, Mustapha Mond, Bernard Marx and Helmholtz Watson. Betas are the second order of the caste system. They are almost at the same level of Alphas' intelligence. Betas and Alphas are not clones, this differs them from the lower casts. Betas wear mulberry uniform. Examples of a Beta would be Lenina Crowne, Fanny Crowne, and Linda. Three lower casts are in service of Alphas and Betas, they perform menial work. It is obvious that as the orders go lower and lower, the intelligence of the people also becomes lower, "the lower the caste, the shorter the oxygen" (Huxley, p.11). Gammas are the third order of the caste system. They dress in green. Then, with order comes the fourth caste system known as Deltas. They wear khaki uniform. And finally, Epsilons are the fifth and lowest order of the caste system. They wear black and are the most ignorant people in society. As Mr. Foster says, "in Epsilons we don't need human intelligence"(Huxley, p.11). Thus, in World State each cast is created and conditioned to take several places in society, as Lenina points "everyone works for everyone else. We can't do without anyone. Even Epsilons are useful" (Huxley, 64).

H2. Aldous Huxley predicted a society that has a relevance to modern society (especially to American society).

Some aspects of the dystopian society presented in the world of Huxley are present in our society. Starting with a highlighted tendency toward globalization, a population forced to use state-owned goods, an unprecedented population calming down, and a lack of reaction or protest

against the negative things that are happening in the district. All of these are hallmarks that the world of Huxley and ours have in common. *Brave New World* was written after a global war that almost nearly destroyed humanity. So, the purpose of this work is to prevent this war from happening again. Among the major concerns of Huxley's warning world is social stability. The main purpose of this work is the smooth functioning of the population. Huxley presents the characteristics of dystopian society through the perspective of Bernard Marx's character. He is an "Alfa" so he finds it difficult to adapt to this isolated society.

H3. Huxley suggests that loss of freedom will come through voluntary surrendering to technology, entertainment, and distraction, not through violent oppression (as depicted, for example, in Orwell's Nineteen Eighty Four).

Brave New World's citizens are constantly imprisoned. They are conditioned to accept this slavery on purpose to be happy and avoid any problems. Being happy and being a human are seen as two completely opposite things in this futuristic world of Huxley. Being happy all the time means to be in a persistent state of imprisonment. On the other side being a human means to live normally with life problems such as: discontent, unhappiness, poverty and many other negative things that *Brave New World's* citizens do not face during their lives. Unlike the cruel and brutal circumstances presented in Orwell's book *1984*, in *Brave New World* prison is a mental state. Self-determination and freedom are the least priorities in this society. People are preconditioned to enjoy their position and be pleased with their roles. The state also controls reproductive capacity of females which results in dehumanization. Happiness in *Brave New World* is an obligation to accept what others decide for you and not what you decide for yourself. World State's people are forced to hate desirable things by using a psychological way "Pavlovian condition" or the reason that they should only like things that are of interest to society. Personal desires and interests are ignored in the future world of Huxley.

H4. Nineteen Eighty-Four was a chilling prophecy for the future

As mentioned earlier through dealing with this Master Thesis our life is not totally like life in Oceania, but the fact that the government misuses its power, manipulates the citizens and the technology is used to spy is all true.

Orwell predicted an improvement on technology but it isn't used to improve the life of citizens but only to keep the Party in power.

We can't know what George Orwell, author of *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, would think about his old neighborhood being watched by dozens of cameras. It's not hard to make a knowledgeable guess.

But while the West is a society under surveillance, the novel's sinister technology goes far beyond. Science fiction, like Oceania, can tailor technology to an arbitrary vision of reality. Even now, could a totalitarian government craft *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, as Orwell described it?

Through the years many governments have tried to control their people through many different ways. However, none of those civilizations came even close to the amount of control that the government displayed in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* had over its' people. The government of *Nineteen Eighty-Four* addressed the task of controlling the people through two main techniques. These two techniques the government used were psychological manipulation and physical control to rule over the people. The government (also known as Big Brother) bombards the people of the civilization with rules, regulations and other methodical methods that cause the people to be anti-individualistic. Nowadays governments still try to manipulate the citizens using these methods.

H5. In the novel Nineteen Eighty-Four George Orwell pounded the system of totalitarianism of that period.

1984 is a year of thorough oppression and ultimate suppression of individual freedom. The title was probably introduced by a simple extra position of the last two digits of the year 1948 when the novel was finished. London in *1984* is very similar to London in 1948 with many autobiographical motifs from Orwell's life. Room 101, in the basement of the Broadcasting

House, was where Orwell used to broadcast propaganda to India” (Burgess, 1985, 25). Victory Mansions resemble the ruined 19th century houses in London; the gloomy canteen in Ministry of Truth is the canteen in which Orwell dined during his work for the BBC. Methods used in the School resemble Hate Week in *1984* very much like ‘Hatred of the Enemy” (Burgess, 1985 22). Slogans of the Party can be easily read just as fascist slogans before and during World War II. The title of *A Clockwork Orange* has several interpretations; the ones that Anthony Burgess suggests himself in 1985 are understandably those most plausible. Burgess always kept in his mind a popular cockney saying that goes „queer as a clockwork orange“. He knew that once he would use it for a title of a novel. “When I began to write the book, I saw that this title would be appropriate for a story about the application of Pavlovian, or mechanical, laws to an organism which, like a fruit, was capable of colour and sweetness” (Burgess, 1985 92. Numerous references to the real world that can be found in the novel help to illuminate this unique world and it significantly contributes to the novel’s grim and utterly depressive atmosphere. Without all the details that were familiar to a citizen of London in 1948, the novel would hardly achieve such a great success and it would hardly convey such a powerful message.

Conclusion

The principal idea of this master thesis is the depiction of dystopia in Aldous Huxley work *Brave New World* and the interaction between human and technology, which is the most important purpose of this thesis.

The novel *Brave New World* is one of Aldous Huxley's most impressive works, in which he presents his vision of a completely transformed world. In this imaginative world through technological and scientific development people are created in such a way as to make passive lives by serving the government and staying away from individuality and humanity. This very powerful work by Huxley, which in addition to being a fiction above all, is also a critique of the present society and is considered as one of his most enduring works.

Also, this novel shares futuristic ideas and predictions of what would happen in the future if the government applies absolute power over its citizens. Huxley, in his novel, presents a society led by science and technology; where people live under conditions. This work is clearly a dystopian story, because in every dystopian story people are not free, they do not live in happiness, well-being and in harmony, they accept and follow rules set by the society. People in dystopian societies are oppressed, without freedom to express their thoughts or to rebel; those who are against the society are punished terribly. This study encourages readers to consider the events happening around them. As it is known technology and science have advanced too much. Internet can provide all needed information; the only thing you have to do is to search for. Society is governed by corrupt people and few people are those who rebel and the majority accepts the reality and obeys. Thereby, this novel will emphasize the connection between technological growth and humans, and its impact on today's life. Using social media people make sure they share every detail of their lives with others, and nothing remains private.

As well, this thesis focuses on an issue of dystopian themes in two English novels *Brave New World* and *1984* written in the twentieth century by two British authors, Aldous Huxley and George Orwell. In their books they clearly depict their vision of a risky future. Both novels can be seen as a warning to the future generations about uncontrolled power of technology and science. In *1984* totalitarianism is a system that government uses to keep under control the

society. Totalitarianism is clearly noticed also in *Brave New World*, in which people are conditioned before birth. The lack of individuality clearly reflects dystopia.

In utopian literature dehumanization plays an important role such as depicted in *Brave New World* and *1984*. Both authors used similar but also different techniques to portray utopian societies. Huxley and Orwell analyzed that totalitarian governments are dehumanizing. Orwell feared that our society will be controlled by technology and this will ruin us as a society. Huxley predicted a society full of pleasure achieved by drug, abuse, casual sex, misery and absolute control. These two authors presented their imaginary worlds almost in the same way. Huxley wrote this book 84 years ago but is relevant to our society today; Huxley predicted technology as a power to control our decisions while using social media.

Both of novels deals with futuristic ideas depicted with dystopian elements. They both have the same structure. The protagonist of *1984* is Winston Smith, whereas in *Brave New World* is John the Savage. They are very alike; they both are different from the other characters in the novels. They possess rebellious thoughts, and for this reason at the end of books both are punished for their deeds. Both major ladies Julia and Lenina at the end of the book betray their lovers. In both novels there are two empyreal figures, Mustapha Mond in *Brave New World* and O'Brien in *1984*; everything in both societies depends on them. Both societies own machines that teach people while they are sleeping, in *Brave New World* is hypnopeadia, and in *1984* is telescreens. Another similar topic highly discussed in both books is sex. But they differ in viewpoint, in *Brave New World* sex is promoted whereas in *1984* is considered as a crime.

In dystopian societies the goal of government is to control people through media, drugs, deletion of history and persuade people that state is always right. Definitely these two books encourage readers to consider the events happening around them. Nowadays technology and science have advanced too much. Internet world provide all needed information and people do not need to think or analyze more. The state is governed by corrupt people. Few people are those who rebel and majority accept the reality. Cameras are everywhere that resembles Orwell's telescreens in *1984*.

In conclusion, it is more likely that we are now living in the time Orwell predicted, and in fact we have been living that time for years, while the time Huxley imagined has yet to come, but not too far.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Aldous Huxley's letter sent George Orwell

Wrightwood. Cal.

21 October, 1949

Dear Mr. Orwell,

It was very kind of you to tell your publishers to send me a copy of your book. It arrived as I was in the midst of a piece of work that required much reading and consulting of references; and since poor sight makes it necessary for me to ration my reading, I had to wait a long time before being able to embark on Nineteen Eighty-Four.

Agreeing with all that the critics have written of it, I need not tell you, yet once more, how fine and how profoundly important the book is. May I speak instead of the thing with which the book deals — the ultimate revolution? The first hints of a philosophy of the ultimate revolution — the revolution which lies beyond politics and economics, and which aims at total subversion of the individual's psychology and physiology — are to be found in the Marquis de Sade, who regarded himself as the continuator, the consummator, of Robespierre and Babeuf. The philosophy of the ruling minority in Nineteen Eighty-Four is sadism which has been carried to its logical conclusion by going beyond sex and denying it. Whether in actual fact the policy of the boot-on-the-face can go on indefinitely seems doubtful. My own belief is that the ruling oligarchy will find less arduous and wasteful ways of governing and of satisfying its lust for power, and these ways will resemble those which I described in Brave New World. I have had occasion recently to look into the history of animal magnetism and hypnotism, and have been greatly struck by the way in which, for a hundred and fifty years, the world has refused to take serious cognizance of the discoveries of Mesmer, Braid, Esdaile, and the rest.

Partly because of the prevailing materialism and partly because of prevailing respectability, nineteenth-century philosophers and men of science were not willing to investigate the odder facts of psychology for practical men, such as politicians, soldiers and policemen, to apply in the

field of government. Thanks to the voluntary ignorance of our fathers, the advent of the ultimate revolution was delayed for five or six generations. Another lucky accident was Freud's inability to hypnotize successfully and his consequent disparagement of hypnotism. This delayed the general application of hypnotism to psychiatry for at least forty years. But now psycho-analysis is being combined with hypnosis; and hypnosis has been made easy and indefinitely extensible through the use of barbiturates, which induce a hypnoid and suggestible state in even the most recalcitrant subjects.

Within the next generation I believe that the world's rulers will discover that infant conditioning and narco-hypnosis are more efficient, as instruments of government, than clubs and prisons, and that the lust for power can be just as completely satisfied by suggesting people into loving their servitude as by flogging and kicking them into obedience. In other words, I feel that the nightmare of Nineteen Eighty-Four is destined to modulate into the nightmare of a world having more resemblance to that which I imagined in Brave New World. The change will be brought about as a result of a felt need for increased efficiency. Meanwhile, of course, there may be a large scale biological and atomic war — in which case we shall have nightmares of other and scarcely imaginable kinds.

Thank you once again for the book.

Yours sincerely,

Aldous Huxley