

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter includes the method of the research, method of collecting data, method of data analysis, and procedures of research.

A. The Method of the Research

The writer uses qualitative descriptive methods to analyze the post-truth phenomena in 1984 and its effect on the society in the novel. Qualitative research is the study of research that uses descriptions to explain the research's results. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2014: 248), qualitative research is a research method that generates descriptive data from people and observed behavior in the form of written or spoken words. To strengthen the research, the author also uses a descriptive method to describe the state of the subject or object based on the facts. Descriptive method is designed to explain or describe existing phenomena, both natural and human creation. (Sukmadinata, 2013).

B. The Method of Collecting Data

In this research, there are two types of data: primary data and secondary data. The primary data is the novel entitled "1984" with 336 pages written by George Orwell published in 1984 by Penguin Books Ltd. Meanwhile, secondary data includes books, papers, and journals that are relevant to the research. These secondary data are used to strengthen the writer's knowledge in order to gain a deeper understanding of the novel's analysis. The writer conducts library research in order to collect data.

C. The Method of Data Analysis

After collecting data, the author examines the novel's intrinsic elements, both partially and entirely, in order to understand the novel's contents as a whole and coherently. Second, because the author of the novel is a part of a specific group, the writer examines his sociocultural background. Following that, the author considers the social and historical context in which the author's literary works were written.

D. Procedures of Research

In writing this research, the author does several procedures. They are as follows:

1. The writer reads the novel 1984 by George Orwell. At the time of reading, the writer marks and makes notes in the paragraphs that are considered most important for further explanation.
2. The writer identifies several problems and determines the post truth phenomena and shows its effect on the social condition and characters in 1984.
3. The writer finds two main problems which will be discussed in chapter IV.
4. The writer gathers some information and data that are relevant to the analysis. Most of the data is found by using library research.
5. The writer uses the Structuralism approach to analyze the problems.
6. The writer makes a conclusion about the result of the analysis, then the writer gives some suggestions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provide the analysis questioned in the research question using structuralism method which included the intrinsic element of 1984 novel by Orwell, the post-truth phenomena portrayed in the novel, and its impact towards the major characters of the novel.

A. Intrinsic Element in the 1984 Novel by Orwell

1. Character and Characterization

Winston Smith is the main character in George Orwell's 1984 novel. Winston Smith is Outer Party member. He made the decision to join The Brotherhood, a hidden organization, in his rebellion against the Party. The analysis in this subchapter will primarily be focused on the main character. In describing the character, the writer will elaborate on the concept of characterization put forward by Robert B. Henkle. Robert B. Henkle concept is highly useful for characterization description since it identifies the author's description, the representation from within the characters, and the characters' own words and actions. By using Robert B. Henkle concept, the writer can analyze the character description in nine different ways. Those are the appearance, speech, conversation between character, character's past life, reactions, thought, mannerism, another character, and direct comments.

a. Winston Smith

Winston is a 39-year-old man who works in the Ministry of Truth, where he alters history to fit to the government's official propaganda. Winston Smith appears to be a compliant party member. Winston Smith has four characteristics, according to the author's analysis of this character.

1) Intellectual

Winston's intelligence is shown as he starts to understand how powerful the party is and how people blindly obey it without even considering whether it is genuine. It was crucial for Winston to keep his sanity in order to avoid joining the Party without giving it any thought. This is clearly demonstrated in the novel by the author direct comment on Winston before he continuing to write the diary.

He was a lonely ghost uttering a truth that nobody would ever hear. But so long as he uttered it, in some obscure way the continuity was not broken. It was not by making yourself heard but by staying sane that you carried on the human heritage. (Orwell, 2008:30)

Additionally, Winston's intelligence also can be seen in his job, which needs a high level of creativity and intelligence because it organizes changing information and must be in line with Party objectives. There must be no mistakes, otherwise he must repeat the information until it is flawless and may be used as a new truth. This is extensively explained in chapter 4 Part 1 by the author's description.

2) Brave

‘You are prepared to give your lives?’

‘Yes.’

‘You are prepared to commit murder?’

‘Yes.’

‘To commit acts of sabotage which may cause the death of hundreds of innocent people?’

‘Yes.’

‘To betray your country to foreign powers?’

‘Yes.’

‘You are prepared to cheat, to forge, to blackmail, to corrupt the minds of children, to distribute habit-forming drugs, to encourage prostitution, to disseminate venereal diseases—to do anything which is likely to cause demoralization and weaken the power of the Party?’

‘Yes.’

‘If, for example, it would somehow serve our interests to throw sulphuric acid in a child’s face—are you prepared to do that?’

‘Yes.’

‘You are prepared to lose your identity and live out the rest of your life as a waiter or a dock-worker?’

‘Yes.’

‘You are prepared to commit suicide, if and when we order you to do so?’

‘Yes.’

(Orwell. 2008:179-180)

Winston Smith's bravery is directly captured in the conversation between O'Brien and Winston Smith above. He is brave because he is willing to face all risks, even getting caught by the Thought Police. Even though he would be forced to kill himself, he is not terrified to do it. He is prepared for any dangers and consequences that could put his life in peril. In order for the country to have a better future and quality of life, he is also prepared to make any sacrifice, up to and including his own life.

Moreover, his act of writing a diary though he knows exactly the punishment of doing it also indicates that he has the courage to do it. He thinks that writing a diary is an easy task, but then he realized that all he needs is courage because he can be spotted easily since there is a device called telescreen in his room that monitors and spies all Party members. As can be seen by Winston's thought:

Whether he wrote DOWN WITH BIG BROTHER, or whether he refrained from writing it, made no difference. Whether he went on with the diary, or whether he did not go on with it, made no difference. The Thought Police would get him just the same. He had committed—would still have committed, even if he had never set pen to paper—the essential crime that contained all others in itself. Thoughtcrime, they called it. Thoughtcrime was not a thing that could be concealed forever. You might dodge successfully for a while, even for years, but sooner or later they were bound to get you. (Orwell, 2008:21)

Also, by his writing in the diary that says:

“theyll shoot me i don’t care theyll shoot me in the back of the neck I dont care down with big brother they always shoot you in the back of the neck i dont care down with big brother——“(Orwell, 2008:21)

3) Rebellious

He is also rebellious. His rebellion is explained in part 1 and part 2 through the conversations, speech, and actions which ends when he is finally arrested by the thought police at the end of part 2. Winston tried to rebel by repeatedly writing in his diary, "DOWN WITH BIG BROTHER" (Orwell, 2008:20). The conversation that reveals that Winston and Julia were having a love affair—at a period when Party members who were in

a romantic relationship were seen forbidden by the Party—appears to be another indication of Winston's rebellion in addition to his actions.

‘Listen. The more men you’ve had, the more I love you. Do you understand that?’

‘Yes, perfectly.’

‘I hate purity, I hate goodness! I don’t want any virtue to exist anywhere. I want everyone to be corrupt to the bones.’

‘Well then, I ought to suit you, dear. I’m corrupt to the bones.’

‘You like doing this? I don’t mean simply me: I mean the thing in itself?’

‘I adore it.’

(Orwell, 2008:132)

Furthermore, he displays his rebelliousness in his speech on the revolution, which is accomplished by preserving old documents that provide proof of the truth:

‘Not much, perhaps. But it was evidence. It might have planted a few doubts here and there, supposing that I’d dared to show it to anybody. I don’t imagine that we can alter anything in our own lifetime. But one can imagine little knots of resistance springing up here and there—small groups of people banding themselves together, and gradually growing, and even leaving a few records behind, so that the next generations can carry on where we leave off.’(Orwell, 2008:162-163)

4) Fatalistic

Winston Smith is fatalistic because he is unconcerned about the consequences and hazards of his actions that may result in punishment. The writer can conclude that the action of keeping a diary was the trigger for his fatalistic. As a result of Winston Smith's sense that he has done a significant crime, it would not matter whether he continued to commit

serious crimes because they would all appear to him to be the same and carry the same punishment.

The thing that he was about to do was to open a diary. This was not illegal (nothing was illegal, since there were no longer any laws), but if detected it was reasonably certain that it would be punished by death, or at least by twenty-five years in a forced-labour camp. (Orwell, 2009:8)

He knows that keeping a diary is a big leap in his life. He already can act according to his own will and make up his own mind. This is important to him, and as a result, he does not care about Thought Police. However, this significant improvement in his life comes at a heavy cost: death. Because he is aware that any actions that could be seen as undermining the Party could result in death, his fatalistic outlook leads him to join The Brotherhood, a clandestine rebellion. Additionally, joining this underground movement has significant risks too.

2. Setting

a. Setting of Place

Within the story, London serves as the capital of Airstrip One, a province of Oceania (one of three continuously at conflict authoritarian governments, the others are Eurasia and Eastasia) as can be seen from the sentence “—this was London, chief city of Airstrip One, itself the third most populous of the provinces of Oceania” (Orwell, 2008:5). Oceania is split into three major social classes. The Inner Party enjoys a high level of comfort, with servants and access to high-end items. Winston is a member of the Outer Party,

who lives in decrepit conditions with no control over their own space or possessions. The proles, the lowest social group, dwell in slums where the Party does not try to assert much control, and also does not provide support or opportunities.

b. Setting of Time

The title suggests that the novel takes place in 1984, but we never know for sure. Winston has no idea what year it is because of the way the Ingsoc Party manipulates and rewrites history. He only suspects it is 1984 as it shown in the novel:

“To begin with, he did not know with any certainty that this was 1984. It must be round about that date, since he was fairly sure that his age was thirty-nine, and he believed that he had been born in 1944 or 1945; but it was never possible nowadays to pin down any date within a year or two.” (Orwell, 2008:9)

c. Setting of circumstances

The city is dominated by four huge megastructures that reflect the Party's four ministries. The names of these sectors are purposefully deceptive and, in reality, represent the exact opposite of what each department does. Law and punishment are handled by the Ministry of Love, while conflict is regulated by the Ministry of Peace, economics is managed by the Ministry of Plenty, and propaganda is generated by the Ministry of Truth.

Oceania is ruled by the all-controlling Party, which has brainwashed the citizens into serving Big Brother without question. Newspeak is a propagandistic language that the Party has developed with the intention of

suppressing free thought and advancing its doctrines. Doublethink is reflected in its language, which is expressed in the slogans of the Party: "War is peace," "Freedom is slavery," and "Ignorance is power." The Thought Police and ongoing monitoring are how the Party keeps the control.

In another hand, there is the Telescreen, which serves as a two-way television, presenting Party Members a steady stream of propaganda while also providing the Thought Police with a way to watch every individual in the city, is perhaps the most famous feature of the 1984 world. Telescreens are connected with the proverb "Big Brother is watching you," representing Big Brother's all-seeing eye both symbolically and practically.

The novel also contains made-up technologies that serve Ingsoc achieve his manipulative intentions. Versificators are gigantic machines that resemble kaleidoscopes and are used to generate fiction without the need of individual human authors. Memory holes are places where you can put papers and other items to be burned right away. Documents are destroyed to remove subversive content as well as old copies of propaganda that have been replaced by newer versions.

3. Plot

The 1984 novel is divided into 3 parts. Each of these parts is broken down into several sub-chapters. The writer will analyze these chapters using the Freytags diagram to identify the 1984 novel's plot.

a. Exposition

The entire part 1 is an exposition. The writer learns about Big Brother's presence in the first sub-chapter, meets Winston Smith and Julia, and gets an overview of the time and location setting in the novel. Furthermore, sub-chapters 2 to 8 depict the state of the world where ordinary laws do not exist, demonstrating to us that the story is set in a totalitarian society with few creature comforts.

The inciting accident began in the initial part 2 sub-chapter 1, when Julia slipped a note into Winston's hand that said "I love you." Party members were not allowed to be in a relationship with one other, thus what Julia did was brave to break party laws. Julia disappeared after handing him the paper, and Winston was driven to see her again. He makes a few attempts to get her alone at a lunch table after she reappears. When he eventually succeeds, they arrange to meet up after work. They schedule a second meeting for a longer period of time after their brief interaction in Victory Square. And that sparked another conflict that was far more serious than they could have imagined.

b. Rising Action

Overall, part 2 explains Winston and Julia's exciting encounters, including how they met in secret to avoid being discovered by the thought police, who could arrest them at any time if they weren't careful. Another event highlights their rebellion when they discover a safe place—they rent the tiny

room upstairs Mr. Charrington's shop, where they can do whatever they want without fear of being discovered. It's the rising action of the story.

At Charrington's shop, Winston and Julia kept meeting into one other. They were aware that their time together would soon come to an end and they would have to be arrested. Meeting frequently in the same spot meant certain death. They frequently talked while lying naked about the potential existence of Goldstein's secret organization, The Brotherhood.

Another day, they have the discussion about what would occur if they were captured. They predicted that there will at the very least be various sorts of physical torture, medications, longer periods of forced inactivity, isolation, technology that monitors nerve responses, and relentless interrogation. In an effort to protect themselves from any additional trauma, they decided that they would both admit to things they did and even things they didn't. No matter what they admitted, they both agreed with indignation that no one could make them change their feelings for one another. Winston considered the various forms of torture they may employ and came to the conclusion that it was irrelevant since they couldn't ever get inside of the mind.

Rising actions ends when Winston and Julia finally get arrested after their meet up with O'Brien. In their meeting, O'Brien giving as much information as he could about the Brotherhood. O'Brien describes the requirements of membership, including the willingness to steal, betray, participate in actions that could result in the deaths of thousands of innocent

people, and do anything else the movement considers required. Except for being separated from one another, Winston and Julia happily agreed to everything. When they separated, O'Brien started saying, "We shall meet again..." and Winston, recalling his dream ended his phrase, "In the place where there is no darkness?" (Orwell, 2008:185) Winston and Julia left once O'Brien gave his approval. At the end, when Winston and Julia were in their secret hiding place, a voice speaking with an iron voice came from behind the picture they had frequently discussed while enjoying their alone time. They were warned not to move and that the house was under attack. They recognized Mr. Charrington as a member of the Thought Police as he entered the room with a changed posture.

c. Climax

The climax is on the book 3, all events contained within chapters 1 and 2. It shows the event after Winston get arrested. It's the moment when Winston is interrogated and tortured. When compared to typical criminals, Party prisoners were typically scared and quiet. You can't tell how long he had been inside. He is unable to determine whether it is day or night because there is no sunshine pouring in from anywhere. Prisoners were constantly coming and going from the room. Winston learns about Room 101 at this moment. He can tell it's the worst place possible by the way people are using whatever trick to get away from it. Outside the door, he hears boots coming in. When someone enters, he is shocked. O'Brien is there.

Winston is captivated to a machine that hit his body with pain at O'Brien's' command. When O'Brien does not like the answers to the questions he asks, he commands with his hand. Every motion of the hands causes the pain to increasingly worsen. O'Brien appeared to be able to read his mind throughout the whole of the interrogation. He was told to respond honestly by O'Brien. Winston actually did it. He was told by O'Brien that it was a delusion. He mentioned other 'delusions' he had over the last few years before explaining what the reality was.

Winston is confused as to why the Party would spend so much time and effort persuading him to accept their ways rather than simply killing him. O'Brien explains that they are not satisfied with submission or obedience and that he is a fault in the pattern. He goes on to say that Winston must have to bow to them of his own free will. They wouldn't permit martyrs to die and glorify their cause in death.

d. Falling Action

Chapters 3 and 4 shows the falling action of the 1984 plot. O'Brien describes the three stages of Winston's reintegration: learning, understanding, and acceptance. His entrance into the second stage will be through Room 101. Winston discovers that O'Brien contributed to Goldstein's book. He explains why it is all absurd and that it will never occur. Winston recalls that despite knowing how the Party's system operated, he was never able to understand why. O'Brien clearly stated the reason why, stating that the Party seeks power for its

own ends. Power itself is the object of power; “The object of persecution is persecution. The object of torture is torture. The object of power is power” (Orwell, 2008:277)

Every day, he feels and seems better. His new cell was more comfortable than his previous ones, but the light and hum were the same. He was given meals on a daily basis, and they even gave him some meat. They have given him fresh clothing and warm water to wash with. He began practicing strength training and cut down on his sleep time. He had been sufficiently demolished by the Party for him to believe everything they stated to be true. He wonders how much time his emotional outburst has added to his probation.

O'Brien appears as expected in his room. Winston receives an update on his status from him. His progress is stuck emotionally, but he is developing mentally. He asks him if he loves Big Brother after reassuring him that he can always know when he is lying. Winston replies that he despises him. O'Brien sends him to Room 101 after informing him that he must adore Big Brother.

e. Resolution

The last two parts describe the resolution of the story. Winston is in the worst possible place: Room 101. From the reactions of everyone who was going there, he understood how awful it would be. He was still unable to imagine what might be so awful that he hadn't already experienced it. He was informed by O'Brien that the worst possible situation existed in this room. Everybody has a

different idea of what the worst thing in the world is. It's rats in his instance, O'Brien added. So there it was—the set for one's worst nightmare. At the word, Winston screamed in fear. He screamed and begged. Winston was ignored as O'Brien went on to describe a device that would allow the rat to be maintained in a cage strapped to his head with walls on three sides and Winston's face on the fourth side. Rats' tendency to furiously chew their way to freedom was explained by O'Brien in an unflattering way. "Do it to Julia, not me," (Orwell, 2008:300) he yelled for a last attempt to save himself. He heard a click as he plunged into the depths of hopeless terror and realized it was the cage door closing as opposed to being opened. He had gotten out alive. Moreover, he had betrayed Julia.

In sub-chapter 6 after his betrayal to Julia to save himself, Winston watched the telescreen while sitting in the Chestnut Tree café. He played chess while silently listening to the war updates. Money was never an issue for him anymore because he had a job that paid him greater than his prior one. Any thoughts he had were usually fleeting and ended before they could accomplish anything. Julia had just passed him on the street, so he reluctantly followed her. They arrived at a quiet location and started communicating. They openly admitted to betraying one another. They both agreed, emotionless, that after being coerced into the betrayal, they could no longer feel the same way towards one another. Winston finally loses the battle with himself and confesses his love for Big Brother in the end.

4. Theme

According to Perrine (1974:107-109), the theme is comprised of six principles: 1) It should be in the form of a sentence and include information about the subject; 2) It must create a general statement about life; 3) It only can be obtained from the context of the story to show the author's specific purpose in revealing specific problems; 4) It must include major story details; 5) It can be stated as long as the story's perspective on life is fulfilled; 6) It must be distinct from well-known sayings in terms of the main point of its statement.

By reading the 1984 novel several times and using the six principles ways comprised the theme by Perrine, it can be considered that the theme of the novel is about the control of information and history. The writer considers that the chosen theme delivers information relating to the conditions that are present in the novel and can give an overview of the story in the novel. For its own purposes, the Party controls all sources of information, regulating and rewriting the content of all publications and histories. Individuals are not permitted to maintain records of their life, such as photographs or documents. As a result, citizens' memories and thoughts turn blurry and untrustworthy, and they are eager to believe anything the Party tells them. The Party can affect the history by manipulating the present. And by exerting control over the past, the Party is able to justify all of its current acts. This is clearly shown in the sentences:

“And if all others accepted the lie which the Party imposed— if all records told the same tale—then the lie passed into history and became truth. ‘Who controls the past,’ ran the Party slogan, ‘controls the future:

who controls the present controls the past.’ And yet the past, though of its nature alterable, never had been altered. Whatever was true now was true from everlasting to everlasting. It was quite simple. All that was needed was an unending series of victories over your own memory. ‘Reality control’, they called it: in Newspeak, ‘doublethink’.” (Orwell, 2008:37).

B. The Post-Truth Phenomena Portrayed in the 1984 Novel by Orwell

According to Brahms (2020:7-10), there are two ways to identify the post-truth: 1) Verifying the information or media that spreads the truth; yet, one must be skeptical when verifying the information to determine whether the source can be trusted; 2) To be considered truth, the truth must meet two criteria: it must be possible to find the fact in the world that relates to the proposition and evaluate its truth value; and the proposition, or the person claiming it, must be in direct relation to this fact in the world. Based on that, the writer analyzes the post-truth by checking the source of the information and validating the truth that spreads to the citizens in the 1984 novel by Orwell.

1. The Post-Truth Identified by Checking the Sources of the Information

The Ministry of Truth is specifically in charge of the information dissemination. Winston Smith works in a unit of the Ministry of Truth called the Records Department. It is a propaganda department within the Ministry of Truth where historical records are changed.

The primary function of the Records Department is not just to reconstruct the past, but also to regulate information, news, entertainment, education, and the arts.

“...but to supply the citizens of Oceania with newspapers, films, textbooks, telescreen programmes, plays, novels—with every conceivable kind of information, instruction, or entertainment, from a statue to a slogan, from a lyric poem to a biological treatise, and from a child’s spelling-book to a Newspeak dictionary” (Orwell, 2008:45).

In order to find out the truth of the information produced; it is important to know how the records department generating the information before published it. Winston worked at that department to alter the information. He altered some messages in order to fulfill the Party’s intentions.

The messages he had received referred to articles or news items which for one reason or another it was thought necessary to alter, or, as the official phrase had it, to rectify. (Orwell, 2008:41).

Furthermore, the correction process is carried out in a very systematic way, minimizing errors that allow people to know that information is being adjusted.

As soon as all the corrections which happened to be necessary in any particular number of ‘The Times’ had been assembled and collated, that number would be reprinted, the original copy destroyed, and the corrected copy placed on the files in its stead. This process of continuous alteration was applied not only to newspapers, but to books, periodicals, pamphlets, posters, leaflets, films, sound-tracks, cartoons, photographs—to every kind of literature or documentation which might conceivably hold any political or ideological significance. Day by day and almost minute by minute the past was brought up to date. In this way every prediction made by the Party could be shown by documentary evidence to have been correct, nor was any item of news, or any expression of opinion, which conflicted with the needs of the moment, ever allowed to remain on record. All history was a palimpsest, scraped clean and re-inscribed exactly as often as was necessary. In no case would it have been possible, once the deed was done, to prove that any falsification had taken place. (Orwell, 2008:42-43).

Since there is no way to verify the existence of the past objectively, changing the past through records is a crucial action to take. Ironically, the Party

has full control over all information that is spread, ensuring that their version of the truth is the only one that exists.

The past is whatever the records and the memories agree upon. And since the Party is in full control of all records and in equally full control of the minds of its members, it follows that the past is whatever the Party chooses to make it. (Orwell, 2008:222).

Because the party is in control of the defined truth, this is the point at which the truth possibly turns into post-truth because what is perceived to be the right thing is no longer based on the facts as they are but instead focuses on the party's view that involves emotions, feelings, and subjective views of the people to believe in truths made up by the Party without even questioning them. If the party claims that $2+2=5$, then the citizens must accept that claim without questioning whether the claim is mathematically accurate.

According to what has been concluded from the perspectives of several experts on post-truth theory in chapter 2, post-truth constructs the truth by emphasizing one's emotions, sentiments, and subjective viewpoints in order to convince people to accept the reality that is being presented without even questioning it. Therefore, it may be said that the media—in this case, through the department of records, which serves as the center for information dissemination in the 1984 novel—is a propaganda tool that generates information based on the interests of the Party and must be accepted as the truth without questioning it, making all the information distributed become post-truth.

Therefore, it can be determined that all information distributed to the public is post-truth as a result of evidence showing that a department exists that works to alter information in order to suit the purposes of the Party and that the citizens is convinced to believe what the Party says without any objection.

2. The Post-Truth Identified by Validating the Truth that Spreads to the Citizens

There are several statements in the 1984 novel which the writer analyzes to find out the post-truth in the novel. The first, “Oceania was at war with Eurasia and in alliance with Eastasia” (Orwell, 2008:36). To prove the statement is considered as truth, the writer using Brahms concept of identifying truth; it must fulfill at least two criteria: first, it must be possible to identify the relevant fact in the real world and assess its veracity; second, the proposition—or the person making the claim—must be directly related to this fact in the real world. On the first criteria, it is extremely difficult to determine the truth of the first statement whether a war occurred between Oceania and Eurasia or between Oceania and Eastasia, or even whether a war existed at all. This is difficult to prove because the citizens have limited access to information because the Party restricts it so that only information that supports the Party's intentions can be published. Also, there is no objective fact shown in the novel that prove the statement is true. Considering that it is difficult to determine the objectivity of the statement, it can be concluded that the statement does not meet the first criteria, so there is no need to test the

second criteria because it is clear that the truth cannot be proven. This relates to

Winston's doubts about who Oceania is at war with:

The Party said that Oceania had never been in alliance with Eurasia. He, Winston Smith, knew that Oceania had been in alliance with Eurasia as short a time as four years ago. But where did that knowledge exist? Only in his own consciousness, which in any case must soon be annihilated. (Orwell, 2008:36).

This leads to the conclusion that the first claim is a post-truth that the Party spread to the citizens of Oceania. Furthermore, the second statement is in the form of a victory announcement broadcast on telescreen, and it stated that:

‘Attention, comrades! We have glorious news for you. We have won the battle for production! Returns now completed of the output of all classes of consumption goods show that the standard of living has risen by no less than 20 per cent over the past year. All over Oceania this morning there were irrepressible spontaneous demonstrations when workers marched out of factories and offices and paraded through the streets with banners voicing their gratitude to Big Brother for the new, happy life which his wise leadership has bestowed upon us. Here are some of the completed figures. Foodstuffs——’ (Orwell, 2008:61).

In the statement above, to meet the first criteria, there must be facts that are relevant to the statement. Unfortunately, this statement cannot be proven. The statistics provided by the Party are manipulated statistics so that there is little chance of getting the actual facts. People will never know whether people's standard of living has improved compared to their previous lives because no comparison can prove otherwise, as Winston thought:

In any time that he could accurately remember, there had never been quite enough to eat, one had never had socks or underclothes that were not full of holes, furniture had always been battered and rickety, rooms underheated, tube trains crowded, houses falling to pieces, bread dark-

coloured, tea a rarity, coffee filthy-tasting, cigarettes insufficient—nothing cheap and plentiful except synthetic gin. (Orwell, 2008:62-63).

However, even if Winston realizes that the Party's claim that the quality of life improved is nonsense, society will still accept what the Party says as truth, even if the truth was altered 24 hours before. Even if they are aware that the truth has been altered, they will continue to accept it as truth. They use double-think; they admit and/or deny it according to the intentions of the Party.

And only yesterday, he reflected, it had been announced that the ration was to be reduced to twenty grammes a week. Was it possible that they could swallow that, after only twenty-four hours? Yes, they swallowed it. Parsons swallowed it easily, with the stupidity of an animal. The eyeless creature at the other table swallowed it fanatically, passionately, with a furious desire to track down, denounce, and vaporize anyone who should suggest that last week the ration had been thirty grammes. Syme, too—in some more complex way, involving doublethink, Syme swallowed it. Was he, then, alone in the possession of a memory? (Orwell, 2008:61-62).

Because it does not fit the first criteria, the second statement is categorized as a post-truth which is believed by the Oceania Society as the truth that must be accepted absolutely.

The third statement, the Party claims that “In the end the Party would announce that two and two made five, and you would have to believe it” (Orwell, 2008:83). By understanding how post-truth works— post truth does not conceal or deny the truth, but rather creates the truth by focusing on one's emotions, feelings, and subjective views in order to make people believe of the truth that is presented— it can be considered that the statement is a post-truth. This is demonstrated by the Party's attempts to force people believe that $2+2=5$ despite its

inability to provide evidence to the contrary. The party commands its citizens to accept the truths that are stated without giving them the opportunity to doubt their validity. Furthermore, as demonstrated in "“The Party told you to reject the evidence of your eyes and ears. It was their final, most essential command” (Orwell, 2008:84), people are not given the chance to consider whether something is true or not; instead, they are forced to believe wholeheartedly through emotions, feelings, and subjective views without paying attention to real evidence that catches their eyes or ears.

None of the three statements examined for validity met the criteria to be considered as true statements. As a result, the three statements can be determined to be post-truths conveyed to Oceanian citizens.

C. The Post-Truth Impact Toward Major Character in the 1984 Novel by Orwell

Winston Smith is the main character in the novel 1984 who is impacted by post-truth. The impact that Winston felt was that he was brainwashed. At first, he rebelled against the Party and didn't believe what they said, but in the end after going through various things, he finally submitted to the Party and believed all the post-truth spread by the Party. Basically, post-truth has no direct impact on the main character in this novel, but with post-truth that is spread by the Party and must be trusted by all people, the Party eventually creates a system to ensure that all people obey and believe in everything propagated by the Party. The Ministry of Love has a facility for brainwashing those who have been arrested by the thought

police for alleged mind crimes. This is the writer's highlight because the party's system is discussed almost entirely throughout the story.

To fully obedient to the Party, a citizen must go through three stages of brainwashing in the Ministry of Love: learning, understanding, and accepting. As O'Brien—the one Winston thought was member of brotherhood but turned out he is the police thought, told Winston "There are three stages in your reintegration," said O'Brien. "There is learning, there is understanding, and there is acceptance." (Orwell, 2008:273)

1. Learning Stage

At learning stage, Winston was interrogated, tortured, humiliated, and forced to admit things he does and the things he didn't do. After that, O'Brien taught Winston all the things he had previously been unsure of, including the party, big brother, fraternity, and the proper way for a citizen to bow to their government. Winston was aware of "how" the Party functioned during the period of his rebellion, but he was clueless of "why" the Party was structured the way it was.

'That was stupid, Winston, stupid!' he said. 'You should know better than to say a thing like that.' He pulled the lever back and continued: 'Now I will tell you the answer to my question. It is this. The Party seeks power entirely for its own sake. We are not interested in the good of others; we are interested solely in power.... (Orwell, 2008:274).

O'Brien explained the meaning of the Party's slogan "WAR IS PEACE, FREEDOM IS SLAVERY, IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH". But in his heart, Winston still thought that it was against humanity.

That is the world that we are preparing, Winston. A world of victory after victory, triumph after triumph after triumph: an endless pressing, pressing, pressing upon the nerve of power. You are beginning, I can see, to realize what that world will be like. But in the end you will do more than understand it. You will accept it, welcome it, become part of it.' Winston had recovered himself sufficiently to speak. 'You can't!' he said weakly. 'What do you mean by that remark, Winston?' 'You could not create such a world as you have just described. It is a dream. It is impossible.' 'Why?' 'It is impossible to found a civilization on fear and hatred and cruelty. It would never endure.' (Orwell, 2008:281).

2. Understanding Stage

During the understanding stage, Winston was given months alone in a room to reflect on what O'Brien had explained to him. Winston gradually began to re-educate himself in his solitude, even though there were still conflicts in his mind about what he understood.

His mind grew more active. He sat down on the plank bed, his back against the wall and the slate on his knees, and set to work deliberately at the task of re-educating himself. He had capitulated, that was agreed. In reality, as he saw now, he had been ready to capitulate long before he has taken the decision. From the moment when he was inside the Ministry of Love—and yes, even during those minutes when he and Julia had stood helpless while the iron voice from the telescreen told them what to do—he had grasped the frivolity, the shallowness of his attempt to set himself up against the power of the Party.... Yes, even... He could not fight against the Party any longer. Besides, the Party was in the right. It must be so; how could the immortal, collective brain be mistaken? By what external standard could you check its judgements? Sanity was statistical. It was merely a question of learning to think as they thought. (Orwell, 2008:289-290).

Winston finally understood how to think the way the party thought, but Winston couldn't fully love Big Brother. In fact, everyone in Oceania must love Big Brother unconditionally and believe everything the Party says. As a result,

Winston had to move ahead to the next stage, acceptance. As we can see in the sentences:

‘You are improving. Intellectually there is very little wrong with you. It is only emotionally that you have failed to make progress. Tell me, Winston—and remember, no lies: you know that I am always able to detect a lie—tell me, what are your true feelings towards Big Brother?’ ‘I hate him.’ ‘You hate him. Good. Then the time has come for you to take the last step. You must love Big Brother. It is not enough to obey him: you must love him.’ (Orwell, 2008:295).

3. Receiving Stage

At the receiving stage, Winston was put into room 101. A room that could be considered the worst of all the rooms in the building, the one that everyone feared since in that room they would not only be tortured but also challenged with something they feared the most. Ultimately, when a person is confronted with something that is the most terrifying thing he has ever experienced, he will be willing to do anything to avoid facing it. That is what took place with Winston. He ultimately committed himself fully to the Party when he was unable to face his fears.

But he had suddenly understood that in the whole world there was just one person to whom he could transfer his punishment—*one* body that he could thrust between himself and the rats. And he was shouting frantically, over and over. ‘Do it to Julia! Do it to Julia! Not me! Julia! I don’t care what you do to her. Tear her face off, strip her to the bones. Not me! Julia! Not me!’ (Orwell, 2008:299-300).

Winston eventually contemplates betraying her lover—Julia and is ready to put others at risk in order to save himself. Finally, he joined with the Party faithful. He was completely brainwashed to obey the Party without question.

When finally you surrender to us, it must be of your own free will. We do not destroy the heretic because he resists us: so long as he resists us we never destroy him. We convert him, we capture his inner mind, we reshape him. We burn all evil and all illusion out of him; we bring him over to our side, not in appearance, but genuinely, heart and soul. We make him one of ourselves before we kill him. It is intolerable to us that an erroneous thought should exist anywhere in the world, however secret and powerless it may be. Even in the instant of death we cannot permit any deviation.... But we make the brain perfect before we blow it out. The command of the old despotisms was 'Thou shalt not'. The command of the totalitarians was 'Thou shalt'. Our command is 'THOU ART'. No one whom we bring to this place ever stands out against us. Everyone is washed clean. (Orwell, 2008:267-268).

After that moment, Winston was expelled from the Ministry of Love building and lived a "normal" life as the Party wanted. Winston didn't give it any attention as he listened to the announcement of the win over the telescreen. Winston also eventually admitted that $2+2=5$, a statement that could only be accepted as true if he had completely obeyed the Party, Winston acknowledged that the Party had got inside him and remained there forever.

Almost unconsciously he traced with his finger in the dust on the table: $2+2=5$ 'They can't get inside you,' she had said. But they could get inside you. 'What happens to you here is FOR EVER,' O'Brien had said. That was a true word. (Orwell, 2008:303).

At the end, Winston, who initially kept on to his sanity and humanity in himself, eventually loving Big Brother and believed everything the Party said. He ends up being just like other people who blindly accept the Party's post-truth propaganda as stated in the novel "But it was all right, everything was all right, the struggle was finished. He had won the victory over himself. He loved Big Brother." (Orwell, 2008:303).

In addition, everyone who has ever experienced the brainwashing phase and is obedient to the Party will eventually be completely eradicated, as Winston encountered at the end of the novel.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions, suggestions and the summary of the findings that are discussed in the previous chapter.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it can be said that the two research questions have been answered. The various of post-truth depicted in the 1984 novel by Orwell can be identified using two different ways. First, post-truth can be identified by checking the sources of the information. The party has The Ministry of Truth which includes the Department of Records. Information is altered by this department in order to serve Party objectives. By demonstrating that the information disseminated has been created to meet the needs of the Party, it is reasonable to conclude that all information sent to the citizens of Oceania is post-truth. Second, the post-truth also can be identified by validating the truth that spreads to the citizens. To determine the validity of truth, it must meet at least two criteria: first, it must be feasible to identify the relevant fact in the real world and judge its veracity; second, the proposition—or the person making the claim—must be directly related to that fact in the real world. There were three statements that were tested for validity, the result was that the validity of the three statements could not be proven, so it was concluded that the three statements were post-truths distributed by the Party to the people of Oceania.

Next, the research shows the impact of post-truth towards major character in the 1984 novel by Orwell. Winston is the major character in George Orwell's novel 1984. Winston was brainwashed into obeying the Party in the prison. Winston was treated to three stages of brainwashing: learning, understanding, and acceptance. After going through that phase, Winston's sanity eventually faded away, and he became the same as other people who actually believed everything of the Party's post-truth propaganda without questioning it at all. Sadly, in the end of story, Winston is being eradicated after going through the brainwashing phase and completely obedient to the Party.

B. Suggestion

Based on the findings of the above research, the writer makes the following suggestions for consideration:

1. The writer's discussion on this novel is limited to the post-truth phenomena portrayed in 1984 novel. However, it also has other aspects that need further discussion.
2. One could say that analyzing using structuralism is a really big job. Therefore, in order to get excellent outcomes and a full comprehension, it demands sincerity, understanding, and good thoroughness.
3. This research of Orwell's novel 1984 is expected to provide more knowledge as well as reference materials, particularly for English Literature students who explore the same literature or topic.

4. The writer hopes that by reading this research, the reader will gain an understanding of the post-truth phenomenon that occurs in the novel, and that it will serve as a lesson to readers to be cautious while processing information.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I Synopsis of the 1984 Novel

1984 is Orwell's dystopian novel published in 1949, chronicles the life of Winston Smith, a low-ranking member of 'the Party' who is frustrated by the party's everywhere eyes and its frightening dictator rules by Big Brother. The party controls what individuals read, speak, say, and do by threatening to send them to the infamous Room 101 as an impending penalty if they don't comply and brainwashing all those who have been caught doing rebellion before eradicated them.

Winston works in the Ministry of Truth, specifically in the Records Department, rewriting and altering history. Winston starts a diary in order to fight Big Brother's totalitarianism, at least in his own thinking – an act worthy of death. Winston is keen about remaining human in the face of inhuman conditions.

One day, while attending the required Two Minutes Hate, Winston notices an Inner Party Member named O'Brien who Winston thinks is a hidden member of the Brotherhood—the mysterious, famous organization that seeks to undermine the Party.

Winston start reaching upon O'Brien, who he assumes to be a Brotherhood member. O'Brien interviews him as he welcomes him into the Brotherhood and hands Winston a copy of "the book," the treasonous manuscript that the underground's leader, Emmanuel Goldstein—a former ally of Big Brother turned foe—wrote.

While he reads the book in his secret room with her lover, there is a hidden telescreen in their room and all of sudden they were being caught by the police thought. They are pulled apart and taken off. Winston finds himself isolated for days inside the

Ministry of Love, a kind of unventilated prison. Then O'Brien shows up as the antagonist and try to humiliate and demoralize him. Since O'Brien has been keeping an eye on Winston for the past seven years, the Party has known about Winston's "crimes" the entire time.

Winston strives to resist as O'Brien tortures and brainwashes him for months. Finally, O'Brien sends him to the notorious Room 101, the ultimate punishment for anybody who resists the Party. Winston is informed by O'Brien that he must now face his darkest phobia. As a result of Winston's ongoing nightmares about rats throughout the book, O'Brien now clamps a cage full of rats to Winston's head and gets ready for the rats to eat his face. Winston loses his temper and begs O'Brien to harm Julia rather than him.

O'Brien had already pushed Winston to give up Julia. Winston is released to the outside world with his spirit crushed. Winston is a changed man. He is watching the telescreens in the Chestnut Tree Café as he laments the outcomes of the daily battles taking place on the front lines. He's seen Julia once more. She has also altered, seeming older and less appealing. She acknowledges that she was also a traitor. After meeting Julia, he loses interest in her. He has fully embraced the Party and grown to like Big Brother.

Source:

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/n/1984/book-summary>

Appendix II Biography of the Author

Eric Arthur Blair, known by his pen name George Orwell, was born in 1903 in Motihari, Bengal, India, during British colonial control. His mother brought young Orwell to England, where he attended schools in Henley and Sussex. Eton College was where Orwell studied. Orwell studied the master writers and started creating his own writing style because at the time, literature was not a popular subject for boys.

He joined the Indian Imperial Police in Burma after completing his studies at Eton because he had little chance of receiving a university scholarship and his family couldn't afford to pay his tuition. He left and went back to England in 1928, having developed a hatred for imperialism (as seen by his 1934 debut novel, *Burmese Days*, and essays like "A Hanging" and "Shooting an Elephant"). While writing articles for the *New Adelphi* in 1933, he chose his pen name.

Orwell moved to Paris in 1928 and started working a series of low level jobs. He went to London in 1929 and continued to live in "pretty extreme poverty," as he put it. His first book, *Down and Out in Paris and London*, which he submitted to a publisher in 1933, was inspired by these experiences.

Orwell retired from teaching in 1933 and spent nearly a year in Southwold writing his next book, *Burmese Days*. He met Eileen O'Shaughnessy while working part-time in a bookstore during this time. Before depart into Spain to write newspaper articles about the Spanish Civil War, he and Eileen were married in 1936. Orwell started working as a war correspondent for the *Observer* in Paris and Cologne, Germany, not long after he and Eileen adopted a son in 1944. Tragically, Eileen passed

away at the beginning of that year, just as one of his most significant books, *Animal Farm*, was set to be published. Orwell kept writing and finished the rewrite of *1984* in 1948 despite losing his wife and struggling with his own health. Early the next year, it was published to tremendous success. A year before his own death from tuberculosis in 1949, Orwell remarried to Sonia Brownell. He is buried at All Saints Churchyard in Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire.

Nearly seventeen years were spent writing by George Orwell. Ironically, despite not considering himself a novelist, Orwell produced two of the 20th century's greatest works of literature: *Animal Farm* and *1984*. While these are his most well-known books, he also wrote major memoirs, other novels, and essays that are an integral part of the literature of the 20th century.

Orwell sought truth in his writing. Even his fiction has references to the reality he lived in, the conflicts and battles he saw, the awfulness of politics, and the horrible toll authoritarianism takes on the human soul. Orwell yearned to depict the sufferings of "ordinary" people, to live among the less fortunate, and to tell their stories since he began writing at the age of twenty-four. Orwell has stated about his own work that he does it in order to expose some sort of deception or to attract attention to some fact. Certainly, Orwell accomplishes this in *1984*, a book filled with political intent, significance, and caution.

Sources:

<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/n/1984/george-orwell-biography>

http://www.george-orwell.org/l_biography.html