

**The Portrayal Of Hegemonic Power In George Orwell's
Novel**

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other researcher's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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Kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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The Portrayal Of Hegemonic Power In *1984* George Orwell's Novel

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Abstrak

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis meneliti sebuah novel berjudul *1984* yang ditulis oleh George Orwell. Novel *1984* yang menceritakan mengenai kisah hegemony kekuasaan oleh Negara terhadap masyarakat. Fokus dari penelitian ini adalah tokoh utama dalam penelitian ini, yaitu Winston. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk menemukan bagaimana Winston mendapat hegemoni dari Bung Besar sang penguasa. Winston mendapat teman Goldstein untuk menggambarkan kekuasaan negara. Dengan kuasa Negara, Bung besar membuat beberapa kementerian untuk menghegemoni masyarakat.

Kata kunci: karakter, hegemoni, *ministry*, gambaran, kuasa, masyarakat

The Portrayal Of Hegemonic Power In *1984* George Orwell's Novel

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Abstrak

In this research, the writer analyzes *1984* novel that is written by George Orwell. *1984* novel tells the story of power hegemony by country to society. The focus of this research is the main character in the novel who is Winston. This purpose of this study is to find out how Winston get the hegemony by the Big Brother as a power. Winston get friend to portrayal of hegemonic power by Goldstein. With the power of country, Big Brother make some ministry to hegemony the society.

Key words: character, hegemony, ministry, portrayal, power, society

MOTTO

Just move, will alive



DEDICATION

I dedicate the graduating paper to:

My honoranle parent

My honorable ucle and aunt

My beloved sisters

My sweet dear

English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta



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Alhamdulillah rabil ‘alamin, the writer expresses his highest gratitude to Allah SWT for blessing, love, opportunity, health, and mercy to complete this graduating paper. and also to Prophet Muhammad SAW, the true leader and role model of all Moslems forever.

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3. The writer’s academic advisor, Mr. Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd. M. Hum. M.Ed., Mr. Ubaidillah and all of lecturers in English Department who have given many advices and incredible useful knowledge for the writer.
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Finally,I would like to thank every body who was important help me to the succesfull realization of this graduating papers. This graduting paper is far from perfect, but it is expected that it will be used not only for the writer, but also for the readers. Constructive thoughtfull and critics are welcomes.

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

*Who controls the past, controls the future, who controls the present, controls the past.*¹ The piece of sentence in George Orwell's 1984 novel describes how a person whose power (read: party elite) can easily control everything including the past, present and future. Indeed, Foucault's thought in this case is more radical. He states that the knowledge of a reality – including bad or good, right and wrong – is always related to the power, hegemony and discourse power. According to Foucault, the truth does not exist by itself. furthermore, the truth does not exist outside of the power, indeed it is in the power scope. Relation between power and knowledge are spread out over the time and space includes in politic, cultures, economics, money, war and so on.

Novel entitle 1984 describes how the party elite carries out the hegemony and its dominance over the civil society. Orwell illustrates that in maintaining power, various state apparatuses are functioned by the authorities. In the repressive territory, the apparatus are organized into the ranks of Police Thought, the Ministry of Peace (concerns itself with war), the Ministry of Love (with torture) and the Ministry of Plenty (with starvation). The whole is enabled to monitor, capture, and suppress the society who are indicated have

¹George Orwell, 1984 ()

the tendency to rebel against Big Brother, besides creates the dependency in the society.

In persuasive territory, the authorities create the ministry of truth to internalize the party ideologies. This apparatus is created to produce and to reconstruct the truth as well as to embed government ideologies. Orwell illustrated this case through Ministry of truth's duty, namely to alter the truth, to erase the past and to create the new present. Moreover, this ministry reviews the news or speech of certain figures that are inconsistent with party ideology, as well as changing the record of economic income. As a consequence, people do not know how their lives were before the revolution, eliminating hints about what is right and what is wrong, what is lying and what is real. The fact that received by people is the fact of the Party version, not the actual reality. Thus the leadership of the party will look positive, prosperous and good in the eyes of the community.

Another government's strategy in embedding party ideologies is to create the *Newspeak*. It is aimed to support party's totalitarianism and to prevent subversive actions. The meaning of word 'free', for instance, in *Newspeak* limited as "free from pests" or "free of beasts", it does not mean as free from intellectual bonds such as "politically free" and so on.

The condition depicted by Orwell in 1984 is certainly very close with the life situation and society's aspiration at that time. Regarding a literature work is not born by itself, unless to restate the reality of society in the past according to the interpretation and ideology of the author. It also stated by

Althusser that *“I believe that peculiarity of art is to make us see, make us perceive, make us feel, something which alludes to reality.”*²

Karl Manheim asserts that there are three levels of meaning which the author wishes to put forward in the literary work. One of them is documentary meaning which explains that there is a coherent relationship between literary works and the social context of its creation. In other word, a literay work is social document about the condition of society and mind that literary work is created and born. The narration of the reality can be in the form of acceptance or dicretion, according to the author’s perspective.

Since the background, events, dialogue between characters, as well as character figures that are typically packaged in a novel, the writer wants to transfer certain ideas, ideas, ideologies and goals. In the 1984 novel, Orwell largely wants to illustrate that there are theoretical and practical activities run by the government in which through it the government not only justifies and maintains its dominance, but also wins the active approval of those who are governed. This low class agreement occurs because of the success of party elites in instilling their group ideology, either repressively or persuasively. Hegemony against the lower classes, though not always run smoothly since Barriers, and obstacles may come. Winston as the main character in this novel with Julia, her lover, rebelled though it does not work.

The fiction that imagines the future life of the British novelist's view in 1949 is increasingly visible and relevant for this period, especially in the

²Althusser, A letter on Art: in reply to andre daspre (1971) 222

Indonesian context. Some time ago, for example, the government brought up Article 122 Letter K in the Law on MPR, DPR, DPD and DPRD (UU MD3). The Article governs the Court of Appeals Council (MKD) to take legal action and / or other steps against individuals, groups of people, or legal entities that undermine the honor of the DPR and members of the People's Legislative Assembly. Previously, the government also raised article 264 draft RKUHP result of meeting between government and DPR in January 10, 2018, someone who disseminate insult to president or vice president by means of information technology can be punishable imprisonment maximum of five years.

Furthermore, during the New Order period the freedom of movement, work, expression, union as well as freedom of thought tamed by the government. The monopoly of newspapers and television broadcasts, the burning of left-leaning books, the abduction journalists, activists and protesters, as well as strict supervision of art performances and discussions are many examples of power abuse in this period.

Based on the background above, hence the novel 1984 become very interesting to be studied.. There are some reasons. First, based on the writer's observations, very few researchers had studied the 1984 novels especially when linked with the study of ideological formations within. Second, in terms of quality, 1984 is a novel that has catapulted Orwell's name into the literary universe. This novel received a lot of good response by ordinary people as well as from the literary gentlemen themselves, as evidenced by several times it is re-published and translated into various languages. This novel generally

raises the issue of social criticism, therefore it is very relevant to read the social situation in Indonesia, as the writer mentioned above.

1.2 Formulation of The Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the main problem to be reviewed in this study is the power formation in George Orwell's 1984 novel. there are two research questions in this study as below:

1. How George Orwell's ideology is depicted in novel 1984?
2. How the structure, fiction elements, and formatio of power hegemony depicted in Orwell's 1984 novel?

1.3 Purpose of The Study

This research is expected to provide benefits in the study of English literature both in terms of theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this research is expected to help in developing the literary research model , particularly in the analysis related to Gramsci's hegemony in George Orwell's 1984 novel. Meanwhile, the practical benefits of this study are expected to contribute significant scholarship as a wealth of literature review, especially in the English literarature studies.

1.4 LiteratureReview

As far as the writer' s reading, research on George orwell's 1984 novel has not been done yet . There are some writers who had conducted the research about this novel. This also indicates that the writer is not the first person who conduct the research related to this object. First, thesis by Luqmanul Hakim in 2005 at the University of Indonesia entitled Pessimism in

The Discourse of Gender Sexuality in Eighty-four by George Orwell. This research utilized Foucault's theory. Hakim saw how the ruler formed a certain understanding of sexuality. For the rulers, the sexuality were allowed as far as functioning for devotion. Michael Yeo from Canada's Laurentian university in 2000 under the title Propaganda and Surveillance of the Same Coin depicted how the propaganda and the supervision of a party work. In 1984 the party placed the propaganda as a political control over the citizen's words as well as his thoughts and beliefs.

1.5 Theoretical Framework.

In literary studies, the theory of hegemony is used to unveil the relation between literature and society as well as between authors and society. In this sense, hegemonic theory is used to see how social forces are constructed in literary texts. This study uses hegemonic theory composed by Antonio Gramsci. In the twentieth century the theory proposed by Gramsci has received much acceptance and has been applied to various literatures. Ideology is formed through a long historical process that breeds a state in which a group or an individual is ruled as if accepting a predominantly dominant relationship. The power is pervasive and ideology is accepted as an integral part of everyday life as if there was a consensus between subordinate groups and rulers. This state controlling condition in Gramsci's thought is known as hegemony.

Gramsci considers the world of ideas, cultures, superstructures, not merely the reflection or expression of the structure of the economic class or

the material infrastructure, but as one of the material forces itself. As a material force, the world of ideas or ideologies serves to organize the mass of humans, creating a field on which human move. According to Gramsci, the relationship between the ideal and the material does not go unidirectional, but is dependent and interactive. Material power is the content, while ideologies are the form. The power of material can not be understood historically without form and ideologies will become a mere individual imagination without material strength.

Thus, ideology is not an imaginary world or an individual's fantasies, nor something that is in the dark and is beyond human activity. Ideology is a material that is embedded in the rules and ways of life by individuals collectively. Ideology always provides the rules for the practical action of human behavior collectively so that it embodies in the social practices of everyone in the institutions and organizations in which social practice takes place.

Besides ideology, the important concept proposed by Gramsci is hegemony. The starting point of Gramsci's concept of hegemony is that a class and its members exercise power over the underlying classes in two ways, namely violence and persuasion. The way of violence (repressive) conducted by the upper class against the lower class is called domination action, while the way of persuasive is called hegemony. The mediation of acts of domination is done by state apparatuses such as police, soldiers, and judges,

while hegemony is done in the form of instilling ideology to master the class or layers of society under it.

Literally hegemony means 'leadership' which today represents a leadership of a particular country that is not just a city state against other countries which are loosely related or strictly integrated within the 'leader' state. The concept of hegemony according to Gramsci means something more complex. Gramsci uses this concept to examine certain political, cultural, and ideological forms that pass through, in an existing society, a fundamental class can build its leadership as compulsive.⁹

The relationship of two types leadership according to Gramsci, leadership (direction) and dominance (dominance) that implies three things. First, domination is made up of all enemies, and hegemony is done to all of its alliances. Second, hegemony is a precondition for conquering the state apparatus or in the narrow sense of governmental power. Third, once the power of the state can be achieved, two aspects of the supremacy of this class, both direction and domination, will still running on.

Thus, Gramsci's concept of hegemony rests on 'intellectual and moral' leadership. This leadership takes place because of the voluntary consent of the lower classes or the society towards the leading class. This lower class consent occurs because of the success of the upper classes in instilling the ideology of the group. Ideology internalization is done by building systems and institutions, such as state, common sense, culture, organization, education, and so on, which can defend the hegemony. On the other hand, the hegemony of

the lower classes is not always run smoothly because obstacles may take place, especially from classes that do not accept the hegemony. To deal with disagreement, it is done by repressive acts of domination through state apparatus, such as the police. Two leadership, dominance and hegemony are important in the hegemony theory.

1.6 Research Method

The methodological aspect is one of the most prominent aspect in a research. Research methods can be understood as all methods / techniques used by researchers in operating research (use in performing research operation). This method is intended to break the problem of research in a systematic way, to arrive at the solution to the problem posed. Based on this understanding, the need for a method in the process of writing a scientific work into something that can not be ignored, including in the writing of this work.

The analysis method which is used in this paper is analytical-descriptive method. It is used to analyze the formulations of power that George Orwell narrated in the 1984 novel. In this sense, the research in this paper will focus on the issues related to the power hegemony illustrated by George Orwell, it described by expressing both elements fiction or form of power operating within it. Operating both ways simultaneously will make the object have maximum meaning.

Meanwhile, since this type of research classified as a research library that makes the text as a material object, the writer categorizes the data that will

be examined to the two primary and secondary data. The primary data source is George Orwell's 1984 novel. Secondary materials include literary works, articles or essays covering the 1984 novel and of George Orwell himself, literary works, Gramsci and works related to the hegemony of power.

The study is conducted and written using the steps: first, collecting data related to the 1984 novel and George Orwell and the hegemony of power. The collected data will be filtered according to the research needs. Secondly, the data will be described in accordance with the elements associated with the ideological formation; model of power operation and fiction elements used. After the presentation, the data will be analysed comprehensively and critically. Third, make the conclusions as the answer of the problem formulation.

The approach used in this research is literary-sociology approach. The approach is used to describe the cultural, educational and social background of intellectuals surrounds the life of George Orwell, so that it can be known the socio-historical factors that framed George Orwell especially his inspiration for the 1984 novel.

1.7 Systematics of Discussion

This study is presented in four chapters. It is begun with the background of the problem and the framework of writing as a guide line of research going forward and become a reference for writing in subsequent chapters. Points to be discussed include: background issues, problem formulation, research objectives and benefits, literature review, theoretical

framework, and research methodology including: data source, data collection and data analysis, then systematic discussion, as the last section.

In the second chapter, the writer will decompose the novel description generally. In this section the writer will also discuss about George Orwell's biography, socio-historical portraits, educational backgrounds and academic careers, and his intellectual works. It is intended to look for factors that influence his thinking since ideas are always influenced by the social and historical realities that surround the author. So uncovering the biographical sketches and historical context of George Orwell becomes a necessity in this study.

The core discussion of this research lies in the third part, a study of the 1984 novel covering the discussion of the structure, the elements of fiction and the formation of hegemony depicted in George Orwell's 1984 novel. This study will be ended by conclusions and suggestions as a the last chapter. Conclusion is the answer to the question of the problem formulation that has been defined in this chapter. While suggestions aimed at uncovering opportunities as well as aspects that are thought to be important for further research.

Chapter IV

Conclusion and Suggestion

4.1 Conclusion

Winston live in Big Brother era. He lives be a editor of newspaper in ministry of truth. In this ministry Winston start to think about past period who chance by Big Brother. He never see the Big Brother. But, he feel how too great the power of Big Brother.

In this era, everything must to report and get attention on ministries of Oceania. Big Brother watch out everything. Big Brother knows anything. He use slogan, telescren and other to make his authority be powerful.

A hero from underground, Goldstein, try to row a cluster to beating the power of Big brother. By means of a book, Winston know about this cluster.

Winston interest by Goldstein and try to join him. With his girlfiend, he look for the cluster. But he failed.

He lock by Big Brother in a jail. Dark jail and stuffy. He give up. Back to Ministry of Truth again and happy with big brother.

4.2 Suggestion

The writer realizes that this research is still far from perfection. This research only descipted about hegemony in 1984 novel. Therefore, the writer expects some critics and suggestion from readers to improve this research.

The writer suggest for the researchers who want to analyze 1984 to make new researches.

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Marcus, Laura; Nicholls, Peter (2005). *The Cambridge History of Twentieth-Century English Literature*. Cambridge University Press. p. 226. ISBN 0-521-82077-4. *Brave New World [is] traditionally bracketed with Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four as a dystopia ...*

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