

A Radical Stylistic Study of Indoctrination in Dystopian Fiction

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ABSTRACT:

Dystopian fiction normally focuses on life under totalitarian governments where surveillance and suppression of public opinion leads to mass fear and suffering. As such, the current study tries to shed light on the effect of indoctrination, the radical realization stages that help to create a new personality that is capable to resist and revolt against the indoctrinated regime. Accordingly, the current study aims to identify the types of indoctrination along with the process of radicalization. In addition, pinpointing the stylistic devices that help to make indoctrination more visible.

Keywords: Radical, Dystopian Fiction.

1. Introduction

Since language is a means of communication, it serves as a pivotal tool for influencing and persuading others as well as changing their ideologies and stances (Al-Aadili & Salman, 2019). There are variable viewpoints concerning indoctrination, since such a concept is considered as a multi-dimensional concept in its nature; it can be studied in different fields. What is more, indoctrination is primarily channeled through education and the media. Indoctrination is relatively understudied as a tool of political control (Neundorff et al., 2023). Indoctrination is defined as a systematic process and an unethical way for the

indoctrinator to instill the targeted beliefs (2022b; De Juan, Haass, and Pierskalla, 2021; Paglayan, 2021; Yalçinkaya, 2023) highlighted indoctrination as an alternative strategy that enables power-holders to induce voluntary compliance and establish support. Brandenberger (2012) described indoctrination as the process of propagating a coherent narrative or regime mission, in form of a set of ideological principles or ideas at the expense of other competing worldviews and principles. From another angle, John and Lott (1999) generalized the concept of indoctrination as controlling the source of providing information for citizens whether through the governmental control

over education or the media .Lopez (2013, p. 13) presented that indoctrination is "the instilling of beliefs", not only this , The goal of indoctrination is to manipulate an individual's thinking and reasoning; this is achieved by altering the subject's values, not only their beliefs. Therefore, changing one's values is a necessary condition for indoctrination to occur.

It is necessary to mention that for an individual to perceive indoctrination , there should be a transition towards a rebirth of a new radical identity . Such a radical identity is an outcome of different radicalization phases that leads to a new a realization of a radical stylistic stages that a persona encounters. Accordingly , a radical stylistic study is adopted in the current study to answer the following questions: what are the types of indoctrination along with its orientations that are reflected in dystopian fiction ? what are the radicalization phases along with the radical stylistic stages that a persona encounter in dystopian fiction ? what are the stylistic devices that help to provide a linguistic realization of indoctrination ?

The current study thus , is an attempt to shed lights on types of indoctrination along with its orientations , pinpoint radicalization phases with radical stylistic stages , and identify the stylistic devices that help to visualize indoctrination.

2. Literature review

Language serves as a means of conveying and reaffirming in literary texts. Accordingly language is a system of meanings realized by forms and styles to achieve the desired aim (Ijam , 2024) . Thus, stylistics study serves the purpose as it defined as a sub-discipline of linguistics that deals with the systematic analysis of style in language and how this can vary according to such factors as genre, context , historical period, and author. Stylistics is defined as " the linguistic study of style " (Leech and Short , 2007 , p. 12). Stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which the primacy of place is assigned to language. The reason why language is so important to stylisticians is because the various forms, patterns and levels that constitute linguistic structure are an important index of the function of the text. The text's

functional significance as discourse acts in turn as a gateway to its interpretation. While linguistic features do not of themselves constitute a text's 'meaning', an account of linguistic features nonetheless serves to ground a stylistic interpretation and to help explain why, for the analyst, certain types of meaning are possible. The preferred object of study in stylistics is literature, whether high art or more popular forms of writing (Simpson , 2004, p. 4) .

Despite the fact that stylistics came from two parents linguistics and literature , yet stylistics bred and developed to become an interdisciplinary field that led to several different stylistic approaches (Leech , 2013) . Just as style can be viewed in several ways, so there are several different stylistic approaches. This variety in stylistics is due to the main influences of different branches of linguistics and literary criticism (Wales, 2011, p.372) . As a Result, different types of stylistics sprouted ; Functional stylistics , critical stylistics , pedagogical stylistics, feminist stylistics , corpus stylistics , computational stylistics , pragma-stylistics , sociostylistics , cognitive stylistics, radical stylistics, etc. . Since the current study is concerned about radical stylistics ,so the attention will be paid on the latter mentioned type .

2.1 Radical Stylistics

The capacity of stylistics for taking insights from other disciplines means that it is a subject that is always expanding and developing (Jeffries & McIntyre , 2010) . Carter (1982) and Zyngier (2001) have credited Burton with coining a new type of stylistics which is devoted to unveil ideologies throughout analyzing power relations in fictional or factual texts in the world . Consequently , rewriting of the different elements that construct reality leads to radically divergent accounts in the ways in which reality is perceived and structured (Carter , 1982) . Burton's arguments are that if texts depend on sociocultural and political determinants, they are subject to value-judgments and these value judgments should be discussed in clear terms. A text is a social construct, a part of a socio-economic, political and literary tradition (Zyngier, 2001).

In Zingier (2001) , radical stylistics has been produced as an approach of context- oriented stylistics (contextualized stylistics) which can be defined as an umbrella term which refers to all those approaches which consider literature as an event within a specific situation. Carter (1982 , P. 197) sated that since " all Knowledge is contained and produced within an ideological frame work " ; it is inevitable that all the roads lead the linguist to a direction towards human affairs such as " action , consciousness , thought , interpretation , meaning , interaction , cultural and historical processes and influences " (Carter , 1982 , P. 197) .

"How radical is radical stylistics? " , is an inquiry introduced by Zyngier who has ensured the function of radical stylistics throughout her emphasis on Burton's statement "a radical rethinking of the contribution that stylisticians could be making to society " (Zyngier, April , 2008 p. 63) . Analyzing the structure and impact of linguistic choices does not inherently conflict with examining the different ideologies that the language may convey ; this notion reveals that language functions as a system of patterns , and recognizing these patterns is an essential prerequisite shared by all approaches to textual analysis . Burton (1982) enhanced that " "stylistic analysis is not just a question of discussing 'effects' in language and text, but a powerful method for understanding the ways in which all sorts of 'realities' are constructed through language". What differs are the kinds of patterns identified and the participants assigned to them . Therefore , it is not stylistics itself that is radical , but rather the way a reader interprets the texts (Zyngier , 2008).

For radical stylistics ,there is always a radical action for change ; this notion is emphasized by Znygier (2008) as she mentioned when linguists like Kress and Hodge discussed the ideology of the language of newspapers and Cook looked into the language of advertisement, or Fairclough who listed certain questions to reveal the ideological incline of a text , Zingier described their work as making a stylistics comments in linguistics terms " This is the area of action of radical stylistics " (Zyngier , 2008 , p. 68) .

By the term radical, Sokoloff (2020, p.13) pointed out that it does not refer to some form of political extremism and belligerent activism. Rather, it means to "get to the root " unexamined guiding assumptions/grounds/foundations. As it was emphasized by (the original meaning of 'radical' which stems from *radix*, Latin for root) (Schimd , 2013). Radical mode of inquiry clear the ground and open spaces for thought, but it requires a hopeful and utopian disposition. The term is also associated with open-mindedness (Sadeq , 2024). The term 'radical', while was already in use in the 18th century and often linked to the Enlightenment and the French and American revolutions of that period, became widespread in 19th century only, when it often referred to a political agenda advocating through social and political reform (Schimd , 2013).Radicals then are not violent and while they might share certain characteristics (e.g. alienation from the state, anger over a country's foreign policy, feelings of discrimination) with (violent) extremists, there are also important differences (such as regarding the willingness to engage in critical thinking). It does not follow that a radical attitude must result in violent behavior . Radicals, on the other hand, have historically tended to be more open to rationality and pragmatic compromise, without abandoning their search for getting to the root of a problem (Schimd , 2013). It can be concluded that the relation between radicality and radical stylistics is in terms of the way "to get to the root " that is to delve deep enough to investigate an issue or trace the realization of a certain phenomenon. Accordingly there are different radical stages that the persona is going to pass through to reach the summit of radicality.

2.3 Indoctrination : Definition and Origin

From an etymological standpoint the word indoctrination is a derivation from the Latin ' *docere*' (which means to teach) and the word ' *doctrina* ' which is " whatever is taught " . Historically, the term indoctrination referred to the act of giving instructions (Tan , 2014, p. 33).In a similar sentiment , Momanu (2012 pp., 88-89) ensured that the verb indoctrinate , at first , meant to "instruct, to provide someone with knowledge,

to teach a science ". Then , there had been a shift in the semantic level towards the political ideology , but with keeping the original pedagogical meaning .since one of the meanings for the word doctrine is "a set of principles stated as true that aim to guide or govern people's actions . As a result , it is concluded that indoctrination implies the meaning of "pursing" , that's to say , indoctrination can be defined as the effort to force someone to follow a philosophy, viewpoint, or idea. Neundorf (2024 ,p.3) highlighted indoctrination as an alternative strategy that enables powerholders to induce voluntary compliance and establish support among its citizens .Yet , indoctrination remains relatively understudied as a tool of political control . As a result , the regime utilizes complementary channels to maximize and maintain its intended impact . Consequently, individuals are exposed to political messages and learn acceptable behaviors and values at schools , universities , voluntary associations , and the military ,and in the workplace , the media , and the arts. Indoctrination ultimately aiming to shape " ideal- type" citizens , which will vary by regime type .

Bumbuc (2020) highlighted such a controversial reality when considering indoctrination as a decrying psycho-pedagogical action since an indoctrinated person is on longer able to use independent way of thinking . Accordingly, indoctrination is defined as" a process of inoculating ideas , attitudes, cognitive strategies or professional methodologies " p. 272 . As a result , Tan and Salleh (2015,p. 1) stated that there would be a sort of " paralysis of intellectual capacity so that an indoctrinated person incapable of justifying his beliefs and considering alternatives autonomously and rationally "

Considering the relationship between enslavement and the individual's mind , indoctrination enslaves the mind making the individual think for others rather than for oneself. Leaving individuals with a completely eclipsed freedom and volition . Thus , it is concluded that the most underscored characteristic of indoctrination is the modality in which individuals hold their beliefs (Merry, 2005). To clarify the notion , Yalçinkaya (2023)

envisioned indoctrination as it enslaves the mind by sacrificing the individual to the society and the societies to the ruling powers because one of the ways for states and various groups to adopt their ideologies to people and to establish beliefs in an almost unshakable way is through totalitarian mind control through indoctrination, that is, using unethical and totalitarian methods to determine the minds of the masses. This is where the problem of freedom arises. Since the person puts his mind at the disposal of others, the indoctrinator is the master of his mind.

Neundorf et.al (2024,p. 4) proposed a definition of indoctrination as a state-driven method meant to form "ideal" individuals who embrace a regime's essential values—regardless of whether the government is democratic or dictatorial. By firmly establishing these standards, the government makes sure that people remain devoted in times of crisis and obey the law out of sincere conviction rather than merely fear. Through the use of compulsory education of children and broader channels like media, arts, and culture, which can serve to retain and strengthen the impacts of education among adult citizens.

The current study adopts (Merry, 2005 & Chazan , 2022) definition of indoctrination : a concept brings hand in hand ideas of mind control , imposing desired ideologies without open discussion or brainwashing that are in contrast with open-mindedness and tolerance . The idea here is that there are certain processes of learning, despite of their ideological orientation , these might be capable of arresting thinking and moral .

Last but not least , recently , the concept of indoctrination has a core relation to a bunch of related concepts : education , initiation , inculcation , conditioning , propaganda , and in specific for the relation of radicalization. The researcher endeavors to assure the relation between radicalization and indoctrination depending on the assumption that the more critical inquiry and the more radical spirit , the less influence of indoctrination and vice versa .

2.4 Types of Indoctrination

1. Political Indoctrination

It can be defined as inclination of doctrines that form a part of political system belief or ideology (Snook, 2010). Indoctrination creates a belief-system as not merely contingent or accidental, but rather, as a product of social forces in the service of a political agenda (DiPaolo & Simpson, 2016).

2. Moral Indoctrination

A means of imposing doctrines of morality. Since morality and ethical virtues represent one of the significant parts of the history of human life. Yet, The problem is that very often the teaching of these subjects is less about learning and more about imposing world views and beliefs systems on the young (Chazan, 2022).

3. Linguistic indoctrination

According to Fowler et.al (1979 /2019) it is stated that language is an embodiment of specific view or "theories" of reality. This emphasizes the significant function of language in social and political practice. Language with its strong encoding of social meanings is then both a mediator of interpersonal relationships and a force in the continuation of the social relationships which underpin them. It is necessary to mention that George Orwell provides a recognition of connections between language, ideas and social structure. In his novel *1984* he reflected the idea that "language-structure" could be manipulated to control or limit thoughts. It is realized through Orwell's use of certain expressions like "doublethink", "newspeak", and "duckspeak".

2.5 Orientations of Indoctrination

Momanu (2012, pp.94,95) translated Reboul's classification of indoctrination into two orientations; indoctrination is either sectary or conformist. The sectary indoctrination acting upon our deepest preconceptions in order to replace them and the conformist indoctrination that actually relies on our deepest preconceptions in order to strengthen them. We notice that the first type occurs independently from our previous existential order, being specific to situations like

revolutions that aim to radically change the social and political order based on an imposed and deep change of mentality. The sectary indoctrination is related to the establishment of totalitarian regimes. This form of indoctrination is grounded on physical, but most of all, psychological violence. Brainwashing is an extreme but particularly relevant situation. The conformist indoctrination relies on the existing mentality and enhances the incoherence, preconceptions and confusion in order to inculcate with new values and attitudes. Unlike the first type, the conformist indoctrination is almost invisible, non-violent and reaches its targets after a longer time, with almost the same efficiency. It does not oppose the formal educational system but integrates into and uses it to achieve its purposes. The sectary indoctrination has to face the reluctance of those envisaged, but when it materializes in the change of the political system it starts aiming to ensure the compliance of individuals with the new values of the regime and continues with the conformist indoctrination.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data Description

The chosen data for the current study is a novel by George Orwell entitled *Nineteen Eighty Four* published in 1949. This novel is classified as a dystopian genre novel which presents indoctrination as one of its mainly important themes. In addition, the main protagonist in this novel Winston is a representative example of the person's perception of the construction of reality. Furthermore, radical shift in the person's identity would help to confront indoctrination and shed light on it.

3.2 Data Collection

The data has been chosen intentionally since it fulfills the following criteria:

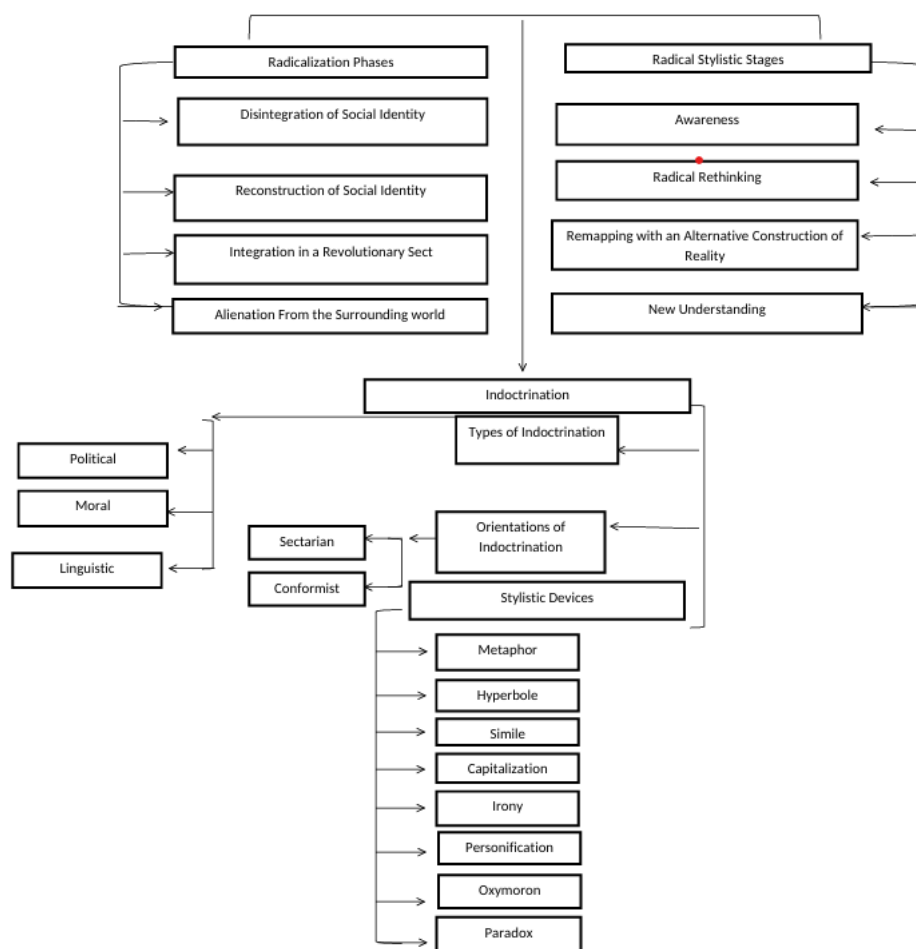
It contains a good amount of instances about indoctrination with its types and orientations. There are very good realization of radical stylistic stages and radicalization phases in which the persona encounters a shift towards a new radical mental cognitive opening.

3.3 The Model

The current study adopts a qualitative model of analysis using Burton's (1982) radical stylistic stages, Orsini's (2020) radicalization phases, Ghasan (2022) & Merry (2005) definition of indoctrination, Momanu's (2012) classification of

the two orientations of indoctrination, Leech and Short's model of stylistic devices (2007), and types of indoctrination by (DiPapolo & Simpson, Ghasan; 2022, Snook; 2010, white; 2010).

The model is designed in the following figure:



3.4 The Analysis

Extract 1

IT WAS a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen. Winston Smith, ...

The hallway smelt of boiled cabbage and old rag mats. At one end of it a coloured poster, too large for indoor display, had been tacked to the wall. It depicted simply an enormous face, more than a metre wide: the face of a man of about forty-five, with a heavy black moustache and ruggedly handsome features. Winston made for the stairs. It was no use trying the lift. Even at the best of times it was seldom

working, and at present the electric current was cut off during daylight hours. It was part of the economy drive in preparation for Hate Week. 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.

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) could be dimmed, but there was no way of shutting it off

completely. He moved over to the window: a smallish, frail figure, the meagreness of his body merely emphasized by the blue overalls which were the uniform of the Party. His hair was very fair, his face naturally sanguine, his skin roughened by coarse soap and blunt razor blades and the cold of the winter that had just ended.

Outside, even through the shut window-pane, the world looked cold. 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 colour in anything, except the posters that were plastered everywhere. The black-moustachio'd 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 un-covering the single word INGSOC. 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. The patrols did not matter, however. Only the Thought Police mattered.

The telescreen received and transmitted simultaneously. Any sound that Winston made, above the level of a very low whisper, would be picked up by it, moreover, so long as he remained within the field of vision which the metal plaque commanded, he could be seen as well as heard. There was of course no way of knowing whether you were being...

watched at any given moment. How often, or on what system, the Thought Police plugged in on any individual wire was guesswork. It was even conceivable that they watched everybody all the time. But at any rate they could plug in your wire whenever they wanted to. You had to live --did live, from habit that became instinct --in the assumption that every sound you made was overheard, and, except in darkness, every movement scrutinized.

Winston kept his back turned to the telescreen. It was safer, though, as he well knew, even a back can be revealing. A kilometre away the Ministry of Truth, his place of work, towered vast and white above the grimy landscape.....

.....
.....

The Ministry of Truth --Minitrue, in Newspeak[1] -- was startlingly different from any other object in sight. It was an enormous pyramidal structure of glittering white concrete, soaring up, terrace after terrace, 300 metres into the air.

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

They were the homes of the four Ministries between which the entire apparatus of government was divided. The Ministry of Truth, which concerned itself with news, entertainment, education, and the fine arts. The Ministry of Peace, which concerned itself with war. The Ministry of Love, which maintained law and order. And the Ministry of Plenty, which was responsible for economic affairs. Their names, in Newspeak: Minitrue, Minipax, Miniluv, and Miniplenty. The Ministry of Love was the really frightening one. There were no windows in it at all. Winston had never been inside the Ministry of Love, nor within half a kilometre of it.....

.....
.....

Winston turned round abruptly. He had set his features into the expression of quiet optimism which it was advisable to wear when facing the telescreen.

.....
.....

By sitting in the alcove, and keeping well back, Winston was able to remain outside the range of

the telescreen, so far as sight went. He could be heard, of course, but so long as he stayed in his present position he

could not be seen. It was partly the unusual geography of the room that had suggested to him the thing

that he was now about to do.

But it had also been suggested by the book that he had just taken out of the drawer.....

He had seen it lying in the window of a frowsy little junkshop in a slummy quarter of the town.....and had been stricken immediately by an overwhelming desire to possess it.

..... Even with nothing written in it, it was a compromising possession.

The thing that he was about to do was to open a diary. This was not Illegal....., but if detected it was reasonably certain that it would be punished by death, or at least by twenty-five years in a forced-labour camp.....

.In small clumsy letters he wrote:

April 4th, 1984.

He sat back. A sense of complete helplessness had descended upon him. To begin with, he did not know with any certainty that this was 1984. it was never possible nowadays to pin down any date within a year or two.

For whom, it suddenly occurred to him to wonder, was he writing this diary? For the future, for the unborn. His mind hovered for a moment round the doubtful date on the page, and then fetched up with a bump against the Newspeak word doublethink. For the first time the magnitude of what he had undertaken came home to him. How could you communicate with the future? It was of its nature impossible. Either the future would resemble the present, in which case it would not listen to him: or it would be different from it, and his predicament would be meaningless .

.....

For weeks past he had been making ready for this moment, and it had never crossed his mind that anything would be needed except courage.

.....

All he had to do was to transfer to paper the interminable restless monologue that had been running inside his head, literally for years.

Radicalization Phases

Winston is in the first phase of radicalization which is **Disintegration of social identity** . This stage comes as a consequences of a series of experiences that induce the individual to doubt his previous beliefs as well as his place in the world . Moreover , Winston lives in a feeling of perplexity that causes a continuous need to find a way to escape from the existent reality. Such a phase leads to two potential consequences , either leads to a passive attitude or drives the individuals to embrace new values instead of the old ones. In Winston's state , he is in the process of passive attitude that would eventually leads to his radical ideas . It seems that Winston is having his mental universe, consequently, this leads to his mental cognitive opening that fosters a new interpretation of the world . Furthermore , living in the necessity of finding a purpose in his life , Winston is motivated to search for the hypothesis of extreme changes. This is reflected in the quotations below

"Winston turned round abruptly. He had set his features into the expression of quiet optimism which it was advisable to wear when facing the telescreen."

For whom, it suddenly occurred to him to wonder, was he writing this diary? For the future, for the unborn. His mind hovered for a moment round the doubtful date on the page, and then fetched up with a bump against the Newspeak word doublethink. For the first time the magnitude of what he had undertaken came home to him. How could you communicate with the future?

Radical Stylistic stages

Winston is in the first stage which is **An Awareness**. This means that the persona has an awareness of how language constructs and reflects reality . This is can be reflected throughout the persona's conception of the world. That's to say , the thoughts in his , her mind are used to reflect the linguistic construction of reality . Concerning Winston's state , he is very aware of the ideological indoctrinated policies used by the political system in his community . As such , Winston's awareness awakens his conscious so as to feel the surrounding situation and discover the aims of hidden ideologies . having such a quality ,

the persona will recognize the reality of his world leading to a process of questioning his reality , then it set the stage to the upcoming stage which is Rethinking . In quoted lines below Winston after awoken is conscious , he keeps in mind the way to convey the restless monologue . Literary , it seemed that the monologue was running inside Winston's mind for years .Here, Orwell depicts Winston as a frustrated person who finds out that the only possible way to convey his inner sates , attitudes and actually to exist is through start a dairy . However , a state of disappointment and uncertainty overwhelmed him this comes as a result of the regime policy which is doublethink . Doublethink is one of the ideologies used by the Government to make people drown in a state of chaos and oblivion .

For whom, it suddenly occurred to him to wonder, was he writing this diary? For the future, for the unborn.

How could you communicate with the future? It was of its nature impossible. Either the future would resemble the present, in which case it would not listen to him: or it would be different from it, and his predicament would be meaningless .

For weeks past he had been making ready for this moment, and it had never crossed his mind that anything would be needed *except* *courage.*

.....
All he had to do was to transfer to paper the interminable restless monologue that had been running inside his head, literally for years.

Types and Orientations of Indoctrination

" At one end of it a coloured poster, too large for indoor display, had been tacked to the wall." In the first clause , the phrase "a coloured poster " is conveying a political type of indoctrination with a sectarian orientation since such a poster is used by to represent the existing political system found in Winston Smith's community as powerful, and giant . It is a sectarian orientation of indoctrination since the sectary indoctrination aims to change and alter our most ingrained beliefs .

"at present the electric current was cut off during daylight hours. It was part of the economy drive in preparation for Hate Week. "

This is a political indoctrination with Sectarian orientation . The idea of political indoctrination is reflected in the clause " the electric current was cut off during daylight hours", the government intentionally turn off electricity to achieve their aims paying no attention to individuals daily suffering and tiredness .

" It was part of the economy drive in preparation for Hate Week. " This is a moral indoctrination with a sectarian indoctrination as it justifies the preceding act by the government saying that all this as a preparation for hate week . to train individuals' nature to be familiar with hatred so as to implant it as one of the essential societal issues , the whole process is going from being a habit into (intrinsically existing) .

" It was the police patrol, snooping into people's windows"

" from habit that became instinct --in the assumption that every sound you made was overheard"

In these two instances there is a moral type of indoctrination with sectarian orientation , as the police dose not respect individuals' privacy throughout snooping into their window.

"the eyes follow you about when you move "

the poster with the enormous face gazed from the wall

"BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption beneath it ran "

"BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption said, while the dark eyes looked deep into Winston's own.

" The patrols did not matter, however. Only the Thought Police mattered.

Any sound that Winston made, above the level of a very low whisper, would be picked up by it

"There was of course no way of knowing whether you were being watched at any given moment ."

" the Thought Police plugged in on any individual "

" You had to live --did live"

These are examples of political indoctrination with sectarian orientation as the Party controls people life in every single issue .

"Their names, in Newspeak: Minitrue, Minipax, Miniluv, and Miniplenty.

" To begin with, he did not know with any certainty that this was 1984. it was never possible nowadays to pin down any date within a year or two

" the Newspeak word doublethink."

These sentences represent a linguistic type of indoctrination with sectarian orientation as the government of the Party utilizes language as a mean to erase the past and create new past and new present throughout inventing a new dictionary to use the language .

Stylistic Devices

Hyperbole

Here Orwell uses hyperbole to intensify the overwhelming nature of the totalitarian regime . As a result , this reflects the weight of the Party's Propaganda to control the public consciousness of the citizens .

"It depicted simply an enormous face, more than a metre wide : with a heavy black moustache and ruggedly handsome features ".

" more than a metre wide " , here Orwell manipulates hyperbole to intensify the effect of the political system since it is depicted as something more than usual .

Metaphor

WAR IS PEACE , FREEDOM IS SLAVERY , IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH

Metaphorically speaking these three direct comparisons highlight the notion of doublethink ideology in Winston's community . The government tries to deceive people of these three slogans as the most three principles in their life . In reality , these three slogans emphasized the nature of indoctrination in creating a state of confusion , uncertainty and contradictions that consequently enhance the political system .

Paradox

The Paradoxical idea here is that the ministry of peace is concerned with love and the ministry of

love is concerned with law and order, moreover , the ministry of love is described as the most frightening one which is something unusual . This is utilized to reflect the idea that things in Winston's community are going the opposite direction of life ; there is a societal and moral chaos

The Ministry of Peace, which concerned itself with war

The Ministry of Love, which maintained law and order.

The Ministry of Love was the really frightening one

This was not

Illegal....., but if detected it was reasonably certain that it would be punished by death, or at least by twenty-five years in a forced-labour camp....

Oxymoron

"with a heavy black moustache **and ruggedly handsome features** " . The clash of semantic description exists between the two words ruggedly and handsome , such a stylistic device is used to evoke the notion of fake beauty which can only be reflected on the outer appearance .

" IT WAS a bright cold day in April " the combination of brightness and coldness at the same time is utilized to highlight and reflect the contradictions found in this community .

Capitalization

The words **hate** and **week** are capitalized to attract the reader attention and to add emphasis on this routine activity . **"BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU,"** this sentence is repeated and capitalized to emphasize the notion of political indoctrination as something inevitable , thus to create a sense of an extreme control over individuals in this community .

" WAR IS PEACE , FREEDOM IS SLAVERY , IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH " these three slogans of the Party are capitalized to magnify the power and control of the Party over individuals.

Repetition

The repetitive use of the words " **poster with an enormous face** " to highlight the fact that the idea of indoctrination is something inescapable .

"BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU" the repetitive use of this sentence is to add a

Personification

The use of personification is manipulated to intensify the power of big brother who stands for the governmental system . The poster is given the qualities and abilities as if it is a real man . As it can be seen that the poster is capable of following , gazing , watching , flapping , covering , and uncovering .

" the eyes follow you about when you move "

"the poster with the enormous face gazed from the wall "

"BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption beneath it ran "

*" **BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU,** the caption said, while the dark eyes looked deep into Winston's own."*

*"flapped fitfully in the wind, alternately covering and un-covering the single word **INGSOC**"*

Rhetorical Question

How could you communicate with the future?

This stylistic device is used to show Winston's situation of writing the diary as the contradictory feeling of this fruitless act (writing the diary) lingers in Winston's conflicting ideas . As a stylistic effect , it arouses the feeling of the ultimate power of the political system that makes any rejection act a useless one.

Extract 2

Winston was dreaming of his mother .

.....
.....

The thing that now suddenly struck Winston was that his mother's death, nearly thirty years ago, had been tragic and

sorrowful in a way that was no longer possible. Tragedy, he perceived, belonged to the ancient time, to a time when there was still privacy, love, and friendship, and when the members of a family stood by one another without needing to know the reason. His mother's memory tore at his heart because she had died loving him, when he was too young and selfish to love her in return, and because somehow, he did not remember how, she had sacrificed herself to a conception of loyalty that was private and unalterable. Such things, he saw, could not happen today. Today there were fear, hatred, and pain, but no dignity of emotion, no deep or complex sorrows. All this he seemed to see in the large eyes of his mother and his sister, looking up at him through the green water, hundreds of fathoms down and still sinking.

.....
.....
.....

The Party said that Oceania had never been in alliance with Eurasia.

He, Winston Smith, knew that Oceania had been in alliance with Eurasia as

short a time as four years ago. But where did that knowledge exist? Only in

his own consciousness, which in any case must soon be annihilated. And if

all others accepted the lie which the Party imposed -- if all records told the

same tale --then the lie passed into history and became truth. "Who controls

the past," ran the Party slogan, "controls the future: who controls the

present controls the past." And yet the past, though of its nature alterable,

never had been altered. Whatever was true now was true from everlasting to

everlasting. It was quite simple. All that was needed was an unending series

of victories over your own memory. "Reality control", they called it: in

Newspeak, 'doublethink'.

Winston sank his arms to his sides and slowly refilled his lungs with

air. His mind slid away into the labyrinthine world of doublethink. To know

and not to know, to be conscious of complete truthfulness while telling

carefully constructed lies, to hold simultaneously two opinions which

cancelled out, knowing them to be contradictory and believing in both of

them, to use logic against logic, to repudiate morality while laying claim to

it, to believe that democracy was impossible and that the Party was the

guardian of democracy, to forget whatever it was necessary to forget, then

to draw it back into memory again at the moment when it was needed, and

then promptly to forget it again: and above all, to apply the same process to

the process itself. That was the ultimate subtlety: consciously to induce

unconsciousness, and then, once again, to become unconscious of the act of

hypnosis you had just performed. Even to understand the word

"doublethink" involved the use of doublethink.

Winston's

job was to rectify the original figures by making them agree with the later

ones.

.....
.....
.....

What happened in the unseen labyrinth to which the pneumatic tubes

led, he did not know in detail, but he did know in general terms. As soon as

all the corrections which happened to be necessary in any particular number

of the Times had been assembled and collated, that number would be

reprinted, the original copy destroyed, and the corrected copy placed on the

files in its stead. This process of continuous alteration was applied not only

to newspapers, but to books, periodicals, pamphlets, posters, leaflets, films,

sound-tracks, cartoons, photographs --to every kind of literature or

documentation which might conceivably hold any political or ideological

significance. Day by day and almost minute by minute the past was brought

up to date. In this way every prediction made by the Party could be shown

by documentary evidence to have been correct, nor was any item of news, or

any expression of opinion, which conflicted with the needs of the moment,

ever allowed to remain on record. All history was a palimpsest, scraped

clean and re-inscribed exactly as often as was necessary. In no case would it

have been possible, once the deed was done, to prove that any falsification

had taken place. The largest section of the Records Department, far larger

than the one on which Winston worked, consisted simply of persons whose

duty it was to track down and collect all copies of books, newspapers, and

other documents which had been superseded and were due for destruction.

A number of the Times which might, because of changes in political

alignment, or mistaken prophecies uttered by Big Brother, have been

rewritten a dozen times still stood on the files bearing its original date, and

no other copy existed to contradict it. Books, also, were recalled and

rewritten again and again, and were invariably reissued without any

admission that any alteration had been made. Even the written instructions

which Winston received, and which he invariably got rid of as soon as he

had dealt with them, never stated or implied that an act of forgery was to be

committed: always the reference was to slips, errors, misprints, or

misquotations which it was necessary to put right in the interests of

accuracy.

.....

.....

Everything faded away into a shadow-world in which, finally, even the date of the year had become uncertain.

.....

.....

.....

And the Records Department, after all, was itself only a single branch

of the Ministry of Truth, whose primary job was not to reconstruct the past

but to supply the citizens of Oceania with newspapers, films, textbooks,

telescreen programmes, plays, novels --with every conceivable kind of

information, instruction, or entertainment, from a statue to a slogan, from a

lyric poem to a biological treatise, and from a child's spelling-book to a Newspeak dictionary.

Radicalization Phases

Winston ends with the second stage which is **Reconstruction of Social Identity**. Having rejected all the previous values, Winston needs to build a new reality with a set of new beliefs. Winston here, tries to pursue the meaning of life throughout writing his diary as an alternative way to escape from his misery and loneliness as well as to draw the restless conflict inside his mind. Henceforth, he recalled his painful memory with his mother and his young sister. Moreover, he envisions such a stage throughout comparing the qualities of life in the past with his current life; with a life that is characterized by fear, pain, hatred and no dignity of emotions.

Radical Stylistic Stages

Winston is in the second stage which is **Radical Rethinking**. After having full awareness of the construction of reality, Orwell explicates this stage through entering the mental universe of his character so as to present his thoughts, attitudes, and new world views. This stage is realized by a set of questions and inquires.

"He, Winston Smith, knew that Oceania had been in alliance with Eurasia as

short a time as four years ago. But where did that knowledge exist? Only in

his own consciousness, which in any case must soon be annihilated."

Types and Orientations of Indoctrination

"Tragedy, he perceived, belonged to the ancient time, to a time when there was still privacy, love,

and friendship, and when the members of a family stood by one another without needing to know the reason. Such things, he saw, could not happen today Today there were fear, hatred, and pain, but no dignity of emotion, no deep or complex sorrows." A moral indoctrination with sectarian orientation is clarified through the comparison between life in the past and life today . In the past , there used to be a healthy relationships among families , privacy , love, and friendship, but in Winton's recent community , there is only , hatred , pain , and fear. People seem to bottle up emotions or almost lost their emotions ; to an extent that a mere kind of shallow emotions overwhelming them . They don't have any real desire to love or to be effected by sorrow. A kind of superficial life . This is intentionally done by the government of the party to have their hold their target of indoctrination that lead consequently to a very limited superficial life of human. Weakly made , such a life would be easily indoctrinated . Moreover , there would be a continuous reassurance that the same submissive individuals are shaped to keep on the same totalitarian regime .so that superficial life that is mere of morals is any easy product for indoctrination .

This is a political type of indoctrination with sectarian orientation as the government of the Party take the responsibility of creating sort of slogans to inculcate the political doctrines in the everyday aspects of individuals life . Doublethink is considered one of the ideologies used by the party government to deceive people , causing a sort of uncertainty which threatens the real existence of humans . The Party utilizes such ideologies to control individuals . It is not something accident , as the government represented by the Party utilizes the society as a whole social forces to serve the political agenda.

"the Party imposed -- if all records told the same tale --then the lie passed into history and became truth." 2 "Who controls the past," ran the Party slogan, "controls the future: who controls the present controls the past." "Reality control", they called it: in Newspeak, 'doublethink'.

" As soon as all the corrections which happened to be necessary in any particular number

of the *Times* had been assembled and collated, that number would be reprinted, the original copy destroyed, and the corrected copy placed on the files in its stead."

These are instances of linguistic type of indoctrination with sectarian orientation . This is realized through the inventing of new language called Newspeak .The government tries to strip people of any feelings , emotions , suspicions that could stir the critical spirit inside them . As such , they rewrite ever thing using vocabularies that evoke coldness and meaninglessness and get rid of any that arouse critical thinking or mistaken the prophesies uttered by Big Brother.

"Reality control", they called it: in Newspeak, 'doublethink'.

"This process of continuous alteration was applied not only to newspapers, but to books, periodicals, pamphlets, posters, leaflets, films, sound-tracks, cartoons, photographs --to every kind of literature or documentation which might conceivably hold any political or ideological significance. "

" from a child's spelling-book to a Newspeak dictionary."

Stylistic devices

Hyperbole

" Day by day and almost minute by minute the past was brought up to date." The exaggeration is intentionally used to intensify the fact that indoctrination is done by a very demonstrating power (the Party) . It also creates the effect that it would be impossible for individuals to depend on their memories to recall the past because they would recall lies in the eyes of the party .

Metaphor "

All history was a palimpsest, scraped clean and reinscribed exactly as often as was necessary" Here , history is compared to palimpsest to emphasize the fact that history turned to be just an object that is written an constructed by the Party .

Repetition

The repetition of the word "doublethink" four times, so as to emphasize the effect of indoctrination and to reflect the state of uncertainty in which individuals live. This even works as a reason why Winston at the very beginning of writing his diary, as he writes the date of the year in his community, he is quite uncertain about the accuracy of this date.

Rhetorical question

"But where did that knowledge exist? Only in

his own consciousness, which in any case must soon be annihilated." This stylistic device is utilized to convey Winston as an evidence of the deception and fake of the government of the Party.

Personification : "His mind slid away into the labyrinthine world of doublethink" this is very clear as Winston's mind is given the qualities of being an animate thing responsible for its act. As such "his mind" slide away to the process of doublethink

Extract 3

It was the middle of the morning, and Winston had left the cubicle to

go to the lavatory.

A solitary figure was coming towards him from the other end of the

long, brightly-lit corridor. It was the girl with dark hair. Four days had gone

past since the evening when he had run into her outside the junk-shop. As

she came nearer he saw that her right arm was in a sling, not noticeable at a

distance because it was of the same colour as her overalls. Probably she had

crushed her hand

while swinging round one of the big kaleidoscopes on which the plots

of novels were "roughed in". It was a common accident in the Fiction

Department.

They were perhaps four metres apart when the girl stumbled and fell

almost flat on her face. A sharp cry of pain was wrung out of her. She must

have fallen right on the injured arm. Winston stopped short. The girl had

risen to her knees. Her face had turned a milky yellow colour against which

her mouth stood out redder than ever. Her eyes were fixed on his, with an

appealing expression that looked more like fear than pain.

A curious emotion stirred in Winston's heart. In front of him was an

enemy who was trying to kill him: in front of him, also, was a human

creature, in pain and perhaps with a broken bone. Already he had

instinctively started forward to help her. In the moment when he had seen

her fall on the bandaged arm, it had been as though he felt the pain in his

own body.

"You're hurt?" he said.

"It's nothing. My arm. It'll be all right in a second."

She spoke as though her heart were fluttering. She had certainly

turned very pale.

"You haven't broken anything?"

"No, I'm all right. It hurt for a moment, that's all."

She held out her free hand to him, and he helped her up. She had

regained some of her colour, and appeared very much better.

"It's nothing," she repeated shortly. "I only gave my wrist a bit of a

bang. Thanks, comrade!"

And with that she walked on in the direction in which she had been

going, as briskly as though it had really been nothing. The whole incident

could not have taken as much as half a minute. Not to let one's feelings

appear in one's face was a habit that had acquired the status of an instinct,

and in any case they had been standing straight in front of a telescreen when

the thing happened. Nevertheless it had been very difficult not to betray a

momentary surprise, for in the two or three seconds while he was helping

her up the girl had slipped something into his hand. There was no question

that she had done it intentionally. It was something small and flat. As he

passed through the lavatory door he transferred it to his pocket and felt it

with the tips of his fingers. It was a scrap of paper folded into a square.

.....He flattened it out. On it was written, in a large

unformed handwriting:

I love you.

.....
.....

Lunch in the hot, crowded, noise-filled canteen

was torment. No emotion was pure, because everything was mixed up with

fear and hatred. Their embrace had been a battle, the climax a victory. It

was a blow struck against the Party. It was a political act. At the sight of the

words I love you the desire to stay alive had welled up in him, and the taking of minor risks

suddenly seemed stupid.

.....
.....

The irritating thing was that in the racket of voices Winston

could hardly hear what Parsons was saying, and was constantly having to

ask for some fatuous remark to be repeated. Just once he caught a glimpse

of the girl, at a table with two other girls at the far end of the room. She

appeared not to have seen him, and he did not look in that direction again.

It was a physical problem that had to be solved: how to get in touch

with the girl and arrange a meeting. He did not consider any longer the

possibility that she might be laying some kind of trap for him. He knew that

it was not so, because of her unmistakable agitation when she handed him

the note.

.....
.....

For a week after this, life was like a restless dream. On the next day

she did not appear in the canteen until he was leaving it, the whistle having

already blown. Presumably she had been changed on to a later shift. They

passed each other without a glance. On the day after that she was in the

canteen at the usual time, but with three other girls and immediately under a

telescreen. Then for three dreadful days she did not appear at all.

The next day she reappeared. Next day he took care to arrive early.

with a thundering heart, Winston was sitting at the girl's

table. He did not look at her. He unpacked his tray and promptly began

eating .. Both Winston and the girl were eating steadily. Neither of them

looked up; steadily they spooned the watery stuff into their mouths, and

between spoonfuls exchanged the few necessary words in low expressionless voices.

"What time do you leave work?"

"Eighteen-thirty."

"Where can we meet?"

"Victory Square, near the monument."

"It's full of telescreens."

"It doesn't matter if there's a crowd."

"Any signal?"

"No. Don't come up to me until you see me among a lot of people.

And don't look at me. Just keep somewhere near me."

"What time?"

"Nineteen hours."

"All right."

The lane widened, and in a minute he came to the footpath she had told

him of, a mere cattle-track which plunged between the bushes. He had no

watch, but it could not be fifteen yet.

He looked up. It was the girl. They came to the fallen tree that she had spoken of.

"Here we are, " she said. They were only making conversation.

....."You are very young," he said. "You are ten or fifteen years younger

than I am. What could you see to attract you in a man like me?"

"It was something in your face. I thought I'd take a chance. I'm good

at spotting people who don't belong. As soon as I saw you I knew you were

against them."

Them, it appeared, meant the Party,..... Julia was twenty-six years old. She lived in a hostel with thirty other

girls ("Always in the stink of women! How I hate women!" she said

parenthetically), and she worked, as he had guessed, on the novel-writing

machines in the Fiction Department. She enjoyed her work, which consisted

chiefly in running and servicing a powerful but tricky electric motor. She

was "not clever", but was fond of using her hands and felt at home with

machinery. She could describe the whole process of composing a novel,

from the general directive issued by the Planning Committee down to the

final touching-up by the Rewrite Squad. But she was not interested in the

finished product. She "didn't much care for reading," she said. Books were

just a commodity that had to be produced, like jam or bootlaces.

.....
.....

The sex impulse was dangerous to the Party, and the

Party had turned it to account. They had played a similar trick with the

instinct of parenthood. The family could not actually be abolished, and,

indeed, people were encouraged to be fond of their children, in almost the

old-fashioned way. The children, on the other hand, were systematically

turned against their parents and taught to spy on them and report their

deviations. The family had become in effect an extension of the Thought

Police. It was a device by means of which everyone could be surrounded

night and day by informers who knew him intimately.....

Winston looked round the shabby little room above Mr. Charrington's shop. As he had foreseen, Mr. Charrington had made no

difficulty about letting the room. He was obviously glad of the few dollars

that it would bring him. Nor did he seem shocked or become offensively

knowing when it was made clear that Winston wanted the room for the

purpose of a love-affair. Instead he looked into the middle distance and

spoke in generalities, with so delicate an air as to give the impression that

he had become partly invisible. Privacy, he said, was a very valuable thing.

Everyone wanted a place where they could be alone occasionally. And

when they had such a place, it was only common courtesy in anyone else

who knew of it to keep his knowledge to himself. He even, seeming almost

to fade out of existence as he did so, added that there were two entries to the

house, one of them through the back yard, which gave on an alley.

.....
.....

Syme had vanished. A morning came, and he was missing from work:

a few thoughtless

people commented on his absence. On the next day nobody mentioned

him. On the third day Winston went into the vestibule of the Records

Department to look at the notice-board. One of the notices carried a printed

list of the members of the Chess Committee, of whom Syme had been one.

It looked almost exactly as it had looked before --nothing had been crossed

out --but it was one name shorter. It was enough. Syme had ceased to exist: he had never existed.

Radicalization Phases

Winston is in the third stage which is **Integration in a revolutionary sect** . After having his own radical ideologies and perspectives about life ,Winston starts to wonder and search about others humans who may share the same ideologies and perspectives as his. Luckily , he discovers that he was not the only one to hate and disgust the Party with all its members . It was the young girl named Julia who confessed that she loves Winston, and she wants to be in line with Winston's revolt . Here ,Winston establishes a new social network with like- minded individuals , this is very evident as he begins to find a way to meet with Julia. Such establishment encourages him to keep on his rebellious world views , moreover , it provides him with a dose of hope , energy , and strength to live .

In the end of this extract Winston goes to the fourth phase of radicalization which is **Alienation from the surrounding World**. It represents the time as Winston makes his decision to have privacy with Julia . He rents Mr. Carrington's room in the junk- shop . In this phase Winston and Julia tries to isolate themselves from the surrounding world by cutting off any external meetings . they depend on meeting secretly . This important in order to get rid of the negative comments and judgments that may result from the outside world. From another angle , this phase can be interpreted as Winston stops having a dialogue with the world and starts to have a monologue with his own ideas .

Radical Stylistic Stages

Here Winston ends the stage of perceiving the constructions of reality through mapping against alternative ones . This is so obvious as he finishes comparing the present reality concerning his community . He is about to enters another stage which is new understanding that eventually means that reality can be rewritten .

Types and Orientations of Indoctrination

" Where can we meet?" "Victory Square, near the monument." "It's full of telescreens." This a political type of indoctrination with a sectarian orientation. The Party installed telescreens

everywhere as a means to control people and enhance their government . It works just like a bell that's ringing all the time to remind others of their fate.

" Syme had vanished. " This is a political type of indoctrination as the Party utilizes his power to cease the existence of individuals at any time .

" she worked, as he had guessed, on the novel-writing machines in the Fiction Department. She could describe the whole process of composing a novel, from the general directive issued by the Planning Committee down to the final touching-up by the Rewrite Squad. This is a linguistic type of indoctrination with sectarian orientation as the government of the party here used language to direct people's way of thinking and to assure the process of indoctrination.

" They had played a similar trick with the instinct of parenthood. The family could not actually be abolished, and, indeed, people were encouraged to be fond of their children, in almost the

old-fashioned way. The children, on the other hand, were systematically

turned against their parents and taught to spy on them and report their

deviations. The family had become in effect an extension of the Thought

Police. It was a device by means of which everyone could be surrounded

night and day by informers who knew him intimately. This is a moral type of indoctrination with sectarian orientation as the government of the party utilizes children from their early age to enhance indoctrination . The Party encouraged children to spy on their parents . As such , children report everything done by the parents to the Thought Police . Consequently , the feeling of fear and horror always exists as any one may be denounced to the Thought Police at any time without prior notice.

Stylistic Devices

Metaphor

" Their embrace had been a battle, the climax a victory. It

was a blow struck against the Party. It was a political act." Here the accidental embrace between Winston and Julia is compared to a blow and a political act because there is a sort of emotions felt between both of them . Despite the policies of the Party to prevent the exchanged feelings between individuals , Winston and Julia break the rules in this act .

" The family had become in effect an extension of the Thought

Police. It was a device by means of which everyone could be surrounded

night and day by informers who knew him intimately. " The comparison is when the family is compared to a device used as a means to spy on the members of the family ; it is done by turning children into informers who report every single detail made by their parents to the Thought Police .The roles have been reversed in this matter . As a result , this works as a continuous extension that enhance the existing of the Party and its Policies . Furthermore , as the family turn to be just a device in the hand of the Party, this means that the family is stripped out of all its instinctive features as being the source of love , peace , life ,warmth, stability and security .

Hyperbole

" with a thundering heart, Winston was sitting at the girl's table." This Metaphorical description is used for the sake of conveying the agitation and fear inside Winston as he does such an act . This is considered as an evidence to reflect the effect of the political system on people's private issues.

Extract 4

"Then there is such a person as Goldstein?" he said.

"Yes, there is such a person, and he is alive. Where, I do not know."

"And the conspiracy --the organization? Is it real? It is not simply an

invention of the Thought Police?"

"No, it is real. The Brotherhood, we call it. You will never learn much

more about the Brotherhood than that it exists and that you belong to it. I

will come back to that presently." He looked at his wrist-watch. "It is unwise

even for members of the Inner Party to turn off the telescreen for more than

half an hour. You ought not to have come here together, and you will have to

leave separately. You, comrade" --he bowed his head to Julia --"will leave

first. We have about twenty minutes at our disposal. You will understand

that I must start by asking you certain questions. In general terms, what are

you prepared to do?"

"Anything that we are capable of," said Winston. "You are prepared to lose your identity and live out the rest of your life as a waiter or a dockworker?"

"Yes."

"You are prepared to commit suicide, if and when we order you to

do so?"

"Yes."

"You are prepared, the two of you, to separate and never see one

another again?"

"No!" broke in Julia.

It appeared to Winston that a long time passed before he answered. For

a moment he seemed even to have been deprived of the power of speech.

His tongue worked soundlessly, forming the opening syllables first of one

word, then of the other, over and over again. Until he had said it, he did not

know which word he was going to say. "No," he said finally.

"You did well to tell me," said O'Brien. "It is necessary for us to know

everything."

He turned himself toward Julia and added in a voice with somewhat

more expression in it:

"Do you understand that even if he survives, it may be as a different

person? We may be obliged to give him a new identity. His face, his

movements, the shape of his hands, the colour of his hair -- even his voice

would be different. And you yourself might have become a different person.

Our surgeons can alter people beyond recognition. Sometimes it is

necessary. Sometimes we even amputate a limb.".....

.....

"You understand," he said, "that you will be fighting in the dark. You

will always be in the dark. You will receive orders and you will obey them,

without knowing why. Later I shall send you a book from which you will

learn the true nature of the society we live in, and the strategy by which we

shall destroy it. When you have read the book, you will be full members of

the Brotherhood.

More even than of strength, he gave an impression

of confidence and of an understanding tinged by irony.

When you looked at O'Brien's powerful shoulders and

his blunt-featured face, so ugly and yet so civilized, it was impossible to

believe that he could be defeated. There was no stratagem that he was not

equal to, no danger that he could not foresee.
.....

*This demands a continuous alteration of the past,
made possible by the system of thought which really embraces
all the rest,*

and which is known in Newspeak as doublethink.

In Oldspeak it is called, quite frankly,

*"reality control". In Newspeak it is called doublethink,
though doublethink*

comprises much else as well.
.....

*Doublethink means the power of holding two contradictory
beliefs in*

*one's mind simultaneously, and accepting both of them. The
Party*

*intellectual knows in which direction his memories must be
altered; he*

*therefore knows that he is playing tricks with reality; but by
the exercise of*

*doublethink he also satisfies himself that reality is not viol-
ated. The process*

*has to be conscious, or it would not be carried out with
sufficient precision,*

*but it also has to be unconscious, or it would bring with it a
feeling of falsity*

*and hence of guilt. Doublethink lies at the very heart of
Ingsoc, since the*

*essential act of the Party is to use conscious deception while
retaining the*

*firmness of purpose that goes with complete honesty. To tell
deliberate lies*

*while genuinely believing in them, to forget any fact that has
become*

*inconvenient, and then, when it becomes necessary again, to
draw it back*

*from oblivion for just so long as it is needed, to deny the
existence of*

*objective reality and all the while to take account of the
reality which one*

*denies --all this is indispensably necessary. Even in using the
word*

*doublethink it is necessary to exercise doublethink. For by
using the word*

*one admits that one is tampering with reality; by a fresh act
of doublethink*

*one erases this knowledge; and so on indefinitely, with the lie
always one*

*leap ahead of the truth. Ultimately it is by means of
doublethink that the*

*Party has been able --and may, for all we know, continue to
be able for*

thousands of years -- to arrest the course of history.
.....

*He had still, he reflected, not learned the ultimate secret. He
understood how; he did not understand why. Chapter I, like
Chapter III, had*

*not actually told him anything that he did not know, it had
merely*

*systematized the knowledge that he possessed already. But
after reading it*

*he knew better than before that he was not
mad.....*

Radicalization Phases

Both of Winston and Julia are in the last and four stage of radicalization which is the alienation from the surrounding world because both of Winston and Julia after their alienation from the surrounding world as they rent Mr. Charrington's room to have Privacy. After this , they tries to interact with O'Brien as they as Winston thought that he might be working for some organization against the Party . Accordingly , they did went to O'Brien in order to enhance their radicalization throughout joining to the organization of Brotherhood .

Radical Stylistic stages

Winston and Julia reach the last stage which is making a revolt to change . This is so evident as Winston asks O'Brien about the existence of Goldstein and the organization of Brotherhood.

Types and Orientations of indoctrination

"Do you understand that even if he survives, it may be as a different

person? We may be obliged to give him a new identity. His face, his

movements, the shape of his hands, the colour of his hair -- even his voice

would be different. And you yourself might have become a different person.

Our surgeons can alter people beyond recognition. Sometimes it is

necessary. Sometimes we even amputate a limb." This a political indoctrination with a sectarian orientation as the Party manipulates different strategies and tools to torture individuals to force them accept their fate . Moreover, here in this example , the government of the Party makes physical changes so as to convince and deceive a person that he, she is truly get to be a different person with a different identity .

" This demands a continuous alteration of the past, made possible by the system of thought which really embraces all the rest, and which is known in Newspeak as *doublethink*." In Oldspeak it is called, quite frankly, "reality control". In Newspeak it is called *doublethink*, though *doublethink* comprises much else as well."

" *Doublethink* means the power of holding two contradictory beliefs in one's mind simultaneously, and accepting both of them."

" To tell deliberate lies while genuinely believing in them, to forget any fact that has become

inconvenient, and then, when it becomes necessary again, to draw it back from oblivion for just so long as it is needed, to deny the existence of objective reality and all the while to take account of the reality which one

denies."

" The Party intellectual knows in which direction his memories must be altered; he

therefore knows that he is playing tricks with reality; but by the exercise of *doublethink* he also satisfies himself that reality is not viol violated."

" Ultimately it is by means of *doublethink* that the Party has been able --and may, for all we know, continue to be able for thousands of years -- to arrest the course of history."

All these are instances of Political indoctrination with sectarian orientation . The Party uses certain strategy to destroy the society so as to strengthen his government and guarantee individuals' submission . This strategy is called in Oldspeak as " reality control " whereas in Newspeak it is called *doublethink*. *Doublethink* requires a continuous alteration of the past to erase people's memories so as to make them believe everything . The member of the Party manipulates such a strategy to monitor people' reality . *Doublethink* means believing in two contradictory ideas simultaneously and finally accepting both of them . For instance , The Party says that the past is unalterable while at the same time the government of the Party does a continuous alteration process to alter everything . They are making people in the state of double think to control them in every aspect of their life .

" Later I shall send you a book from which you will learn the true nature of the society we live in, and the strategy by which we shall destroy it. When you have read the book, you will be full members of the Brotherhood. "

This is a linguistic type of indoctrination as the Party designed a dictionary to explain the three slogans of the Party : war is peace , freedom is slavery , and ignorance is strength . As such , the three slogans convey the idea of *doublethink* .

Stylistic Devices

Hyperbole

" it was impossible to believe that he could be defeated

"There was no stratagem that he was not equal to, no danger that he could not foresee."

These two instances of exaggeration are used to emphasize the inevitable power of O'Brien which is indirectly represent the power of the Party .

Oxymoron

" so ugly and yet so civilized " The contradiction in O'Brien's outer appearance reflect the internal contradictions in his principles and ideas of the course of life . As he represents the Party ideology of double think , so he himself lives in the contradiction of doublethink where it is reflected in his face .

Repetition

The word " doublethink " is repeated 10 times in this excerpt to highlights the effect of indoctrination in drawing the attention to such a word .

Personification

" the lie always one leap ahead of the truth." This is used to highlight the effect of indoctrination on the natural course of things to the extent that lies turn to jump over the truth . This reflects that in Winston' community there is no place for truth ,and even if the truth exists so it will be faced by the lie which would in the end colonizes the whole place.

Paradox

"You will always be in the dark."

" He turned himself toward Julia and added in a voice with somewhat

more expression in it: *"Do you understand that even if he survives, it may be as a different*

person? We may be obliged to give him a new identity. His face, his movements, the shape of his hands, the colour of his hair --even his voice would be different. And you yourself might have become a different person.

Our surgeons can alter people beyond recognition. Sometimes it is necessary. Sometimes we even amputate a limb.

" More even than of strength, he gave an impression of confidence and of an understanding tinged by irony ." These three instances of paradox are evident when O'Brien says thing that in reality implies meanings that are understood conversely by Winston and Julia . From this moment , O'Brien starts applying the process of doublethink on them .

4. Conclusion

The current study deals with indoctrination in dystopian fiction through a radical stylistic approach. It focuses on how indoctrination is represented through language, ideology, character development, and stylistic choices. The analysis indicates that indoctrination in the selected text is not limited to direct political control as it appears as a wider system that shapes thought, memory, emotion, family life, and personal freedom .

The analysis also answers the second research question by showing that Winston passes through clear phases of radicalization. At first, he experiences the disintegration of social identity, as he begins to doubt the reality around him and feels separated from the values imposed by the Party. Then, he moves toward the reconstruction of a new identity through memory, writing, and inner questioning. His relationship with Julia gives him contact with another person who shares his rejection of the Party. Later, his search for the Brotherhood and his meeting with O'Brien show a stronger movement toward rebellion and alienation from the surrounding society. These phases illustrate that radical shift is a gradual change that moves from one stage to another ; from thoughts and inner conflict into actions and rebellion .

The study implies that radical stylistics is useful for examining dystopian fiction because it links linguistic choices with ideology, power, and resistance. It helps explain how fiction represents political control not only through events, but through words, structures, slogans, and repeated images. The findings also suggest that indoctrination in dystopian fiction is strongest when it controls both public behaviour and private thought.

The analysis shows that indoctrination in dystopian fiction is presented as a wide system of control, not as a single act of teaching or persuasion. In the selected extracts from Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, the Party does not control people only through fear. It also controls how they think, remember, speak, love, and understand reality. This answers the main aim of the study, which is to identify the types of indoctrination, their orientations, the radicalization phases, and the

stylistic devices that help represent indoctrination in the text.

Concerning the types of indoctrination, the analysis indicates that political, moral, and linguistic indoctrination are the most dominant types. Political indoctrination appears through surveillance, punishment, propaganda, telescreens, the Thought Police, and the image of Big Brother. Moral indoctrination appears through the destruction of privacy, family bonds, love, sympathy, and personal emotion. Linguistic indoctrination appears through Newspeak, doublethink, slogans, and the rewriting of history. These types work together. They do not appear separately. Instead, they form one system that makes the individual afraid, weak, and intellectually disable.

Regarding the orientation of indoctrination, the sectarian orientation is the clearest one in the analyzed extracts. The Party does not only strengthen old beliefs. It tries to replace them with new imposed beliefs. This is shown through the change of language, the falsification of history, the control of records, and the transformation of ordinary life into a space of fear and obedience. The slogans “War is Peace,” “Freedom is Slavery,” and “Ignorance is Strength” represent this process clearly. They force people to accept contradiction as truth.

The stylistic devices utilized in the text has a clear effect in making indoctrination perceptible. As such, Orwell uses numerous stylistic devices so as to make indoctrination more visible in the text. For instance, metaphor, paradox, oxymoron, hyperbole, repetition, capitalization, personification, simile and rhetorical questions are not used as decorative features only, they assist to illustrate how language implies fear, contradiction, and ideological control. For example, repetition and capitalization make Party slogans sound fixed and unavoidable. Paradox and oxymoron reflect the broken logic of the Party’s rule. Metaphor and personification give political power a living presence, as if Big Brother and the telescreens are always watching and thinking.

This study recommends that radical stylistics is useful for analyzing dystopian fiction because it links linguistic choices with power, ideology, and resistance. It helps explain how a literary text can represent the hidden work of indoctrination at the level of words, images, slogans, and narrative details. Future studies may apply the same approach to other dystopian novels, or compare Orwell’s representation of indoctrination with other texts that deal with propaganda, totalitarian control, or ideological manipulation.

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