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**Analyzing The Postmodern Dystopia In Literature : Aldous
Huxley Brave New World And George Orwell 1984**

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to my beloved mother and brother

My family, my friends and all whom i know



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Abstract

Brave New World and 1984 are two masterpieces written by well known writers, Aldous Huxley and George Orwell. The two novels are written in different periods of time. Therefore, the works were initially admired by lot of readers and critics. Further, the two postmodern novels transport a strict life where everyone is controlled by his government. The purpose of our dissertation is to highlights the dystopic shadow over the postmodern society. Aldous Huxley in his Brave New World tries to reveal how can technology be a major reason for destruction, and how happiness can be bought by taking Soma. Likewise, George Orwell's 1984 that aims at showing how can an individual be strict to a society's rigime where everything is surveilled.

To attain the goal, we relied first on reading and understanding the meaning of postmodernism in literature and dystopia. Then, revealing the main characteristics of both postmodernism and dystopia in the two novels Brave new World and 1984. We came through to highlight the idea of postmodern world is a dystopia.

Key words: Brave New World, 1984, Dystopia, postmodern society.

List Of Abbreviation

B N W= Brave New World

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General Introduction

Because of Postmodern world, dystopia emerged throughout society. The set of new social reforms and changes such as industrialization and scientific progress brought up a totalitarian government.

Postmodernism in Literature is a literary movement that can be considered as a reaction to Modernism. Therefore, postmodernist writers demonstrate their characters living in prosperity and at the same time were controlled by the force of a totalitarian government. The purpose of our work is to study the two masterpieces that stand among the famous well known novels according to *The Guardian* web site: *Brave New World* written by Aldous Huxley and George Orwell's *1984*.

In an attempt to answer the question is the postmodern world a dystopia, those following questions have been raised:

- What is dystopia?
- How did Aldous Huxley and George Orwell deal with dystopia in their novels, *Brave New World* and *1984*?
- What is postmodern dystopia in literature?

The dissertation is divided into three chapters and each chapter has a significance. To start with the first one, it gives an overview about Dystopia. It includes: Dystopia's Etymology, The Difference Between Utopia and Dystopia. Then, the characteristics of Dystopia (Dehumanization, Tyrannical Governments, Environmental disaster) are mentioned in part two. Also, it includes The Seeds Of Dystopian Society (themes) which are: Survival, Class, Family, and Loss of Individuality. Besides, it contains the inevitable seeds of dystopia, the difference between Apocalypse, Dystopia and Post-apocalypse, Dystopia (Age Of Terror), Living in Terror/Horror. Finally, the first chapter is concluded with Living in Noir. The second chapter emphasizes on Aldous Huxley and George Orwell's representation of dystopia in their postmodern novels. Furthermore, it contains both writers biography, the significance of dystopian literature, a brief comparison between *Brave New World* and *1984*, and it ends up with a rhetorical question about which writers' world are we living in today. The last chapter is mainly about an overview of postmodern in literature, a flash back to Modernism

and its characteristics, defining Postmodernism in literature and its characteristics, the input of Postmodern perspectives in both dystopian novels *Brave New World* and *1984* and an overview about postmodern dystopia.

Chapter one:

Review of the Literature

Chapitre one: Review of the Literature

Introduction:

The chapter is devoted to present an overview about dystopia. It is divided into six parts: the first part tackles dystopia's etymology, then, the second highlights the fine line between dystopia and utopia. The third part deals with the major characteristics of dystopia. And the fourth and fifth parts define the seeds/themes of dystopia and the inevitable seeds of it. The last part is about dystopia as Age of Terror .

Dystopia's Etymology:

The word "dystopia" calls for undesirable world's visions. According to Gregory Claeys (2017:17): "the word is derived from two Greek words, *dus* and *topos*, meaning a diseased, bad, faulty, or unfavorable place". According to the *English OXFORD dictionary* : "Dystopia means an imaginary place where people are unhappy and usually afraid because they are not treated fairly". Also,

"Dystopia is a world in which everything is imperfect, and everything goes Terribly wrong. Dystopian Literature shows us nightmarish image about what might happen to the world in the near future. Usually the main themes of dystopian works are rebellion, oppression , revolutions , wars, Overpopulation ,and disasters. On the other hand, utopia is a perfect world-exactly opposite of dystopia."¹

It is said that dystopia is a genre in literature that depicts a frightening society or community. The society can be frightening for many reasons and generally has the following problems: a corrupt or totalitarian government, dehumanization due to technological advances, environmental disasters, eradication of the family, limited resources, and more. As Frauke Unhlenbruch states (2015:13): " Sargent defines utopian literature as a no existent society described in considerable detail and normally located in time and space." The first appearance of dystopia was in the late 19th century, "[t]he rise of literary dystopias, including the first use of the term, occurs in the late 19th century, coinciding with industrialization and automatisaion." (2015:289)

¹ <https://Literarydevices.net/dystopia/>

1.1 The Fine Line between Utopia and Dystopia :

“A Utopia is an imagined community or society that possesses highly desirable or nearly perfect qualities for its citizens. Utopian ideals place emphasis on egalitarian principles of equality in economics, government and justice, with the method and structure of proposed implementation varying based on ideology.”² (Saul Bertoletti2018)

Peace, unity, equality and happiness are of the main major characteristics of an utopian society. Every human being strives for common goal which is a better life conditions and for that he puts forth much effort to realize a heaven on earth. Only a unified belief will fulfill such a dream of having an ideal place on earth where all humans are equal, a unified desire will bring salvation to people. Dystopia and Utopia are two elements that are interwoven in human life. Hence, our life is similar to a puzzle. If we re-order the pieces , we will obtain a clear image. Then, this picture is just a vision of two contradicted worlds or it can reveals the relationship between the society and its people ,i.e, when the government strive to create a better respected world. It ought to give rules and laws in order to be followed. I mean in order to create a peaceful world, the government cannot stand alone and people too. So, both of them share same responsibilities. Gordon .et al claim that (2010:6):

“[e]very utopia always comes with its implied dystopia whether the dystopia of the status quo, which the utopia is engineered to address or a dystopia found in the way this specific utopia corrupts itself in practice”

In an attempt to create a social peace, government emphasis on social control using authoritarian rules that make problems appears among people, they often try to create a utopian society but they ended up in fixing a big dielama. Gordon also argues that (2010:6): “dystopia ,typically invoked, is neither of these things ;rather ,it is a utopia that has gone wrong” .It is characterized by human misery and therefore is a consequence of a failed attempt in creating a better place for living .Dystopia is used to draw attention to real world issues, as it is mentioned (2010:9):“[a]fter all ,utopias and dystopias by definition seek to alter the social order on a fundamental, systemic level” .Both of them are set to describe the near future ,how would life become if we change some social structures. According to

² <https://prezi.com/dystopianliteratue/>

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Edward Bellamy in his book Looking Backward 2000-1887 “ [i] first saw the light” (p4-449).He is a socialist utopia that responds to socio-economic issues in the united states at that time ,he also described his society explicitly .As a matter of fact, we can say that the term dystopia was created from utopia.

Ryan. Frank .Peter argues that: “ Utopian and Dystopian theories and stories are not just elements along a spectrum ,they are direct antipathies”(P19). Moreover ,

”the relationship between Utopian and Dystopian thinking:in short,utopia describes a presence ,and dystopian describes an absence. Utopian hope is founded on the presence of widespread belief in a system of behavior on ethics as a path to its own ideal state. Dystopia fear, on the other hand, examines the partial or complete loss of such faiths, and a dystopian community is one of suffering under both consequences of failed utopian policies.”(Pp23)

According to Rachel Aldinger, a senior English major, reader of all things fiction and an aspiring writer of young adult literature, claims that:

“ these two sub-genres are distinctly different but also share unique similarities. For starters, a Utopia is essentially a perfect world. Of course we all know there is no such thing as perfect world and conflict will nonetheless arise. This conflict leads to a Dystopia. A dystopia is essentially a perfect world gone wrong”³.

A dystopia is used to be once utopian an ideal world; yet, many struggles and strives emerged widely creating that world of chaos. Both of dystopia and utopia share characteristics of science fiction and both of them are set in the future where technology was established aiming at creating a better life. Via Dystopia, writers express their worries about issues that might happen in the near future. Thus, Dystopia plays a vital role in what concerns warning people about their weaknesses and to reveal the society’s wrong doings.

There are many dystopian series that depict the real situation of the way dystopian societies live such as the divergent series, serie is a dystopic society set in future where everything shall appear in utopic image in which society is separated into factions. At first, it appeared as a well organized society till it started to oppress people to make sure that they will follow and obey certain rules. The world is perfect for a period of time but shall not

³ [Http://owlcation.com/humanities/whats-The-Difference-Between-Modernism-and-Postmodernism/](http://owlcation.com/humanities/whats-The-Difference-Between-Modernism-and-Postmodernism/)

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remain longer. Take another example, The Hunger Games, movie set in future where youngsters, kids are forced to fight to the death in order to entertain those in the capitol.

1.2 The Characteristics Of Dystopia :

Dystopia is a futuristic, nightmarish place where individuals are running over their needs. Lois Lowry defined dystopia (2014:152): “as the life where nothing was ever unexpected or inconvenient or unusual, the life without color, pain or past”. There are three angles can be considered as major characteristics of dystopian society: the dehumanization, tyrannical governments and environmental disaster.

1.2.1 Dehumanization:

To begin with dehumanization, dystopian literature denies humanness because it is like a human right's violation. Kelman (1976:301) states that he :

“ “ explored the moral dimensions of dehumanization in the context of sanctioned mass violence, focusing on the conditions under which normal moral restraints on violence are weakened. He argued that hostility generates violence indirectly by dehumanizing victims, so that no moral relationship with the victim inhibits the victimizer's violent behavior. According to Kelman, dehumanization involves denying a person “identity”—a perception of the person “as an individual, independent and distinguishable from others, capable of making choices” (p. 301)—and “community”—a perception of the other as “part of an interconnected network of individuals who care for each other” (p. 301). When people are divested of these agentic and communal aspects of humanness they are deindividuated, lose the capacity to evoke compassion and moral emotions””.⁴

Dehumanization happens when both of identity and sense of socialism are removed. Furthermore, People are controlled by hegemonic power. It is worth considering it as a process of forbiddance an individual of human qualities. What is more, is that when a group of people is treated badly and they try to revolt against the elite for making them dehumanized, so they follow the members of divergents blindly in order to end their misery for good. That is why nowadays shootings, violence and crimes have become normalized. According to the Doctor Sherry Hamby the writer of the article “What is Dehumanization,

⁴ www.bartelby.com ,

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Anyway”⁵ she points out that: “dehumanization is one of the eight forms of moral disengagement described by the psychologist Albert Bandura”. Another factor to consider that dehumanization is, therefore, the denial of humanness to other individuals. Besides, it has two forms: animalistic dehumanization that occurs in a larger intergroup basis. For instance, when others are denied of human qualities, and the mechanistic dehumanization is when individuals are denied of human nature. On top of that, dehumanization is all about language that treats the one less than human.⁶

1.2.2 Tyrannical governments:

The dystopic society is a world that is born with a corrupt and totalitarian government. People used to live in an imaginary world as if they were slept , and once they woke up, they found out that everything is just an illusion controlled by government as if there is contradiction between Heaven and Hell. Aldous Huxley stated :

“[i] was sitting on the seashore, half listening to a friend arguing violently about something which merely bored me. Unconsciously to myself, I looked at a film, of sand I had picked up on my hand, when I suddenly saw the exquisite beauty of every little grain of it; instead of being dull, I saw that each particle was made up on a perfect geometrical pattern, with sharp angles, from each of which a brilliant shaft of light was reflected, while each tiny crystal shone like a rainbow. . . . The rays crossed and recrossed, making exquisite patterns of such beauty that they left me breathless. . . . Then, suddenly, my consciousness was lighted up from within and I saw in a vivid way how the whole universe was made up of particles of material which, no matter how dull and lifeless they might seem, were nevertheless filled with this intense and vital beauty. For a second or two the whole world appeared as a blaze of glory. When it died down, it left me with something I have never forgotten and which constantly reminds me of the beauty locked up in every minute speck of material around us.”(Heaven and Hell).⁷

Hegemonic power equal tyrannical governments, a despotic, dictatorial, totalitarian ,individualism and paranoia. Fear from the outside world and the tyrannical governments forced citizens to escape from its persecuted laws. Everyone shall obey the government because it controls its citizens lives .Every person is obliged to keep silence in front of

⁵ <http://psychologytoday.com/what-is-Dehumanization-Anyway/>

⁶ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OVmNA_6vBfM/animalisticandmechanistic/

⁷ <http://quotes.thefamouspeople.com/aldous-huxley-265.php/>

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government ,they even have no chance to speak up their thought because it is technologically controlled and it is dominated in case that one tries to rebel. Thus, independent thoughts and freedom are determinate and finite.

According to Frederick William Robertson: “ there are three things in the world that deserves no mercy, hypocrisy, fraud and tyranny”⁸.Several tyrannical acts were practiced on societies. For instance, the Syrian president Bechar Al Asad whom his oppresive and cruel compaign followed by the Arab Spring protestants lead his country into a civil war, almost 400 thousands victims were killed and only survivors spoke about what have they witnessed in jail ,they were tortured ,being electrocuted and even raped. There is another example about Kim Jung-Un the North Korea’s president who controlled the media also there are people who escape from his dictatorship narrating craziest stories of public executions, the jail camps and the mistreatment that prisoners take. ⁹

1.2.3 Environmental disaster :

Moving to the third element of what Dystopia is characterized of which is the environmental disaster. The environmental disaster or the environment damage where typically man is the responsible of all sorts of attacks against it. There are several acts that destroyed our environment, like Jilin chemical plant explosions that happened on November 13,2005. It happened in Jilin province, China. The plant created chemicals used for making plastic and lot of workers injured and the area of Songhua River was polluted completely, actually it was the reason behind Leukemia¹⁰. Another environmental disaster occurred in Europe on Jnauary,30,2000. It was the Baia Mare Cyanide Spill disaster as a result of the explosion of 100.000 cubic meters of cyanide from dirty rubbishes of broken dam and it polluted the Somes, the Tisza and Denube rivers. Many people were taken to hospital because of the dirty water they drunk from and also this disaster costed acquatic plants and fish lives¹¹.

For a dystopia fiction, environmental disaster is linked to the technologies and its impact on society. Replacing humans by machines, living in a dark place sometimes is described like nightmarish cold place where everything is destroyed and ruined. All those acts are for sure man made.

⁸ https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/frederick_william_roberts_147456

⁹ [Http://opinion.inquirer.net/107575/top-10-tyrants-power](http://opinion.inquirer.net/107575/top-10-tyrants-power)

¹⁰ <https://list25.com/25-biggest-man-made-environmental-disasters-in-history/>

¹¹ <https://www.lenntech.com/environmental-disasters.htm#7>. The Baia Mare cyanide spill

1.3 The seeds of Dystopian society (themes):

Dystopia is an imagined universe where an oppressive control and dreaming of having such an ideal world that is sustained via hegemonic power, bureaucratic and technological means. Dystopian stories are often about survival, classes, family and loss of individualism.

1.3.1 Survival:

Living in what is called “ideal world” where everything is present thanks to technology, the feeling of ease and luxury bring peaceful vision of what technology and science can come up finally with. However, without forgetting that technology is two edged instruments a weapon or a bomb can expose any minute. Similar to the way of utopian people’s life, once they discover that this world is a lie and it is only a hied dystopia under a utopian image, it is just like giving a toy to a baby to entertain him to make him silent; yet, when you take it away of him and he recognizes that the toy from the beginning was not his but belongs to his big brother, he will get mad.

“Perhaps it is good for one to suffer[...]¹², as Aldous Huxley pointed out, if we think deeper, we will recognize that most of revolutions and wars came out from people’s misery. Furthermore, if we take an example of The Algerian Revolution, our revolt, our grandparents suffer for the abuse and the mistreatment of France towards them they raped their rights normally. This kind of treatment waked up their sleeping conscience, it reprimands them of letting the enemy destroying them and this was the turning point.

The protagonist in a dystopian story is a tragic hero tries to resist what the merciless government forced him, and what helped him is his belief and strength to survive. He always questions the society and tries to distinguish between the wrong or the right system and seeks to change it. To survive in dystopian stories means either to face troubles every single day and to destroy society’s principles or to escape from the illusion and adapt oneself to different living conditions. In addition, if any one wants to change the society he might first think of changing himself then rethink of changing the whole. Aldous Huxley argues that “[i]he wanted to change the world. But [i]he ha[s] found that the only thing can be sure of changing

¹² https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/aldous_huxley_408923

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is onself”¹³. And be sure of everything you do is important and with value ,never underestimate of your ability ,if one started altering himself step by step, he will reach his aim. While crossing that path, he shall meet lot of obstacles attempt to postpone or stop him, but with great desire, he will for sure gain .

“The Survival of the Fittest” was first originated from Darwinian evolutionary theory to describe the mechanism of natural selection, Darwin meant by that phrase the one best fitted for immediate environment., “[m]ore individuals are born than can possibly survive. A grain in the balance will determine which individual shall live and which shall die,-which variety or species shall increase in number, and which shall decrease, or finally become extinct”¹⁴. On account of this, if you want to survive you have to adapt. Charles Darwin points out that it is not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the ones most responsive to change. After all, the survival of fitness is a key element in the struggle of existence, and how the characteristics of making the organism best fitted in their environment are passed to their offspring.¹⁵

1.3.2 Class:

When you have power, you rule the whole. Having power gives you a chance to control a community. In 1958, Aldous Huxley was invited in an Interview, he spoke about the power and what if it was given to the wrong hands.

“[t]he passion for power is one of the most moving passions that exists in. After all, all democracies are based on the proposition that power is very dangerous, and that it’s extremely important not to let anyone man or any one small group to have too much power too long a time. After all, what are the British and American constitutions, except devices for limiting power? and all of those new devices[television, radio, etc.] are such an efficient instruments for the imposition of power by small groups larger masses”¹⁶.
blankonblank.org/interviews/aldous-huxley-on-technodictators-booby-traps-technology-drugs-brave-new-world-soma-overpopulation-presidents

Moving to the next element, the classes .It is by the intellect ,ability and classes that dystopias make sure of a firm division between citizens ,such as, in the Brave new World,

¹³ <https://quotes.thefamouspeople.com/aldous-huxley-265.php>

¹⁴ <http://darwin-online.org.uk/Variorum/1861/1861-501-c-1860.html>

¹⁵ <https://quoteinvestigator.com/2014/05/04/adapt/>

¹⁶ <https://blankonblank.org/interviews/aldous-huxley-on-technodictators-booby-traps-technology-drugs-brave-new-world-soma-overpopulation-presidents>

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citizens are divided into Alphas, Betas, Gammas, Deltas and Epsilons in order to maintain a stable government ruled by successful and respected laws¹⁷. The class system is divided in two categories the rich people and the lower class. Like, in Hunger Game, the working class in districts fight till death only to entertain those in Capitol. No one can taste bitter life like the lower working class such a burden upon their shoulders work to make their rulers satisfied, to gain a dollar to make their bellies silent and to raise their families. Some of them rebel and become unified and hand in hand this is to unmask how today world became a terrible place.

1.3.3 Family :

Family had been eradicated in dystopian societies. There is no longer family. We all know that family is about sharing love between the members, yet in dystopian stories nothing emotionally count, everything is calculated and based only on science and technology. In Brave new World children were artificially created and if the idea of family exists in dystopian society, it is clear that is to serve the system like in 1984 George Orwell's book states that children were actually spying on their own parents. If we compare Family as a concept with both utopian and dystopian world, we shall conclude that in Utopian world a child is born in lovely family two parents would raised an appropriate amount of children that's why orphans do not exist in an utopian family. Children are valued and respected. Research has found that in China, where in holidays all children are honored. They become adults at certain age because they have to enjoy their childhood. Unlike Dystopian family, more than three or four children are born in such tragic conditions and while they are raised they have to work even if they are too young for hard works, they have to do so in order to help their family, there is no parental care you work you gain money nothing distinguish between an adult or a young boy only work and that is why sorrowful accidents happens and the children become orphans. Illegitimacy is when a child born to parents are not married, it is common in dystopian societies unlike the utopian ones it is unfamiliar and do not exist in a way or in another. In addition, parental care is putted into naming a child with a name that has

¹⁷ <https://prezi.com/qbsoithfct-w/comparing-1984-and-brave-new-world/>

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significance and meaning behind ;in contrast with dystopian families, careless names proves that family is lacked of knowledge ¹⁸.

1.3.4 Loss of individuality :

To live under an opperessive government is to conform the living conditions , everyone is equal in all aspects and you don't have the right to share your word in community, everyone need to follow one religion to avoid clashing of different religions. That is to say, no longer have a freedom of ideas or speech. If anyone rebel against the government's rules or committed a crime, he will face a crucial punishment that forces him out of the society to fend for himself. If he survives after number of weeks relying on the crime he committed it, he will be welcomed again to society and therefore he must behave himself and obey the government's laws. When everything seems to be dull and somber, here it is a signal of losing individuality. Loss of individuality, another strong element must be tackled as a major theme in dystopian society, when someone loses the feeling of freedom of individuality, he typically loses the pontential of being a human being especially when he fails in achieving his desires. If you don't get to value yourself or not to get to know yourself, you will lose self value. In the dystopian society, the Government tries to break once identity to look all the same. Being unique having such a different identity means you are out of the program .Government tries its best to intemedate people in following rules, otherwise you are kicked out from the illusion of that ideal society¹⁹ .

1.4 Inevitable seeds of dystopia :

we all know that "Perfect World" does not exist, it was and will always remain a fake thought. Yes it is something that creatures desire, but, it will cease to exist because everyone has different versions of what is truly a Utopian society is .I mean how can a utopian world exist when actually humans are seen as objects ,violence is everywhere, individuality and self value is restricted, following the rules and obeying it is a must. Although ,utopian world does not exist, people need to gain foothold and persue towards having a peaceful life because "one's utopian is another dystopia"²⁰. Beside, in order to gain peaceful life, it really matters to people to express their ideas and that's how government shall maintain freedom in a society.

¹⁸ <http://prezi.com/cwc-mvqmqum8/family-life-in-utopian-and-dystopian-society/>

¹⁹ <http://prezi.com/phh5-3zo1mar/loss-of-individuality/>

²⁰ <http://bsuenglish.com/dlr/2018/12/13/harrison-bergeron-ones-utopia-is-anothers-dystopia/>

1.5 The Difference between Apocalypse , Dystopia and Post-acopalypse :

The fine line between dystopia and apocalyptic societies lies in :the dystopian societies there is an exploiting ,subdual, persecutive and opperessive government that orders its people to follow and obey otherwise, they will be punished. Unlike apocalyptic society, the apocalypse means the end of the society, in that society, it is governed by its own people sharing a small community and it is finished at once directly when something like illness or a catastrophic environmental event such as a spread of a killing virus that destroyed everything alive²¹.

There many series tackle the apocalypse kind in their content ;such as the movie of “I am a Legend” Will Smith is the hero as always ,the story is about a spread of unkown virus in the society killed everyone ,it was like an end of everything closed to him except his dog that become his lasting family that can count on it but his days with it comes to the end when the dog got bitted by the creatures that used to be once humans. Well, it is such painful for the hero to lose the last member of his family, he continued to find the cure against that virus and he succeded but he lost his life and become a legend²².

Dystopia is set in a dysfunctional world, in a state where everything went wrong. It is usually a conflict between a character vs the society. Whereas, apocalyptic society is a conflict between a character vs nature or against each others because as I mentioned in this society there is no government they govern themselves. Furthermore, we can consider that the apocalyptic society is a dystopian type but only after the mass destruction, and its people try to rebuild their society again. It is such a daunting task to draw the fine line between the three genres, the third Post-acopalypse stands for a society where everything is destroyed and nothing left to recover and rebuild. It is when the people of that state lost everything they once loved and remeberd how life used to be and how is it now, living in fear of tomorrow might not come ,so ,they strive for the moment and hope is what they kept inside to encourage them .A very similar example is fitted to the Post-apocalyptic society is The walking Dead movie where everything tends to be vanished ,no life nothing remains except few people striving to live. The difference between Apocalyptic and Post-apocalyptic society is that the word post means after so post-apocalyptic is after the destruction, to know what human is, try to fix and

²¹ <https://mastersreview.com/literary-terms-apocalyptic-dystopian-and-post-apocalyptic/>,

²² <https://engl3140.trubox.ca/2016/391>

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learn from our mistakes, to know the real meaning of survival and how to build things again from dust²³.

1.6 Dystopia (Age Of Terror):

Dalai Lama stated (4-443) “Human use, population and technology have reached that certain stage where Mother Earth no longer accepts our presence with science”. It is no wonder that dystopia is referred to a propagandized state where it generally characterized by suffering and mistreatment of its citizens. Also, there is no doubt that with the rise of sophistication, technology and sciences caused loss of individualism .People started living in an age of horror, terror and Noir. Putting my urge in explaining the living conditions of the citizens that live in such environment, they do suffer from injustice, feeling of how can an individual often be restricted to such dictatorial rules and like there is no way out if so you must fight to get your freedom. Unfortunately, a one fighting against the whole government, he will sooner or later give up after recognizing that fighting against such a hegemonic power is a big lie and lost.

1.6.1Living in Terror/Horror:

Terror is often defined as a dread feeling that came after a horrifying event or experience one went through. While Horror is that feeling of being shocked or scared when something revulsed occurred²⁴ .

To distinguish between Terror and Horror, there are some writers and novelists that makes the difference clear; for instance, Lincoln Michel who wrote an essay describing the deference between them ,he said that “Terror is the feeling of dread and apprehensive at the possibility of something frightening, while Horror is the shock and repulsion of seeing the frightening thing...” I found also that Terror is the sound of unknown creatures scratching at the door, Horror is seeing your roommate eaten alive by a giant rats. The Gothic writer Ann Radcliffe (1826) argues that: “ Terror and Horror are so far opposite that the first expands the soul ,and

²³ <http://www.tormentpublishing.com/dystopian-and-post-apocalyptic-what-the-hecks-the-difference/>

²⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GaR133qXapE>

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awakens the faculties to a high degree of life; the other contradicts, freezes, and nearly annihilates them”²⁵.

Citizens of the dystopic society are often frightened and terrified of the situation of their society might become especially with the rise of government malice and abuse, they expected everything. Furthermore, there is another scholar who talked about how to distinguish between terror and horror; the Gothic scholar Devendra P. Varma stated the difference saying that “[t]error thus creates an intangible atmosphere of spiritual psychic dread, a certain superstitious shudder at the other world. Horror appeals to sheer dread and repulsion, by brooding upon the gloomy and the sinister, and lacerates the nerves by establishing actual cutaneous contact with the supernatural.”²⁶

Another master of Horror writer Stephen King, he is an American author and a master of Horror writings. There is no doubt that he is the best known for this kind of writing, he wrote lot of novels that actually were transformed into Horror movies. In fact the *Shining* and *It* are well known. The first is King’s most famous novel and best selling one, it is about a dysfunctional family unit and how can alcoholic parent cause many troubles and physical abuse unconsciously to his family in a haunted house. That is why King’s stories were much familiar to him especially *The Shinning* because he was once an alcoholic and he knew what an addiction may cause to a family unit. The story is about a writer who take his wife and son his new job in locked hotel where there is no guests, and he wanted an extra cash to finance his writings. No one knew that hotel was full of ghosts that came out and the writer became so obsessed and convinced to kill his own family due to cabin fever and bad situation of the block of the writer.²⁷

1.6.2 Living in Noir:

“The world is Noir” means that living in a world that is powered by the Apocalypse (the end of the world); i.e., a world where, violence, kidnapping, fraud, and robbery are permissible. Moreover, the addiction of drugs can be a reason why people approach to it in order to escape from their horrifying world. Yet it is only another way of government to brainwash their citizens to forget the outside and only feel released and at ease, there is nothing to worry about just enjoy the moment and forget the rest. No matter what Soma might

²⁵ <https://mastersreview.com/horror-vs-terror-vocabulary-fear-lincoln-michel/>

²⁶ <https://mastersreview.com/horror-vs-terror-vocabulary-fear-lincoln-michel/> paragraph 3 line 3

²⁷ <https://mastersreview.com/horror-vs-terror-vocabulary-fear-lincoln-michel/> paragraph 7

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leads, everyone take it because it is like routine every day must take a soma. The world is Noir or the world is fake ,everything is temporary .It is undeniable to consider that the dystopian people are not living in such a fake noir world because there is no such empathy, compassion, love and humanity, there is only hatred, malice , hipocracy and violence .

Things with highly number of tyranny and exploit in such a society leads to underlining some facts that fake noir world exists. World meant to define humans and other god creatures. Yet, with the advancement and developpement of human's lifestyle and technology, people were falling apart ,everyone is busy and occupied by his life and running toward the overrated pleasures and believe only in their best interest.

Conclusion :

In this chapter, we tried to give an overview about dystopia and all that goes with it such as characteristics and themes. It aims at drawing attention about what is dystopia, and what are its characteristics and its themes.

Chaptre two:

Aldous Huxley Vs George Orwell

Chaptre two:Aldous Huxley Vs George Orwell

Introduction :

This chapter is going to tackle a detailed study about dystopia presented by two well known writers, Aldous Huxley and George Orwell. It comprises seven parts: the first part is about the representation of dystopia by Aldous and George Orwell, the second and the third represent Aldous and Orwell's biography. For the fourth part is going to tackle common examples of dystopia works. Then, the fifth part is about the significance of dystopia in literature. And for the sixth part, it represents a comparison between the two famous works. Finally, the seventh part is kind of rhetorical question about which world are we living in today.

2.1 Aldous and George Orwell's Representation of Dystopia:

Dystopia is an undesirable state set in the future that is characterized with an exaggeration of negative social trends. The aim behind creating such frightening society is to provoke citizens to follow the orders counting on propaganda. When it comes to Aldous Huxley, the one who wrote *Brave New World* his masterpiece the dystopian book 1932, he warns about scientific advances and how an individual loses his identity and the state will therefore lose its government. The name of the novel came from Shakespeare's *Tempest*, from the speech of Miranda: "O wonder, how many goodly creatures are there here,O brave new world ,that has such people in't". Henceforth, Aldous Huxley's novel is not the only one that illustrates the negative view about tomorrow future, but also George Orwell's 1984 that was influenced by WWII and how constant surveillance and manipulated government rules brutally treated its society¹.

Brave New World and 1984 have been real examples of dystopias in history, depicting how the society was controlled as if its citizens were brainwashed and how they attempted to create "The Perfect World, it is a matter of adapting the value of the state. In *Brave New World*, the state is divided into castes: the Alphas, Betas, Gammas, Deltas, and Epsilons and every class is different from the other in terms of intelligence. Similar to the Goerge Orwel's 1984, the world is divided into 3super states: Oceania where the Big Brother is watching, Eurasia and Eastasia. Whatever is said by the ruling part citizens must accept it as the sole truth².

¹ [Http://www.utopiaanddystopia.com/utopian-literature/brave-new-world/](http://www.utopiaanddystopia.com/utopian-literature/brave-new-world/)

² [Http://dh.canterbury.ac.nz/engl206/category/brave-new-world/page/2?print=print-page,](http://dh.canterbury.ac.nz/engl206/category/brave-new-world/page/2?print=print-page)

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George Orwell's 1984 is considered as one of the famous dystopian novels. The raise of the climax in the story is when the protagonist Winston became aware of how the ruling party treats the working class the Proles as animals and they think that the proles must be kept in subjection by the application of some simple rules, the latter follow as if they were brainwashed, so the story started when he tries to unmask their wrong doings, of making people starving, forcing women to work in the coal mines and selling young children at age of six in factories. He became aware of their hypocrisy so that he strives for his and other's freedom.

2.2 Aldous Huxley's Biography:

Aldous Huxley or in full Aldous Leonard Huxley was born on July 26, 1894 in a decent family of writers and scientists in Godalming, England. He is a son of an English schoolmaster and a great writer Leonard Huxley. Huxley's mother was a founder of an independent girls boarding school "Prior's Field School", her name is Julia Arnold daughter of the well known English poet "Matthew Arnold". He has two brothers Noel and Julian Huxley and another half brother Andrew Huxley. His grandfather was the famous biologist and naturalist Thomas Henry Huxley. He attends Eton and Oxford University. Therefore, his life took different trends and was very sorrowful, and that what influenced his writings throughout his life because he was able to mirror his life events in his writings. Huxley's vision of the future was always described as a nightmarish dystopia where the technology and science advances controls one's life. His life was dynamic starting with the death of his mother when he was 14 years old, then his older brother committed suicide. In 1911, fate struck Huxley one more blow when he becomes ill with a disease of keratitis punctata that make him partially blind. He had a dream of becoming one day a scientist but unfortunately this dream could not be realized due to his illness so he gave up on it and he tends to literature. His life was getting better finally especially when he was honored in English Literature at Oxford University³.

³ <https://finleygroup8r4.weebly.com/aldous-huxley-biography.html>

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2.2.1 The Reason Behind His Success:

Well, to start with his brother's suicide was the first reason behind writing his masterpiece *Brave New World*. Then, his illness became a motivator. Consequently, he became a famous writer that was honored in the most well known universities. Also, his mother's death, gave him sense of transience of human happiness, the illness and loss cannot be considered as a dark cornor in his life yet a turning point in which he became aware of society's insight.

He was controversial in his works due to different critical views on society. Another point to tackle is that when he was in Oxford university ,he met many English writers .He made a lasting friendship with Lady Ottoline Morrel, Virginia Woolf, Bertnard Russell, and John Maynard Keynes. During WW2, Aldous Huxley travelled to Europe and was inspired by fascism and authoritarian governments, this is another reason behind writing BNW. Aldous Huxley contributed in special novels, like *Vanity Fair* and *The Vog* ,and was also an editor in *London Journal Athenaeum*. He worked also as a screenwriter who make adaptations. Aldous Huxley passed away of cancer in California, where moved to recently, on November 22, 1963⁴.

2.3 George Orwell:

He is an Indian man whose real name is Eric Blair. He was born in Motihari, Bengal, India 1903.George Orwell is a novelist, esseyist and critic, he was famous for his two best novels *The Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*

His father was a British civil servant, his mother took him with his sister to England when he had only a year, she stayed in Henley –on-Thames without her husband and he visited her rarely that is why George did not really know his father until his father retired from the service in 1912.George Orwell was inspired by Aldous Huxley who coincidently appear to be his teacher. He was inspired by his teacher's style of writing and wrote *The Animal Farm* and 1984 which was way similar to the dystopian work *Brave New World*. He was also a socialist, and what influence his writings was his life events especially when he was a child, he was lonely due to his missing to see his father, and with his political views on society .He stated that "...above all I wanted to make political writing into an art", his writing had an echo his readers want to read more and more because his writings were meant to courage his readers to change their world. When he was 11,he wrote a poem and it reaches its peak and was

⁴ <https://www.biography.com/writer/aldous-huxley>

Chaptre two:Aldous Huxley Vs George Orwell

published in the local newspaper. While reading or writing ,Orwell felt a great release and won a scholarship to become a student at the Wellington College and Eton College⁵.

George Orwell was married to Eileen O'Shaughnessy in 1936 and she was a great supporter to her husband's career. Two years after, he faced lot of illness troubles and got Tuberculosis, and remained at Preston Hall Sanatorium trying to get better. He continued fighting the tuberculosis for the rest of his life, he challenged himself and wrote lot of essays and poems. After while, around 1941,he became a BBC producer and brought up different shows to his audience in England, and two years later he became an editor for a socialist newspaper. He died on January 21,1950 in a London Hospital. Eventhough, he is dead but his works are immortal, specially his two masterpieces The Animal Farm and Nighteen Eighty Four that were transformed into films and had got huge likes from his audience⁶.

2.4 The Importance Of Dystopian Literature:

When a society fails to create a utopian world , then it is dystopia. As it is mentioned before, dystopia is the opposite of utopia. If utopia stands for a perfect world, the dystopia then is a totally corrupted world. The importance of dystopia in literature lies in showing the hidden implicators of political ideologies and its danger on society. It is as if it warns the people that the world future is nothing just a destroyed world. Also, it interprets what a totalitarian government's acts might lead⁷ . Dystopian literature mirrors the different aspects of government's brutality. In an article titled Let's Talk About: why Dystopia matters? It is mentioned that "[d]ystopian literature has helped to also highlight many social ills that society can use as red flags to determine if the power system has gone too far". Dystopian literature matters because it reveals the reality of a fake government, and it interprets government's actions towards its people once they rebel. Dystopian literature matters because it exposes how a government cross the lines just to impose its rules⁸.

⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/George-Orwell>

⁶ <https://www.biography.com/writer/george-orwell>

⁷ <https://literarydevices.net/dystopia/>

⁸ <https://www.huxley.net/studyaids/index.html>

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2.5 Aldous Huxley's Brave New World Vs George Orwell's 1984:

The mankind witnessed, during the first half of 20th century, two world wars that revealed how mankind, reach his strength in his worst cases. People of course after crossing that periods rethink of how can a world might become in the future. It was a turning point for the people to think about creating a brand new society. So, among those people where two gentlemen whom wrote two books which are totally different of what other wanted, Aldous Huxley and George Orwell knew that there is no such a thing of having or creating a perfect world because if it is so, it will be destroyed. Because both of them have experienced and fought in wars, they knew what does a real world mean, and how it may become if people run blindly towards technologies and abolish their sense of humanity .They reached their pick thanks to their satirical books .

Aldous Huxley is known for writing his famous novel Brave New World(1932), set in dystopian London in the future, where the government adapted several ways to control people via entertainment and pleasure, which is quite remarkable that the sense of individuality was lost. At first, the society seemed to be a utopic one where everything is set correct, but if we fetch deeper, it is only about a society that is controlled by an unjustice government used the process of conditioning ,it knew that people are running over their needs and were amazed by technologies ,so, due to the use of science and technologies, the government controlled them easily. The society erased the word family, literature, art and cultural diversity in order to obtain a perfect society. We can assume that the obsession of creating an ideal world ruined the sense of humanity. Aldous predicted the future and the appearance of the rulling government using soft weapons to malice their citizens

In Brave new world, Aldous satire the society for making consummation equal to happiness. Consumerism is a major theme in Huxley's novel, where the more you consume drugs , the more you become happy. People of this society do not feel anything , for example words like mother or love are considered as insulting. They are loyal to their society and prominent to their government's rules, not all of them agree .Everything is industrial and mechanized even the birth process is not by a natural intercourse, but instead a heterosexual sex from childhood .In Brave New World, there is no war destroy the society, no poverty

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make people suffer and starve to death, yet, there is only happiness. Its only purpose is to maintain happiness among its people⁹.

George Orwell was inspired by his teacher's satirical works and wanted to write as his teacher's style .So, he wrote the 1984 which was about a nation being under surveillance of the illusion of big brother. Furthermore, people are controlled by secret police walk among citizens to know what is said about the government or who wants to rebel. This novel marked a turning point to Orwell's career, because it show how can the surveillance cross the boundries of somone's freedom.

The Orwellian society is full of hidden cameras, microphones, telescreens, the thought police being secretly imitating a civilian common man and even children to spy over their parents or any one is committing to rebel. In addition, the slogan of “the big brother is watching you ” is creating a climate of fear in order to show the power of surveillance as if god is watching your doings . George Orwell has mentioned the phrase in the third paragraph in the first chapter , saying :

“ The flat was seven flights up , and Winston , who was thirty-nine and had a varicose ulcer above his right ankle ,went slowly , resting several times on the way. On each landing, opposite the lift-shaft ,the poster with the enormous face gazed from the wall. It was one of those pictures which are so contrived that the eyes follow you about when you move. BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU the caption beneath it ran.”¹⁰

(Chapter One,11-12)

2.6.1 The Common points In Brave New World and 1984:

Brave New World and 1984 are two masterpieces of two famous writers that exhaust the dystopian fiction. There are some common points that were shared in both societies like the language, the ruling government and the concept of family.

1 The Language “Newspeak/castes”:

The language used in Brave new world between the castes to each other is changed. Likewise, the language used in 1984 is changed several times leading to creating new speak.

⁹ <https://www.huxley.net/>

¹⁰ <https://literarydevices.net/big-brother-is-watching-you/>

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The common thing here is that the government is the one which control the language spread among people¹¹.

2 The Rulling Government:

In BNW, the government controlled its people counting on consummation of Soma to create happiness, and used the process of conditioning to ameliorate their population.

In 1984, the society is ruled by a totalitarian government where the surveillance and the thought of fear are major methods to maintain the system.

Both of the societies are governed by a totalitarian government that seeks to maintain and impose its systems.

3 The Concept Of Family:

In BNW society, the family may gives other feelings than happiness because there is no family, it is illegal. Therefore, it had been removed from people's mind.

In 1984 society, the family is there, but it does not matter since their children spy on them, the only thing that matters is keeping the big brother happy. The family here is just another method of government to keep a very closer watch.

2.7 Are we living in Huxley's world or Orwellian world?

I think that we are living in Aldous Huxley's world .We are witnessing a huge turning point in our government. Today world is witnessing a technological development. Furthermore, we were under a totalitarian government that seemed to help people but nothing is free. The graduated students often become runners in a big miz for a decent jobs that can help them to raise their families .Yet, with the corrupted system they found themselves addicted to "Soma" only to forget their painful case. In addition, the today generation do not respect their families, their older people in the street. Moreover, the employees are forced to follow the orders, if they've seen anything wrong they cannot interfere, otherwise they will lose their jobs, and as we know that nowadays the job is priceless. Those are the sceens of nowadays life or we can say Aldous Huxley's prediction. Where there is Technology, there is destruction .

¹¹ <https://prezi.com/qsuqemmh17p/brave-new-world-v-1984/>

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Putting my urge to critic George Orwell's work, and it is notable to consider his work as a masterpiece but Huxley's one is better because he predicts the today society as if he travelled in a time machine, and especially the way he depicted it is really doubtful .We cannot forget that George is Huxley's student , so Huxley has an experience and wrote before George came to the platform.

Conclusion:

The second chapter is divided into seventh parts. Each part discusses either the life of the two well known writers Aldous Huxley and George Orwell, or, the importance of dystopian literature and the main common examples of the dystopian literature. Then, the sixth part is about the major differences between the two worlds. Finally, the last part is about a personal point of you about what writer's world are we living in today.

Chaptre three:

Postmodern dystopia

Introduction:

This chapter presents a detailed study of what postmodern dystopia is. It is divided into four parts. The first one entitled Cultural studies from Modernism to Postmodernism where we tried to give a brief flash back to what Modernism is and what are its characteristics. The second part is about defining Postmodernism. Whereas, the third part is about Postmodernism characteristics, and the fourth part is showing the common postmodern perspectives that are shared in both novels Brave New World and 1984. Finally, the last chapter presents postmodern dystopia.

3.1 Cultural Studies: From Modernism to Postmodernism

It is hard to find a clear definition of modernism and postmodernism. Take for instance modernism, it emerged around the time of the second Industrial Revolution 1870-1920. It was marked by the decline of stable social classes¹. Modernist literature was a predominantly English genre of fiction writing, and it came into its own due to increasing industrialization and globalization².

3.1.1 The Characteristics Of Modernism :

Modernism is a literally movement that appeared around the time of 1870-1920. It reaches its own thanks to industrialization and globalization.

“Modernism describes a collection of cultural movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It consists of a series of reforming movements in art, architecture, literature, music, and applied arts. It was characterized by a dramatic change of thought, whereby human intellect sought to improve their environment. There was a trend of improving every aspect of life by involving science and technology into it. Modernism brought about a reform in all spheres of life including philosophy, commerce, art, and literature, with the aid of technology and experimentation. It led to progress in many spheres of life by changing the approach of mankind towards them. in the two approaches towards life.”³

¹ <https://owlcation.com/humanities/Whats-The-Difference-Between-Modernism-and-Postmodernism>

² <https://www.cliffsnotes.com/cliffsnotes/subjects/literature/what-are-characteristics-of-modernist-literature-fiction-in-particular>

³ <https://arthearthy.com/difference-between-modernism-postmodernism>

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Modernism as a genre can be categorized into Individualism, Experimentation, Symbolism, Absurdity and Formalism.

Individualism:

In Modern literature, the individual is important than the society. Modernist writers presented characters in adapting the new society and how they overcome serious cases

Experimentation:

Literary Modernism is characterized by dazzling experimentation, perplexing narrative and poetic form⁴. Modernists rejected old writing techniques, the inner workings of consciousness were a shared theme for modernists. Virginia Woolf and James Joyce are well known for their experimental Modernist works.

Absurdity:

Writers use absurdity in literature to question things in life that make no sense, it usually emphasize on the characters that cannot find a purpose in life. *The Myth Of Sisyphus* by Albert Camus is the perfect example of Absurdity, pushing a rock in a hill is an example of how tough and absurd life would be.

Symbolism:

Symbolism was not a new concept in Literature, but the way modernists use symbols was an innovation, they left to the readers' imagination that lead to an open-ended narratives.

Formalism:

Modernist period saw Literature as a métier, they believed that poems and novels were made word by word. The concept of Literature as a constructing words leads to innovation and creativity⁵.

⁴ [Http://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/arts/migrated/documents/modernism.pdf](http://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/arts/migrated/documents/modernism.pdf)

⁵ <https://penandthepad.com/main-characteristics-modernist-literature-8451197.html>

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Stuart Sims claims in his “Introduction to Postmodernism”: “to move from modern to postmodernism is to embrace skepticism about what our culture stands for and strives for.” Also, Barry Lewis argues in his distillation of Linda Hutcheon’s views in his essay entitled “Postmodernism and fiction: “...given that the Postmodern movement embraces instability and skepticism as its main traits.” Since both of scholars point out the word skepticism, so what is it?⁶

3.1.2 Skepticism:

“The word Skepticism comes from the ancient Greek skepsis, meaning “inquiry.” Skepticism is, therefore, not a cynical rejection of new ideas, as the popular stereotype goes, but rather an attitude of both open mind and critical sense. The ancient skeptics simply doubted that human beings can achieve certain knowledge, and preferred to be agnostic about a number of notions which they felt we just did not grasp securely.”⁷

According to *Merriam Webster dictionary*, skepticism is defined as an attitude of doubt or a disposition to incredulity either in general or toward a particular object⁸.

3.2 Sample Definitions Of Postmodern Literature:

Brian Mechale collects in his book several definitions about what postmodernism is.

To start with his definition : “postmodernist ? Nothing about this term is unproblematic nothing about it is entirely satisfactory. It is not even clear who deserves the credit or the blame-for coining it in the first place : Arnold Toybee ? Charles Olson ? Randall Jarell ? there are plenty of condidates. But whoever is responsible, he or she has a lot to answer for.”

Richard Kostelanetz defines it as: “postmodernist no body like the term post .and for John Barth who finds the term: “awkward and faintly epigonic, suggestive, less of vigorous or even interesting new direction in the old art of storytelling than of something anti –climatic, feebly following a very hard act to follow⁹.

⁶ <https://angelmotos.net/2014/02/03/what-is-postmodern-literature/>

⁷ <https://centerforinquiry.org/definitions/what-is-skepticism/>

⁸ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/skepticism>

⁹ https://www.academia.edu/27716657/Brian_McHale_Postmodernist_Fiction

3.3 Formal Characteristics Of Postmodernism:

“Postmodernism means, 'after the modern'. It was a reaction to modernism and was influenced by the disenchantment brought about by the Second World War. Postmodernism refer to the state that lacks a central hierarchy and one that is complex, ambiguous, and diverse. The developments in society, economy, and culture of the 1960s were impacted by postmodernism.”¹⁰

Postmodern texts are written in clear, every day language. It also challenges hegemonic values. Postmodernism has several characteristics among them Paranoia, Intertextuality and Pastiche.¹¹

3.3.1 Paranoia:

“Paranoia is the belief that there's an ordering system behind the chaos of the world is another recurring postmodern theme. For the postmodernist, no ordering system exists, so a search for order is fruitless and absurd. Pynchon's *The Crying of Lot 49*, long-considered a prototype of postmodern literature, presents a situation which may be "coincidence or conspiracy -- or a cruel joke". This often coincides with the theme of technoculture and hyperreality. For example, in *Breakfast of Champions* by Kurt Vonnegut, the character Dwayne Hoover becomes violent when he's convinced that everyone else in the world is a robot and he is the only human.”

It is said that paranoia involves intense anxious or fearful feelings and thoughts often related to persecution¹². It is way similar to dystopian features to fear from the outside. People of dystopian society that have such illness suffer from dehumanization and abuse.

3.3.2 Intertextuality:

Intertextuality is to take what was already given, borrowed or transformed. The term was first coined by poststructuralist Julia Kristeva in 1966. Intertextuality in postmodern Literature is a reference to another literary work, for instance, Ana Violeta Grumazesco spoke about *Brave New World* as an Intertextual Title. Furthermore, the title was taken from

¹⁰ <https://arthearty.com/difference-between-modernism-postmodernism>

¹¹ <http://www.literary-articles.com/2013/08/what-is-postmodernism-what-are.html>

¹² www.mentalhealthamerica.com/paranoia

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Shakespeare's play "The Tempest": "Oh, wonder!/How many goodly creatures are there here!/How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world !"¹³

Henceforth, there are other references in Brave New World that was taken from the same play "The Tempest":

* "Oh, you so perfect" (She was leaning towards him with parted lips), "so perfect and so peerless are created" (nearer and nearer) "of every creature's best"^{13.41}

John is repeating the same words that Ferdinand the hunky man of the Tempest recited to Miranda.

- Aldous Huxley referred in his work to William Shakespeare's Macbeth :

"Do you see that damned spot" (7.42) in here, John is asking about the blood in the ground. The same line in Lady Macbeth "Out, damned spot, out I say" when she imagined the blood in her hand¹⁴.

3.3.3 Pastiche:

Pastiche can be related to Postmodern Intertextuality, it means to combine several elements. In Postmodern Literature, authors used multiple elements and paste it together with previous genres or styles. For example, Margaret Atwood used science fiction and fairy tales¹⁵.

3.4 The Input Of The Postmodernism Perspectives In B.N.W and 1984:

There are other perspectives that postmodernism is well illustrated in; such as, political ,medical and cultural postmodernism referring to the two cited works, Brave New World and George Orwell 1984.

3.4.1 Medical Aspect Of Postmodernism :

Medical Postmodernism is a feature of another world's manipulation, a new world characterized in addiction of medical treatments. Government provides its people with drugs

¹³ <http://literatureisthemirrorofthelife.blogspot.com/2012/01/brave-new-world-intertextual-title.html>

¹⁴ <https://www.shmoop.com/brave-new-world/allusions.html>

¹⁵ <http://www.literary-articles.com/2013/08/what-is-postmodernism-what-are.html>.

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like Soma in order to control their behaviours. People become addicted to drugs because they are lacked of self esteem. For example, in

3.4.1.1 Brave New World:

“There was a thing called Heaven; but all the same they used to drink enormous quantities of alcohol.

“There was a thing called soul and a thing called immortality.” “But they used to take Morphia and Cocaine.” (3.49-261)

Another quotations where Soma is described :

“Two thousand pharmacologists and bio-chemists were subsidized in A.F.178.”

[...]

“Six years later it was being produced commercially the perfect drug” “Euphoric, narcotic pleasantly hallucinant .” “Glum, Marx , glum”. “...what you need is a gramme Of Soma.”

[...]

“Take a holiday from reality whenever you like, and come back without so much as a headache or mythology.”

(3.50-261)

As we all know, every medical treatment has two edges, Soma provides an imaginary world where everyone is happy and satisfied. Yet, it may causes serious health troubles leads to death , and Linda is the perfect example of this:

“Which will finish her off in a month or two,” the doctor confided to Bernard. "One day the respiratory centre will be paralyzed. No more breathing. Finished. And a good thing too. If we could rejuvenate, of course it would be different. But we can't." (11.152-261)

In an article describing drugs in Brave New World, Sybille Dedford states that Aldous himself was searching for a drug that would create an exit of himself and won't cause any negative effects. This is why while describing Soma in pages, as if he knew exactly what he is describing.*

3.4.1.2 George Orwell's 1984:

* "You're a traitor, yelled the boy. You're a thought-criminal, you're a Eurasian spy, I'll shoot you, I'll vaporize you, I'll send you to the salt mines."(2.44-619)

It is clear here the citizens are not allowed to have contact with other members of different state, because once that happens, the members will discover that they were brainwashed and all that hatred and fear are such a Big Lie putted in their brains.

3.4.2 Political Aspect Of Postmodernism:

Politics is set of processes and rules associated with governance to maintain power and control over a particular group.

3.4.2.1 Brave New World:

In the first chapter of Brave New World, it is clearly shown how politics plays a vital role in ruling a government. Politics and power are dominated in the story, for instance,

* "Just to give you a general idea," he would explain to them. For of course some sort of general idea they must have, if they were to do their work intelligently—though as little of one, if they were to be good and happy members of society, as possible. For particulars, as everyone knows, make for virtue and happiness; generalities are intellectually necessary evils. Not philosophers but fret-sawyers and stamp collectors compose the backbone of society."(1.2-261)

This passage is about showing how can power control over the citizens' lives, by giving them sort of general idea of a thing because knowing too much may cause too much wonderings and thoughts that might lead to rebellion.

* "My good boy!" The Director wheeled sharply round on him. "Can't you see? Can't you see?" He raised a hand; his expression was solemn. " Bokanovsky's Process is one of the major instruments of social stability!"

[...]

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"Community, Identity, Stability." Grand words. "If we could Bokanovskify indefinitely the whole problem would be solved." (1.6-261)

* "We condition the masses to hate the country," concluded the Director. "But simultaneously we condition them to love all country sports. At the same time, we see to it that all country sports shall entail the use of elaborate apparatus. So that they consume manufactured articles as well as transport. Hence those electric shocks." (2.22-261)

It is all about consumerism, having daily consumers equal controlling the state.

3.4.2.2 George Orwell's 1984:

* "Down in the street little eddies of wind were whirling dust and torn paper into spirals, and though the sun was shining and the sky a harsh blue, there seemed to be no color in anything, except the posters that were plastered everywhere. The black mustachioed face gazed down from every commanding corner. There was one on the house-front immediately opposite. BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption said, while the dark eyes looked deep into Winston's own. Down at street level another poster, torn at one corner, flapped fitfully in the wind, alternately covering and uncovering the single word INGSOC." (1.4-619)

Making people believe that there is Big Brother who watches them is a an achievement. This is how government's policy maintain its power over its people.

*"From where Winston stood it was just possible to read, picked out on its white face in elegant lettering, the three slogans of the Party:

WAR IS PEACE

FREEDOM IS SLAVERY

IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH (1.7-619)

Another slogan is created to maintain power everywhere.

* "The consequences of every act are included in the act itself. He wrote: *Thoughtcrime does not entail death: thoughtcrime IS death*"(2.54-619)

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Every is responsible for his acts, thought crime will punish any person for is crimes even if it is not a big deal.

3.4.3 Cultural Aspect Of Postmodernism:

“Culture is our way of life.It includes our values, beliefs, customs, language and traditions.”¹⁶ Also,« Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts.”¹⁷. Brave New World is a Postmodern novel where cultural perspectives are present.

3.4.3.1 Brave New World:

* “And do remember that a gramme is better than a damn." They went out, laughing.” (3.50-261) Using Soma to avoid anger¹⁸.

* “That horrible Benito Hoover!" And yet the man had meant well enough. Which only made it, in a way, much worse. Those who meant well behaved in the same way as those who meant badly. Even Lenina was making him suffer. He remembered those weeks of timid indecision, during which he had looked and longed and despaired of ever having the courage to ask her. Dared he face the risk of being humiliated by a contemptuous refusal? But if she were to say yes, what rapture! Well, now she had said it and he was still wretched.”(4.49-261)

“Falling in love” in a society where love is actually forbidden is a big mistake and a huge step to dare Government’s rule, Bernard was unfamiliar with the feeling, he was afraid of Lenina’s rejection and what will the circumstances be if she accepts him. All in all, he (the society) is suffering.

¹⁶ <https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/thc/culture/content/cpr/matter.html>

¹⁷ <https://www.livescience.com/21478-what-is-culture-definition-of-culture.html>

¹⁸

https://peutinger-gymnasium.de/html/lernen/brave_new_world/Drugs_in_Brave_New_World_and_in_the_Present_World.html

3.4.3.2 George Orwell's 1984:

* “In the far distance a helicopter skimmed down between the roofs, hovered for an instant like a bluebottle, and darted away again with a curving flight. It was the police patrol, snooping into people's windows. “(1.4-619)

The Oceanians lived in a constant state where the police patrol or an advanced technology controls them.

* “Inside the flat a fruity voice was reading out a list of figures which had something to do with the production of pig-iron. The voice came from an oblong metal plaque like a dulled mirror which formed part of the surface of the right-hand wall...the instrument(the telescreen, it was called)...”(1.3-619)

By means of Science and technology, the Party controls citizen's freedom and behavior.

3.5 Postmodern Dystopia:

Dystopia is a literary term that is the opposite of utopia. Further, according to Greek meaning, utopia means no place, and good place in Latin. It is the ideal world, the perfect and the dream world that every citizen desires it. However, the dystopian world is the complete opposite of the utopian world. It is a world where you can find destruction, poverty, sorrows, anxiety, surveillance, propaganda, paranoia under the rule of a totalitarian government.

Postmodernism, in the other hand, is a literary movement and a period of time in history. In addition, when we say postmodern world we mean a world that is enhanced and developed by technology. The innovation of technology aimed at fulfilling a better future (utopian society) for people. The dream was achieved, but it costs the most pure thing in human lives which is the loss of sense of humanity. The government became greedy and predatory, it reshaped the dystopian society under the cover of utopian one; i.e, with the spread of science and technology people became addicted to science and that was the vital element in controlling their lives. People were brainwashed (eating drugs (Soma)), their actions were limited, they were surveilled by propagandas, Cameras. Loyalty to the government was something sacred.

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Indeed, the postmodern world is a dystopia. When there is technology, there is destruction. And that what was witnessed in today news about wars, from the environmental disasters that were made by mankind because of technology, to wars¹⁹.

Our work was generally about is the postmodern world a dystopia, and we think that the three chapters achieved the answer.

Conclusion:

The last chapter presented a brief study about Postmodernism in Literature. It begins with defining Modernism and its characteristics. Further, it tackled what Postmodernism is, its characteristics, and the input of the common postmodern perspectives in both works Brave New World and 1984. Finally, it ends up with postmodern dystopia that is an overview and our purpose of this work.

¹⁹ <http://timwhale.blogspot.com/2012/11/post-modern-dystopia.html>

General Conclusion

To bring this dissertation to conclusion, we may say that the two novels *Brave New World* and *1984* illustrated the meaning of postmodern dystopia in a perfect image. Our study was based on answering the question of: Is the Postmodern World a Dystopia?. We have relied on reading articles, chapters of books and on web sites. The fact that I am dealing with postmodern dystopia, allows me to re-question whether technology was created to ameliorate people's life or to destroy it.

With the help of the relying methods of research, our work has arrived to a point that the postmodern world is a dystopian world under a utopian umbrella. Aldous Huxley and George Orwell created a society that is similar to the real world. In fact, both of them wrote about societies where an individual find himself restricted to society rigid rules, oppression and inequality. Henceforth, both of societies are divided into sections. They succeeded in depicting real life images in their works.

On one hand, we have studied in the first chapter, that represents a prelude to dystopia, its characteristics such as: dehumanization, tyrannical governments and environmental disaster and its themes like: survival, class, family and loss of individuality. Further, we exposed the difference between dystopia and utopia, and the difference between apocalypse, dystopia and post apocalypse, dystopia as age of terror and it ends up with living in terror/horror and living in noir.

On the other hand, the second chapter was mainly about Aldous Huxley and George Orwell's representation of dystopia in their masterpieces *Brave New World* and *1984*. For the last chapter, it was about defining what postmodern dystopia is.

To conclude, *Brave New World* and *1984* are both an example of life of oppression and to show that there is no room for mistakes and especially rebellious. The writers try to highlight the importance of science and technology and its effects in maintaining the system.

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