

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

To understand completely the meaning of literary work, one cannot ignore its genetic. The complete understanding of literary work is achieved by combining the literary structure with the society and history that surrounds its creator during the making process. As a result, world view that bridges the literary structure and social structure is found. As Goldmann states, the essence of literary work lies in what world view or ideology the author conveys through.

In analyzing *1984*, the writer claims humanism as the world view of George Orwell. Humanism is the political philosophy that emphasizes individual freedom and responsibility, human values and compassion, and the need for tolerance and cooperation, and it rejects authoritarian beliefs. It affirms that we must take responsibility for our own lives and the communities and world in which we live. Known as an intellectual in the post-World War era, the writer claims that Orwell always has a deep concern in humanity. Therefore, the writer argues, through *1984*, George Orwell wants to express his humanism view.

Orwell's manifestation of humanism in *1984* lies in his characterization, setting and theme of the story. Most of the characters in *1984* represent human in a totalitarian world that gets their human nature taken. The effect of this situation is the absence of deep relationship between humans.

Moreover, Orwell's main protagonist, Winston, represents the idea of what human should be like. Thus, the writer believes that George Orwell's humanism

view focuses on the importance of human nature based on the structural analysis that had been done.

Equally important, the writer found that Orwell tries to remind the reader that human nature is what makes us human. *1984* shows us if our human nature were taken from us, we are no different from a dead body. By making *1984*, Orwell's concern on humanity is manifested.

