

Orwell secretly enjoys  
torture? although he  
confesses george  
(orwell 83). the mai...



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Orwell named his hero after Winston Churchill, England's great leader during World War II. He added the world's commonest last name: Smith. The ailing, middle-aged rebel can be considered in many different lights.

-1. You'll have to decide for yourself whether Winston is a hero in his secret battle with Big Brother, or whether he's only a sentimental man with a death wish, who courts his death openly through an illegal love affair and through his alliance with the enemies of Big Brother. a. If Winston is a 20th-century hero, it seems logical for him to keep a diary even though he knows it will hang him. It is right for him to follow his heart and have an affair with Julia.

Outside the Law Courts. It was bombed in—oh many years ago.'" (Orwell 83).

The main character's being reflects Orwell's own life experiences as a citizen in war-torn England and how he uses this in 1984. George Orwell is famous for two major novels, which attack totalitarianism.

The first is *Animal Farm*, a satire describing the leaders of the Soviet Union as animals on an animal farm. The second novel is *1984*, a story of dictators who are in complete control of a large part of the world after the Allies lost in World War II. The government in this novel gives no freedoms to its citizens.

They live in fear because they are afraid of having bad thoughts about the government of Oceania, a crime punishable by death. By employing literary devices such as diction, foreshadowing, and symbolism, Orwell composes a novel "1984" which proves to be a gem in Orwell's collection of novels against totalitarianism. Orwell wrote *1984* as a political statement against totalitarianism.

Orwell's word choice drives the plot of the story in that they introduce a new dimension, a world where everything takes place in a modern controlled society. The phrase "Newspeak" was created by Orwell to describe a derivation of the English language, which this new world uses to communicate, and to represent of authoritative dialogue which takes place throughout the novel. (Meckier) Another phrase chosen by Orwell to illustrate the new controlled society is "double-think", a word which is part of the "Newspeak" language.. He chooses to use another made up expression to further enhance the atmosphere which does not allow for an individual to "think twice" about what the government expresses. "It was a bright, cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen.

" (Orwell 5) Orwell carefully selects the words for this sentence and chooses to introduce the story in the past tense, as though all things have already occurred. This suggests that the narrator has already lived through the actions that take place in this book and is only describing his memory.

(Lawrimore) If Orwell had written this book in present tense, the opportunity to foreshadow to such an extent would have been dramatically cut down. In Orwell's above sentence, the word "thirteen" is used as an alternative to "one" to describe the time. By choosing to use the word "thirteen" Orwell portrays the society to be one which is altered and possibly of military control. "I wanted to rape you and then murder you afterwards.

Two weeks ago I thought seriously of smashing your head in with a cobblestone. If you really want to know, I imagined that you had something to do with the Thought Police" (Orwell 101). The choice of words here is so very descriptive that you, the reader, can actually feel the atmosphere, <https://assignbuster.com/orwell-secretly-enjoys-torture-although-he-confesses-george-orwell-83-the-main-characters-being/>

which the characters dwell in. This exercises the belief that Orwell does indeed realize the power of language and words, which should never be underestimated. (Lawrimore) “ The way something is stated can affect the connotation of the whole passage, and it is quite possible that sometime, somewhere, it will be a bright, cold day in April and the clocks will be striking thirteen.” (Lawrimore) Each statement Orwell makes in this novel symbolizes a great deal more than what its face value suggests for the purpose of exhibiting his deeper, personal beliefs on totalitarianism. “ It was a bright, cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen.

” (Orwell 5) 1984 begins with a powerful first sentence, which provides many hints about a demented society. This first sentence allows for the reader to make his / her opinions without further reading any additional words. Orwell chooses to use the word “ thirteen” opposed to “ one” to possibly suggest a military like society or even a world that is changing from old to new.

(Lawrimore) A world with old traditions, ideas, and thinking are slowly being replaced by new.

(Lawrimore) Another symbol found in this sentence is “ bright, cold day in April.” It is quite unusual to have a cold bright, or “ crisp”, day in April. Most often April is considered to be a warm, wet month. Orwell implies that the seasons are mixed up or the world’s climate is being controlled, possibly by computer or other means. (Lawrimore) This is yet another reference to the totalitarianistic military society.

Throughout 1984, Orwell portrays this society as being controlled by a greater power, “ Big Brother.” “ It was in the middle of the morning, and

Winston had left his cubicle to go to the lavatory." (Orwell 88) "left his cubicle" symbolizes that the person is controlled much like a rat, where the victim has no say in how to live or what life really is. The individual is disallowed to think for themselves and must obey or be destroyed. Orwell believes so strongly against the totalitarianistic, utopian, perfect society where each and every mind thinks and acts alike. The characters of 1984 never gain the knowledge of what is better in life since the supreme authority never allows for one to excel. Orwell uses symbols to represent his own experiences and beliefs regarding a controlling government.

"Katharine's white body, frozen forever by the hypnotic power of the Party. Why could he not have a woman of his own instead of these filthy scuffles at intervals of years? But a real love affair was an almost unthinkable event. The woman of the Party were all alike. Chastity was so deeply ingrained in them as Party loyalty." Orwell uses relationships to represent another element of the ordinary life which the totalitarianistic government, "The Party," takes away.

For a woman to make love to a man was punishable by death. The act of sexual intercourse was seen merely as a physical action that was necessary at given intervals. Orwell infers that sex, part of everyday life, is controlled and pleasure, desire, along with feelings are eliminated in this utopian civilization. It is true this allegorical story has an interesting "surface" tale, it is necessary to look deeper! into this work to thoroughly understand the author's purpose. (Sedlak) What Orwell writes in words have a deeper meaning within which can be seen in the year 1997. In conjunction with the use of symbolism Orwell uses foreshadowing to hint at what the character <https://assignbuster.com/orwell-secretly-enjoys-torture-although-he-confesses-george-orwell-83-the-main-characters-being/>

will experience in the future. As the first sentence of 1984: " It was a bright, cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen." (Orwell 5) George Orwell foreshadows a book about a world that differs greatly from that which we currently know.

(Lawrimore) " Big Brother is watching you, the caption beneath it ran."

(Orwell 5) Orwell frequently uses this excerpt to build suspense and make the reader aware of life in totalitarianistic society. Orwell hints at someone or something that oversees, later identified as the " Thought Police." "

Obviously the kind of encounter that had happened this morning could not be repeated." (Orwell 92) Orwell foreshadows that the meeting that occurred may take place again bringing confusion and chaos into the plot. Again, Orwell suggests that the totalitarianistic society disallow an action that took place.

" The whole climate of thought ! will be different. In fact there will be no thought." (Orwell 47) Orwell exhibits his view, which is that the individual of a controlled society can and will not think for themselves. He foreshadows that the concept of thought is diminishing and will soon be eliminated. For an individual to think for themselves under control of " The Party" would be breaking the law.

George Orwell had deep resentment against totalitarianism and what it stood for. He saw the problem of totalitarianism in his existing world. He also understood how the problem could fester and become larger due to instability in Europe's economy after World War II. He purposely makes the story, 1984, unrealistic and blown out of proportion to capture people's

attention and make them think maybe it wouldn't be unrealistic in the near future. With his deep resentment toward totalitarianism it became the focal point of his novels.

George Orwell's, novels were directed toward against totalitarianism and for Socialism and what it stood for. (DISC)