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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