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APPENDICES

A. George Orwell's Biography

Eric Arthur Blair or more familiar pen name is George Orwell was born in 25th June 1903 in Motihari, Bengal, India and died in 21st January 1950, London, England. He is an English novelist, essayist and critic famous for his novels *Animal Farm* published in 1945 and *Nineteen Eighty Four* published in 1949 that show how the totalitarian government is a dangerous and despicable form of government

His early life is that he was born into the class of Sahibs because of his Father works as a minor British official in India civil service and his mother who has a French blood was a daughter of teak merchant in Burma (Myanmar). As a landless master he was live in a Impoverish Snobbery life. Later in when he returned to England with his parent he was sent to boarding school where he is known for both poverty and brilliance where later he publishes and autobiographical essay, *Such, Such Were the Joys*

Orwell got accepted in both England Top School which is Wellington and Eton and he chose Eton where he stayed from 1917 to 1921. Here he was a Student of Aldous Huxley who published a *Brave New World*, Orwell publish his first writing in college periodicals. In 1922 he followed his family tradition and went to Burma as Assistant district superintendent in the Indian Imperial Police. Here he saw how much the resentment of Burmese against the British and so as man who dream to be writer he created a novel called *Burmese Days* which led him to trouble in the Imperial Police.

In 1927 Orwell decide to quit his job when returning to England and live as poor like the people in Burmese because of Guilt, this would shape his character as a writer along the way, living in the slum and work as a dishwasher in French hotels and restaurants in Paris. Orwell act against Imperialism make him known as Anarchist until 1930 later he considers himself as Socialist but would eventually declaring himself a Communist.

When he becomes socialist his first book is called *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937). When *The Road to Wigan Pier* was in print, Orwell was in Spain where he joins the Republican Militia but later forced to flee by the Communist in Barcelona, the experience led him to create *Homage to Catalonia* (1938) which many consider one of his best books.

In 1944 Orwell finished *Animal Farm*, a political story based on the Russian Revolution and its betrayal by Joseph Stalin. A story where the animals overthrow the human only to become more despicable than the human rule.

In 1949, Orwell last book called *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949) has taken the what used to be his best book *Animal Farm*. The Story set in a dystopian world where a totalitarian is the form of the government. The story told Winston Smith an Outer Member of the ruling party has begun to think that the party is evil and longing for the truth that the party try to hide, he also went on having a love affair which led him to be caught by the law enforcement called thought police. He was torture both physically and mentally so there no longer a shred of thoughts against the once he loathed and despise a figure head of the ruling Party, Big Brother now he is brainwashed into submitting and love Him. The Books tell how the ruling

party control the people by creating false history, erasing and replacing words and called it Newspeak, and those who oppose the party would be punish and brainwash into submitting the once they once hated. Orwell wrote the last pages of *Nineteen Eighty-four* in a remote house from the fortune of *Animal farm*, He work in between his hospitalization for tuberculosis that would end up end his life in a London hospital in 21st January 1950

Source : <https://www.britannica.com/biography/George-Orwell>

B. Synopsis of *1984*

Winston Smith is a low-ranking member of the ruling Party in London, in the nation of Oceania. Everywhere Winston goes, even his own home, the Party watches him through telescreens; everywhere he looks he sees the face of the Party's seemingly omniscient leader, a figure known only as Big Brother. The Party controls everything in Oceania, even the people's history and language. Currently, the Party is forcing the implementation of an invented language called Newspeak, which attempts to prevent political rebellion by eliminating all words related to it. Even thinking rebellious thoughts is illegal. Such thoughtcrime is, in fact, the worst of all crimes.

As the novel opens, Winston feels frustrated by the oppression and rigid control of the Party, which prohibits free thought, sex, and any expression of individuality. Winston dislikes the party and has illegally purchased a diary in which to write his criminal thoughts. He has also become fixated on a powerful

Party member named O'Brien, whom Winston believes is a secret member of the Brotherhood—the mysterious, legendary group that works to overthrow the Party.

Winston works in the Ministry of Truth, where he alters historical records to fit the needs of the Party. He notices a coworker, a beautiful dark-haired girl, staring at him, and worries that she is an informant who will turn him in for his thoughtcrime. He is troubled by the Party's control of history: the Party claims that Oceania has always been allied with Eastasia in a war against Eurasia, but Winston seems to recall a time when this was not true. The Party also claims that Emmanuel Goldstein, the alleged leader of the Brotherhood, is the most dangerous man alive, but this does not seem plausible to Winston. Winston spends his evenings wandering through the poorest neighborhoods in London, where the proletarians, or proles, live squalid lives, relatively free of Party monitoring.

One day, Winston receives a note from the dark-haired girl that reads "I love you." She tells him her name, Julia, and they begin a covert affair, always on the lookout for signs of Party monitoring. Eventually they rent a room above the secondhand store in the prole district where Winston bought the diary. This relationship lasts for some time. Winston is sure that they will be caught and punished sooner or later (the fatalistic Winston knows that he has been doomed since he wrote his first diary entry), while Julia is more pragmatic and optimistic. As Winston's affair with Julia progresses, his hatred for the Party grows more and

more intense. At last, he receives the message that he has been waiting for: O'Brien wants to see him.

Winston and Julia travel to O'Brien's luxurious apartment. As a member of the powerful Inner Party (Winston belongs to the Outer Party), O'Brien leads a life of luxury that Winston can only imagine. O'Brien confirms to Winston and Julia that, like them, he hates the Party, and says that he works against it as a member of the Brotherhood. He indoctrinates Winston and Julia into the Brotherhood, and gives Winston a copy of Emmanuel Goldstein's book, the manifesto of the Brotherhood. Winston reads the book—an amalgam of several forms of class-based twentieth-century social theory—to Julia in the room above the store. Suddenly, soldiers barge in and seize them. Mr. Charrington, the proprietor of the store, is revealed as having been a member of the Thought Police all along.

Torn away from Julia and taken to a place called the Ministry of Love, Winston finds that O'Brien, too, is a Party spy who simply pretended to be a member of the Brotherhood in order to trap Winston into committing an open act of rebellion against the Party. O'Brien spends months torturing and brainwashing Winston, who struggles to resist. At last, O'Brien sends him to the dreaded Room 101, the final destination for anyone who opposes the Party. Here, O'Brien tells Winston that he will be forced to confront his worst fear. Throughout the novel, Winston has had recurring nightmares about rats; O'Brien now straps a cage full of

rats onto Winston's head and prepares to allow the rats to eat his face. Winston snaps, pleading with O'Brien to do it to Julia, not to him.

Giving up Julia is what O'Brien wanted from Winston all along. His spirit broken, Winston is released to the outside world. He meets Julia but no longer feels anything for her. He has accepted the Party entirely and has learned to love Big Brother

Source : <https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/1984/summary/>