

400.0

big brother

65.0

brien
thought
face

200.0

winston smith
theory and practice of
thought police
outer party
emmanuel goldstein
winston

60.0

war

100.0

airstrip one
records department
fiction department
british empire
minutes hate
chestnut tree
party
north america

50.0

st martin
man
freedom is slavery
youth league
war is peace
newspeak dictionary
victory mansions
communist international
victory coffee
standard english
victory square
victory gin
british isles
hong kong
victory cigarettes
research department
labour party
moment
with big brother

75.0

hate week
english socialism
junior anti-sex
ignorance is strength
oligarchical collectivism

70.0

time

45.0

world

40.0

years
words
ministry
people
eyes
room
long
julia

35.0

knew
place
life
mind
newspeak
word

30.0

voice
telescreen
power

kind
day
hand
love
st clement

25.0

russian communists
south india
central africa
reclamation centres
victory cigarette
julius caesar
comrade tillotson
roman catholics
comrade withers
bering strait
southern india
indonesian archipelago
eurasian higher
south indian
european russia
western europe
physical jerks
south americans
catholic church

25.0

oceania
comrade ogilvy
body
called
junior anti-sex league
community centre
looked
turned
big
human
chapter iii
chapter i
eleventh edition
golden country
big brother is watching you
floating fortress

25.0

sports committee
saint sebastian
cock robin
apparently i
bumstead j
german nazis
god is power
imperial china
yde park
west african
interim report
teleprogrammes department
fiction department
chess committee
clement danes
music department
three-year plans
youth movement
lord mayor
spanking stories

25.0

chestnut tree caf
smith w
ninth three-year plan
hate song
floating fortresses
neolithic age
indian ocean
middle ages
boat race
conspicuous merit
north africa

25.1

oliver cromwell
muck house
rewrite squad
salvation army
planning committee
law courts
shaftesbury avenue
paddington station-
and two make five
book
table
happened
feeling
woman
nineteen
work
white
sort
remember

18.0

side
bed
fact
hands
memory

17.0

air
simply
minutes
proles
members
felt
political
true

20.0

pain
suddenly
girl
small
head
don
black
put
member
great
revolution

16.0

truth
men
enemy
dark
middle
impossible
sat
eurasia

19.0

good

15.0

times
set
full
act
began
death
glass
society
street
part
hours
control
paper

14.0

real
ingsoc
front
hair
heart
days
children
give

13.0

stopped
goldstein
appeared
public
gave
enormous
person
arm
twenty
police
longer
large
door
light

12.0

matter
fingers
left
history

year
future
mother
reality
young
understand
written
doublethink
eastasia
heard
case
english

11.0

held
outer
brought
meaning
stood
ten
floor
occurred
exist
seconds
brother
present
changed
open
syme

10.0

fear
records
existed
wall
top
hold
meant
gin
order
passed
dead
parsons
remembered

feel
piece
hatred

10.0

general
language
point
water
sound

9.0

read
government
means
needed
sitting
books
sense
working
important
hour
change
started
lay
fell
question
london
thinking
told
writing

9.0
believed
standing
idea
victory
happen
telescreens
deep
women
smith
early
cell
vocabulary
single

9.0
class
turn
speak
mouth
wrote
week
century
forgotten
effort
prisoners
arms
existence
physical
secret
aware
diary
coming
talking

8.0
wanted
alive
original
reason
cold
window
smell
overalls
broken
difficult
practice
making
night
free
difference
living
lies
usual
feet

8.0
movement
group
shop
complete
earlier
age
number
hate
faces
boots
high
live
perpetual
worked
speech
torture
immediately
struck

7.0
song
process
care
short
peace
quarter
nose
knowledge
stop
line
picture
remain
historical

7.0
music
heavy
sight
conscious
fighting
lost
brotherhood
reading
sleep
betrayed
added
atomic
clothes
news
instant
continued
evening
home

7.0
boy
speaking
intellectual

easily
completely
consciousness
totalitarian
red
morning
easy
produced
plenty
eurasian
noticed
call
freedom

7.0
official
didn
corner
labour
running
crowd
knowing
thoughts
dream
opened
filled
mass
british
flat
movements
civil
expression

6.0
purpose
pieces
skin
chair
principles
date
pushed
lived

propaganda
stuff
vast
spectacles
appearance
common
memories
rats
states
evidence
caught
grown

6.0
sister
contained
tiny
state
singing
picked
metres
today
shut
remained
job
dangerous
wondered
controls
rate
crimes
meet
darkness
child
theory

6.0
wife
ruling
object
habit

continuous
allowed
guards
strong
chocolate
lying
danger
pulled
altered
essay
constantly
stand
powerful
law
bells
walked

6.0

bring
finally
lie
names
rest
food
clear
powers
couple
bread
hope
story
show
covered
disappeared
hear
grew
figure

5.0

happening
published
instance
natural
leader
sun
force
similar

coffee
curious
silent
killed
knees
shouting
expected
cut
vision
dust
building
machine

5.0

ordinary
military
version
normal
destroy
hidden
weeks
blue
simultaneously
occasionally
nature
chestnut
invented
vaguely

5.0

slightly
pocket
colour
slowly
house
shoot

afternoon
hundreds
oldspeak
main
moved
spies
quickly
comrade
figures
holding
aim

5.0

learn
population
glance
find
watched
final
lives
huge
system
effect
earth
worst
numbers

+++++++NOTE++++++

Since, The content of this book is generated by the online platform, was not possible to include all the content, Therefore what you are going to read is the most relevant references text from Wikipedia which a group of words are related to that.

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each group of words is categorized by a number which the first part reference to the article and second part to the number of paragraph in that text.
e.q:

$$2 / 12$$

=

Article 2 / paragraph 12

+++++o/o+++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

big brother
outer party
winston
airstrip one
party
english socialism
world
ministry
oceania
big
nineteen
member
great
political
truth
times
set
control
paper
ingsoc
public
english
outer
brother
present
government
thinking
smith
perpetual
historical
propaganda
state
job
published
leader
invented
system

Nineteen Eighty-Four, sometimes published as 1984, is a dystopian novel by George Orwell published in 1949. The novel is set in Airstrip One (formerly known as Great Britain), a province of the superstate Oceania in a world of perpetual war, omnipresent government surveillance, and public manipulation, dictated by a political system euphemistically named English Socialism (or Ingsoc in the government's invented language, Newspeak) under the control of a privileged Inner Party elite that persecutes all individu-

alism and independent thinking as "thoughtcrimes". The tyranny is epitomized by Big Brother, the quasi-divine Party leader who enjoys an intense cult of personality, but who may not even exist. Big Brother and the Party justify their oppressive rule in the name of a supposed greater good. The protagonist of the novel, Winston Smith, is a member of the Outer Party who works for the Ministry of Truth (or Minitrue), which is responsible for propaganda and historical revisionism. His job is to rewrite past newspaper articles so that the historical record always supports the current party line. Smith is a diligent and skillful worker, but he secretly hates the Party and dreams of rebellion against Big Brother.

+++++2/8+++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

big brother
love
real
brother
top
stop
news

The cast and crew moved to Studio D at the BBC's Lime Grove Studios on Saturday 11 December 1954 for a full camera rehearsal and run-through. Rehearsals continued the following day until shortly before transmission, which began at 20:37 Sunday 12 December and continued for the best part of two hours.

+++++3/4+++++
1984 (1956 FILM)

big brother
face
small
members
part
appeared
brother

undefined

+++++o/10+++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

winston smith
theory and practice of
don
bed
members
true
street
occurred
fell
london
writing
victory
practice
fighting
reading
atomic
british
civil
memories
theory
clear

The story of Winston Smith begins on 4 April 1984: "It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen"; yet he is uncertain of the true date, given the régime's continual rewriting and manipulation of history. His memories and his reading of the proscribed book, The Theory and Practice of Oligarchical Collectivism, by Emmanuel Goldstein, reveal that after the Second World War, the United Kingdom fell to civil war and then was absorbed into Oceania. Simultaneously, the USSR conquered

mainland Europe and established the second superstate of Eurasia. The third superstate, Eastasia, comprises the regions of East Asia and Southeast Asia. The three superstates wage perpetual war for the remaining unconquered lands of the world, forming and breaking alliances as is convenient. From his childhood (1949-53), Winston remembers the Atomic Wars fought in Europe, western Russia, and North America. It is unclear to him what occurred first: the Party's victory in the civil war, the US annexation of the British Empire, or the war in which Colchester was bombed. However, his strengthening memories and the story of his family's dissolution suggest that the atomic bombings occurred first (the Smiths took refuge in a tube station), followed by civil war featuring "confused street fighting in London itself", and the societal postwar reorganisation, which the Party retrospectively calls "the Revolution".

+++++2/o+++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

winston smith
winston
life
nineteen
written
ten
smith
totalitarian
british

Nineteen Eighty-Four is a British television adaptation of the novel of the same name by George Orwell, originally broadcast on

BBC Television in December 1954. The production proved to be hugely controversial, with questions asked in Parliament and many viewer complaints over its supposed subversive nature and horrific content. In a 2000 poll of industry experts conducted by the British Film Institute to determine the 100 Greatest British Television Programmes of the 20th century, Nineteen Eighty-Four was ranked in seventy-third position.

+++++3/3+++++
1984 (1956 FILM)

winston smith
winston
present
syme
parsons
smith

Edmond O'Brien as Winston Smith
Michael Redgrave as General O'Connor
Jan Sterling as Julia
David Kossoff as Charrington the Junk Shop Owner
Mervyn Johns as Jones
Donald Pleasence as R. Parsons
Carol Wolveridge as Selina Parsons
Ernest Clark as Outer Party Announcer
Patrick Allen as Inner Party Official
Michael Ripper as Outer Party Orator
Ewen Solon as Outer Party Orator
Kenneth Griffith as Prisoner

+++++9/2+++++
NEWSPEAK

theory and practice of
oligarchical collectivism

british isles
oceania
times
single
practice
theory
natural

The aim of Newspeak is to remove all shades of meaning from language, leaving simple concepts (pleasure and pain, happiness and sadness, goodthink and crimethink) that reinforce the total dominance of the State. Newspeak root words serve as both nouns and verbs, further reducing the total number of words; for example, "think" is both a noun and verb, so the word thought is not required and can be abolished. The party also intends that Newspeak be spoken in staccato rhythms with syllables that are easy to pronounce. This will make speech more automatic and unconscious and reduce the likelihood of thought. (See duckspeak.) In addition, words with negative meanings are removed as redundant, so "bad" becomes "ungood". Words with comparative and superlative meanings are also simplified, so "better" becomes "gooder", and "best" becomes "goodest". Intensifiers can be added, so "great" became "plusgood", and "excellent" and "splendid" become "doubleplusgood". This ambiguity between comparative/superlative forms and intensified forms is one of the few examples of ambiguity in Newspeak.

+++++++ 0/12 ++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

thought police
thought
black

revolution
side
middle
police
brought
point
read
telescreens
flat
danger
bread
covered
hidden

Winston Smith, a member of the Outer Party (middle class), lives in the ruins of an England already ravaged by World War II, civil conflict, and the revolution which brought the Party to power. At some point in the past he was separated from his family, placed in an orphanage, and trained as a civil servant by the state. Winston leads an austere existence, confined to a one-room apartment on a subsistence diet of black bread and synthetic meals washed down with Victory-brand gin. He begins retaining a journal criticising the Party and its enigmatic leader, Big Brother, which - if uncovered by the Thought Police - likely warrants certain death. The flat has an alcove, beside the telescreen, where Winston apparently cannot be seen, and thus believes he has some privacy, while writing in his journal: "Thoughtcrime does not entail death. Thoughtcrime IS death." The telescreens (in every public area, and the quarters of the Party's members), have hidden microphones and cameras. These devices, alongside informers, permit the Thought Police to spy upon everyone and so identify anyone who might endanger the Party's régime; children, most of all, are indoctrinated to spy and inform on suspected thought-criminals - especially their parents.

+++++++ 2/4 ++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

outer party
room
julia
woman
girl
black
side
young
outer
gin
change
turn
shop
freedom
meet
food

Other cast members included Yvonne Mitchell, who had starred in the Kneale/Cartier Wuthering Heights, as Julia, and André Morell as O'Brien. Wilfrid Brambell, later famous for his roles in Steptoe and Son and as Paul McCartney's grandfather in A Hard Day's Night, appeared in two roles, as the old man Winston speaks with in the pub and as a prisoner later on when Winston is imprisoned. Nigel Kneale who had briefly acted in the 1940s before turning to script-writing, had a small voice-over role as an announcer. The face of Big Brother was Roy Oxley, a member of the BBC design department whose inclusion was something of an in-joke on the part of the production team.

+++++++ 12/5 ++++++
JULIA (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)

outer party
good
telescreens
shut

food

However, Winston's resolve to continue loving Julia is burned away when he finally enters Room 101. O'Brien threatens to let rats devour Winston's face, and in utter desperation he begs O'Brien, "Do it to Julia!" Julia is seen one last time in the novel, when she meets Winston after they have both been re-integrated into Oceania society and restored to orthodox thought. They agree nothing - not even sex - matters any more, because their feelings for each other are gone. Julia explains to Winston that "sometimes... they threaten you with something - something you can't stand up to, can't even think about. And then you say, 'Don't do it to me, do it to somebody else, do it to so-and-so.' ... And after that, you don't feel the same towards the other person any longer". It is also suggested that she has been given a lobotomy ("...and there was a long scar, partly hidden by the hair, across her forehead and temple...").

+++++++ 0/84 ++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

emmanuel goldstein
arm
existed
question
altered

During World War II (1939-1945) Orwell believed that British democracy as it existed before 1939 would not survive the war, the question being "Would it end via Fascist coup d'état (from above) or via Socialist revolution (from below) Later he admitted that events proved him wrong: "What really mat-

ters is that I fell into the trap of assuming that 'the war and the revolution are inseparable.'" Thematically Nineteen Eighty-Four (1949) and Animal Farm (1945) share the betrayed revolution; the person's subordination to the collective; rigorously enforced class distinctions (Inner Party, Outer Party, Proles); the cult of personality; concentration camps; Thought Police; compulsory regimented daily exercise and youth leagues. Oceania resulted from the US annexation of the British Empire to counter the Asian peril to Australia and New Zealand. It is a naval power whose militarism venerates the sailors of the floating fortresses, from which battle is given to recapturing India, the "Jewel in the Crown" of the British Empire. Much of Oceania society is based upon the USSR under Joseph Stalin-Big Brother; the televised Two Minutes Hate is ritual demonisation of the enemies of the State, especially Emmanuel Goldstein (viz Leon Trotsky); altered photographs and newspaper articles create unpersons deleted from the national historical record, including even founding members of the regime (Jones, Aaronson and Rutherford) in the 1960s purges (viz the Soviet Purges of the 1930s, in which leaders of the Bolshevik Revolution were similarly treated). A similar thing also happened during the French Revolution in which many of the original leaders of the Revolution were later put to death, for example Danton who was put to death by Robespierre, and then later Robespierre himself met the same fate.

+++++++5/1+++++++
GEORGE ORWELL

emmanuel goldstein
telescreen
goldstein
changed
running
lie

Commonly ranked as one of the most influential English writers of the 20th century and as one of the most important chroniclers of English culture of his generation, Orwell wrote literary criticism, poetry, fiction and polemical journalism. He is best known for the dystopian novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949) and the allegorical novella *Animal Farm* (1945). His book *Homage to Catalonia* (1938), an account of his experiences in the Spanish Civil War, is widely acclaimed, as are his numerous essays on politics, literature, language, and culture. In 2008, *The Times* ranked him second on a list of "The 50 greatest British writers since 1945".

+++++++2/2+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

airstrip one
thought
place
oceania
existence
state
story

It was his work on *Quatermass* that had prompted the BBC's Head of Drama, Michael Barry, to ask Cartier to work on an adaptation of the novel, having shown his abilities with literary sources in a version of *Wuthering Heights*, again with Kneale handling the scripting. The BBC had purchased the rights to a television version of *Nineteen*

Eighty-Four soon after its publication in 1949, with Kenneth Tynan having apparently originally been keen on adapting the work. The first version of the script, produced in late 1953, was written by Hugh Faulks, in consultation with Orwell's widow Sonia Brownell, but when Cartier joined in January 1954 he demanded that Kneale be allowed to handle the adaptation. This and other complexities of production meant that the April airdate - which would have been about 30 years before the novel was set - had to be postponed.

+++++++0/9+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

records department
people
history
records
order
existence
line
controls
law
story
killed

As the government, the Party controls the population with four ministries: the Ministry of Peace (*Minipax*), which deals with war, the Ministry of Plenty (*Miniplenty*), which deals with economic affairs (rationing and starvation), the Ministry of Love (*Miniluv*), which deals with law and order (torture and *Brainwashing*), the Ministry of Truth (*Minitrue*), which deals with propaganda (news, entertainment, education and art). The protagonist Winston Smith, a member of the Outer Party, works in the Records Department of the Ministry of Truth as an editor, revising historical records to make the past conform to the ever-changing party line and deleting references to unpersons, people who have been "vapo-

riated", i.e. not only killed by the state, but denied existence even in history or memory.

+++++++0/29+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

minutes hate
minutes
enemy
real
goldstein
hate

Emmanuel Goldstein—ostensibly a former leader of the Party, counter-revolutionary leader of the Brotherhood, and author of *The Book, The Theory and Practice of Oligarchical Collectivism*, Goldstein is the symbolic Enemy of the State—the national nemesis who ideologically unites the people of Oceania with the Party, especially during the *Two Minutes Hate* and other fear-mongering. While Winston eventually learns that *The Book* is the product of an Inner Party committee that includes O'Brien, whether Goldstein or his Brotherhood are real or fabrications of Party propaganda is something that neither Winston nor the reader is permitted to know.

+++++++0/24+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

chestnut tree

mind
suddenly
put
news
eurasian

An alcoholic Winston sits by himself in the Chestnut Tree Cafe, still troubled by false memories which he is convinced are indeed false. He tries to put them out of his mind when suddenly a news bulletin announces Oceania's "decisive victory" over Eurasian armies in Africa. A raucous celebration begins outside, and Winston imagines himself a part of it. As he looks up in admiration at a portrait of Big Brother, Winston realises that "the final, indispensable, healing change" within his own mind had only been completed at just that moment. He engages in a "blissful dream" in which he offers a full, public confession of his crimes and is executed. He feels that all is well now that he has at last achieved a victory over himself, ending his previous "stubborn, self-willed exile" from the love of Big Brother - a love Winston now happily returns.

+++++++2/7+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

chestnut tree
victory gin
words
members
large
sitting
victory
betrayed
chestnut

Further location shooting took place on 18 November which were exterior scenes featuring Smith's travels in the proletarian sector. According to Peter Cushing, speaking on *Late Night Line-Up* in 1965, these scenes

were filmed on the demolition site that became BBC Television Centre. Following the filming, rehearsals for the cast began at Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place from 22 November (moving to 60 Paddington Street from 29 November). During these rehearsals, the cast memorised their lines and cues as important in a live television production as in a play.

+++++++2/3+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

party
man
ministry
big
small
history
writing
secret
diary
memories
evidence

The role of Winston Smith was taken by Peter Cushing, one of his first major roles. Cartier cast him after having been impressed with his performance in a BBC production of *Anastasia* the previous year. Cushing went on to become a film star, as would his co-star Donald Pleasence, who played Syme. Pleasence was the only member of the cast present in the 1956 feature film adaptation of the story, playing an amalgamation of Syme and Parsons with the latter's name.

+++++++2/22+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

north america
language
original
continued
normal
moved
quickly

BBC2, 28 November 1965, new production of an updated version of the 1954 script.

+++++++0/14+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

junior anti-sex
julia
woman
hands
men
dark
young
believed
women
sight

One day, at the Minitrue, as Winston is assisting a woman who has fallen down, she surreptitiously hands him a folded paper note; later, at his desk, he covertly reads the message: I LOVE YOU. The woman is "Julia", a young dark haired mechanic who repairs the Minitrue novel-writing machines. Before that occasion, Winston had loathed the sight of her, since women tended to be the most fanatical supporters of Ingsoc. He partic-

ularly loathed her because of her membership in the fanatical Junior Anti-Sex League. Additionally, Julia was the type of woman he believed he could not attract: young and puritanical. Nonetheless, his hostility towards her vanishes upon reading the message. As it turns out, Julia is a thoughtcriminal too, and hates the Party as much as he does.

+++++++0/1+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

time
room
place
day
memory
language
secret
age
number
totalitarian
red
official

As literary political fiction and dystopian science-fiction, Nineteen Eighty-Four is a classic novel in content, plot, and style. Many of its terms and concepts, such as Big Brother, doublethink, thoughtcrime, Newspeak, Room 101, Telescreen, 2 + 2 = 5, and memory hole, have entered everyday use since its publication in 1949. Moreover, Nineteen Eighty-Four popularised the adjective Orwellian, which describes official deception, secret surveillance, and manipulation of the past by a totalitarian or authoritarian state. In 2005, the novel was chosen by TIME magazine as one

of the 100 best English-language novels from 1923 to 2005. It was awarded a place on both lists of Modern Library 100 Best Novels, reaching number 13 on the editor's list, and 6 on the readers' list. In 2003, the novel was listed at number 8 on the BBC's survey The Big Read.

+++++++6/6+++++++
BIG BROTHER (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)

time
knew
public
needed
wanted
home
boy
allowed
essay
published
normal

When Winston Smith is later arrested, O'Brien describes Big Brother as a figure who will never die. When Smith asks if Big Brother exists, O'Brien describes him as "the embodiment of the Party" and says that he will exist as long as the Party exists. When Winston asks "Does Big Brother exist the same way I do?" (meaning is Big Brother an actual human being), O'Brien replies "You do not exist" (meaning that Smith is now an unperson; an example of doublethink). A spontaneous ritual of devotion to Big Brother ("BB") is illustrated at the end of the "Two Minutes Hate": At this moment the entire group of people broke into a deep, slow, rhythmic chant of 'B-B! ... B-B! ... B-B!'—over and over again, very slowly, with a long pause between the first 'B' and the second—a heavy murmurous sound, somehow curiously sav-

age, in the background of which one seemed to hear the stamps of naked feet and the throbbing of tom-toms. For perhaps as much as thirty seconds they kept it up. It was a refrain that was often heard in moments of overwhelming emotion. Partly it was a sort of hymn to the wisdom and majesty of Big Brother, but still more it was an act of self-hypnosis, a deliberate drowning of consciousness by means of rhythmic noise.

+++++++7/5+++++++
O'BRIEN (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)

time
remember
impossible
existed
telescreens
pushed

The choice of the clearly Irish surname is regarded as a reference to Brendan Bracken, 1st Viscount Bracken, under whom Orwell worked during the war creating propaganda, and whom Orwell detested. In what has been described as "one of the strangest coincidences in literature", it was revealed in 2003 that O'Brien was the codename of NKVD agent Hugh O'Donnell, who received reports on the author from his subordinate David Crook when Crook spied on Orwell during the Spanish Civil War.

+++++++0/16+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

brien
meant
means
freedom
destroy

Later, when the Inner Party member O'Brien approaches him, Winston believes he is an agent of the Brotherhood, a secret, counter-revolutionary organisation meant to destroy the Party. The approach opens a secret communication between them; and, on pretext of giving him a copy of the latest edition of the Dictionary of Newspeak, O'Brien gives Winston the Book, The Theory and Practice of Oligarchical Collectivism, by Emmanuel Goldstein, the infamous and publicly reviled leader of the Brotherhood. The Book explains the concept of perpetual war, the true meanings of the slogans WAR IS PEACE, FREEDOM IS SLAVERY, and IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH, and how the régime of the Party can be overthrown by means of the political awareness of the Proles.

+++++++2/6+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

brien
mind
kind
true
doublethink
physical
practice
age
completely
thoughts
filled
purpose
principles
rats
finally
holding
final
worst

Until the early 1960s, the vast majority of the BBC's television was performed live. Nonetheless, there was a certain degree of pre-shooting in the form of inserts on film, which could be played into the studio and broadcast as part of the play to cover changes of scene or show location material which would have been impossible to mount live in the studio. Initial filming for Nineteen Eighty-Four took place on 10 November 1954 in Studio B of Alexandra Palace (even by then all but abandoned as a venue for shooting drama, although it housed the news and later the Open University for the next thirty years), with footage of the Two Minutes' Hate and some of the canteen scenes being filmed there.

+++++++ 6/29 ++++++
BIG BROTHER (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)

face
question
difficult
usual
speech
added

Big Brother's face looms from giant telescreens in Victory Square in Michael Radford's 1984 film adaptation of George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four.

+++++++ 0/2 ++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

war
years
newspeak

WORDS AND REFERENCES

love
heart
ten
speak
wrote
torture
peace
plenty
final

George Orwell "encapsulate[d] the thesis at the heart of his unforgiving novel" in 1944, the implications of dividing the world up into Zones of influence had been conjured by the Tehran Conference, and three years later he wrote most of it on the Scottish island of Jura, from 1947 to 1948, despite being seriously ill with tuberculosis. On 4 December 1948, he sent the final manuscript to the publisher Secker and Warburg and Nineteen Eighty-Four was published on 8 June 1949. By 1989, it had been translated into sixty-five languages, more than any other novel in English at the time. The title of the novel, its themes, the Newspeak language, and the author's surname are often invoked against control and intrusion by the state, while the adjective Orwellian describes a totalitarian dystopia characterised by government control and subjugation of the people. Orwell's invented language, Newspeak, satirises hypocrisy and evasion by the state: for example, the Ministry of Love (Miniluv) oversees torture and brainwashing, the Ministry of Plenty (Miniplenty) oversees shortage and famine, the Ministry of Peace (Minipax) oversees war and atrocity, and the Ministry of Truth (Minitrue) oversees propaganda and historical revisionism.

+++++++ 21/1 ++++++
WINSTON SMITH

victory coffee
victory cigarettes
turned
prisoners
eurasian
coffee

Winston Smith works as a clerk in the Records Department of the Ministry of Truth, where his job is to rewrite historical documents so they match the constantly changing current party line. This involves revising newspaper articles and doctoring photographs—mostly to remove "unpersons," people who have fallen foul of the party. Because of his proximity to the mechanics of rewriting history, Winston Smith nurses doubts about the Party and its monopoly on truth. Whenever Winston appears in front of a telescreen, he is referred to as "6079 Smith W".

+++++++ 2/15 ++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

victory square
set
hate
covered
house

The programme was such a success that the script was performed again on 8 February 1955. This was not a repeat - it was a new broadcast of the same script with minor changes. One change was the recorded addition of John Snagge as the BBC announcer previously portrayed by Sellers.

+++++++ 7/6 ++++++
O'BRIEN (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)

moment
sort
minutes
meaning
exist
seconds
means
lies
feet
group
heavy
consciousness
hear

In the 1984 film version of the story, O'Brien was portrayed by Richard Burton in his last role prior to his death. In the 1956 film, O'Brien was renamed O'Connor, possibly to avoid confusion with Edmund O'Brien who portrayed Winston. O'Connor was played by Michael Redgrave.

+++++++ 3/18 ++++++
1984 (1956 FILM)

world
long
middle
believed
lost
covered

undefined

+++++++ 3/2 ++++++
1984 (1956 FILM)

years

work
head
written
meant
date
allowed
version

Directed by Michael Anderson
Produced by N. Peter Rathvon
Written by Ralph Gilbert
Bettison
William Templeton
George Orwell (novel)
Starring Edmond O'Brien
Michael Redgrave
Jan Sterling
Music by Malcolm Arnold
Cinematography C.M. Pennington-Richards
Editing by Bill Lewthwaite
Studio Holiday Film Productions Ltd.
Distributed by Columbia Pictures
Release dates 1956
Running time 90 minutes
Country United Kingdom
Language English
Box office £80,073[1]

+++++++ 3/10 ++++++
1984 (1956 FILM)

room
paper
torture
line
totalitarian
freedom
wife
watched

1984 is a 1956 film loosely based on the novel of the same name by George Orwell of a totalitarian future society. This is the first cinema rendition of the story, directed by Michael Anderson, and starring Edmond O'Brien. Also starring are Donald Pleasence, Jan Sterling, and

Michael Redgrave. Pleasence also appeared in the 1954 television version of the film, playing the character of Syme, which in the film was amalgamated with that of Parsons. O'Brien, the antagonist, was renamed "O'Connor", unsurprisingly since the lead actor was Edmond O'Brien. After the customary distributor agreement expired, the film was withdrawn from the theatrical and TV distribution channels by Orwell's estate and was not legally obtainable for many years, although it has since been released on DVD and clips have surfaced on YouTube.

++++++0/30++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

long
heard
broken
evidence
powers
vaguely

Aaronson, Jones, and Rutherford—Former members of the Inner Party whom Winston vaguely remembers as among the original leaders of the Revolution, long before he had heard of Big Brother. They confessed to treasonable conspiracies with foreign powers and were then executed in the political purges of the 1960s. In between their confessions and executions, Winston saw them drinking in the Chestnut Tree Café — with broken noses, suggesting that their confessions had been obtained by torture. Later, in the course of his editorial work, Winston sees newspaper evidence contradicting their confessions, but drops it into a memory hole. Eleven years later, he is confronted with the same photograph during his interrogation.

++++++1/126++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (FILM)

julia
reality
ten
top
lay
told
group
high
line
music
child
lie
figure

Virgin Films (formerly part of the Virgin Group), who financed the film, commissioned the British rock/pop duo Eurythmics to produce the music for the soundtrack. Radford objected to Virgin's insistence on using the more pop-oriented electronic Eurythmics music, as the traditional orchestral score originally intended for the film had been composed entirely by Dominic Muldowney a few months earlier.

1984: For The Love Of Big Brother by Eurythmics (1984). Against Radford's wishes, Virgin exercised their right of final cut and replaced Muldowney's musical cues with the new Eurythmics contributions. One Eurythmics song, "Julia", was also heard in its entirety during the film's closing credits. However, Muldowney's main theme music (particularly the state anthem, "Oceania, 'tis for thee") was still prominently featured in the film. In November 1984, Virgin Records released the Eurythmics soundtrack album, featuring considerably altered versions of their music heard in the film, under the title 1984 (For the Love of Big Brother). Despite the controversy, the album reached number 23 on the UK

Album Chart, and was later certified Gold by the BPI for sales in excess of 100,000 copies.[11] A song from the album, "Sex-crime (Nineteen Eighty-Four)", was released as a single just prior to the album and became one of Eurythmics' biggest hits, peaking at number 4 and was awarded a Silver disc for sales in excess of 200,000 copies.[11] The music video for the single featured clips from the film. The track "Julia" was also released as a single though peaked just outside the Top 40.

++++++9/3++++++
NEWSPEAK

newspeak
felt
point
speak
easily
ruling

Adjectives are formed by adding the suffix "-ful" to a root word (e.g., "goodthinkful", orthodox in thought), and adverbs by adding "-wise" ("goodthinkwise", in an orthodox manner).

++++++0/6++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

telescreen
called
class
ruling
vision
lives

Nineteen Eighty-Four is set in Oceania, one of three inter-continental superstates that divided the world among themselves after a global war. Most of the action takes place in London, the "chief city of Airstrip One", the Oceanic province that "had once been called England or Britain". Posters of the Party leader, Big Brother, bearing the caption "BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU", dominate the city, while the ubiquitous telescreen (transceiving television set) monitors the private and public lives of the populace. The social class system of Oceania is threefold: (I) the upper-class Inner Party, the elite ruling minority, who make up 2% of the population.

++++++2/5++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

telescreen
member
enemy
brought
wall
believed
movement
picture
red
hidden

The composer of the incidental music for the programme was John Hotchkis, who insisted on a larger than usual orchestra to perform the piece. Kneale hated music off disc so the score was conducted live to the performance by Hotchkis from Lime Grove Studio E, next door to where the play was being staged,

with Hotchkis and his orchestra following the action on a closed-circuit screen to synchronise their performance.

++++++6/91++++++
BIG BROTHER (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)

love
point
existence
aware
ordinary

In the novel, it is never made clear whether Big Brother was a real person or an invention by the Party to personify itself.

In Party propaganda, Big Brother is presented as one of the founders of the Party, along with Goldstein. At one point, Winston Smith, the protagonist of Orwell's novel, tries "to remember in what year he had first heard mention of Big Brother. He thought it must have been at some time in the sixties, but it was impossible to be certain. In the Party histories, of course, Big Brother figured as the leader and guardian of the Revolution since its very earliest days. His exploits had been gradually pushed backwards in time until already they extended into the fabulous world of the forties and the thirties, when the capitalists in their strange cylindrical hats still rode through the streets of London..." In the year 1984, Big Brother appears on posters and telescreens as a handsome man in his mid-40s, but he may be long dead, if he ever existed at all.

When Winston Smith is lat-

er arrested, O'Brien describes Big Brother as a figure who will never die. When Smith asks if Big Brother exists, O'Brien describes him as "the embodiment of the Party" and says that he will exist as long as the Party exists. When Winston asks "Does Big Brother exist the same way I do?" (meaning is Big Brother an actual human being), O'Brien replies "You do not exist" (meaning that Smith is now an unperson; an example of doublethink). Cult of personality[edit] A spontaneous ritual of devotion to Big Brother ("BB") is illustrated at the end of the "Two Minutes Hate": At this moment the entire group of people broke into a deep, slow, rhythmic chant of 'B-B! ... B-B! ... B-B!'—over and over again, very slowly, with a long pause between the first 'B' and the second—a heavy murmuring sound, somehow curiously savage, in the background of which one seemed to hear the stamps of naked feet and the throbbing of tom-toms. For perhaps as much as thirty seconds they kept it up. It was a refrain that was often heard in moments of overwhelming emotion. Partly it was a sort of hymn to the wisdom and majesty of Big Brother, but still more it was an act of self-hypnosis, a deliberate drowning of consciousness by means of rhythmic noise.[5] Though Oceania's Ministry of Truth, Ministry of Plenty, and Ministry of Peace each have names with meanings deliberately opposite to their real purpose, the Ministry of Love is perhaps the most straightforward: "rehabilitated thought criminals" leave the Ministry as loyal subjects who have been brainwashed into adoring Big Brother.

body
give
happen
care
stop

"Sometimes," she said, "they threaten you with something - something you can't stand up to, can't even think about. And then you say, 'Don't do it to me, do it to somebody else, do it to so-and-so.' And perhaps you might pretend, afterwards, that it was only a trick and that you just said it to make them stop and didn't really mean it. But that isn't true. At the time when it happens you do mean it. You think there's no other way of saving yourself and you're quite ready to save yourself that way. You want it to happen to the other person. You don't give a damn what they suffer. All you care about is yourself." "All you care about is yourself," he echoed.

called
days
police
wall
idea

Ukrainian-American comedian Yakov Smirnoff makes frequent reference to both Big Brother and other Orwellian traits in his Russian Reversal jokes.

human
general
principles
machine

++++++0/22++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

++++++6/9++++++
BIG BROTHER (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)

++++++0/39++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

simultaneously
aim

The primary aim of modern warfare (in accordance with the principles of doublethink, this aim is simultaneously recognized and not recognized by the directing brains of the Inner Party) is to use up the products of the machine without raising the general standard of living. Ever since the end of the nineteenth century, the problem of what to do with the surplus of consumption goods has been latent in industrial society. At present, when few human beings even have enough to eat, this problem is obviously not urgent, and it might not have become so, even if no artificial processes of destruction had been at work.

book
year
books
cold
call
date

In the novel 1985 (1978), Anthony Burgess suggests that Orwell, disillusioned by the onset of the Cold War (1945-91), intended to call the book 1948. The introduction to the Penguin Books Modern Classics edition of Nineteen Eighty-Four reports that Orwell originally set the novel in 1980, but he later shifted the date first to 1982, then to 1984. The final title may also be a permutation of 1948, the year of composition. Throughout its publication history, Nine-

++++++0/4++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

teen Eighty-Four has been either banned or legally challenged as subversive or ideologically corrupting, like Aldous Huxley's Brave New World (1932); We (1924) by Yevgeny Zamyatin; Kallocain (1940) by Karin Boye; and Fahrenheit 451 (1951) by Ray Bradbury. In 2005, Time magazine included Nineteen Eighty-Four in its list of the one hundred best English-language novels since 1923. Literary scholars consider the Russian dystopian novel We, by Zamyatin, to have strongly influenced Nineteen Eighty-Four.

++++++6/1++++++
BIG BROTHER (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)

book
times
arm
important
wrote
century
civil

In the society that Orwell describes, every citizen is under constant surveillance by the authorities, mainly by telescreens. The people are constantly reminded of this by the phrase "Big Brother is watching you", the maxim ubiquitous on display. However, in the nature of doublethink, this phrase is also meant to mean that Big Brother is a benevolent protector of all citizens.

++++++10/13++++++
SEXCRIME (1984)

white

black
standing
difficult
process
principles
habit
continuous

undefined

++++++0/64++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

small
simply
reality
comrade
figures

A major theme of Nineteen Eighty-Four is censorship, especially in the Ministry of Truth, where photographs are doctored and public archives rewritten to rid them of "unpersons" (i.e., persons who have been arrested, whom the Party has decided to erase from history). On the telescreens figures for all types of production are grossly exaggerated (or simply invented) to indicate an ever-growing economy, when the reality is the opposite. One small example of the endless censorship is when Winston is charged with the task of eliminating reference to an unperson in a newspaper article. He proceeds to write an article about Comrade Ogilvy, a fictional party member, who displayed great heroism by leaping into the sea from a helicopter so that the dispatches he was carrying would not fall into enemy hands.

	great hold perpetual controls constantly powers	condemns the crimes of Eastasia, which is Oceania's new enemy.	speculation from Douglas Kellner of UCLA argued that Big Brother represents Joseph Stalin and that the novel portrayed life under totalitarianism.	learn find In 2011, media analyst and political activist Mark Dice published a non-fiction book ti- tled Big Brother: The Orwellian Nightmare Come True which anal- yses the parallels between ele- ments of the storyline in Nine- teen Eighty-Four, and current government programs, technology, and cultural trends.
<p>+++++++6/5+++++++ BIG BROTHER (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)</p>	<p>Crimethink is the Newspeak word for thoughtcrime (thoughts that are unorthodox or outside the official government platform), as well as the verb meaning "to commit thoughtcrime." Goodthink, which is approved by the Party, is the opposite of crimethink. In the book, Winston Smith, the main character, writes in his diary, "Thoughtcrime does not entail death: thoughtcrime IS death." -Orwell, 1984 Duckspeak is a Newspeak term meaning liter- ally to quack like a duck or to speak without thinking. Duck- speak can be good or "ungood" (bad) depending on who is speak- ing, and whether what they are saying aligns with the ideals of Big Brother. To speak rubbish and lies may be ungood, but to speak rubbish and lies for the good of The Party may be good. In the appendix to 1984, Orwell explains: "Ultimately it was hoped to make articulate speech issue from the larynx with- out involving the higher brain centres at all. This aim was frankly admitted in the Newspeak word duckspeak [...]. Like various words in the B vocabulary, duck- speak was ambivalent in meaning. Provided that the opinions which were quacked out were ortho- dox ones, it implied nothing but praise, and when the Times referred to one of the orators of the Party as a doubleplusgood duckspeaker it was paying a warm and valued compliment." -Orwell, 1984 An example of duckspeak in action is provided in chapter 9, when an Inner Party speaker is haranguing the crowd about the crimes of Eurasia when a note is passed into his hand. He never stops speaking or changes his inflection, but (according to the changed Party position) he now</p>	<p>+++++++3/14+++++++ 1984 (1956 FILM)</p>	<p>+++++++6/14+++++++ BIG BROTHER (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)</p>	
<p>head read standing coming noticed stand moved</p>	<p>revolution brought standing wrote original call singing</p>	<p>undefined</p>	<p>simply appeared fell free pieces lie call weeks</p>	
<p>In Party propaganda, Big Brother is presented as one of the founders of the Party, along with Goldstein. At one point, Winston Smith, the protagonist of Orwell's novel, tries "to re- member in what year he had first heard mention of Big Brother. He thought it must have been at some time in the sixties, but it was impossible to be certain. In the Party histories, of course, Big Brother figured as the leader and guardian of the Revolution since its very earliest days. His exploits had been gradually pushed backwards in time until already they extended into the fabulous world of the forties and the thirties, when the capi- talists in their strange cylin- drical hats still rode through the streets of London..." In the year 1984, Big Brother appears on posters and telescreens as a handsome man in his mid-40s, but he may be long dead, if he ever existed at all.</p>	<p>undefined</p>	<p>+++++++6/3+++++++ BIG BROTHER (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)</p>	<p>Computer company Microsoft pat- ented in 2011 a product distri- bution system with a camera or capture device that monitors the viewers that consume the prod- uct, allowing the provider to take "remedial action" if the actual viewers do not match the distribution license. The system has been compared with 1984's telescreen surveillance system.</p>	<p>+++++++3/6+++++++ 1984 (1956 FILM)</p>
<p>undefined</p>	<p>bed middle mother passed worked sister grew</p>	<p>undefined</p>	<p>impossible open early hate vast show undefined</p>	
<p>undefined</p>	<p>In the essay section of his nov- el 1985, Anthony Burgess states that Orwell got the idea for Big Brother from advertising bill- boards for educational corre- spondence courses from a company called Bennett's, current during World War II. The original post- ers showed J. M. Bennett him- self: a kindly-looking old man offering guidance and support to would-be students with the phrase "Let me be your father" attached. After Bennett's death, his son took over the company, and the posters were replaced with pictures of the son (who looked imposing and stern in contrast to his father's kindly demeanour) with the text "Let me be your big brother." Additional</p>	<p>+++++++6/13+++++++ BIG BROTHER (NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR)</p>	<p>felt present started writing class speak making living reading appearance remained habit rest similar blue</p>	<p>+++++++10/15+++++++ SEXCRIME (1984)</p>
<p>+++++++9/15+++++++ NEWSPEAK</p>	<p>undefined</p>	<p>+++++++3/7+++++++ 1984 (1956 FILM)</p>	<p>undefined</p>	<p>eurasia passed crowd thoughts crimes undefined</p>

began
street
important
night
speaking

undefined

+++++++ 0/17 ++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

part
fingers
held
hatred
lies
complete
remain
brotherhood

The Thought Police capture Winston and Julia in their bedroom and deliver them to the Ministry of Love for interrogation. Charrington, the shop keeper who rented the room to them, reveals himself as an officer of the Thought Police. Soon after his arrival at Miniluv, Winston is greeted by O'Brien. It turns out that O'Brien is also a Thought Police agent; he was part of a false flag operation used by the Thought Police to root out suspected thoughtcriminals. After a prolonged regimen of systematic beatings and psychologically draining interrogation, O'Brien, now Smith's interrogator, tortures Winston with electroshock, showing him how, through controlled manipulation of perception (e.g. seeing whatever number of fingers held up that the Party demands one should see, whatever the apparent reality, i.e. 2+25), Winston can "cure" himself of his "insanity" - his manifest hatred for the Party. In long, complex conversations, he explains the Inner Party's motivation: complete and abso-

lute power, mocking Winston's assumption that it was somehow altruistic and "for the greater good". Asked if the Brotherhood exists, O'Brien replies that this is something Winston will never know; it will remain an unsolvable quandary in his mind. During a torture session, his imprisonment in the Ministry of Love is explained: "There are three stages in your reintegration ... There is learning, there is understanding, and there is acceptance," i.e. of the Party's assertion of reality.

+++++++ 0/65 ++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

children
opened
rest
normal
watched

The inhabitants of Oceania, particularly the Outer Party members, have no real privacy. Many of them live in apartments equipped with two-way telescreens, so that they may be watched or listened to at any time. Similar telescreens are found at workstations and in public places, along with hidden microphones. Written correspondence is routinely opened and read by the government before it is delivered. The Thought Police employ undercover agents, who pose as normal citizens and report any person with subversive tendencies. Children are encouraged to report suspicious persons to the government, and some even denounce their parents. Surveillance controls the citizenry and the smallest sign of rebellion, even something so small as a facial expression, can result in immediate arrest and imprisonment. Thus, citizens (and particularly party members)

are compelled to obedience.

+++++++ 10/6 ++++++
SEXCRIME (1984)

give
vocabulary
expression
purpose
remained

A: "Sex Crime (1984)" (LP Version) - 3:57 B: "I Did It Just The Same" (LP Version) - 3:32
A: "Sex Crime (1984)" (Extended Mix) - 8:01 B1: "Sex Crime (1984)" (LP Version) - 3:57 B2: "I Did It Just the Same" (LP Version) - 3:32 A: "Sex Crime (1984)" (Extended Mix) - 8:01 B1: "Julia" (LP Version) - 6:38 B2: "I Did It Just the Same" (LP Version) - 3:32 .

+++++++ 0/18 ++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

stopped
understand
fear
cell
betrayed
skin
rats
remained
crimes
stand
holding
worst

In the first stage of political

re-education, Winston Smith admits to and confesses to crimes he did and did not commit, implicating anyone and everyone, including Julia. In the second stage, O'Brien makes Winston understand that he is rotting away; by this time he is little more than skin and bones. Winston counters that: "I have not betrayed Julia"; O'Brien agrees, Winston had not betrayed Julia because he "had not stopped loving her; his feelings toward her had remained the same." One night, in his cell, Winston awakens, screaming: "Julia! Julia! Julia, my love! Julia!" O'Brien rushes into the cell and sends him to Room 101, the most feared room in the Ministry of Love, where resides each prisoner's worst fear, which is forced upon him or her. In Room 101 is Acceptance, the final stage of the political re-education of Winston Smith, whose primal fear of rats is invoked when a wire cage holding hungry rats is fitted onto his face. As the rats are about to reach Winston's face, he shouts: "Do it to Julia!" thus betraying her and relinquishing his love for her.

+++++++ 0/55 ++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

future
started
live
allowed
expected

The proletariat, or "proles," live in poverty and are kept sedated with alcohol, pornography and a national lottery (whose actual winnings are never paid out, a fact obscured by propaganda and lack of communication between various parts of Oceania). At the same time, the proles are freer and less intimidated than the middle class Outer Party; they are

subject to certain levels of monitoring but are not expected to be particularly patriotic, lack telescreens in their own homes, and often jeer at the telescreens that they see. "The Book" indicates that this state of things derives from the observation that the middle class, not the lower class, traditionally started revolutions. The model demands tight control of the middle class, with ambitious Outer Party members neutralised via promotion to the Inner Party or "reintegration" by Miniluv, while proles can be allowed intellectual freedom because they lack intellect. Winston nonetheless believed that "the future belonged to the proles".

+++++++ 2/19 ++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR (TV PROGRAMME)

heard
records
single
number
song
altered
cut
main

Scenes from Nineteen Eighty-Four, along with the 1954 adaptation of Animal Farm, were featured in "The Two Winstons", the final episode of Simon Schama's program A History of Britain.

+++++++ 10/2 ++++++
SEXCRIME (1984)

meaning
conscious
easy
force
aim

The song was originally intended to appear in the film 1984, but was dropped prior to the film's release. However, it was used as background music for the film's trailer, and the song's promotional video was included on home video releases of the film.

+++++++9/20+++++++
NEWSPEAK

hatred
fell
idea
immediately
huge

"Un-" is a Newspeak prefix used for negation. It is used as a prefix to make the word negative, since there are no antonyms in Newspeak. For example, warm becomes uncold. It is often decided to keep the word with a more unpleasant nuance to it when diminishing vocabulary. Therefore, cold is preferred to unwarm or unhot, and dark is preferred to unlight. The Party's choice for the less pleasant versions of an antonym may be interpreted as a way of rendering its subjects depressive and pessimistic, as well as to limit and suppress unorthodox thought.

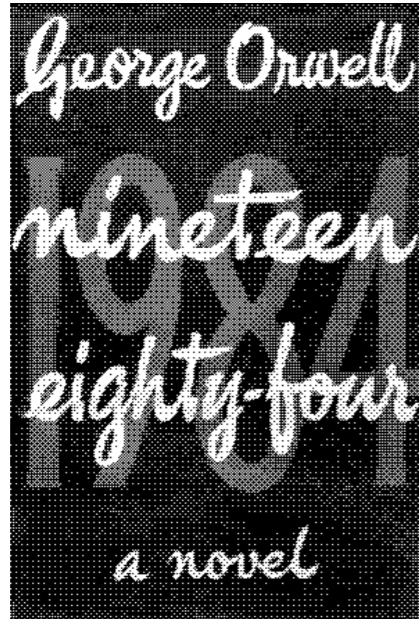
+++++++0/52+++++++
NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

boots
high
produced
labour
purpose
figure
force
military

"The book" explains that the purpose of the unwinnable, perpetual war is to consume human labour and commodities, hence the economy of a superstate cannot support economic equality (a high standard of life) for every citizen. By using up most of the produced objects like boots and rations the "proles" are kept poor and uneducated so that they will not realize what the government is doing and they will not rebel. Goldstein also details an Oceanian strategy of attacking enemy cities with atomic rockets before invasion, yet dismisses it as unfeasible and contrary to the war's purpose; despite the atomic bombing of cities in the 1950s the superstates stopped such warfare lest it imbalance the powers. The military technology in 1984 differs little from that of World War II, yet strategic bomber aeroplanes were replaced with Rocket Bombs, helicopters were heavily used as weapons of war (while they did not figure in WW2 in any form but prototypes) and surface combat units have been all but replaced by immense and unsinkable Floating Fortresses, island-like contraptions concentrating the firepower of a whole naval task force in a single, semi-mobile platform (in the novel one is said to have been anchored between Iceland and the Faroe Islands, suggesting a preference for sea lane interdiction and denial).

+++++++ END ++++++

***** ORIGINAL CONTENT *****



Title: Nineteen Eighty-Four
Author: George Orwell
Cover artist: Michael Kennard
Country United: Kingdom
Language: English
Genre: Dystopian, political fiction, social science fiction
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LC Class: PR6029.R8 N647 2003
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***** MAIN REFERENCE *****

Title: Nineteen Eighty-Four
From Wikipedia,
last modified on 30 May 2014 at
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**** NEW GENERATED CONTENT ****

Total words: 519
Total pages: 14

most relevant word: Big Brother

***** SUB REFERENCE *****

1984
Nineteen Eighty-Four (film)
Nineteen Eighty-Four (TV programme)
1984 (1956 film)
1984 (1953 TV program)
George Orwell
Big Brother (Nineteen Eighty-Four)
O'Brien (Nineteen Eighty-Four)
Nations of Nineteen Eighty-Four
Newspeak
Sexcrime (1984)
Ingsoc
Julia (Nineteen Eighty-Four)
The Brotherhood (Nineteen Eighty-Four)
Nineteen Eighty-Four in popular media
Brave New World
Dystopia
Room 101
Ministry of Truth
Emmanuel Goldstein
Inner Party
Winston Smith
Rudolph Cartier
John Hurt
Animal Farm
Doublethink
Outer Party
Proles
Suzanna Hamilton
Thoughtcrime
Telescreen
Nigel Kneale
Orwellian
Memory hole
Thought Police
Michael Radford
The Theory and Practice of Oligarchical Collectivism
Two Minutes Hate
The Quatermass Experiment
Richard Burton
Ministry of Love
1984 (For the Love of Big Brother)
List of Newspeak words
Aldous Huxley
Brazil (1985 film)
Totalitarianism
1985 (Anthony Burgess novel)
Science fiction
Utopian and dystopian fiction

***** CREDIT *****

Designed by: Amir Houieh

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by: Adriaan Mellegers.

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***** NETHERLANDS *****