

## CHAPTER FOUR

### CONCLUSION

The themes of these novels are revealed through the conflicts in the novels. The conflicts appear because of the different points of view between individuals or groups about utopia and dystopia. The basic conflicts are about the right to know and the right to express. The dominant conflicts, which show the dystopian elements in both novels, are social conflicts. The theme in Bradbury's novel is that a perfect and orderly society necessitates substituting pleasure for knowledge. The theme in Orwell's novel is that perfect and orderly society necessitates close control on knowledge.

The similarity of the conflict in both novels is the fabrication of information. Fabrication of information means that the government represses the society's right to know the truth. The conflict, which is a social conflict, happens between the protagonist and the government. The protagonist from Fahrenheit 451 is Guy Montag, and the protagonist of Nineteen Eighty-Four is Winston Smith. Both of the protagonists doubt the information which is claimed as the truth by the government. The government has a duty to tell the truth to the society, but, in both

novels, the government fabricates information so that their purpose to create an orderly society can be achieved without raising many conflicts from the society.

The difference of fabrication in both novels is the source of information which is being fabricated. In Bradbury's novel, the government fabricates the history, and it gives a great impact for the society. The effect of the fabrication of history is censorship of quality books. They burn books so that the society becomes uneducated. It is easier for the government to control uneducated society and to achieve an orderly society because they cannot think critically anymore. In Orwell's novel, the fabrication is not only history, but also political and economic news. They fabricate news which benefits the Party. The effect of these fabrications is that the Party controls the society easily and the Party, especially Big Brother, gets adoration and loyalty from the society.

The dystopian element in the conflict above is the society's right to know the truth is being sacrificed by the government. The government represses the society's right to know the true information and fabricates the information in order to create their perfect society. The dystopian element by fabricating information in Fahrenheit 451 is that the society is repressed in developing their intelligence because of the fabrication of history which burns quality books. The dystopian element in Nineteen Eighty-Four is that fabricating daily information and history shows a system of totalitarianism. The fabricated information shows the policy of the government gives advantages for the society. In fact, the government fabricates information for their own advantage, in order to make an orderly society for their own benefit.

The other social conflict in both novels is the repression of the rights of the society. The government has the same purpose, which is to create an orderly society. They use particular ways to achieve their purpose, although it represses the rights of the society.

The ways of repressing are different. In Bradbury's novel, the conflict appears between the government and the society, especially the knowledge lovers. The examples of books, entitled Uncle Tom's Cabin, Little Black Sambo, and a health book about cigarette make the government's idea in burning books succeed because the government uses the issue of racist in those books to cover their purpose to create perfect society. The burning books might happen because the government claims that books can offend and bring sufferance to the society. Besides repressing the society's right to know knowledge, the government also represses the right of the authors to express their thought into writing. In Nineteen Eighty-Four, the Party represses the society, which is represented by Winston, by using certain ways. The first way is to use technology, telescreens and microphones, to spy the society. It represses Winston's behavior to behave expressively. The other way is the existence of Thought Police. It represses Winston's thought to think which is against the law. The last way is the use of Newspeak. Language can control one's thought and words. The Party represses Winston's rights to express his feelings and thought by applying such ways so that they can control him body and mind.

The dystopian element in the conflicts above is the repression of human's rights. Their right to express and their right to know are repressed because it is easier for the government to take control of the society in order to create perfect

society if they have no rights. The dystopian element in Fahrenheit 451, the government represses authors to express their ideas into writing. Beside it represses the authors' right to write, it also represses the right of the readers to know knowledge. Whereas in Nineteen Eighty-Four, the government represses individual's rights of expressions in his thoughts, feelings and behavior.

The other conflict is an inner conflict which is undergone by the protagonist. The protagonists in both novels want to express their thoughts and feelings but the government does not allow them to express their rights freely. Because of the repression which is made by the government, the protagonists become rebellious persons who express their rights in illegal ways.

The difference of the conflict is seen from the protagonist's way to show their rebellion. In Fahrenheit 451, the protagonist shows his rebellion by hiding books, which he knows that it is against the law. The government represses his right to know knowledge in order to create orderly society. In Nineteen Eighty-Four, the protagonist is repressed to express his rights so that he shows his rebellion by writing his feelings and thoughts in a diary and by having a relationship with his opposite sex. He does it although he knows that he is not allowed to do such things.

This is the last conflict, which is a social conflict, about pleasure. In Fahrenheit 451, this issue is a substitution for eliminating knowledge in the country. The conflict happens between Millie and Montag. Millie is a successful model of the society who loves pleasure. Between Montag and Millie, there is no a close relationship each other because Millie is too busy with her own pleasure and she does not play her role as a good wife. The dystopian element in this

conflict is the government gives pleasure to the society, and they assume it as utopia. In fact, it is dystopia because the society is only given enjoyment and they are not given knowledge to develop their mind. In other words, the government expresses the rights to have knowledge in order to make the society unintelligent so that they can create perfect society easily. Whereas in Nineteen Eighty-Four, the government does not use substitution in controlling the society but they control the society's knowledge and behavior extremely.