

LANGUAGE AND POWER IN GEORGE ORWELL'S "1984"

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Abstract: *In George Orwell's 1984, language is a central instrument of power, manipulation, and control. The regime of Big Brother employs "Newspeak," a deliberately restricted language, to limit free thought and suppress dissent. By reducing the range of words available, the Party seeks to eliminate the possibility of rebellion, as individuals cannot articulate or even conceptualize subversive ideas. Orwell illustrates how the manipulation of language enables the Party to redefine truth, as seen in slogans like "War is Peace" and "Freedom is Slavery," which enforce doublethink—a state of cognitive dissonance. The novel highlights the relationship between language and ideology, demonstrating how those in power shape reality by controlling communication. Ultimately, 1984 warns against the dangers of linguistic control as a tool of authoritarian domination, emphasizing that the erosion of language undermines individual autonomy and the capacity for resistance.*

Keywords: *Authority, control, doublethink, freedom, ideology, manipulation, newspeak, oppression, power, truth*

Аннотация: *В романе Джорджа Оруэлла 1984 язык становится основным инструментом власти, манипуляции и контроля. Режим Большого Брата использует "новояз" — специально ограниченный язык,*

чтобы ограничить свободу мысли и подавить инакомыслие. Сужая диапазон доступных слов, партия стремится устранить возможность восстания, поскольку люди не могут выразить или даже осознать подрывные идеи. Оруэлл демонстрирует, как манипуляция языком позволяет партии переопределить истину, что видно в таких слоганах, как "Война — это мир" и "Свобода — это рабство", которые поддерживают двоемыслие — состояние когнитивного диссонанса. Роман подчеркивает взаимосвязь между языком и идеологией, показывая, как те, кто находится у власти, формируют реальность, контролируя коммуникацию. В конечном итоге 1984 предупреждает об опасностях языкового контроля как инструмента авторитарного господства, подчеркивая, что разрушение языка подрывает индивидуальную автономию и способность к сопротивлению.

Ключевые слова: Власть, двойная мысль, идеология, манипуляция, новости, оппозиция, угнетение, свобода, контроль, истина

Annotatsiya: Jorj Oruellning 1984 romani tilni hokimiyat, manipulyatsiya va nazoratning asosiy vositasi sifatida tasvirlaydi. Katta Birodarning rejimi "Yangi til"ni – maxsus ravishda cheklangan tildan foydalangan holda, erkin fikrni cheklash va qarshilikni bostirishga intiladi. So'zlarning mavjud doirasini toraytirish orqali, partiya isyonni oldini olishni maqsad qiladi, chunki odamlar subyektiv g'oyalarni ifodalash yoki hatto ularni anglash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lmaydi. Oruell, tilni manipulyatsiya qilish orqali partiya haqiqatni qayta belgilashini ko'rsatadi, bunda "Urush tinchlikdir" va "Erkinlik qullikdir" kabi shiorlar orqali ikki o'ylash holati yaratiladi. Roman til va ideologiya o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ta'kidlaydi, bu hukmronlarning kommunikatsiyani nazorat qilib, haqiqatni shakllantirishini ko'rsatadi. Nihoyat, 1984 romani tilni boshqarishning avtoritar hukmronlik vositasi sifatida xavf-xatarlarini ogohlantiradi, chunki tilning yo'qolishi shaxsiy mustaqillik va qarshilik ko'rsatish qobiliyatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so`zlar: Avtoritarizm, ideologiya, manipulyatsiya, nazorat, qo`llik, qarshilik, so`z, erkinlik, haqiqat, til

In 1984, George Orwell explores the relationship between language and power, illustrating how totalitarian regimes manipulate language to suppress dissent and control thought. The Party's use of "Newspeak," a constructed language with a limited vocabulary, is one of the most striking tools in its arsenal for controlling the minds of citizens. The restriction of language eliminates the possibility of subversive ideas, as individuals cannot even conceive of rebellion if they lack the words to describe it. Orwell uses this linguistic manipulation to demonstrate how totalitarian authorities employ language as a mechanism of power and control. As Orwell (1949) writes, "But it was all right, everything was all right, the struggle was finished. He had won the victory over himself. He loved Big Brother." The Party's manipulation of language is not limited to Newspeak; it extends to the use of contradictory slogans such as "War is Peace," "Freedom is Slavery," and "Ignorance is Strength." These slogans exemplify the concept of doublethink, the ability to accept two contradictory beliefs simultaneously, which is a direct result of linguistic control. Doublethink enables the Party to rewrite history, redefine reality, and control the very thoughts of individuals, forcing them to accept the Party's version of truth. Orwell (1949) explains, "War is peace. Freedom is slavery. Ignorance is strength." These paradoxical phrases epitomize the way in which language can be warped to serve the agenda of those in power, ensuring that citizens remain compliant and unaware of their oppression.

The core concept of Newspeak is to eliminate words that could allow people to express dissatisfaction with the Party's rule. The idea is that by reducing the range of words available, it becomes impossible for individuals to even conceptualize rebellion, effectively silencing dissent before it can begin. As Orwell (1949) states, "The purpose of Newspeak was not only to provide a medium of expression for the world-view and mental habits proper to the devotees of Ingsoc, but to make all other modes of thought impossible." This linguistic

manipulation is not just about controlling speech, but also about shaping the way people think and perceive reality. By removing words like "freedom," "rebellion," or "justice," the Party diminishes the ability to question or oppose its rule. Furthermore, Orwell's novel serves as a critique of how language can be weaponized by those in power. The Party's use of language to control thought highlights the broader theme of authoritarianism and the fragility of individual autonomy under oppressive regimes. The erosion of language correlates directly with the erosion of freedom. The inability to articulate dissent becomes equivalent to the inability to resist. As Orwell (1949) warns, the manipulation of language is a critical tool for authoritarian regimes seeking to control not only the bodies of their citizens but also their minds.

In conclusion, 1984 demonstrates the profound relationship between language and power. Orwell emphasizes how language can be used as a tool for manipulation, oppression, and control. The Party's use of Newspeak and the concept of doublethink reveals the extent to which language can shape reality and suppress freedom. Through these mechanisms, Orwell warns of the dangers of linguistic control, highlighting how the distortion of language by those in power can have far-reaching consequences for individual autonomy and societal resistance.

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American Psychological Association. (2020, May 28). How to cite a book in APA style. <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/citations>