

LITERACY AS DANGER IN GEORGE ORWELL'S *NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR*

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Abstract

Literacy has always being considered to be empowering for some people. However, literacy can also serve as danger. This study aims to reveal how Winston Smith as the main character in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eightyfour* uses reading and writing activities that brings danger to the character's life. Employing Marxism approach in rebellion and New Literacy Studies concept of literacy as social practice, this study reveals that Winston Smith carries out various readings and writings activities which considered as danger to his life. Literacy in the novel *Nineteen Eighty-four* can be categorized as a dangerous literacy process that leads to rebellion process of Winston Smith. First, the literacy process carried out by Winston Smith's character is illustrated by the emergence to write a diary which is actually considered as a prohibited activity in his country. Second, the danger of literacy process in the form of reading appears an option to rebel, emerged and brought by a book entitled *Oligarchy Theory and Practice of Collectivism*, which was written by a rebellious figure named Emmanuel Goldstein. Winston Smith uses those practices to rebel against his country for the abuse of power. This rebellion leads to a danger in which the main character, Winston Smith, is punished.

Keywords: Literacy, New Literacy Studies, Rebellion.

Abstrak

Literasi selalu dianggap sebagai upaya penguatan bagi masyarakat. Tetapi literasi juga bias membawa bahaya. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mencoba mengungkap bagaimana Winston Smith sebagai karakter utama di novel George Orwell berjudul *Nineteen Eighty-four* menggunakan proses membaca dan menulis sebagai aktivitas yang berujung pada bahaya di kehidupannya. Menerapkan pendekatan Marxisme sebagai pemberontakan dan konsep Kajian Literasi Baru sebagai literasi dalam praktik sosial, studi ini mengungkap bahwa Winston Smith melakukan beberapa aktivitas membaca dan menulis yang dianggap sebagai bahaya dalam kelangsungan hidupnya. Literasi dalam novel *Nineteen Eighty-four* dapat dikategorikan sebagai proses literasi yang membahayakan, dan berujung pada pemberontakan yang dilakukan oleh Winston Smith. Pertama, proses literasi yang dilakukan oleh karakter Winston Smith tergambar dari timbulnya kebiasaan untuk menulis buku harian yang sebenarnya dianggap sebagai suatu kegiatan terlarang di negaranya. Kedua, dari proses literasi yang berupa membaca, muncul sebuah opsi untuk memberontak yang dibawa dari buku berjudul *Theory and Practice of Oligarchical Collectivism*, yang ditulis oleh seorang tokoh pemberontak bernama Emmanuel Goldstein. Winston memanfaatkan praktik-praktik tersebut sebagai dasar untuk melakukan perlawanan terhadap Negeranya atas penyalahgunaan kekuasaan. Pemberontakan itu dilakukan berujung pada karakter utama, Winston Smith, dihukum.

Kata Kunci: literasi, Kajian Literasi Baru, pemberontakan.

INTRODUCTION

Literacy commonly is considered as a positive activity: about how people practice writing and reading. In social range, literacy heavily becomes impactful, because the practices can be applied to revealing cultural processes. Literary works—as the main element of literacy—reflect how social and moral value are attempted and practiced properly in society. Despite, looking like only focusing on being a positive-textual process, the actual importance of literacy of the literary works surprisingly can lead to danger.

Novel, as the most popular part of literary works, is described as fictionally written-text consisting of some elements such as: theme, plot, and character. It becomes the tool—by developing the plot, identity of the character—as the representation of the society, or even further representing the cultural section consists of government attitude towards people (Williams, 2007, p. 47).

When people in the country are totally controlled by the government, freedom is only an imagination of being a total human (Buchowski et al., 1994). All activities, all day long are being eyed by 'telescreen'. Being restricted in every action, Winston has a massive will to write and read, although he has to do it by lurking. Literacy plays a

significant part in this novel. As the plot, literacy has become the path walked by Winston. Through literacy, Winston becomes a different person and has a dreadful impact as he gets it at the end.

Nineteen Eighty-four is regarded as the most influencing work in the 20th century (Albloly&Alhusami, 2019). Published in June 1949, this novel basically describes the futuristic prediction about political circumstance, which is going to happen in the year of 1984. This paper attempts to reveal how the character of Winston Smith's literacy habits leads him to the danger of rebellion. Considered as the most influential literature work, there is an element in Orwell's *Nineteen Eightyfour*, which is being analyzed in this study. Winston is the main character in this novel, as time goes by and he has clapped with the habit of literacy. He does love to write despite his totalitarian country he lives is a country which permits no individual freedom and every action is controlled by the country (Al-Dmour, 2020).

In this study, the writer focuses on revealing how the character of Winston Smith, in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* shows how the danger of literacy, which can lead to rebellion. Therefore, at a theoretical level this study is expected to give contribution to future researchers especially those who are interested in some of Orwell's dystopian works or in applying literacy effect to analyze a particular literary or cultural work.

At a practical level, this study is also expected to raise people's awareness of the importance of literacy, which directly leads to gain the impacts of literacy. The important role of literature is to bring awareness of being more interested in practicing literacy, as well as understand the impacts. The result of this study is expected to acknowledge people in understanding the process and the impacts of literacy. The study focuses only on the characterization of Winston Smith and the symbolism in order to find out the relation between literacy habit and its danger which leads to rebellion in the character of Winston Smith in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four*.

Literacy, with its power can make a person better or even provide more positive effect, but in fact literacy can also make a person become worse and or tragically lead to a dangerous way of living (Maghfiroh, 2016). This difference in outlook has brought literacy to a new academic point of view called the New Literacy Studies. As a function, literacy is a process to understand social conditions by writing and reading. The experts in education have built up the ideas of literacy practices and education occasions. Literacy practice as exercises where literacy has a job with the discernment that some education occasions are ordinary, rehearsed activities as to be utilized in hiding an examination about literature.

A misinterpretation and misleading process when people do literacy, interpreting it as their own perspectives and then take an action which leads into something dangerous, that is what literacy as danger means. The habit of literacy could determine how someone behaves, acts and even changes their perspective. As an example, when someone reads about freedom while he is living in communist country will probably take him into further action of pursuing freedom; because he seems supported by the book he reads.

New Literacy Studies actually has allowed the research in revealing further impacts of literacy, such as power, oppression, and even the danger caused by literacy practices and events. (Williams, 2007, p. 105) argues that literacy can both be represented as power and danger, which means there are many aspects that can be revealed by using the literary element of analysis. Shortly, literacy has been evolving to be more compatible in uncovering and dismantling several aspects which are even out from the textual side in life complexity, includes the impact of literacy that can be dangerous and powerful. (Street, B. &Lefstein, 2007, p. 43) adds that, the fields of New Literacy Studies (NLS) can be developed further into terms: literacy events and literacy practices.

Many researchers all around the world have done studies regarding literacy and how it may affect society's perspectives. The following studies investigate the role of literacy and the representation. NurAdyanti (Adyanti, 2016), in her article entitled *The Representations Of*

Literacy As Power Markus Zusak's The Book Thief finds the correlation of writing, and reading—as literacy events—can empower the characters in order to survive in life. *Mein Kampf* book which becomes the main element in this novel, surprisingly can bring another reflection. Despite *Mein Kampf* is mainly functioned to spread propaganda, the characters in the book thief, instead, gain resilience which further useful for their life and power of survival.

The Representation of Literacy as Power and Danger in J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Half-blood Prince reveals a negative impact of literacy. Through her article in 2016, AfyahMaghfiroh (Maghfiroh,

2016) shows that: "Biased treatment, providing chance of fraud, degrading social class and triggering bullying are the representation of literacy as danger". Her finding captures that half of propaganda is caused by the Ministry of Magic Propaganda and another half is caused by *HalfBlood Prince*. Yet, as a power, literacy is applied as a power through escapism providing, which is supported by social-class and popularity reinforcement.

Identity and literacy becomes an issue-combination in Dina Octavia's article: *The Representation of Literacy as*

Self-Improvement in Betty Smith's A Tree Grows in Brooklyn (Octavia, 2016). But, there is a difference as identity is more simplified into self-improvement. Francie, a character in Betty Smith's *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*, is experiencing a kind of evolution; an upgrade by literacy: Francie's life condition is evolving. Her mindset is widely open, well-financial, and even has a breakthrough as before she was considered as a marginalized woman. Literacy is definitely impactful for Francie's life, as well as her identity grows better.

Another discovery of literacy, and its impact to human beings (as well as identity) is implied by Erika PutriRamadhani (Ramadhani, 2019). Titled *The Gangulis Double Consciousness through Literacy Practices in*

JhumpaLahiri's the Namesake, her article is resulting that literacy can be a vital tool to identify characters through their background. In the JhumpaLahiri's *The Namesake*, the character of Ashima is assessed to have double consciousness. Part of literacy is played as the researcher discovers the double-consciousness through what Ashima reads: magazine, food receipt and the way she raises her son as a bilingual.

The previous studies under similar issues above have its perspective and approaches. Issues such as danger and power, identity, salvation, consciousness have been analyzed through literacy perspective. However, there is still a gap about what the —radical reason caused by literacy events and practices, which can lead someone into dangerous action of the character: rebellion. Also how literacy events can cause very damaging and dreadful impact: tortured and —deletedl as a human in history.

Study of literacy mostly uses Marxism in rebellion by Jeremy M. Weinstein approach which argues that literature, as a culture reflection, can influence the people consciousness of movement and revolution. And also employs New Literacy Studies or NLS theory which argues that a text is a process of consumed product of literacy (as individual). In which, that theory will analyze what someone can get beyond the textual. As the further analysis, those previous studies of literacy generally combine the literacy events and practices by using NLS theory. The result is functioned as the object of analyzing more particular literacy such as literacy as danger through Marxism rebellion's scope. The aims of those previous studies can be generally as revealing character attitude through literacy events and practices experienced. As the focus, the study uses some quotations such as word, phrase, and sentences in Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* novel as the subject of this study.

METHOD

Research methodology in this study is to apply New Literacy Studies to analyze elements of literacy practices in *Nineteen Eighty-four* by using textual analysis. This study uses George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* in PDF format with the full illustration in it as the main source of the data. Quotations from the book George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* related with literacy are identified and collected as the data in this study. Analyzing literacy, New Literacy Studies is the suitable theoretical approach for this study. It sees literacy as social practices which are in line with the analysis of literacy in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four*.

Steps in analyzing the data are; the first step is to read. George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* in the form of pdf to understand the story. The second step is close reading George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* to find words, phrases, sentences, narration, and conversation which are the data for analysis. The third step is coding relevant words, phrases, sentences, narration, and conversation into some codes. The fourth step is selecting and connecting relevant codes. The fifth step is using New Literacy Studies as the theoretical framework to depict literacy practices. The sixth is revealing how literacy events can lead into danger through *Representation Of Literacy theory* and supported by Marxism *Rebellion Action and Cause Theory* by Weinstein are then applied in order to dig deeper the elements of danger that led by literacy practices. The final step is answering the statement problems and drawing the conclusion.

ANALYSIS

1. LITERACY AS DANGER

The character of Winston Smith lives as a man who lives in a country (superstate) called Oceania. Winston works for Newspeak, a subsection of the Ministry of Truth (MiniTru) whose job is to correct all forms of party propaganda (news, art and entertainment), including correcting grammar, diction, including reconstructing history. This is the key to control of the Oceania community. MiniTru distorts history (including eliminating rebel figures from history), prohibits prints that contradict state ideology, revising dictionaries, and so on. To fill an empty day and depressed by the state of his country, Winston fulfills it by writing and reading, or in general it can be considered as literacy activities which is a prohibited activities in his country.

The first literacy practice that Winston consciously does is buying the book. It shows that he has interest into book, pen and anything related to literacy even it is prevented in this country. Everything is controlled by the

totalitarian government, and letting people read and write in totalitarian country is a danger that is realized by the government. Yet, Winston secretly buys a note book. Even he does not know what he is going to write, but the desire of doing literacy practices is definitely here. It excites him, because he feels that is a decisive and important thing to do writing, even only a date.

"He dipped the pen into the ink and then faltered for just a second. A tremor had gone through his bowels. To mark the paper was the decisive act. In small clumsy letters he wrote:

"April, 4th 1984." (Orwell, 1949, p. 12)

When someone thinks that writing is important, and considers writing as a decisive thing, it clearly shows he is interested—even though it is illegal to do in his country—to literacy process. He feels writing is necessary because it brings a kind of happiness, or moreover, freedom, that he has never experienced at his life before. There is a big question appears in Winston's head; about how such a feeling, strange feeling, always comes up while he experiences writing (Orwell, 1949, p. 14). This narration shows her buried feeling in his past is seemingly coming up as his writing result. A state of mind which has been staying at his head before is coming up again through this literacy process, exactly as he started writing his diary.

His writing intention can be understand as an action to wave what has happened and what is going to happen. The urgency, to at least contribute to the future is on his head (Orwell, 1949, p. 12). The time he lifts up a pen and started writing, is pushed by strong reason that has been quit through his head previously.

Winston puts writing as an escape from his anxiety. He has big worries about his freedom, because living in a totalitarian country means freedom is not an easy thing (Obo & Coker, 2014). The feeling of having the desire and feeling of being a free human is stronger, even though in the other hand he realizes if that is a crime.

"He discovered that while he sat helplessly musing he had also been writing, as though by automatic action. And it was no longer the same cramped, awkward handwriting as before."

(Orwell, 1949, p. 12)

His writing activity brings Winston to escape from his thought of being free, an illegal runaway path from his current static life cycle. A day dominated by working, and feeling spied all the time, he thinks, can be better at the end by the time he experiences writing. *"All he had to do was to transfer to paper the interminable restless monologue that had been running inside his head, literally for years"* (Orwell, 1949, p. 13). The literacy process is the cure that he uses to fight against the oppression and governed feeling

(Buchowski et al. , 1994). In writing, he expresses thoughts that overwhelmed his lifetime.

Telescreen is the most functional tool used in totalitarianism country, like where Winston lives. By using telescreen, the government will be able to control and spy every person activity. Winston has to hide, and keep well back to prevent telescreen range sees him writing on his clove. He knows that writing is a crime in his circumstance, yet he has to hide and endanger his life, even though only for writing in a small note.

"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." (Orwell, 1949, p. 12)

He has to remain outside from telescreen range. As he realizes that writing is a dangerous activity in totalitarian country (Yeo, 2010). The fear that he experiences is normal considering his position in the work division is as a controller of State documents. Even at some point, Winston has to be extra careful with his diary. Several preventive actions, such as ensuring what is left around inside the book, even though it is only a hair, is definitely becoming a vital act (Orwell, 1949, p. 38).

"The thing that he was about to do was to open a diary. This was not illegal (nothing was illegal, since there were no longer any laws), but if detected it was reasonably certain that it would be punished by death, or at least by twenty five years in a forced-labor camp." (Orwell, 1949, p. 11).

The role of the telescreen is actually the same as what Winston does in the workplace, controlling individual freedom. But after work, as a human being, Winston is still someone who needs spiritual processes, a process to be creative, and most importantly a process to feel total freedom. There was hesitation he experienced. A dilemma in which on the one hand he must obey the State, but on the other hand, he requires a process that can be called the process of becoming a human being. At the moment when Winston is ready to put up a fight it is at this point that evidence emerges of how the dangers of literacy he has lived through all this time culminate (Al-Dmour, 2020). He is immediately arrested at the house belonging to Mr. Charrington (Orwell, 1949, p. 182). Which all this time seems trusted and even considered by Winston as a member of the proletariat, turned out as it is fact, is a member of the government parliaments. That betrayal led to Winston's torment, in which all his thoughts were erased, the whole doctrine of the State was put into his mind, including two plus two equal to five.

His portrayal of attempts to dare to think differently leads to torture, where people are watched every second of the day, and where party propaganda trumps freedom of

speech and thought is a serious reminder of the government's irresponsible crimes. Winston is a symbol of the values of civilized life, and his defeat is a poignant reminder of the vulnerability of such values in the midst of an all-powerful nation.

2. THE REBELLION

The rebellion of Winston Smith is combination feeling over-governed and suppressed, ruined by misinterpretation which lead into dangerous resilience action of rebellion. As he realizes that there is a chance to fight back, by using words and sentences.

Misinterpretation ruined himself and by the time he does resilience, he does not have the best preparation because of his invalid reference of Goldstein book.

The government is totally oppressing people. There are telescreens to eye their every activity, and also there is a big poster of the Big Brother: the number one person in Winston's country. A caption of —big brother is watching you is written right beneath the picture. There is an intention of the government to have total control over people, and Winston feels that pressure. (Weinstein, 2007, p. 175) explains that pressure from the government to people can create governance: grassroots feeling of rebellion and fight to get freedom.

"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." (Orwell, 1949, p. 5)

Government oppresses people, and oppressed people will have feeling of being governed and dominated by the country. *"In the end we shall make thought crime literally impossible, because there will be no words in which to express it"*. (Orwell, 1949, p. 69). This pressure is slowly growing as Winston become older. Including his lifetime, his works, expression, love and freedom, which become main human feelings restricted by the country

Words and sentences which according to the State did not fit the pattern and concept of the government would be abolished, and Winston manages the job (Orwell, 1949, p. 386). He understands how fear of language, especially words and sentences, is treated in that country (Hama, 2015). Meanwhile, in his own home, he tries to fight the pattern. He does not want words and sentences to disappear from his life.

The clear example is reflected from the *Oldspeak* and *Newspeak* existence. As a dictionary, that book is ruling people words, which is unfortunately made the meaning (of the word) is narrow as possible. Another proof

that there is excessive pressure from the government is when a woman named Norman sings a song while drying clothes. And the song that the woman sang, as Winston knew, was a song composed by the State, which was intended to be enjoyed and heard by the proletarians, which in fact there are many such songs, which were made by a tool named as versificator (Orwell, 1949, p. 176).

This evidence is another example of how the government regulates everything, which is actually a creative and artistic interest for every citizen. However, for the sake of doctrine and propaganda, the State gets rid of this humanitarian thing.

Propaganda in the country is whole directed to people. Winston has to wake up early, and then forced to do some exercises, an 39 years old men with illness in his lungs, forced to touch his toe every morning by the girl on the telescreen. And then goes to work with no chance of getting freedom. The propaganda leads for abuse, or pain that got by Winston because of government decision or rule, and (Weinstein, 2007, p. 325) defines it as oppression or even further becomes violation feeling that can lead into rebellion action.

"...that's better, comrade, that's MUCH better," she added encouragingly as Winston, with a violent lunge, succeeded in touching his toes with knees unbent, for the first time in several years." (Orwell, 1949, p. 49)

Winston is forced to do difficult exercise, even though his lungs is ill. The good intention of the country's policy to maintain their people health and fitness level met with an odd circumstance, the exercise-program is presented evenly. The youth and oldster are having same exercise program, which resulted in disadvantaging the olds.

The awareness of information sabotage was another thing grappling with Winston's head. It was a strange feeling when he had to share statistics for his country, which on the other hand seemed to benefit society. In fact, in fact, there is a lot of cheating in the presentation of this information. As an analogy, people will be very happy when the share of chocolate is increased from two chocolates per day to four chocolates.

On the other hand, Winston knew that the ration for the people was, in fact, five chocolates. Lies that are packaged in this form make Winston's mind confused and nervous, what exists is made non-existent, what should the people be eaten by the State, and sadly the people accept it as a good thing, because the information conveyed by the government is actually false (Orwell, 1949, p. 103).

There is an expectation of shocking and fighting back against totalitarian government, and that action is

rebellion (Weinstein, 2007, p. 261). The expectation is coming from literacy practices as he reads book titled *Theory And Practice of Oligarchical Collectivism* by Emmanuel Goldstein. That book is forbidden, Goldstein is someone who is accused as the number one enemy in the country. He started to read that, as he realizes there is a hope, which is supported by proletarian people. *"The diary would be reduced to ashes and himself to vapor. Only the Thought Police would read what he had written, before they wiped it out of existence and out of memory. How could you make appeal to the future when not a trace of you, not even an anonymous word scribbled on a piece of paper, could physically survive?"*

Considering the feeling of being tortured as he experienced in his lifetime, at the end Winston has a step to decide starting to fight back the government. The domination of his country over him are directing him into a resilience action of rebellion. By reading Goldstein's book, combined with mislead and misinterpretation in his literacy (reading and writing) process at the end takes him into rebellion action.

In a certain point, there is a time that Winston, and what he has explained on his book, may be true (Orwell,

1949, p. 21). This moment describes how Winston's perspective changes, as he has experiencing some interaction and more connect into society, there is an insight comes up to his mind, which seemingly he considers Goldstein, the country's enemy, is not that horrible. One of Winston's revelation moments, is when he meets Julia. Julia is also a member of the party, just like Winston. In certain contexts, however, Julia appears to be more sensitive than Winston's. For example, when discussing the war against Eurasia, Julia sees the war as nothing more than an attempt at making it up, a trick that is only intended to make people and people fear (Orwell, 1949, p. 195). The concept was unique to Winston, he had not thought of that point of view beforehand. It is from such a moment that Winston, with the impact of Julia's presence on his life, begins to experience processes that led to distrust of his country.

As Winston is working on government committee as a clerk in Department of the Ministry of truth, his job is controlling every word, sentence or text written, and then manipulating that before it is spread to civilians. He understands book allowed in the country is definitely swindle, that is why he reads a forbidden book titled *Theory And Practice Of Oligarchical Collectivism* by Emmanuel Goldstein.

"We can only read about them in books, and what it says in the books may not be true." (Orwell, 1949, p. 104)

Several methods are tried by Winston, although they were similar to trying to justify his mistakes when doing

things that were prohibited by his country. With Goldstein's book, there is more power to exploit his tormented feelings, the thirst for freedom and to be fully humanized. This book provides an idea of freedom, in line with his dream. Misinterpretation, of literacy, is a process when someone misinterprets text they read or even write (Williams, 2007, p. 105). That book is not compatible one. The information, writer, or idea is not clear to whom it can be responsible. Winston has a step to start fighting back the government. It is a step when feelings of being governed and oppressed are mixed.

A key moment in Winston's resistance process was when he meets and comes to the house of someone who was influential, by the name of O'Brien. Winston considers O'Brien as an important figure, who also understands clearly the Goldstein's concept. In fact, in his uncertainty about Goldstein's figure all this time, Winston finally finds a clue, from O'Brien, that Goldstein's figure is a person who is really exists (Orwell, 1949, p. 219). This is an important moment, on the basis that he has found Goldstein, as the right ground to start a resistance step. On the day Winston meets O'Brien, Winston has convinced himself to start a rebellion. Including being ready to sacrifice whatever they have, for the sake of the continuity of the resistance process (Orwell, 1949, p. 220), that Winston is ready to lose his human identity, that Winston is ready to fight against his own country, and that the hardest part, according to Winston, is when he has the possibility of losing, even his girlfriend, Julia.

CONSLUSION

Literacy appears as a danger to Winston Smith character as he carries out various readings and writings activities, which is considered as a dangerous action in his country. First, the literacy process carried out by Winston Smith's character is illustrated by the emergence to write a diary. Second, the danger of literacy process in the form of reading appears as an option to rebel, emerged and brought by a book entitled *Oligarchy Theory and Practice of Collectivism*, which was written by a rebellious figure named Emmanuel Goldstein. Winston Smith uses those practices to rebel against his country for the abuse of power. This rebellion leads to a danger in which the main character, Winston Smith, is punished.

Winston views literacy as the basis of efforts to fight against the oppression that he has been experiencing. As the evidence, when he wrote a diary, Winston felt that his thoughts that had been pent up and settled can finally be poured out through writing.

The next step is when he reads and believes in Emmanuel Goldstein's book, entitled *Theory And Practice Of Oligarchical Collectivism*. In *Nineteen Eighty-four*,

there is a cycle that captures how Winston changes during his literacy process, when he becomes interested in literacy processes, such as writing, then makes literacy part of his way of finding happiness in his boredom, then at some point he began to find depth in his literacy process by reading Goldstein's book, which later becomes the basis for the initial process of rebellion.

Now, this study have discussed in detail about literacy danger in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four*. However, this study is still far from perfect. There are several themes within literacy scope that have not been analyzed here due to limited scope of research. This study opens to opportunities for future researchers since this study's analysis has not address other scope of literacy in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four*, such as literacy as escape, pleasure or power. In this study, literacy as escape, pleasure or power has not been deeply analyzed despite this novel contains many evidences and resources regarding to those topic.

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