CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

A nation is population with a certain sense of itself, cohesiveness, a shared history and culture, and structures.

Nations are commonly said to have several defining characteristic, such as territory, population, independence, and government. Territory is a plot of land controlled by a specific person, animal or country, or where a person has knowledge, rights or responsibilities. Population is the number of people or animals in a particular place. Independence is a condition of a nation, country, or state in which its residents and population, or some portion thereof, exercise self-government, and usually sovereignty, over the territory. A government is the system by which a state or community is governed. In the Commonwealth of Nations, the word government is also used more narrowly to refer to the collective group of people that exercises executive authority in a state. This usage is analogous to what is called an administration in American English. Furthermore, government is occasionally used in English as synonym for governance. In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of legislators, administrators, and arbitrators. Government is the means by which state policy is enforced, as well as the mechanism for determining the policy of the state. A form of government, or form of nation governance, refers to the set of political systems and institutions that make up the organization of a specific government.
According to Aristotle's form of government there is good and bad, good governance is governance capable of humanizing, while bad governance as a deviation from true. Based on the criteria of quantity (the number of people who hold power) and quality (intended for whom the implementation of the government), Aristotle divided form of government becomes:

1. Monarchy is a form of government that is held by one person for public interest. (Monarchy can degenerate into a Tyranny)
2. Tyranny or dictator is a form of government that is held by one person for the sake of personal interest.
3. Aristocracy is a form of government that is held by a group of pundit for public interest. (Aristocracy can degenerate into Oligarchy)
4. Oligarchy is a form of government that is held by a group of pundit in the interest of their group.
5. Politeia is a form of government that is held by the people for the sake of public interest.
6. Democracy is a form of government of the people, by the people and for the people.

There are similarities between the dictatorship and tyranny word. Both of them have similarities, Dictator is head of government who has absolute power, a leader who ruled in an authoritarian and oppresses his people. A dictator gets its throne by violence, often with a coup. But there is also a dictator who took the throne by democratically. A dictator controls almost everything, and is considered a ruler of horrible and an oppressive character. Tyranny is the sole ruler who ruled brutally and put themselves and their group above the interests of the people. Tyrants usually act in them own and eliminate the sovereignty of the people.

Dictator leader is the one who controls every single aspect in his country. He decides all the policies, news, economic, decisions, and laws in their country. They can easily change them if he wants it. A dictator leader clearly dislikes any kind of meeting or
negotiation because he wants his people to follow everything he says. He does not tolerate arguments or opinions from others.

North Korea is an example of countries that the leader is a dictator now day. North Korea was said a dictator state because every aspect there must accordance with the willingness of its leader that is Kim Jong Un. Kim Jong Un is the perennial leader of North Korea. All North Koreans are no exception can only choose 28 models haircut, party member and ordinary people have different haircut style. Only military officials, government officials, and members of the party are who may have a motor vehicle. In North Korea also there is only have one television channel. It was must be non-stop life, could not be turned off. Its voice could be diminished but not until absolutely no noise, as well as radio. All of a television show just only broadcast about Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un. In North Korea if people read the newspapers people should not miss reading the article that contains picture of supreme leader Kim Jon Un. Newspapers are available in every corner of public places and on every page of the newspaper in North Korea there is always a picture of supreme leader.

No internet access in North Korea. In North Korea if there are people who violate all the rules of supreme leader they will be executed, or they will entered to a camp which around it’s have electric fence. Their family also include entered to camp.

George Orwell in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* deals to dictatorship life in the Soviet Union and the war life in Britain at the time. Pictures of Big Brother that is exist everywhere in novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* described as having a mustache, remind us illustration of Joseph Stalin. Two minutes hate and week hate inspired by the constant demonstrations sponsored by the party during the Stalin period. The descriptions of Emmanuel Goldstein in novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* with a beard like
a goat remind us the image of Leon Trotsky. The punishment from the Ministry of Love reminds us of the procedures used by the NKVD in their interrogation. NKVD was identic with Thought police, its task to catch people who criticize and rebellion to Soviet. NKVD has a subdivision that is Smert Shpionam was shortened to Smersh. Dialectical Materialism was shortened to DiaMat, and The Communist International was shortened to Comintern. In novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* also have a similarity words like Ministry of Truth is shortened to Minitrue and English Socialism was shortened to Ingsoc inspired by the Soviet’s habit who like to combine words. In novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* also used Comrade word that usually used in Uni Soviet. An example of this type of leader is Josef Stalin who once governs the Soviet Union. Josef Stalin (18 December 1878 – 5 March 1953) was the leader of the Soviet Union from the mid-1920s until his death in 1953. Stalin was the leader of the Soviet Union and a very tyrannical dictator who also known as the Man of Steel as his name suggests (Stalin or Steel Man). Stalin was suspected to have ordered the murder of about 30 million inhabitants of Russia and other surrounded countries. He was also known as a person who hates religion. Before becoming leader of the Soviet Union, Stalin was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. His biggest opponent was Leon Trotsky. After he managed to embrace all of the party, Stalin expelled Trotsky from the Soviet Union and ultimately Trotsky was assassinated in Mexico in 1940. In 1924, Stalin became the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union replacing Vladimir Lenin. The dictatorial characteristic of him began to emerge ever since. He drove his political opponents and also people who disliked his style of leadership. In fact, he did not hesitate to kill those that are harmful to the continuation of his political career.
He was involved in the mass murder in 1940 known as Katyn massacre, carried out on nearly 22,000 Polish, which was regarded as Bourgeois. They consisted of military officers, pastors, writers, professors, peasants and aristocrats.

The publication of Russian confidential documents in 1992 has ended the debate over the years about whether or not the murder was ordered by Stalin. All this time, the admirer of Stalin; Stalinist, claimed that their favorite figure never personally endorsed the killing. The documents files are in the forms of catalog contain the injunctions which then lead to Stalin and his assistants who authorized the execution of 21,587 Polish reserve army. The massacres carried out by the Soviet secret police; the NKVD, in three locations, but only one location, namely the Katyn forest in western Russia, which becomes the term for one of the most famous massacre in World War II. There was a note from the head of the NKVD, Lavrenty Beria for Stalin related to the fate of the Polish people who were about to be slaughtered in the document. Beria, in the note, proposed that the NKVD would conduct the most severe punishment which was shooting to death. Stalin's signature and a red stamp marked 'top secret' was on the first page of the document dated March 1940.

The writer uses novel as literary work to know more about dictator which in this case is represented by *Nineteen Eighty – Four* novel by George Orwell. Through literature, the writer is easy to know more about characteristic of dictator.

Wellek (1981: 94) emphasizes that literature is a social institution; its medium is language, a social creation. Thus, it is an expression of social living through language. He further says that literature represents life, which is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the
individual has also been member of society, possesses a specific social status. Thus, he at least summarizes a life history he perceives in his position as an individual and social being, in his works. That is why the author of the novel imitates and reflects the social problem in his novel based on his experience because he is as individual and social being in the society.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that literary works have a close relation with society where literary works may represent the social condition of the society at the time literary works are written. Therefore, the writer is interested to analyze the dictatorial figure as reflected in George Orwell’s novel Nineteen Eighty–Four.

*Nineteen Eighty-Four* (sometimes published as 1984) by George Orwell was published in 1949. It tells about a place or state in which everything was unpleasant and bad. The novel was set in the super state Oceania in a world of perpetual war, omnipresent government surveillance, and public manipulation, dictated by a political system euphemistically named English Socialism (or Ingsoc in the government's invented language, Newspeak) under the control of a privileged Inner Party elite that persecutes all individualism and independent thinking as thought crimes.

The bibliography of George Orwell includes journalism, essays, novels and non-fiction books written by the British writer Eric Blair (1903–1950), either under his own name or, more usually, under his pen name George Orwell. Orwell was a prolific writer on topics related to contemporary English society and literary criticism, which the British newsweekly *The Economist* in 2008 declared perhaps the 20th century's best chronicler of English culture. His non-fiction cultural and
political criticism constitutes the majority of his work, but Orwell also writes in several genres of fictional literature. He first achieves widespread acclaim with his fictional novella *Animal Farm* and cemented his place in history with the publication of *Nineteen Eighty-Four* shortly before his death. While fiction accounts for a small fraction of his total output, these two novels are his best-selling works, having sold almost fifty million copies in sixty-two languages by 2007 more than any other pair of books by a twentieth-century author.

*Nineteen Eighty-Four* used themes that were similar with condition of life in the Soviet Union and wartime life in Great Britain as sources for many of its motifs. Orwell's ideas about personal freedom and state authority developed when he was a British colonial administrator in Burma. He was fascinated by the effect of colonialism on the individual, requiring acceptance of the idea that the colonialist exists only for the good of the colonized. There has also been a great deal of discourse on the possibility that Orwell galvanized his ideas of oppression during his experience, and his subsequent writings in the English press, in Spain.

The dictatorship was exemplified by Big Brother, the supreme Party leader who enjoys an intense cult of personality, but who may not even exist. The most common sense of *Orwellian* is that of the all-controlling Big Brother state, used to negatively describe a situation in which a Big Brother authority figure in concert with Thought Police constantly monitors the population to detect betrayal via improper thoughts. George Orwell also describes oppressive political ideas and the use of euphemistic political language in public discourse to camouflage morally outrageous ideas and actions. In this latter sense, the term is often used as a means of attacking an opponent in political debate, by branding his or her policies as
Orwellian. When used like this in political rhetoric if it is not sincere, it is interesting to note as it can be a case of a hypocritical Orwellian strategist denouncing Orwellian strategies. The writer is interested to analyze the dictatorial leader as clearly displayed in this novel.

1.2. Problem of the Study

Through this novel, the writer has some problems which need to be analyzed, they are:

1. How is the dictatorship figure portrayed in George Orwell’s novel “Nineteen Eighty – Four”?
2. What is the impact of dictatorship as portrayed in the novel?

1.3. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this analysis are as follows:

1. To find and analyse how the dictatorship figure is portrayed in George Orwell’s novel “Nineteen Eighty – Four”.
2. To describe the impact of dictatorship as portrayed in novel.

1.4. Scope of the Study

The scope of study refers to parameters under which the study will be operating. The problem that seeks to resolve will fit certain parameters. In this thesis, the writer will only focus on dictatorial figure as reflected in George Orwell’s novel nineteen eighty – four, especially as portrayed in the characters.
1.5. Significance of the Study

The significance of this thesis is definitely related to literature and politic. It is commonly known that literature and politic are two different things. Even though, these two things are different; they actually support each other. Although literature is basically fictive or imaginative, it is undeniable that literary works have many messages in it. Literature is not just a sole world and separated from the various interests that play in it. If politic is a medium to achieve the postponement of interest, literature is used as a tool to purify the postponement.

Politic can be rough and cruel, but literature gives a room of peace and true equality. The medium of literature is indeed a written text which later read by society, but the text must give the responsibilities of change, especially to those who write the text. Thus, the authors do not simply ignore what has been written and then read by community. It is also expected that through this research, the readers will get some information about dictatorial leader and can be good leader in the future.