

Oriental Journal of Education [SJIF for 2022:6](#)**IMPORTANCE OF "1984" BY GEORGE ORWELL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY**

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: society, democratic socialist, authority, manipulation, supervision, employees

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Abstract: This article is about the 1949 novel by George Orwell. For the year, see 1984. Nineteen Eighty-Four (also published as 1984) is a dystopian social science fiction novel and cautionary tale by English writer George Orwell. It was published on 8 June 1949 by Secker & Warburg as Orwell's ninth and final book completed in his lifetime. Thematically, it centres on the consequences of totalitarianism, mass surveillance and repressive regimentation of people and behaviours within society.

JORJ ORUELLNING "1984" ASARI HOZIRGI JAMIYATDAGI AHAMIYATI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit soʻzlar: jamiyat, demokratik sotsialistik, hokimiyat, manipulyatsiya, nazorat, xodimlar

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola Jorj Oruellning 1949 yildagi romani haqida. Yil uchun, 1984 yilga qarang. Nineteen Eighty-Four (shuningdek, 1984 sifatida chop etilgan) — ingliz yozuvchisi Jorj Oruellning distopiyaviy ijtimoiy-fantastik romani va ogohlantiruvchi ertagi. U 1949 yil 8 iyunda Secker & Warburg tomonidan nashr etilgan va Oruellning hayoti davomida tugallangan to'qqizinchi va oxirgi kitobi sifatida nashr etilgan. Tematik jihatdan u totalitarizm, ommaviy kuzatuv va odamlar va jamiyatdagi xatti-harakatlarning repressiv boshqaruvi oqibatlariga qaratilgan.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ «1984» ДЖОРДЖА ОРУЭЛЛА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: демократический манипуляция, надзор, сотрудники

общество, власть,

Аннотация: Эта статья о романе Джорджа Оруэлла 1949 года. Год см. в 1984 году. «Девятнадцать восемьдесят четыре» (также опубликованный как 1984) - антиутопический роман в области социальной фантастики и поучительный рассказ английского писателя Джорджа Оруэлла. Она была опубликована 8 июня 1949 года издательством Secker & Warburg как девятая и последняя книга Оруэлла, завершенная при его жизни. Тематически он сосредоточен на последствиях тоталитаризма, массовой слежки и репрессивной регламентации людей и поведения в обществе.

INTRODUCTION

Orwell, a democratic socialist, modelled the authoritarian state in the novel on Stalinist Russia and Nazi Germany. More broadly, the novel examines the role of truth and facts within societies and the ways in which they can be manipulated.

The story takes place in an imagined future in the year 1984, when much of the world is in perpetual war. Great Britain, now known as Airstrip One, has become a province of the totalitarian superstate Oceania, which is led by Big Brother, a dictatorial leader supported by an intense cult of personality manufactured by the Party's Thought Police. Through the Ministry of Truth, the Party engages in omnipresent government surveillance, historical negationism, and constant propaganda to persecute individuality and independent thinking.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Winston Smith, the main character, is a conscientious mid-level employee in the Ministry of Truth who has a secret hatred for the Party and longs to revolt. Smith keeps a secret journal. He starts dating Julia, a coworker, and the two of them find out about the mysterious Brotherhood resistance movement. However, their Brotherhood contact turns out to be a Party agent, leading to Smith's imprisonment. The Ministry of adore tortures and manipulates him psychologically for months before releasing him after he has grown to adore Big Brother.

Political and dystopian literature classic Nineteen Eighty-Four is one such example. In addition, numerous phrases from the book entered widespread usage, including "Big Brother," "doublethink,"

"Thought Police," "thoughtcrime," "Newspeak," and "2 + 2 = 5". This helped popularize the term "Orwellian" as an adjective. There have been comparisons made between the subject matter of the book with actual examples of tyranny, mass monitoring, and infringements on free speech, among other issues. In addition to calling his novel a "satire," Orwell stated that he thought "that something resembling it could arrive" and that it displayed the "perversions to which a centralised economy is liable." The book was listed on the Modern Library's 100 Best Novels list and was ranked number 13 on the editors' list and number 6 on the readers' list of Time's selection of the top 100 English-language novels from 1923 to 2005. It was ranked eighth in the BBC's 2003 The Big Read survey.

Undated drafts of the concepts that became Nineteen Eighty-Four can be found at the Orwell Archive at University College London. The notebooks were regarded "unlikely to have been completed later than January 1944" and "there is a strong suspicion that some of the material in them dates back to the early part of the war"

Orwell claims to have "first thought of [the book] in 1943" in one letter from 1948, while claiming to have thought of it in 1944 and citing the Tehran Conference as his source of inspiration in another:

"What it is really meant to do is to discuss the implications of dividing the world into 'Zones of Influence' (I came up with the idea in 1944 as a result of the Tehran Conference), and in addition to that, to indicate by parodying them the intellectual implications of totalitarianism," the author said. In May 1945, Orwell visited Austria and saw maneuvers that he believed would most likely result in distinct Soviet and Allied Zones of Occupation.

We, a 1924 dystopian book by Yevgeny Zamyatin, was recommended to Orwell by literature professor Gleb Struve in January 1944. Orwell replied that he was interested in the genre and that he had started brainstorming ideas for one of his own "that may get written sooner or later." In his 1946 piece "Freedom and Happiness" for the Tribune, Orwell discussed the dystopian book Brave New World by Aldous Huxley and drew comparisons to We. By this time, Orwell's 1945 political satire Animal Farm, which increased his notoriety, had become a critical and economic success. He made the decision to create his own dystopian piece as a follow-up.

The first 12 pages of Orwell's new book had been completed, he said in a June 1944 conversation with Fredric Warburg, the co-founder of his British publisher Secker & Warburg, just before Animal Farm was published. He anticipated that the book would not be published until 1947 despite the fact that he could only support himself via journalism. The writing process took a while; by the end of September 1945, Orwell had completed about 50 pages. Orwell grew to hate city life in London as a result of the constraints and demands placed on journalists. His health also deteriorated, with the severe winter making his bronchiectasis and a lung lesion worse.

Orwell landed on Jura, a Scottish island, in May 1946. David Astor suggested him stay at Barnhill, an isolated farmhouse on the island that his family owned, since he had long longed to take a getaway to a Hebridean island. Although Barnhill lacked hot water or electricity, it was here that Orwell began and eventually completed *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. During his initial visit, which lasted until October 1946, he made little progress on the few pages that were previously finished and, at one point, didn't touch it for three months. Orwell returned to Jura after spending the winter in London; in May 1947, he informed Warburg that despite his progress being tough and delayed, he was roughly a third of a way through. He sent a rough draft of his "ghastly mess" book to London, where Miranda Christen offered to type a polished copy. But in September, Orwell's health deteriorated, and he was forced to stay in bed due to lung inflammation. He experienced frequent night sweats and dropped over two stone, yet he persisted in writing instead of visiting a doctor. He finished the first draft on November 7, 1947, while lying in bed. He then went to East Kilbride, which is close to Glasgow, for medical attention. A physician there verified that he had a persistent and contagious case of TB.

After being released from service in the summer of 1948, Orwell went back to Jura and wrote a complete second draft of *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, which he completed in November. He requested that Warburg send someone to Barnhill to retype the document because it was so disorganized and only Orwell could understand it. Because there was no other immediate replacement for the prior volunteer who had left the country, Orwell retyped it himself at a rate of about 4,000 words per day while suffering from fevers and violent coughing fits. In order to leave Barnhill permanently, Orwell handed the completed manuscript to Secker & Warburg on December 4, 1948. He got well in a hospital.

This concept looks much too adorable for such a somber book. Other scenarios have been suggested by academics. *End of the Century: 1984* is a poem that Eileen composed for the centennial celebration of her former school. *The Napoleon of Notting Hill*, a political satire by G. K. Chesterton published in 1904 that mocks the practice of prophesy, debuts in 1984. Another important date in *The Iron Heel* is the year. However, the early drafts of the story reveal all of these links to be nothing more than coincidences. He began writing 1980, followed by 1982, and then 1984. The most crucial day in literature was a last-minute change.

Prior to its release, Orwell referred to the book as "a beastly book" and expressed unhappiness with it, believing that it may have been better had he not been so unwell. This was characteristic of Orwell, who had minimized the importance of his earlier novels just prior to their publication. Despite this, Secker & Warburg responded quickly to the book's positive reception and provided a blurb that Orwell rejected before he left Jura. It described the book as "a thriller mixed up with a love story." Additionally, he rejected the American Book of the Month Club's request to publish an edition without the appendix and chapter on Goldstein's book. Warburg supported his choice.

1984 sees revolution, civil war, and world war decimate civilization. One of the three totalitarian super-states that dominate the planet is Oceania, which includes the province of Airstrip One (formerly known as Great Britain). It is governed by "The Party" with the "Ingsoc" (a Newspeak abbreviation for "English Socialism") doctrine, and its enigmatic head, Big Brother, who has a strong cult of personality. The Party employs the Thought Police and continual monitoring via telescreens (two-way televisions), cameras, and covert microphones to ruthlessly expel anybody who does not totally adhere to their dictatorship. Those who lose favor with the Party disappear and all traces of their existence are obliterated, becoming "unpersons."

Winston Smith, an Outer Party supporter in London, rewrites historical accounts to fit the state's ever-evolving version of events while employed at the Ministry of Truth. The original papers are destroyed after being inserted into ducts known as memory holes that go to a large furnace while Winston revises previous issues of *The Times*. Although he is aware that he is already a "thought-criminal" and is most likely to be discovered at some point, he secretly opposes the Party's control and harbors rebellious thoughts. He encounters Mr. Charrington, the proprietor of an antiques shop, while in an impoverished neighborhood, and he purchases a diary in which he expresses his disdain of the Party and Big Brother. He enters a proletarian neighborhood and is shocked to see that they. Winston develops a strong dislike for Julia while he works in the Ministry of Truth and watches her take care of the ministry's novel-writing machines. Winston believes Julia to be a spy. He has a sneaking suspicion that his supervisor, Inner Party official O'Brien, is a member of the mysterious Brotherhood, an underground resistance group founded by Big Brother's despised political adversary Emmanuel Goldstein. Winston and Julia start a covert relationship after Julia one day gives him a love note. Winston points out that despite Julia's admission that she likewise despises the Party, she is politically indifferent and has no interest in destroying the government. They first meet in the countryside and then have their second encounter in a leased space above Mr. Charrington's store. Winston recalls his family's absence during the 1950s civil war and his tight relationship with his estranged wife Katharine throughout the affair. After inviting Winston to his apartment a few weeks later, O'Brien presents himself as a Brotherhood member and gives Winston a copy of Goldstein's *The Theory and Practice of Oligarchical Collectivism*. The opponent of Oceania abruptly switches from Eurasia to Eastasia during the country's Hate Week, although this move mostly passes undetected. Winston is summoned back to the Ministry to assist in updating the records as needed. Parts of Goldstein's book, which describes how the Party retains power, the meanings behind its catchphrases, and the idea of continuous conflict, were read by Winston and Julia. It makes the case that the Party can be overturned if the populace rebels. Winston, however, is never given the chance to study the chapter that describes the 'why' the Party is driven to hold onto power. When Mr. Charrington is discovered to be a Thought Police operative, Winston and Julia are apprehended and held captive at the Ministry of Love. When

O'Brien shows there, he also reveals that he is a Thought Police operative. Winston is informed by O'Brien that he will never know whether the Brotherhood genuinely exists and that he and other Party members collaborated on the writing of Goldstein's book. Winston is malnourished and tormented for several months in order to change his opinions to those of the Party. For the last phase of re-education, which includes each prisoner's darkest fear, O'Brien brings Winston to Room 101. Winston denounces Julia in order to rescue himself when confronted with a cage filled with crazed rats and swears loyalty to the Party.

Winston continues to frequent the Chestnut Tree café after being allowed to resume public life. Winston eventually runs across Julia, who was also subjected to torture. Both admit that they deceived one other and that their relationship is over. Back at the café, a news report extols Oceania's purported resounding triumph over Eurasian soldiers there. Winston acknowledges his affection for Big Brother at last.

Main characters

The 39-year-old protagonist Winston Smith is a phlegmatic everyman with rebellious inclinations who is interested in the Party's authority and the period before the Revolution.

Julia is Winston's sweetheart and a secret "rebel from the waist downwards" who openly supports Party ideology as a fervent JASL member. Julia doesn't want to change her way of life since she likes her little acts of defiance.

O'Brien O'Brien is a mystery figure who works for the Inner Party and pretends to be a member of The Brotherhood in order to capture Winston. He is a spy who wants to trick, trap, and take Winston and Julia hostage.

Aaronson, Jones, and Rutherford are supporting players who were once members of the Inner Party and who Winston, who had never heard of Big Brother, only dimly recalls as being among the Revolution's first leaders. They admitted to treasonous plots with foreign governments, after which they were put to death during the 1960s political purges. Winston observed them drinking in the Chestnut Tree Café between their confessions and executions; they had broken noses, indicating that their admissions had likely been coerced. Later, while working as an editor, Winston Ampleforth is a former coworker of Winston's at the Records Department who was jailed for leaving out the word "God" in a Kipling poem because he couldn't think of any rhyme for the word "rod"; Winston runs into him in the Ministry of Love. Ampleforth is a romantic and an academic who enjoys his profession and values language and poetry, characteristics that put him at odds with the Party.

Charrington is a thought police officer who works among the common people as a friendly antiques trader.

The emotionally detached wife that Winston "can't get rid of" is Katharine Smith. Although Katharine disliked having sex, they were "duty-bound to the Party" to wed Winston. Despite the fact

that she was a "goodthinking" idealist, the couple split up because they were unable to have children. Couples who are unable to produce children may live separately, but divorce is not legal. Winston spends a significant portion of the narrative harboring a hazy wish that Katharine could pass away or be "gotten rid of" so that he might wed Julia. When he had the chance many years ago, he regrets not having murdered her by throwing her over the edge of a quarry. Tom Parsons, Winston's ignorant next-door neighbor, is the epitome of an Outer Party member: a gullible, uneducated man who is fiercely devoted to the Party and wholly buys into its idealized portrayal. He participates in the Party events for his socioeconomic class and is socially engaged. Despite his political orthodoxy, he treats Smith with kindness and chastises his controlling son for throwing a catapult at Winston. Winston discovers Parsons in the Ministry of Love after becoming a prisoner, since his daughter had reported him to the Thought Police after hearing him criticize Big Brother while he was sleeping. He claims he could perform "good work" in the harsh labor camps, and even this does not dim his faith in the Party. The wife of Parsons is a thin, helpless lady who is frightened of her own kids.

CONCLUSION

The Parsons kids, a son who is nine years old and a girl who is seven. Both belong to the Spies, a group for young people that aims to indoctrinate them with Party beliefs and teach them to report any alleged instances of unconventional behavior. They stand in for the next generation of Oceanian citizens—the Inner Party's ideal society—who have no recollection of life before Big Brother, no links to family, and no sense of feeling.

Syme, a lexicographer working on the Ministry of Truth's newest Newspeak lexicon, is Winston's coworker. Winston remarks, "He is too brilliant. He is eager about his work and his support for the Party. He speaks too simply and sees too clearly. Winston foresees Syme's transformation into an unperson, and he is right.

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