

**JOSEPH STALIN IN HISTORY AND IN GEORGE  
ORWELL'S *NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR*:  
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**JOSEPH STALIN DALAM SEJARAH DAN DALAM  
KARYA GEORGE ORWELL *NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR*:  
SEBUAH ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN**

**Muh. Firsya Wirawan**

**F022191015**

**A THESIS**



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES  
UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN**

**2020**

**JOSEPH STALIN IN HISTORY AND IN GEORGE  
ORWELL'S *NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR*:  
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Thesis**

**As a partial fulfillment to achieve Master's Degree**

**Program**

**English Language Studies**

**Written and Submitted by**

**MUH. FIRSA WIRAWAN**

**F022191015**

**To**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDY PROGRAM**

**GRADUATE SCHOOL**

**UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN**

**MAKASSAR**

**2020**

**THESIS**

**JOSEPH STALIN IN HISTORY AND IN GEORGE ORWELL'S  
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR:  
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

written and submitted by

**MUH. FIRSA WIRAWAN**

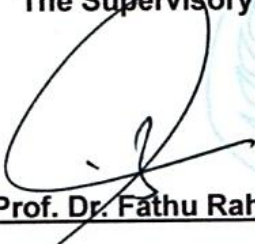
**Registered Number: F022191015**

has been defended in front of the thesis examination committee

on November 27<sup>rd</sup>, 2020

Approved by:

**Head of  
The Supervisory Committee**



Prof. Dr. Fathu Rahman, M.Hum

**Member of  
The Supervisory Committee**



Dra. Herawaty, M.Hum., M.A., Ph. D

**The Head of  
English Language Studies Program**



Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M.Hum.



**The Dean of  
Faculty of Cultural Sciences**



Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.

## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

The undersigned:


Name : Muh. Firsa Wirawan

Student's Number : F022191015

Program : English Language Studies

States truthfully that this thesis was the result of my own work, and it is not the work of others. If it is proven later that either some or entire part of this thesis is the work of others, I am willing to accept any sanctions for my dishonestly.

Makassar, November 2020



Muh. Firsa Wirawan

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Alhamdulillah rabbil 'alamin, the writer expresses his highest gratitude to Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala for blessing, love, opportunity, health, and mercy to complete this thesis. This thesis is entitled "Joseph Stalin in History and in *Nineteen Eighty-Four: A Comparative Analysis*" is submitted as the final requirement in accomplishing degree at English Language Studies, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

In arranging this thesis, there are many people who have provided motivation, advice, and support for the researcher. In this valuable chance, the researcher would like to express his gratitude and appreciation to all of them. This thesis would not have been possible without the help, support and patience of his first supervisor Prof. Dr. H. Fathu Rahman, M.Hum. for his supervision, advice, and guidance from the very early stage of this research as well as his effort to provide the researcher extraordinary experiences throughout the past few years. Then to his second supervisor Dra. Herawaty, M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D. who has helped him patiently finishing this thesis by giving suggestion, guidance, and correction until the completion of this thesis.

The researcher is sincere appreciation goes to Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.Hum. as the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

The researcher greatest appreciation also goes to Prof. Dr. A. Noer Jihad Saleh, M.A. as his first examiner, the second is Dr. Mustafa Makka, M.S. and the third examiner Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum. the researcher's sincere gratitude goes to the head of English Language Studies for her advice, supervision, and crucial contribution in the improvement of the result of this thesis.

The researcher is very grateful to have some close friends in ordinary class during his study in Hasanuddin University. The first appreciation goes to Andi Elsa Fadhilah Sakti. She is always a good listener for every problem the researcher faced, especially when he had to revise this thesis and started over and over again. Her opinion never stops surprising him and also allows me to see the problem from a different angle. The researcher also would like to express his appreciation to his handsome partners Syah Ibi, Agung Nur, Ade Nugroho, M. Arwan Anas Zam, Yunus, Najihuddin Sain, Sawaluddin, Andi Syafri Idris who have encourage him to finish this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher's deepest appreciation goes to his beloved parents, his mother Suharti for the endless love, pray, and support, and his father Muhammad Sukri for the phone call every week in order to remind the researcher to keep moving forward and never gives up.

Finally, the researcher would like to thank everybody who plays an important role to the successful realization of this thesis. This thesis is far from being perfect, but it is expected that it will be useful not only for the researcher, but also for the readers. For this reason, constructive thoughtful suggestion and critics are welcome.

Makassar, June 2020

Muh. Firsawirawan

## ABSTRACT

**MUH. FIRSA WIRAWAN.** *Joseph Stalin in History and in George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four: A Comparative Analysis.* (Supervised by **Fathu Rahman** and **Herawaty**)

This research aimed to explore the similarities and the differences between Joseph Stalin in history and in Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* according to their rules and their leadership styles. The character of Big Brother in this novel is the representation of Joseph Stalin in History.

The primary data of this research were taken from George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* such as the statements of Big Brother as the leader and secondary data were taken from other sources such as journal articles, books, and other references.

This research shows the differences and the similarities between Joseph Stalin in history and Big Brother in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* through several important points such as civil war, purges and executions, and falsifying history. Those are their similarities in leadership styles and there are also several differences such as the using of telescreen device to control people mind and how they treat those who oppose against the party.

Keywords: Joseph Stalin, History, Big Brother, Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*



## ABSTRAK

**MUH. FIRSA WIRAWAN.** *Joseph Stalin in History and in George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four: A Comparative Analysis.* (Dibimbing oleh **Fathu Rahman** dan **Herawaty**)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi persamaan dan perbedaan antara Joseph Stalin dalam sejarah dan dalam Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* menurut aturan dan gaya kepemimpinan mereka. Karakter Big Brother dalam novel ini adalah representasi dari Joseph Stalin dalam Sejarah.

Data primer dari penelitian ini diambil dari *Nineteen Eighty-Four* dari George Orwell seperti pernyataan-pernyataan dari Big Brother sebagai seorang pemimpin dan data sekunder diambil dari sumber lain seperti artikel jurnal, buku, dan referensi lainnya.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan perbedaan dan persamaan antara Joseph Stalin dalam sejarah dan Big Brother dalam *Nineteen Eighty-Four* karya George Orwell melalui beberapa poin penting seperti perang sipil, pembersihan dan eksekusi, dan pemalsuan sejarah. Hal tersebut adalah persamaan Joseph Stalin dan karakter di dalam novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* dalam gaya kepemimpinan mereka dan juga terdapat beberapa perbedaan seperti alat telescreen untuk mengontrol pikiran rakyatnya dan bagaimana mereka memperlakukan orang-orang yang melawan partai.

Kata Kunci: Joseph Stalin, Sejarah, Big Brother, George Orwell *Nineteen Eighty-Four*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER PAGE .....	i
TITLE SHEET .....	ii
APPROVAL SHEET .....	iii
STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iv
ABSTRACT .....	vii
ABSTRAK.....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES .....	xiii
CHAPTER I.....	1
A.    Background .....	1
B.    Research Questions .....	7
C.    Objectives of The Research.....	7
D.    Significance of The Research.....	7
E.    Scope of The Research.....	8
CHAPTER II.....	9
A.    Previous Related Studies .....	9
B.    Theoretical Background .....	16
1.    Genetic Structuralism .....	16
2.    Literature and History .....	19
3.    Theoretical Framework .....	23

C.	<b>The Sketch of Joseph Stalin in George Orwell’s <i>Nineteen Eighty-Four</i></b>	
	24	
1.	<b>Russian Civil War</b> .....	24
2.	<b>Purges and Executions</b> .....	26
3.	<b>Falsifying History</b> .....	28
D.	<b>Comparative Literature</b> .....	29
E.	<b>Conceptual Framework</b> .....	33
CHAPTER III	.....	35
A.	<b>Research Method</b> .....	35
B.	<b>Comparative Analysis</b> .....	36
C.	<b>Data Sources</b> .....	38
D.	<b>Method and Procedure of Collecting Data</b> .....	39
E.	<b>Technique of Analyzing Data</b> .....	40
CHAPTER IV	.....	41
A.	<b>The Portrait between Joseph Stalin in History and Big Brother in George Orwell’s <i>Nineteen Eighty-Four</i></b> .....	41
B.	<b>Joseph Stalin and Big Brother Lead their People according to the Policies they made During their Dictatorial Leadership</b> .....	43
C.	<b>Findings</b> .....	48
D.	<b>Discussion</b> .....	52
1.	<b>The Portrait between Joseph Stalin and Big Brother in George Orwell’s <i>Nineteen Eighty-Four</i></b> .....	52
2.	<b>The Joseph Stalin and Big Brother led their People according to the policies they made during their dictatorial leadership.</b> .....	61
CHAPTER V	.....	68

<b>A. Conclusion</b> .....	68
<b>B. Suggestion</b> .....	69
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	70

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 .....	75
Appendix 2 .....	79

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background, research question, problem statement, objective of the research, significance, and scope of the research.

### A. Background

Literature is the medium to express the idea of the author. Sometimes literature is made by condition from certain period. Another thought from Wellek & Warren said that "literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts, it is not just the correlation of real events though it may happen in real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination." (Wellek & Warren, 1963:22). Literary works provide many information from the past especially an important event that makes the author interested to made a literary work.

Joseph Stalin was the dictator of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) from 1929 to 1953. Most of his rules make his people suffer and there are many victims during Stalin's reign. There is only one party in Soviet Union which is communist and its people love their leader. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a fictive story which tells about Big Brother as a

dictator leader and how the leader made several rules and treat those  
who

dealing with thoughtcrime (the most dangerous crime in the story). George Orwell wrote *Nineteen Eighty-Four* as a critique for the dictator leader. This novel represented Joseph Stalin as a critique for his leadership style and his several rules which make the people suffer. Based on the story, there are many victims include those who dealing with thoughtcrime or those who want to against the ruler. The difference can be seen from their method to treat the betrayer (enemy of the state). In history, they were exiled and sent to labor camp named GULAG, there are also execution during Stalin's reign. In the novel, the criminals will be tortured in room 101. This room is only for people who dealing with thoughtcrime as a very serious crime.

According to Lowne (2020), Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* published in 1949 as a critique for the totalitarian country. The novel contains an information about how the leader of Soviet Union led his country. Orwell made a story about a country that was leaded by a dictator that make the people suffer. The leader made rules to control his people even in their mind. This novel also tells about how the leader in that country falsifying history for his own purpose. He wanted to be a hero by making fake information about war and economic growth. This novel tells about Winston Smith as the main character work in Ministry of Truth that his job is to rewrite important documents to make Big Brother as the leader of Oceania become a hero. George Orwell also has another novel



that becomes a good novel in 1948 before *Nineteen Eighty-Four* novel. That is *Animal Farm* which tells us about human life represented by animal. This novel also has many things related to the society in this present time especially in political situation. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* novel is an object of this research and will be the new research about Orwell's literary work.

There are many studies regarding literary works such as novel, poetry, and drama. To make a study of literary work, the researcher tries to reveal the problem in the literary work by using approach and method to analyze the data. This research is a part of Yun-fei (2016) in a journal article entitled *The tragedy of Winston Smith – A Naturalistic Perspective of Nineteen Eighty-Four*. This article analyzed how Winston, who is the most talented worker, opposed Big Brother and violated all party rules until finally he was arrested and brainwashed in order to betrayed his lover and loving Big Brother as the powerful leader. This article tried to reveal the naturalistic aspect in the novel and how environmental affected individual. The author of this article stated that everyone takes for granted what they have been given without considering the consequences, so that the author tried to reveal the phenomena in the novel through naturalistic perspective. This present research has the same view as Yun-fei's article who explained about the naturalism perspective in Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and the aim of the research is to reveal the figure of

Joseph Stalin in the novel, how Big Brother represents Joseph Stalin during his reign.

Yun-fei stated that “what George Orwell concerns is not so much about Winston’s love with Julia as his thoughts about the past and future of humankind matter most.” (Yun-fei, 2016: 179) from this statement, the author is interested in analyzing the novel because the writer of the novel predicted about what would happen in the future which presented by Winston Smith as the protagonist character in the novel. This article needs more explanation about how the thought police catch the thought criminals. The way of arrest and torture is also explained in the second part of the novel.

In another research, Yeo (2016) in his article “Propaganda and Surveillance in George Orwell’s *Nineteen Eighty-Four*: Two Sides of the Same Coin” explained about how propaganda and surveillance exist in the novel to control people’s mind in order to keep the party exist in the society. In this modern era, the author of the article thought that propaganda and surveillance are pervasive in society. It explained in the novel and represented by the party. This is the same with this present research which tries to find out the figure of Joseph Stalin in George Orwell’s *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Yeo stated that “In the first section I distinguish two main forms of propaganda, which I call the propaganda of fact and the propaganda of fiction. In the second I analyze surveillance,

distinguishing panoptical and surreptitious surveillance. In the third section, I relate propaganda and surveillance as they work hand-in-hand in a project of control not just of behavior but of thought. In the fourth section, I show that this ambitious and absurd project fails in the world of the novel. In addition to revealing the tendency, if not the dream, of propaganda and surveillance, this failure exposes the limitations of each in view of the reflective capacity of human beings. In concluding, I offer some programmatic comments about the relevance of Orwell's novel to life in societies of pervasive propaganda and surveillance" (Yeo, 2016:50). In another hand, Yeo's article revealed only in the propaganda and Surveillance by explaining them separately. The author conducted a research by explaining the focus of propaganda, that is propaganda of fact and propaganda of fiction. Then it followed by explaining the surveillance which include panoptical surveillance and surreptitious surveillance. The next is relating them into Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Researcher's opinion, the reader will be easy to understand the point, in another hand it is important to explain the method of analyzing data.

This novel gives the representation in our modern world about dictatorship practice in government, and how the countries destroy each other and how they change the history according to their willingness. The most severe things in this novel are the rules of the leader and execute. The party will execute anybody who against the party even in their mind.

Thought Police control the people by using telescreen and if there anyone who wants to fight Big Brother or the party, Thought Police will hunt them down and execute them. This is one of Big Brother's rules that similar with Stalin's rules as the leader of Soviet Union and interesting aspect to analyze.

This research is a literary research and the object of this research is a novel which is a historical novel. The researcher tries to combine a literary research based on a novel that contains history from the past. The focus of this research is to reveal the comparison between Joseph Stalin in history and Big Brother in Orwell's *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* especially in their style of leadership. The reason of the researcher takes this topic because this is Orwell's latest work before his death. This novel also has many things related to the society in this present time especially in the political situation. He predicted that there would be a dictator leader in the world and it similar with the story in his novel. This research also has an impact to people because they will know how the leader leads a country.

Therefore, the researcher hopes that this research becomes a reference for further research and has a useful value in the academic field, and through this research, people can be more active to know about history because it gives knowledge to make a better life in the future and also will be aware of the dictator leader in their country even in their job. Finally, the researcher will conduct a research under the title *The Portrait*

*of Joseph Stalin in History and in George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four:  
A Comparative Study.*

### **B. Research Questions**

In relation to the background, the researcher formulates research questions as follows:

1. What are the portrait between Joseph Stalin in history and Big Brother in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*?
2. To what extent did Joseph Stalin and Big Brother lead their people according to the policies they made during their dictatorial leaderships?

### **C. Objectives of The Research**

Based on the research questions, the researcher sets the objectives of the research as follows:

1. To explore the differences and the similarities between Joseph Stalin and Big Brother in their reigns.
2. To map out Joseph Stalin and Big Brother's leadership during their reigns in the Soviet Union and in the novel.

### **D. Significance of The Research**

The researcher hopes that the result of the research will be a new reference for the next study about *Nineteen Eighty-Four* novel by George

Orwell. This research hopefully can give a knowledge in study about Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. For the researcher himself, this research gives experiences and knowledge about the rule of government when Joseph Stalin ruled Soviet Union. For the society, hopefully, this research can give insight about the dictatorial of several leaders in the past.

### **E. Scope of The Research**

This research is conducted by determining the focuses of the research, the sources, and the research area. The researcher focuses on Big Brother in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* novel by George Orwell and Joseph Stalin as the leader of Soviet Union. Big brother as the leader of Oceania in Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* who leads his country with dictatorship. Joseph Stalin as the powerful leader of Soviet Union who leads his country by made his people suffer in order to achieve his importance. The data were taken from other sources that shows how Stalin leads his country. Genetic structuralism approach used to reveal all certain events that come out from the novel and other sources in order to show the real existing differences and reasonable. This research only tries to find out the leadership style of these two figures by explaining their rules in their reign. The researcher limits this research in order to reveal the valid data regarding Joseph Stalin and Big Brother in their leadership only.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents previous related findings, theoretical background, the sketch of George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, and Conceptual Framework.

#### **A. Previous Related Studies**

Some of the researchers already conducted researches that are related to this study, the following are the researchers who study about the portrait of Joseph Stalin. Thorp (1984) in a journal article entitled *The Dynamics Terror in Orwell's 1984* explains about the terrors in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by used descriptive qualitative method. Thorp explained the methods of totalitarian control through Orwell's latest work *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. The difference between this study and the current study is the researcher tries to find out the comparison between Joseph Stalin and Big Brother in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by using genetic structuralism approach.

The other research was conducted by Stal (2013) in a journal article under the title "Psychopathology of Joseph Stalin", Stal tried to explain the existence of Stalin's psychopathology by analyzing his

childhood through descriptive qualitative method and the explanation from  
American



Psychiatric Association, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (*DSM- IV-TR*) that shows how the psychopathology exists on Joseph Stalin. The researcher argued that this article contains Stalin's biography and to reveal his psychopathology through several valid data. There is also the difference between this research and Stal, the researcher tries to map out the comparison between Joseph Stalin and Big Brother in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by using genetic structuralism approach.

Another political research was conducted by Mukherjee (2014) in a journal article entitled "The Development of Socio-Cultural Society in Orwell's '*Nineteen Eighty-Four*'" which explains the political situation of the novelist by using archival study. The author of the article gives more explanation about how the political power of the leader affects the citizens to live under dictatorial government. "In *Nineteen Eighty-Four* the citizens are monitored and conditioned through coercive methods. They live under a sense of perennial fear so that they cannot think or question the motives and principles of the Party. In society, the condition of discursive methods pays scant attention to important things. Rather people conditioned to pay attention to trifles. The motive of the government is to retain power by making people not to think independently." (Mukherjee, 2014:15). This research reveals that the party uses fear as a way to control the minds of its people. while the government makes us focus on trivial matters to

make people think individually. This is how Orwell depicted social environment in his novel. Despite the author made a good idea in his article, in this case, the author has to separate the points of his research in order to make people know about his purpose by putting sub-points in his article.

There is also a research about Stalin especially the condition of economy in the novel that has conducted by Gregory & Harrison (2014) in his journal article entitled "Allocation Under Dictatorship: research in Stalin's Archives" which explores the archives of Joseph Stalin through archival study. They revealed the condition of economy in Soviet Union especially the economic during Stalin's reign "the archives show a powerful but fallible dictatorship comprised of Stalin and his Politburo immersed in the detail of economic decisions." (Gregory & Harrison, 2014). Gregory and Harrison argued that there is an inequality between Stalin and the Politburo that goes along with the decision that has been made. The researcher defines this statement as invalid data. Because there is inaccurate information written in it as stated in the article "Corruption existed but the archives leave the impression that most illegal siphoning was done to fulfill the plan, not for private gain." In researcher's opinion, the author could have given more explanation about the issues during Stalin's reign. Because there are people who do not understand the issues that occurred in that era. More information will be a good

foundation for readers to make up their understanding. The current study explained Stalin's figure in Orwell's latest work entitled *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by using genetic structuralism approach.

Meanwhile Sabha (2015) in a journal article entitled "The Relationship among the Past, the Present and the Future Scenario: A Critical Study of George Orwell's 1984" tried to explain the totalitarianism in the story through critical study. Totalitarianism was the most significant issue in 20<sup>th</sup> century. The difference between Sabha and the current study, the researcher tried to reveal the figure of Joseph Stalin in history and in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and compare by using genetic structuralism approach.

Real (2016) also explained Stalin's leadership in a research entitled *Stalin's Leadership of the Soviet Union* tried to find out the growth of Joseph Stalin from his childhood until he became a dictator in Soviet Union through descriptive method which intends to describe everything related to the topic. The difference between Real and this current research, the researcher tried to find out the figure of Joseph Stalin in history and in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by using genetic structuralism approach.

Yun-fei (2016) in a journal article entitled "The tragedy of Winston Smith – A Naturalistic Perspective of Nineteen Eighty-Four". This article analyzed how Winston as the most talented worker, opposed Big Brother

and violated all party rules until finally he was arrested and brainwashed in order to betrayed his lover and loving Big Brother as the powerful leader by using naturalism perspective. “In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, what Gorge Orwell concerns is not so much about Winston’s love with Julia as his thoughts about the past and future of humankind matter most.” (Yun-fei, 2016:179). Based on this statement, Yun-fei argued that Orwell tried to predict the future life by his writings such as *Nineteen Eighty-Four* which talks about how the main character fight against the ruler of his country. The most severe things in this novel are the rules of the leader and execute. However, this article explains about Winston as the main character in the novel who mostly describes the form of dictatorship. As we know that this novel has many things that indicate dictatorship in the past and in the future such as Big brother, Evaporate, Room 101, Thought Police, Thought Crime, etc. The author needs to explain those form to make the study clear.

Meanwhile, Jaccard (2016) in his publication entitled “Not death, but annihilation: Orwell’s *Nineten Eighty-Four* and the catastrophe of Englishless” tried to analyze the purpose of the novel by using descriptive research. He found that Orwell’s *Nineteen Eighty-Four* contain critics of totalitarian in history. The main idea of the novel is to make people understand the dictator leader, how the leader made rules for his people and change English language based on his willingness. The researcher

argued that Jaccard analyzed the government structure in the novel and how English language change based on the will of the leader. The differences between Jaccard and this current research, the researcher tried to reveal the figure of Joseph Stalin in history and in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

In another research about the political condition in the novel is from Yeo (2016) in his article "Propaganda and Surveillance in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*: Two Sides of the Same Coin" the study explained the propaganda in the novel and how the leader control people's mind in order to keep the party exist in the society by using case study method. "what finally defeats Winston is neither propaganda nor surveillance, but torture, and we should hardly be surprised about how far and deep its terrible powers can reach." (Yeo, 2016:61). He stated that the dictator leader has a power to control his people. The article revealed that the torture can make Winston betray Julia, not only propaganda and surveillance. It will be stronger if the author explains more about the rules that can defeat Winston to betray his lover Julia. The differences between Yeo and this current research, the researcher tried to reveal the figure of Joseph Stalin in the history and in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

There is the similarity with Albloly & Nour (2019) in their journal article entitled "The Portrayal of Political Symbolism in George Orwell Writings: With Reference to "Animal Farm" and "Nineteen Eighty-Four"

which mostly explain about political symbols such as the leadership, the rules, and the threats that exist in society to control the people using descriptive qualitative method. “The political symbols Orwell decided on are the description of corrupted regimes, totalitarian rulers in reality under covered faces to relay his political messages for his readers, alarm future generations of the danger of totalitarian regimes.” (5647). This statement shows how Orwell defined such crimes into a simple term. He made ‘political symbol’ term to define several crimes in real life and put them into his writings such as *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. The author could have explained about several political symbols in Orwell’s writing that give a knowledge about dictatorial leadership. This article also needs more explanation about Orwell’s writings to make the reader more understand about the rules of the leader that makes the people suffer. The differences between Albloly & Nour and this current research, the researcher tried to reveal the figure of Joseph Stalin in history and in George Orwell’s *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

Furthermore, the researcher defines novel as a story that described by certain style of language that makes the story more interesting. Most of the novel written based on reality or the reflection of the certain event in a period. The definition of novel can make this research well directed and adding some references. According to W.E Williams cited in Rafiq (2016) that novel is “a long narrative in prose detailing the actions of fictitious

people.” In simple words, the researcher defines novel as a narrative story that contain actions and fiction. It illustrates the events of a certain period.

According to Eagleton (2005) in his book entitled *The English Novel An Introduction*. a novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length. There is also poetry and dramatic dialogue in the novel, along with epic, pastoral, satire, history, elegy, tragedy and any number of other literary modes. Eagleton tried to explain about the different view of novel that can made the different thought for academic need. Other authors have the different meaning of novel.

## **B. Theoretical Background**

### **1. Genetic Structuralism**

Genetic structuralism considers the quality of a literary work is extremely determined by the degree of its coherency. It means that a literary work is considered significant if the work is the result of intense interaction and interrelation between the subjects who creates the work and his or her environment.

Zimmerman (2013: 153) mentioned that Goldmann's reformulation of his early stance as a "genetic structuralism" is the central transformation of his overall development. The prime factor enabling this transformation was his rearticulation of the Lukácsian view of totality, identity, consciousness and change in function of Jean

Piaget's genetic epistemology. Although Goldmann studied with Piaget for two years after World War II, it was only in his article written in 1958, "Le concept de structure significative en histoire de la culture" (RD, 107-17), that "the influence of Piaget leads to a shift in Goldmann's language and mode of interpretation. . .[whereby] 'totality' or whole became 'meaningful structure,' and dialectical materialism began to be presented as a form of structuralism," able to counter Lévi-Strauss and company from within.

Lucien Goldmann argued that Genetic Structuralism approach emphasized the historical background and inseparable from its extrinsic elements. Goldmann divides genetic structuralism in two frameworks. First, the relationship between the meaning of an element with other elements in another literary work, second is the relation bind each other in a certain circumstance.

Mayrl (1978: 37) states that Goldmann's hypotheses concerning the relations between society and artistic expressions are plausible and worthy of further research. However, his terms will require considerable clarification. One example should suffice. Goldmann's suggestion that we distinguish between cultural productions which reflect social consciousness and those which transcend it, is useful only if we can obtain separate indications of each. The suggestion that



mediocre art represents the former function whereas great works represent the latter is helpful.

Goldman in Muniroch (2011: 88) states that in their lives human beings are influenced by three basic features in the form of some inner tendencies. The first is the tendency to adapt themselves to the reality in their surroundings. They do this in a certain way called 'rationality,' that is, human efforts to respond to all the problems they face in their surroundings. They always direct the response to "significance." it means that the response they give is not just any response but a response that is suitable or useful for them.

The second tendency of the fundamental characteristics of human action is the tendency towards 'consistency' in its totality, namely the tendency of humans to create consistent patterns in their thoughts, behaviors, and feelings or structures of thought, behavior, and feelings in their response to all problems in their environment.

The third is dynamic nature, which is the tendency to change and develop pre-formed structures of thought, behavior, and feelings. Goldmann calls this tendency a tendency towards 'transcendence' whose meaning is similar to Pascal's concept of transcendence, namely the practicality, activeness and dynamics of all social and historical movements.

Genetic Structuralism considers the quality of a literary work is extremely determined by the degree of its coherency. It means that a literary work is considered significant if the work is the result of intense interaction or interrelation between the subject who creates the work and his or her environment. Therefore, the study of literary works cannot be separated from the totality of the social life and its social-historical relation. The study of 91 literary works and human facts generally should involve two disciplines all at once, namely, sociology and history, to find scientific and realistic results. (Muniroch, 2011: 90)

In researcher's opinion, genetic structuralism approach has benefits and high-powered that can be the best way to analyze the literary work. Furthermore, the researcher noted that genetic structuralism focus on sociological factors and literary works created by creativity using imagination factors.

## **2. Literature and History**

Literature and history is related each other because most of historical novel written based on certain event in that time. History is often defined as the study of past events. The author of the works put several critics and comments in the story of the novel. George Orwell put critics to government in his works entitled *Animal Farm* and his latest work *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. That literature is clearly rooted in

history is corroborated by various world literary writings. The proposed study intends to take literary works related to history. Researchers aim to prioritize the dynamic interaction between history and fiction so that it comes to the perception of how fiction tells history.

According to Sheila Rowbotham, history demonstrates that what is needed is 'a revolution within a revolution or, in the case of the developing world, liberation from the colony within the colony': the overturning of both capitalist conditions and the understanding of liberation as the power to control other things. This requires a radical transformation of the 'cultural conditioning of men and women, upbringing of children, shape of the places we live in, legal structure of society, sexuality, and the very nature of work'. (Rowbotham 245, 249).

Based on Bryant, Black, Land, & Porra (2013) Histories are important to those who see themselves as the subjects of such accounts, or at the very least recognize their roots in them. History is written by people with conscious and unconscious agendas. History is very strong because both of them create and strengthen collective identity. Without history, it is difficult to know who a person is, where it came from, or where it goes. Difficult to have or to have a direction. Having history is important because what is articulated as what happened in the past greatly affects all aspects of our lives and will influence what happens in the future.

Meanwhile, Laqueur (1967) stated that Historians, with respectable traditions, were once writers: "History begins in the novel and ends in the essay", writes Macaulay. True, the amount of poorly written history is large. Style and imagination are great preservatives in history, and the world in general, as contemporary historians remind us, will more quickly forgive the lack of scientific solidity than the lack of literary charm. Competence, scientific solidity, must be a prerequisite for writing history, not a synonym for boredom. They can pick and choose, extract the most dramatic incidents, ignore everything that has no broad appeal. They are attracted by great men and women, their ambitions, intrigues, confrontations.

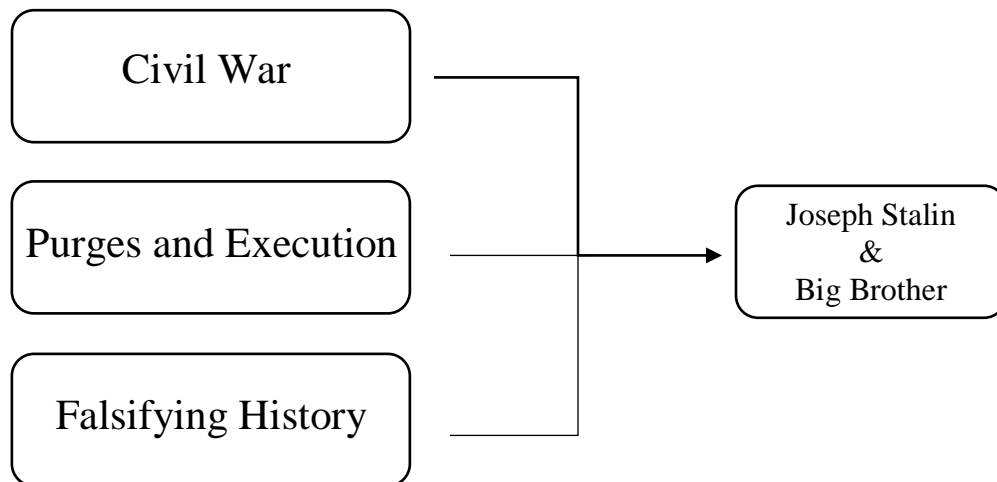
History and literature meet at many levels, and there is a vast area of no-man's land which is the goal of both parties. Some writers who have written history have been mentioned before. Because their works reflect the problems of their time, and are thus a very important source for historians. There are also writers from time to time have not only written or reflected history but made it. Some historians have underestimated their interests for about the same reasons that made Stalin ask about the number of divisions the Pope had. literary ideas as political forces and poets as legislators who were not recognized in their time only appeared towards the end of the eighteenth century.

The explanation regarding history and truth above is similar with Ankersmit (2010) which stated that narratives often offer us representations of things that have happened, both real and imaginary. This is where the narration might be similar to paintings, portraits, or landscapes that are said to represent their caregivers or the hills and forests that have attracted the attention of painters. In this case, the novel might be contained historical aspect based on the certain event in that time. For instance, Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* represented a country in world war II and put them into a story in the novel. This is how Orwell told the reader that world war II is a very severe era in the past and how country destroy each other and torture its people. Historical novels apply historical knowledge conveyed by past representations to the main characters of historical novels.

There is also explanation regarding contemporary literature and the history. (Harrison & Spiropoulou, 2015) argued that contemporary historical literature is not uniform in its manifestations, methods and effects: it has been marked by many differences such as continuity, creating complexity that is rarely communicated in relevant critical studies, which tends to summarize various developments under a very general heading. contemporary literature can be said not to reproduce 'reality' but rather to reflect the relationship between reality, fiction and

history, often alluding to the ways in which realism and modernism implicitly represent and thus understand this relationship.

### 3. Theoretical Framework



Based on theoretical framework above, the researcher focuses on three aspects in the novel in order to reveal the portrait of Joseph Stalin in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. These aspects indicate that there was an interesting event during Stalin's era. The researcher classifies the objects in this research by analyzing certain situation in the story and try to relate

them in order to reveal the differences and the similarities between Joseph Stalin in history and Big Brother in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

## **C. The Sketch of Joseph Stalin in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four***

### **1. Russian Civil War**

Based on Encyclopædia Britannica (2017) Russian Civil War, (1918-20), a conflict in which the Red Army successfully defended the newly-formed Bolshevik government led by Vladimir I. Lenin against various Russian troops and anti-Bolshevik intervention.

Trueman (2015) added that the Civil War occurred because of November 1917, many groups had formed that broke up the Bolshevik Lenin. These groups included monarchists, militarists and, for a short time, foreign countries. Collectively, they are known as whites while the Bolsheviks are known as Reds. The Brest-Litovsk Treaty has shown many people the weakness of the Bolsheviks. Lenin had called for peace at any price, and Germany had asked very severe conditions - something that demanded them at Versailles in 1919.

During the quarter century before his death, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin might have used greater political power than any other figure in history. Stalin industrialized the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, forcibly collectivizing his agriculture, consolidating its position with intensive police terror, helping defeat Germany in 1941-1945, and

expanding Soviet control to include the eastern European belt. The chief architect of Soviet totalitarianism and a skilled but phenomenal organizer, he destroyed the remnants of individual freedom and failed to promote individual welfare, but he created a powerful military-industrial complex and led the Soviet Union to the nuclear era. (Hingley, 2020)

Hingley added that During World War II Stalin emerged, after an un promising start, when the most successful top leaders were thrown by the warring nations. In August 1939, after first trying to form an anti-Hitler alliance with Western powers, he made an agreement with Hitler, which encouraged the German dictator to invade Poland and start World War II. Wanting to strengthen his western borders while his new German allies but traitors were still involved in the West, Stalin annexed eastern Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and parts of Romania; he also attacked Finland and extorted territorial concessions. In May 1941 Stalin acknowledged the increasing danger of German attacks on the Soviet Union by appointing himself as chairman of the People's Board of Commissioners (head of government); it is the first government office since 1923.



## 2. Purges and Executions

The researcher tries to explain the purges and executions that happened in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. There are many executions in the novel because Big Brother put several roles that makes his people suffer.

Based on Newsinger (2018: 136) Post-war cleansing came in two waves, the first in 1948-1949 and mainly affecting Albania, Hungary and Bulgaria and the second in 1950-53 which affected Romania, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, presenting massive purges in the Soviet Union itself so that only Stalin's death was prevented. The second wave also has a different anti-Semitic dimension. According to one of the latest academic records, thousands of people who were considered "enemies of the people" were arrested, deported to forced labor camps, fired from their jobs or expelled from schools and universities. Several thousands of those arrested and tried were executed or suffered extrajudicial killings. The amount varies from country to country. In Romania between 1948 and 1953, a very conservative estimate was that 60,000 people were arrested. . . in Bulgaria, around 40,000 are incarcerated. . . in Czechoslovakia, around 90,000 were prosecuted for political crimes'. In Hungary, '750,000 people were surprisingly sentenced between 1948 and 1953'.<sup>12</sup> The Eastern European Communist Parties were cruelly

cleared with more than 2 million members expelled, up to a quarter of their collective membership, many of them longtime members, veterans of the years of Nazi occupation, and now many of these people were among those arrested and imprisoned, perhaps as many as 250,000 CP and former CP members arrested.<sup>13</sup> But while hundreds of thousands of ordinary people, both CP members and not swept members, leadership The party and the security apparatus were also cleansed at Stalin's orders, with subsequent interrogations and 'trial trials' supervised by the NKVD. In Bulgaria, a former deputy prime minister, Traicho Kostov, a man who had been a party member for 30 years and had spent around ten years in prison in Bulgaria, was arrested on June 20, 1949, charged with 'Titoism' and executed on December 16. In Hungary, Laszlo Rajk, a former interior minister and himself 'a diehard Stalinist', was arrested in a raid that eventually resulted in 141 defendants who would appear in a number of trial performances. Rajk was a veteran of the International Brigade, active in Communist underground during the War and ended up in a concentration camp in Germany. This note has no protection. Far from it. That only made him more suspicious of 'Titoism' as far as Russia was concerned. The Hungarian trial was conducted under Russian supervision with Stalin himself reading and agreeing to Rajk's final indictment. Detainees were routinely tortured, a process in which

some of them did not survive, were beaten to death, starved to see them 'even eating poop', and, of course, their families were threatened, often arrested and held as hostages. Rajk's wife, Julia, was one of those imprisoned and their son taken away. At their trial, they all claimed 'the most unreasonable crime'. Rajk himself was executed on October 16, 1949.<sup>14</sup> His wife was forced to watch him hanged and even after he was released in 1955 he had still not been told the fate of his son.

### **3. Falsifying History**

According to E. H. Carr, 'history begins when men begin to think of the passage of time in terms not of natural processes - the cycle of the seasons, the human life-span - but of a series of specific events in which men are consciously involved and which they can consciously influence' (Carr, 1962).

In George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four Big Brother as the leader of Oceania tried to rewrite the history. Winston worked in Ministry of Truth that his main task is to rewrite the history based on Big brother's instruction. Many documents have been rewritten by Winston, such as books, newspapers and other important government documents relating to history. Winston felt it was wrong, but he had to keep working on it because of orders from Big Brother.

Based on Chapman (2009: 74) The compulsion not to commit to the truth is seen in the expectations imposed on members of the Outside Party who are responsible for producing and manipulating documents in the Ministry of Truth. Winston's work involved rewriting past newspaper editions to remain compatible with changing Party circumstances and policies. The successful Inner Party member believes in the truth of the war and the stories associated with it, while at the same time being aware that it is "spurious."

#### **D. Comparative Literature**

Comparative literature is the way to find the differences and the similarities between two literary works even more. In this case, the result of comparative literature shows how the literary works are built by comparing its components. Comparative literature based on Nayak (2017) comparative literature is a kind of criticism because it is the way to compare the literary work in order to obtain the certain elements from the literatures involved. While comparing literary works, the researcher indirectly will get the gap to make a literary critique.

According to Sahin (2016) comparative literature is a study of linguistics, literary, and cultural boundaries. Comparative literature is the study of literary texts written in different languages with the most common and simple meanings, so this means the study behind linguistic, literary

and cultural boundaries. The word 'comparative' comes from comparative Latin, from comparative is the observation or assessment of similarities or inequalities between two or more branches of science or research subjects such as comparative literature, comparative religion, comparative language and immediately.

Based on the definition of comparative literature from Sahin, Wellek and Warren (2014) defined comparative literature as a key to open all doors beyond the national, culture, linguistics, historical, social, and political boundaries. In this research, comparative literature is a medium to explore political system in a fictive story based on true story. Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* contains political aspects that stimulate the reader to understand the propaganda or the dictatorship in the story. Comparative literature can give the information about the identity of the literary works. It similar with Sahin which states that a comparative study of various literatures will give readers rich knowledge about the literature, language, culture, and identity of other countries, so that the comparison of products from various literatures will give us an opportunity to recognize both our values and others closely. The differences and the similarities between literary works can be recognize when the researcher conduct comparative literature. This is the way to explore the political system, social condition, and the similarities and the differences between Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and Stalin in history.

According to Remak (1961) Comparative Literature is the study of literature outside the boundaries of one particular country and the study of the relationship between literature on the one hand and other fields of knowledge and beliefs, such as philosophy of art, history, social sciences, sciences, religion, etc. on the other hand. In short, this is a comparison of one literature with another or another, and a comparison of literature with other fields of human expression.

Meanwhile, Domínguez, Saussy, & Villanueva (2014) explain that literature expresses the deepest, most universal and eternal elements of human experience, which survive from the peculiarities of passion and individual sentiment. Literary study is formed by the combination and collaboration of four different scientific disciplines: poetry or literary theory, literary criticism, literary history, and comparative literature. Comparative literature is one of the four main approaches to literary phenomena. These approaches are linked in clear chronological order. The first approach is analyzing and evaluating texts, a tendency that is already seen in presocratic literary criticism. Literature study requires a balanced and fertile harmony of the four approaches. Both literary criticism and literary theory cannot be separated from comparative and historical approaches.

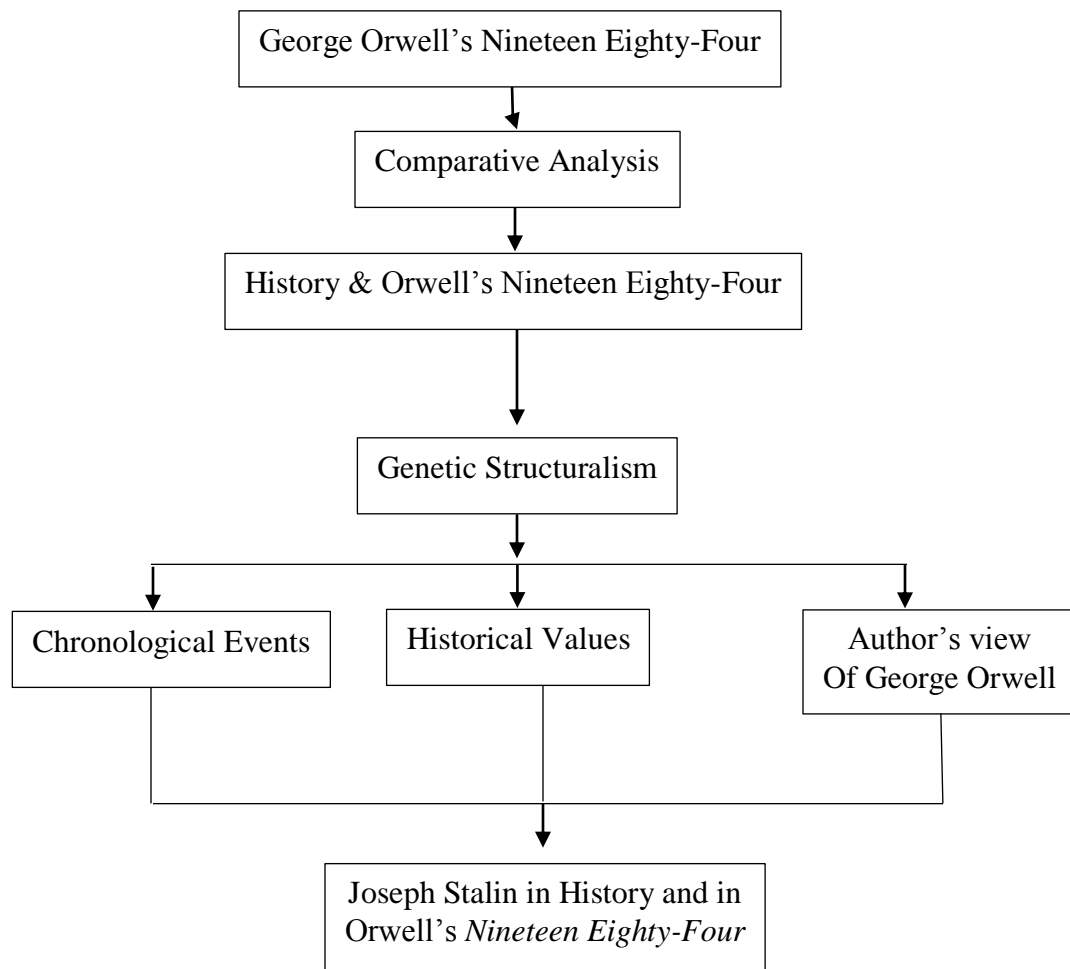
Comparative literature arises when the literary histories of certain countries begin to appear limiting or inadequate: it considers national

literary history as an element in plural literary history. D'haen, et al (2013) stated that comparative literature was conceived as a variant of literary history since the consolidation of the 1820s and 1830s, after initial formulations in precursor works such as the Spanish Jesuits, and Juan Andrés.

Comparative literature inherently implies certain utopian components, born from the vastness of the fields that are tried to cover up and the limitations of our natural human beings who take discipline as our vocation. In this case, the researcher found that Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* contain several components of dictator leader. These components are the objects of the research to explore the way Stalin lead his country based on his rules.

In this research, comparative literature is the component to reveal the differences and the similarities between Joseph Stalin in history and in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Comparative literature will describe indirectly about the events in the novel. The researcher applied comparative literature in order to explore the figure of Joseph Stalin in the novel, how similar Stalin and Big Brother, and how different they are.

### E. Conceptual Framework





In conceptual framework, the researcher analyzed George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by using comparative analysis which is to compare the figure of Joseph Stalin in history and Big Brother in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Genetic structuralism used to explain the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. The researcher found several interesting aspects, they are chronological events, historical and author's view. Those points will be the main directions of this research. The result of this research is to explore the figure of Joseph Stalin in history and in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.