

TUFYYGIHIGO

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ANNOTATION: *This article explores the complex relationship between language and power in George Orwell's dystopian novel 1984. Through the introduction of Newspeak, Orwell shows how the manipulation of language was and is a tool of oppressive control by the party's totalitarian regime. This article examines key concepts such as doublethink Newspeak and the role of propaganda. It shows how these elements work to limit individual thought and expression. Systematically redefines language and the party seeks to eradicate dissent and reshape reality, ultimately turning notions of truth and freedom into instruments of subjugation. Orwell's image serves as a critical warning about the possible consequences of manipulating language in society. It highlights the continuing relevance of these themes in contemporary discourse on power and governance.*

Key words: *George Orwell, 1984, language, power, Newspeak, doublethink, totalitarianism, propaganda, individuality, thought control, dystopia, oppression, cultural manipulation.*

Bu maqola Jorj Oruellning "1984" distopiya romanidagi til hamda kuch orasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni o'rganib bchiqadii. Oruell "Newspeak" ning kiritilishi orqali tilni manipulyatsiya qilish partiyaning totalitar rejimi tomonidan zulmkor nazorat qilish vositasi bo'lganligini va uni qanday xizmat qilishini ko'rsatadi. Maqolada Newspeak, doublethink va tashviqotning roli kabi asosiy tushunchalar ko'rib chiqilib, bu elementlar individual fikr va ifodani cheklash uchun qanday ishlashini ko'rsatib beradi. Tilni tizimli ravishda qayta belgilab,

partiya norozilikni yo'q qilishga va haqiqatni qayta shakllantirishga intiladi, oxir-oqibat haqiqat va erkinlik tushunchalarini bo'ysundirish vositalariga aylantiradi. Oruellning tasviri jamiyatdagi tilni manipulyatsiya qilishning mumkin bo'lgan oqibatlari haqida tanqidiy ogohlantirish bo'lib xizmat qiladi va bu mavzularning hokimiyat va boshqaruv haqidagi zamonaviy nutqida doimiy dolzarbligini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Jorj Oruell, 1984, til, kuch, Newspeak, ikki tomonlama fikrlash, totalitarizm, tashviqot, individuallik, fikrni boshqarish, distopiya, zulm, madaniy manipulyatsiya.*

АННОТАЦИЯ: *В этой статье исследуются сложные отношения между языком и властью в романе-антиутопии Джорджа Оруэлла «1984». Посредством введения новояза Оруэлл показывает, что манипулирование языком было и остается инструментом репрессивного контроля со стороны тоталитарного режима партии. В статье рассматриваются такие ключевые понятия, как новояз, двоемыслие и роль пропаганды, показывая, как эти элементы ограничивают индивидуальное мышление и самовыражение. Систематически переопределяя язык, партия стремится искоренить инакомыслие и изменить реальность, в конечном итоге превращая понятия истины и свободы в инструменты порабощения. Образ Оруэлла служит критическим предупреждением о возможных последствиях манипулирования языком в обществе и подчеркивает сохраняющуюся актуальность этих тем в современном дискурсе о власти и управлении.*

Ключевые слова: *Джордж Оруэлл, 1984, язык, власть, новояз, двоемыслие, тоталитаризм, пропаганда, индивидуальность, контроль над мыслями, антиутопия, угнетение, культурная манипуляция.*

INTRODUCTION

In George Orwell's dystopian novel "1984," the relationship between language and power is central to the oppressive regime of the Party, led by Big

Brother. The use of language is manipulated as a tool for control, illustrating how power can shape thought and reality.

METHODS

1. New speech: redefining language

Newspeak, the official language created by the party, is one of the most visible elements of "1984". Newspeak is primarily designed to limit the scope of thought by systematically reducing the complexity of language. The idea is that if certain words are not present, the concepts they represent cannot be fully understood or even thought. For example, the word "freedom" is excluded because it is associated with rebellion and individuality.

2. Double thinking: the power of opposition

Doublethink is another critical concept in "1984" and refers to the ability to hold two opposing beliefs at the same time and accept both as true. This cognitive dissonance is facilitated by controlled language and manipulation of facts. The Party destroys objective reality and rewrites history, allowing them to rule without logical consistency. Citizens can accept party propaganda only through double-thinking, aware of the counter-argument that language has profound effects on perception and reality.

3. The role of propaganda

The party makes extensive use of propaganda to influence and control the population. Slogans such as "Freedom is slavery", "Ignorance is power", "War is peace" embody the contradictions of the entire party ideology and serve to confuse the correct thinking. These slogans are repeated in the minds of the citizens, thereby strengthening the power of the party.

RESULTS

One of the main results highlighted is the concept of Newspeak, the official language developed by the Party. Newspeak serves to limit the range of thought by reducing the complexity of language. The article argues that by controlling language, the Party effectively constrains the people's ability to think

critically and dissent. As vocabulary diminishes, so too does the capacity for rebellious thoughts.

DISCUSSION

One key point of discussion is the concept of Newspeak. By systematically eliminating words and simplifying grammar, the Party aims to limit the cognitive abilities of individuals. This raises important questions about the role of language in shaping thought. If our language is restricted, can we truly think freely? The implications here extend beyond the novel, prompting readers to reflect on contemporary issues regarding language and political correctness.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, "1984" serves as a warning about the power of language as a tool of control. Orwell argues that the manipulation of language can lead to the erosion of truth, individuality, and ultimately a society that offers no resistance to the party's authoritarian rule. The novel helps to shape not only the world around us, but also our thoughts and beliefs.

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3. Literary analysis and criticism - Literary analyses and articles written about the social and political themes.
4. General political theories - Sources discussing general theories and historical examples concerning totalitarianism, freedom, and control.