NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

MARXIST IMPLICATIONS IN "A TALE OF TWO CITIES" AND "1984": EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF SOCIETAL INJUSTICES ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

MASTER THESIS

AMANI AL KHODOR

Nicosia

February-2024

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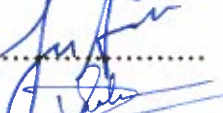
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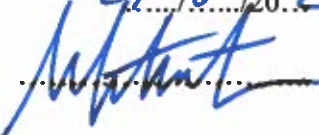
Supervisor

Assist. Prof. Dr. Danish SULEMAN

Nicosia

February-2024

Approval

We certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Amani Al Khodor titled **"Marxist Implications in "A Tale of Two Cities" and "1984": Examining the impact of societal injustices on developing countries"** and that in our combined opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of English Language and Literature.

Examining Committee	Name-Surname	Signature
Head of the Committee	Dr. Faiza Iqbal	
Committee Member	Dr. Sabus A. ST-jyun	
Supervisor	Dr. Danish Suleman	

Approved by the Head of the Department

29 / 02 / 20. 24

Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kurt

Head of Department

Approved by the Institute of Graduate Studies

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Prof. Dr. Kemal Hüsnü Can Başer

Head of the Institute

Declaration

I hereby declare that all information, documents, analysis and results in this thesis have been collected and presented according to the academic rules and ethical guidelines of Institute of Graduate Studies, Near East University. I also declare that as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced information and data that are not original to this study.

Amani Al Khodor

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to my lovely persons who have a special place within my heart. Although they are far away from me, but they still supporting me in all aspects. My Parents I grateful for your presence in my life

I also dedicate my work to my beloved country Palestine, that flowers which will still rooted within my soul despite of the far distances

Acknowledgments

I would want to thank my family for their unwavering love, motivation, and assistance during the entire process of completing my thesis and for their constant belief in my abilities.

Thanks to my mother who supported me every night and every morning, and my special thanks to my father, my sponsor who help me and support me in the finest detail.

I express my gratitude to my supervisor Assist. Prof. Dr. Danish Suleman for their invaluable aid, mentorship, and assistance, which contributed to the glorious completion of this thesis

I want also to thank my friends for their support and motivation

Amani Al Khodor

Abstract

Marxist Implications in "a tale of two cities" and "1984": Examining the impact of societal injustices on developing countries

Amani Al Khodor

MA, Department of English Language and Literature
Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Dr. Danish SULEMAN
February, 2024, 73 pages

Historically, the struggle against class conflict has been seen as a major aspect of revolutions, particularly during the Victorian era, when aristocratic dominance was prevalent. This thesis explores the nuanced and unique manifestation of Marxist concepts in Charles Dickens's *"A Tale of Two Cities"* and George Orwell's *"1984",* in which both works explore societal concerns such as class struggle, economic disparity, and revolution against repressive governments. Dickens vividly depicts the stark dichotomy between the aristocrats and the oppressed people during the French Revolution in *"A Tale of Two Cities,"* thus reflecting the Marxist preoccupations that deal with social injustice. While Orwell's *"1984"* explores the consequences of totalitarian rule and the concentration of power in a small group, reflecting Marxist criticism of authoritarianism, Consequently, this thesis explores how the foundation of governmental power leads to indirect control, based on the progress of political regimes shown in the two novels. Thus, this thesis examines the influence of imperialism and totalitarianism, which are forms of indirect control, on developing countries. In addition, it focuses on the impacts of these forms of control in several dimensions. Therefore, this thesis uses the qualitative research approach of thematic analysis and literary criticism. The researcher gathers excerpts from chosen works and analyzes them through the lens of Marxism. The findings emphasize that history repeats itself, as the prior challenges encountered by societies still persist, albeit in a more subtle form.

Keywords: Capitalism, Aristocracy, Developing countries, Marxism, Class struggle, Indirect control

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List of Abbreviations

SPD : Social Democratic Party

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UNSC: United Nations Security Council

UN: United Nations

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

The opening chapter of a thesis serves as the intellectual entry point for the entire study project. It defines the research subject or question, indicating the central investigation that drives the thesis and acts as a guidepost for the reader's trip through the thesis, defining the aims, conclusions, and objectives of the study. Consequently, this opening chapter of the thesis summarizes the entire investigation. It defines the thesis's purpose and aims from the start and clarifies the research gap. Because it is the first chapter, it should pique the readers' curiosity (Chetty, 2021). The present chapter aims to examine the relationship between the causes of revolutions within the two novels and the principles of Marxism with respect to current reality. This chapter introduces the main points, which are the background of the study, the problem statement, the purpose of the study, the significance of the study, the limitations of the study, and the definition of key terms.

Background of the study

Living in a peaceful reality is one of the best desires that lets people live in an independent way. Many authors have previously provided their perspectives on the definition of literature and resorted to literature in expressing their demands for justice and equality. Om Prakash, an assistant professor at the University of Delhi, defines literature as "the authentic and beautiful expression of life in words. It provides both motivation and delight. It is the written record of man's spirit, within his ideas, emotions, and aspirations; it is the human soul's history" (Prakash, 2014). Consequently, literature has always been the language that portrays the words of time and expresses the spirit that occupies the world's corners.

During the Victorian Era, which started from 1837 to 1901 and was regarded as an era of significant change and disparity in British society, Victorian prose emerged as an effective means for authors to express their thoughts on social problems, investigate human nature, and develop their imaginative abilities. Thus, literature was integrated into novels that

dealt with several issues, especially social and historical. So, because literature portrays an accessible and pervasive part of Victorian society, studying it is essential for understanding the attitudes and concerns of those who lived during that period. Consequently, Victorian literature was described as a miniature of society's struggle.

Throughout history, writers have regarded as spectators and opponents of these changes in which they use their literary works to highlight the main problems such as class conflict and the effects of colonialism and capitalism. One of the most prominent authors in the Victorian era was Charles John Huffam Dickens who born in Portsmouth, southern England, on February 7, 1812. His novels vividly depicted the grim realities of urban poverty, child labor, and social injustice. At the age of nineteen, he fulfilled his first wish, which was to become a correspondent for the Morning Chronicle and, in 1836, he also began serializing posthumous papers for the Pickwick Club, a form of periodical publication that It became an accepted method of writing and producing novels during the Victorian era.

From 1836 onwards, Dickens wrote a series of novels, most of which remain favorites today, such as The Adventures of *Oliver Twist*, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, and *David Copperfield*, which were written before *A Tale of Two Cities*. Dickens was famous for his criticism of aristocratic authority, which was reflected in his novel "*A Tale of Two Cities*" which he wrote in 1859, as its events took place in Paris and London before and during the French Revolution, which began in 1789 and ended in the late 1790s. James Weigel described the novel in his book "Dickens's Tale of Two Cities (Cliffs Notes)" as a thrilling story and an unforgettable presentation of the historical French Revolution in the days of King George III, where blood ran high as a result of the overwhelming fire of chaos and corruption (Qureshi, 2019).

Also, Eric Arthur Blair, best known as Goerge Orwell, is a British writer and journalist. He was born on June 25, 1903, in Motihari, India, during the era of the British Empire. He is most recognized for his fiction and nonfiction writings that examine government enforcement of laws, political corruption, and the influence of propaganda on society. His novel *1984* is considered one of his famous novels because it reflects an important aspect of our temporary period.

Dickens and Orwell depend in their novels on emphasizing social justice, class conflict, and the control of the ruling class, which these aspects recognized as the fundamental purposes of Marxist theory. Marxism is one of the philosophies that, in its certain perspective, illustrates the disparity of living between the upper class, or so-called aristocracy, and the poor class, which refers to the workers. In other words, it is a set of political, economic, and social ideas that were created in the mid-nineteenth century by Karl Marx and his partner Fredrich Engels and consisted of modifying the social system and criticizing capitalism. Consequently, Marxism is an entity of theory that grew out of and was intended for social movements. Marx and Engels' work is a fermentation of the events, debates, theories, and problems faced by nineteenth-century popular movements, with the goal of contributing to the further development of those movements.

Depending on the novels, *A Tale of Two Cities* presents the misery of the French people in that period, where economic and social injustice prevailed. That period represents a traumatic time for the working class, which is purely under aristocratic control. As well, the novel *1984* reflects a future vision of what states will live under the capitalist aristocracy that will be the ruler and dominant of all nations in indirect ways. Therefore, this thesis is based on comparing the systems of government prevailing during different periods of time to confirm that the direct control of the bourgeois aristocracy over the working class fought by Marxism still exists to this day, but indirectly by working on external agendas that serve the interests of developing countries.

Statement of the problem

A social revolution is a rapid and basic transformation of a country's state and class structures and of its dominant ideologies. In other words, it is defined as a social order transformation and is regarded as one of the most significant world-historical occurrences (Stewart, 2021). It can result from a variety of circumstances, including dissatisfaction with the existing order, inequality, discrimination, political instability, or external influences, and it seeks to establish a new social order or system.

The French Revolution which reflected by the novel *A Tale of Two Cities* regarded as a radical social and political revolution that began in 1789 and ended with the power of

Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799. It was considered as one of the most pivotal social movements in history that reflects the ongoing struggle for justice in the midst of change. On the other hand, the novel *1984* sheds the light on the reality of similar societies, but with different scenarios, stressing that despite the end of direct aristocratic ownership and the joining of all countries to the United Nations, many countries are still under the control of developed countries that have not committed to any of international laws determined in the United Nations Charter. Therefore, their independence was nothing more than ink on paper. As a result, what is called indirect control or indirect aristocracy (capitalist domination) is still one of the most prominent problems that most developing countries suffer from, which have become a center for satisfying external agendas and interests.

Therefore, both novels aim to interrupt social dissociation and preserve human rights, while aristocrats and capitalism enjoy power and judgement at the expense of the people. As a result, Charles Dickens and George Orwell addressed the drawbacks of capabilities and their ramifications on social and political aspects, as emphasized by Marxist theory, which is based on the search for equality among social classes and drives a democratic political system where proletarians can enjoy the same rights as the rest of society and live-in peace.

Purpose of the study

The novel *A Tale of Two Cities* depicts the French Revolution as it is today, but with different aspects and many situations in which it represents a turning point in these modern days, such as the Arab Spring revolutions that has the same goals as the French Revolution, in which these revolutions aimed to overthrow unjust regimes and establish more democratic systems, and this is what made this thesis aims to connects the past with the present, as the novel depicted a phenomenon that still exists to this day, and which embodies a painful reality for developing countries that are still unable to achieve complete and frank independence as a result of the hegemony and control of developed countries. Most of these countries are still under the control of the great powers, which have reaped the benefits of their capabilities by sacrificing disadvantaged communities. This is reflected in the novel *1984*, which deals with ideas related to government control or the so-called party dictatorship. Therefore, this novel, published by British writer

George Orwell in 1949, highlights many aspects of society's suffering despite the beginning of a new era of the regime by showing the government's arrogance and its reliance on violence to achieve its complete political hegemony. Therefore, the revolution and resistance shown by the events of the novel are considered a reaction against the arrogance of the existing authority. This is the current scenario in developing countries, where most of their governments are merely material used by developed countries to devise false facts to advance their goals.

From politics and economics to culture, health, and education, all of these aspects have been subjected to the sovereignty and hegemony of developed countries, which represent the aristocratic class and feudal lords that controlled and dominated the countries. Consequently, this reflects the confrontation between colonial capitalist countries and developing countries over the right of countries to determine their fate and future. Through these novels, the revolution raises its voice about the importance of human rights that transcend all laws, as confirmed by the Napoleonic Code, which was a set of laws aimed at promoting equality and protecting individual rights, in addition to the French National Assembly which emerged from June 17, 1789 to September 30, 1791, and played an important role in the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, which recently became the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (UDHR). Moreover, these narratives highlight the failure of international laws in protecting the rights of nations, especially their right to self-determination.

Significance of the study

Some philosophers endorse the revolutions due to their close association with the socioeconomic crises experienced by many people. In that era, France was dominated by aristocrats and capitalists, who enjoyed power and judgement at the expense of citizens. Karl Marx is one of the revolution's most prominent advocates. His theory has been related to social justice and the protection of human rights. On the other hand, the novel *1984* delves into themes such as evaluation, propaganda, and the decline of individual liberty. It also depicts a gloomy future totalitarian society dominated by severe government control.

The importance of these novels within this context lies in explaining the relationship between revolutions and Marxist theory in promoting freedom, justice, and equality. Additionally, these novels depict themes of inequality, poverty, and exploitation, which remain central today in terms of searching for freedom, independence, and equality. From this point, this thesis gains its significance since it describes relevance conditions that enhance awareness among all social classes about the relationship between literature and social crises as literature was regarded as one of the most important means used by writers throughout history to present events and express their beliefs.

Limitation of the study

This study is based on the claim that history repeats itself, as despite the development of political concepts of governance and its entry into a new era, some societies and countries still suffer from domination and control by owners of capital or developed countries that have the most important elements of progress and evolution. Accordingly, this thesis is based on demonstrating the role of revolutions based on Marxist ideas in eliminating capitalism, aristocracy, and class conflict, in addition to changing the system from a one based on exploitation to a system that protects the rights of citizens and promotes equality and justice. In addition, highlighting the relationship between novels and the present by showing their effects on reality in developing countries.

Research Questions

1- What are the themes that represent Marxism in both novels?
2- What is the role of Marxism in turning control from direct to indirect?
3- How does indirect control affect developing countries?

Definition of key Terms

Capitalism: a system in which the majority or all of the capital products are privately held and controlled by specific individuals rather than society or the government.

Aristocracy: is a type of governance in which the presidency is held by a small group of privileged individuals known as aristocrats or nobles.

Developing countries: referred to nations that did not align with either of the two major superpower blocs during the Cold War.

Marxism: is a socioeconomic and political system and ideology founded on Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' concepts. It provides a complete framework for comprehending society, economy, and history.

Class struggles: is a fundamental term in Marxist theory that refers to the continual conflict and friction in society between various socioeconomic classes.

Indirect control: is a way of achieving influence or power over an organization, community, or region without intervening directly or overtly. This strategy is frequently used by governments, organizations, or people to keep control or fulfill their goals while avoiding direct meddling or obvious displays of power.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

Historically, Literature has been used to support theories and shed the light on the social problems that faced by societies throughout history. Thus, Marxism has had a significant impact on many areas of human thought, as literature viewed it as a lens for social and economic conditions and class conflict. Its novels served as a platform for social criticism and a way to show the integral contradictions of capitalist systems. Therefore, this chapter focuses on confirming the idea that Marxism can be considered as a theoretical framework that deals with major topics in the life of the individual and society (topics of revolution and class struggle). It also includes many previous studies that dealt with these topics in addition to the importance of Marxism in the decline of the presence of capitalism within the both novels *A Tale of Two Cities* and *1984*. Consequently, these studies shed light on the social issues that are considered among the causes of revolutions, proving that capitalism and totalitarianism destroy societies, especially in developing countries. Therefore, the current study aims to contribute to knowledge of the role of revolutions on the future of societies within the Marxist path.

A Tale of Two Cities, written by Charles Dickens and released in 1859, covers many Marxist themes like social injustice, revolution, and class conflict. The novel with Victorian roots provides a rich context for examining Marxist ideas and the portrayal of social and economic injustice, where Dickens clearly portrays the great gap between the richer and poorer classes within the novel by referencing Marxist critiques of social class and inequality, which led to the French Revolution. Consequently, the novel *1984* also deals with such aspects in which it reflects the story's anxieties in order to illustrate the dictatorship's power to influence the satisfaction of the ruling elite at the expense of the rest of the people.

Theoretical framework

Literary theory is a set of concepts and theories that serve as the foundation for literary analysis and interpretation. It describes any rules derived from data outside the text that

can be used in various interpretive circumstances. Literary theory is a description of the underlying principles that guide attempts to understand literature. Marxism, as a literary theory, is a historical and social theory that deals with power's conflict between the rich and the poor, between the owners and the workers. Also, it stated that whenever an author declares, he or she promotes their own cause.

Marxism Theory

Through many years, Marxism has inspired numerous social movements and political ideologies seeking to solve the fundamental contradictions of capitalist societies. It has served as a request for unity for those who want to change their current status, predicting a society free of inequality and abuse in the future. Thereby, Marxism is a sociopolitical and economic theory that has had an extended effect on human history. Marxism, developed in the mid-nineteenth century by the German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, emerged as a powerful critique of the present capitalist order and set the basis for the ideology known as communism. Marxism can be defined as a field of both theoretical and practical factors that follow some versions of Karl Marx's main conceptions. (Suvin, 2013).

Marxism, at its core, provides a comprehensive framework for recognizing the dynamics of class conflict, the exploitative aspects of capitalism, and a prospective path towards a society with greater justice and equality. It is the result of intellectual and philosophical development that matched the rise of the bourgeoisie and the emergence of the capitalist system. Karl Marx probably had the greatest impact on the path of twentieth-century history. As a result, his theories resulted in a broad spectrum of literature, including texts written by revolutionaries to teach people how to start revolution—how-to carry-on Marx's ideas of eliminating capitalism and establishing a new socialist society.

According to Sushree Surekha Choudhury, Marxism was involved in the mid-19th century in which it dealt with the social, economic, and political aspects that impact society and highlighted the negative influences of capitalism on society and the economy. It is based on the concept that class conflicts between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat are the result of capitalism, which can be resolved through revolutions (Choudhury, 2022).

Consequently, Marxist concepts are defined as class awareness, sacrifice, revolution, social contrast, and social injustice (Stearns & Burns, 2011).

In addition, as mentioned in Sushree Surekha Choudhury's article, Marxism involved itself through three stages during history. The early Marxism, which was primarily confined to Europe and investigated society during the time of the SPD, covered the Great Depression (1873–1896), imperialist growth, governmental organization, and World War I, which were included within the issues that dealt with the early Marxism phase. Therefore, within the Early Marxism phase, which starts in 1878 and ends in 1917, Marx studied a society that consisted of two classes: the aristocracy and the proletariat. In a capitalist society, the aristocracy represents the people who control the power, and the proletariat is the working class that is paid for their labor. During this period, which begins with the first partial organization of Marx's system, published in 1878 by his friend and partner Friedrich Engels in Anti-Dühring, Marx was opposed to capitalism and how it led to the formation of society (Suvin, 2013). On the other hand, Marxism emerged in two other phases: the middle Marxism and the late Marxism. Depending on the article by Sushree Surekha Choudhury, mid-Marxism expanded its scope to include the entire world. During this phase, Karl Marx's focus switched from Europe to the rest of the world, studied people's social status and conditions, and discovered that imperialism was more harmful than capitalism outside of Europe. Finally, late Marxism investigated the state of global society during the Cold War. It examined events such as the collapse of communist parties and the tragic exchange of the capitalist system and imperialism. As a result, Marxist theory began to concentrate on the "production of human life" (Choudhury, 2022).

Thus, the belief that economic conditions have an important impact on social change was at the core of Marx's ideas, and thus there is a necessity to understand these circumstances not only for academic study but also as a foundation for political intervention. In addition, Marxist literary theories frequently emphasize the representation of class conflict and the reinforcement of social classes through the medium of literature. Marxist theorists use conventional literary research techniques, but they prioritize the final political and social meanings of literature (Bashir et al., 2020).

Phases of Marxism

Marxism in 19th century

Marxism is a crucial sociopolitical and economic theory that emerged in the nineteenth century as a reaction to the significant crises of the Industrial Revolution. Several key concepts were at the core of Marxism in the nineteenth century. A foundational idea was materialism in history, which held that the growth of economic forces (technological advances, industrialization) and the resulting interactions between different classes determine the emergence of societies. Their investigation placed a strong emphasis on the idea of class struggle, which highlights the fundamental conflict between the aristocracy (the capitalist class) and the proletariat (the working class), which results from the capitalists' exploitation of extra value and abuse of work. Marxism is still developing from a theoretical critique of capitalism to an effective agent of social and political change throughout the nineteenth century. While the century ended with the founding of the first Marxist-inspired nation, the following decades would see the achievement of some Marxist aims as well as the obstacles and difficulties of applying these ideas into practice. By the end of the nineteenth century, Marxism had successfully established its status as an important factor in shaping the trajectory of modern history, challenging the system of power, and promoting an equitable and just society.

Marxism in 20th century

According to a wide range of interpretations, applications and global influences, Marxism have an active change in the twentieth century in which its thought influenced political movements, revolutions and intellectual debates. Its academics investigated concepts like materialism, alienation, and the function of ideology in preserving class dominance in which these concepts became the core of critical thinking and created the framework for a more complex examination of the relationships between power and control in societies. Also, Marxism evolved in various directions during the twentieth century, influencing revolutions, shaping academic discourse, and influencing cultural expression. Its complicated impact includes prevails, challenges, and ongoing discussions about its importance and applicability in a world characterized by globalization, technological development, and changing power systems.

Marxism in 21ˢᵗ century

Marxism has remained as a main topic in academic research, political engagement, and ideological modification in the twenty-first century. Although it emerged to critique capitalism in the nineteenth century, it has preserved as an approach to analyzing social and economic structures, the interaction of forces, and the struggle for social justice in a rapidly changing world. The Diversity within the Marxist movement was also studied, as the concept of black feminism was integrated into Marxist analyses, highlighting interconnected repression as this main perspective recognizes that class struggles are permanently linked to struggles against various forms of inequality and discrimination.

Theory of Class Struggle

Karl Marx embraced several theories besides the Marxist theory, in which it dealt with the same principles and issues, such as the theory of class struggle, which is considered as a crucial idea in Marxism and socialist theory. At its core, the theory asserts that during history, societies have been defined by the existence of various social classes that are in conflict with each other due to contrasting goals. As Sushree Surekha Choudhury said in her article, "Karl Marx talked about class struggle and incorporated it into his theories of society. Class struggle can be defined as social divisions among people where each class of people struggles and fights to gain a superior position in society and the maximum areas and means of production." (Choudhury, 2022)

Moreover, this theory emphasizes the inherent utilization of the capitalist way of production, where the bourgeoisie benefit from the effort of the proletariat by paying them salaries that fail to reflect the entire worth of their work. As a result, the ruling class's wealth and power become concentrated, sustaining clear economic and social inequalities. As the concept of class struggle continues to be crucial, it has also been criticized. Critics argue that the theory reduces complex social dynamics and neglects the possibility of class collaboration. Therefore, despite the criticism, Marxism's theory of class struggle continues to be an important lens through which scholars and activists analyze and critique capitalist societies in order to advocate for a more equal democratic future. It acts as an illustration of the ongoing struggle for social justice as well as the possibility of revolutionary change with the aim of a society free of inequality and oppression.

Theory of Revolution

Marxism believe that revolution where the working class rises up to depose the ruling class and establish a new social order, can end the class struggle. Therefore, Marxism is more than just a theory of class struggle and revolution. Rather, it is essentially an ideology of humanity and freedom, as capitalist society has led to alienation, estrangement, and a decline in identity and freedom. Marx believed that revolution is fundamentally necessary and vital to the development of societies. Thus, the Marxist theory of revolution is built on historical materialism, an approach that recognizes social development through the interaction between material situations, relations of production, and class struggle. Within this theory, the capitalist system which demonstrates the exploitation of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie generates many conflicts and crises as these extremely contrary beliefs lay the foundation for revolutionary awareness among the workers, and encourage them to revolt against the oppressive frameworks of capitalism. The proletariat viewed revolutions as an important means of change in which they can maintain its value and rights.

The Marxist theory of revolution is a massive intellectual structure that maintains that the workers, or proletariat, will rise up against the bourgeoisie to create a classless society, ending in the emergence of communism. In works such as "The Communist Manifesto," Marx and Engels effectively articulated the urgent call for proletarian struggle against the capitalist order. Marx investigates the economic examination of capitalism in "Das Kapital," showing its fundamental disagreements and creating the foundations of revolutionary awareness.

According to Yasemin Aşcı, the conflict between the working classes and the capitalists sometimes causes a revolution aimed at improving their lives (Aşcı, 2019). Therefore, a proletariat revolution is a social revolution in which workers try to remove the capitalists, and as stated by Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto written in 1848, "the proletariat revolution was coming and would be caused by capitalist exploitation" (Guy-Evans, 2023). Consequently, the theory of revolution represents the core of Marxism, which claims that countries develop through a series of revolutions caused by class conflict. Therefore, the struggle between the bourgeoisie, who own the means of

production, and the proletariat, who sell their labor force, is the fundamental conflict within capitalism systems that creates economic inequality and exploitation and let class conflict rises.

In conclusion, the novels *A Tale of Two Cities* and *1984* are represent a direct example of Marxism in which they play an important role in shaping the relationship between the issues reflected and the concepts embraced by this theory such as those related to social injustice, and revolution. Consequently, the novels address class differences and the social and economic injustice suffered by the poor and the working class under a partial political and social system that ignores the rights and interests of people and society.

Critics of French Revolution

The French Revolution has been subjected to many criticisms as a focus of argument due to the various aspects that were highlighted, from the demands for equality and justice to the violence that accompanied these demands, which adopted by the rebels as a means to regain their rights and freedom. Consequently, some authors and influential people criticize this revolution, such as Edmund Burke, who expressed his rejection against the methods of violence and assassinations, stressing that the revolution was an excuse to destroy society and revolt against the law, as the revolutionaries used equality and justice as slogans to change the system of government without delving into their study of the repercussions of this change.

Burke added that the revolution came to fight doctrine, theory, and history, and that would lead to chaos in addition to the elimination of cultural, civilizational, and historical heritage, which prompted him to attack the state that was established after the revolution, considering it to be a state of fanatics and extremists who contributed to the spread of repression, violence, and assassinations.

In addition, Burke considered that the change which occurred during the French Revolution was radical in which it led to destabilization and harm of democracy. Thus, his criticism based on rejecting radical and rapid change and fighting the idea of comprehensive rationality, in which he urged to benefit from the past experiences and adhere to history and its institutions.

On the other hand, Edmund Burke's criticism was based on the belief that the French Revolution was a cause of chaos, instability, and destabilization of democracy. Therefore, this conflicts with the political rights of the people, including their right to express their opinion since most of the revolutions that occurred were aimed to eliminate the political system that based on one-party rule or individual rule, which impose sovereignty and control over all aspects of life by confiscating citizens' rights to political participation and freedom. Hence, these revolutions were aimed to reforming the political system that prevent the effective political participation of citizens and building instead of it a new political system based on democracy, freedom and equality.

Regarding Burke's criticism of rapid change and his urging of gradual change, it can be considered as an inapplicable idea because most of the revolutions that are still occurring in developing countries is related to the urgent and necessary rights of peoples, and therefore resorting to gradual policy cannot be considered the most effective solution.

Moreover, Burke's criticism against the violence of the French Revolution confirms the slogan, "Today is like yesterday," as he considered the violence resorted by the rebels as a basis for destabilization, which does not serve both parties. (Revolutionaries and the ruling class) in contrast to the violence witnessed by the revolutions of developing countries, especially African revolutions, such as the Sudan and Somali revolutions and the Arab Spring revolutions, since this violence was not the choice of the revolutionary peoples, rather it was a reaction to the violence used by the governments at that time, which was due to the indirect control of colonial countries that aims to undermine stability and security and push the people against governments in a way that serves external interests and agendas.

Therefore, the revolutions today that took place in the Arab countries were initially peaceful, demanding the protection of people's rights and the preservation of the country's independence and sovereignty, but due to colonialism and indirect control that affected all aspects of life, the paths of these revolutions were reversed to become a means by which Western countries control the fate of developing countries by putting pressure on governments through socially influential cultural and educational institutions in these countries.

Related Research

This chapter goes beyond the above sections to provide a summary of relevant research examining the presence of Marxism in A Tale of Two Cities and 1984. Hence, the following previous studies involved an in-depth investigation and evaluation of existing academic work, studies and relevant literature directly related to this topic.

A study done by OLADJEHOU and Yekini (2017), examines the social issues that highlighted in a novel of *A Tale of Two Cities* and how they affected people's view of settled England in the 1860s. The article, titled by Charles Dicken's Analysis of the French Revolution in A Tale of Two Cities: A Critical Study, focuses on how Dickens depicted idealism and anxiety during the revolutionary era where the atrocities of the French Revolution were the horror story of Dickens's day. In addition, this study discussed how he focused on the comparison between turmoil and injustice in France. Therefore, the primary objectives of the above study focus on the conditions that occurred in France during the eighteenth century as depicted in the novel. In contrast, the following thesis aimed to determine the relationship between the issues depicted in the novel and real-life situations, which confirms the continuing influence of past revolutions and previous circumstances on current events.

Another study was done by Khaerunisa, 2021, a student at HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY MAKASSAR. This research, titled The Impact of the French Revolution in Charles Dickens A Tale of Two Cities, focuses on the social problems that resulted from the French Revolution as they are portrayed in Dickens' novel. Consequently, the results reveal that the revolution in France had an influence on the major characters, who suffer from mental stress, lose family members, and lose friends. Therefore, the societal issues that occur during this revolution, such as poverty, crime, power abuse, and slavery, are also seen to be reflected in the novel A Tale of Two Cities. Additionally, a 2021 essay by G & Alexander makes an effort to examine the social realities, the plight of the proletariat, and their predicament through the prism of Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities. This article, with its title Plights of the Proletariat and Social Realities in Charles Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities, covers the years 1757–1793 in the histories of England and France and discusses the emergence of the French Revolution, in which Dickens illustrates the

proletariat's life at the whims of the aristocracy. As people of different classes evolve conflicts of interest as a result of different socioeconomic positions, Dickens demonstrates the effects of wealth and power disparities during the Victorian era. As this study examines various subjects with a particular focus on the issues and crises related to poverty and crime, it highlights how these factors played a significant role in activating the French Revolution, which was defined by direct aristocratic control. However, the study also explores the situation of developed countries, where liberal and dictatorial regimes exert indirect control, resulting in the violation of human rights and international agreements.

In addition, Mando Moussa focuses on the study of the French Revolution and its causes in which he states in his article that the class struggle resulting from inequality and injustice is one of the main causes of the revolution in France. Hence, his study based on the class struggle in which he the significant differences between the powerful aristocracy and the working classes and how their conflicting goals ultimately led to revolution. The article titled by Class Conflict in A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens highlights the role of the main characters in developing the theme of class conflict and the inequality in the legal system (Moses, 2023). While this thesis examines the states' legal entitlements and resources and acknowledges the progress of political theories and systems, as well as the establishment of many international laws that address the rights of the people and the state.

Also, a study done by Kranti Vati and Farooq Ahmed under the title Reflection of the French Revolution in Charles Dickens A Tale of Two Cities. This research paper focuses on how Dickens captures the excess of idealism and horror of the late-nineteenth-century revolutionary period. Although the atrocities of the French Revolution have been hidden from modern readers by the worldwide wars and crimes of the twentieth century, Dickens' fear story was the evils of the French Revolution. English society is portrayed as dangerous but not fatal. Paris and London (opposite cities): Paris and London establish the novel's true heroes. Thus, the article highlights the clearly defined role of the novel in demonstrating the authority's force and provides a perfect representation of the million deaths by claiming that while control will undoubtedly lead to revolution, revolution will

ultimately lead to monarchy (Vats & Ahmed, 2019). Thus, this study aims to illustrate how the 1984 book plays a crucial role in confirming the significance of literature and history in the formation of events, while the primary aim of this study is to elucidate the connection between literature and its interpretations in portraying the actuality of developing nations.

Conversely, an article written by Putra in 2021 discusses the representation of socioeconomic class in George Orwell's novel 1984. Its discussion focuses on the perception of Winston Smith (the main character in the novel) towards the classes as a catalyst for revolts. Another article by Al-Subaihi and Ismail (2020), discusses the subject of social-psychological isolation in Orwell's 1984 via the lens of Winston. The issue of alienation has been studied numerous times in the writings of Hegel, Marx, Weber, Fromm, and Durkheim. However, the focus of this article is Seeman's conception of isolation as a theoretical framework. Because 'powerlessness' is the novel's primary notion, this study is limited to clarifying it. Therefore, this study is limited since it clarifies the term disability, which is the prevailing concept in the novel.

Furthermore, an article written by Bhalavi in 2022 aims to examine the aspects of truth and significance that can be gained from George Orwell's futuristic novel *1984*. The article focuses on the three's skepticism of other minds and holistic experiences of meaning in which he discusses the possibility that the main character's "ideal state" is linked to valuing the viewpoints of others. Therefore, his article focused exclusively on the social and economic issues that emerged within the events of the novel and on the ignoring of the presence of political systems. Hence the importance of this thesis is to prove that the presence of governments alone is not sufficient to achieve equality for all countries and peoples, as it specifically examines the challenges that faced by developing countries nowadays.

In addition, Sarah and Tani's (2018) dissertation aims to investigate the historical aspect of totalitarianism and its depiction in fiction by highlighting totalitarian themes. They begin by providing brief explanations of themes such as tyranny and dystopian literature, as well as a glimpse into the author's life experiences that shaped the work. Moreover, it limits the importance of the ideas of new historical theory, which serves as a critical tool

for examining Chapter Two parts of the novel and the connections between reality and fiction. According to this thesis, readers should view the novel as an iconic and timeless cautionary tale about the dangers and pitfalls of tyranny. However, there is a similarity between the research and the current study in that this study examines the historical context of the novel and its connection to real-world events. While this thesis attempted to determine the facts by relying on Marxist theory to prove ongoing revolutions rejecting regional and global oppression and indirect manipulation.

Furthermore, Another study conducted by Pankowski (2018) addressed the common aspects that linked our century to the novel 1984, as it considered that it is not a new phenomenon that had a cultural and political impact on every generation that read it, as it examined the critical, popular, and academic acceptance of the novel 1984 since its first publication in 1949, and in While there are similarities between Pankowski's study and the current study, they differ in terms of content as they show the general relationship between story and the fact of being under direct control. This thesis explores a similar concept, but in different circumstances and with an indirect level of control.

In addition, a study done by Batra (2010) examines the political and technical themes in George Orwell's novel "1984" and compares them to the current political situation. It investigates how doublethink and newspeak limit the possibilities of language, thought, and democratic expression and how they are linked to despotism. The 1984 novel portrayed the dominance exerted by missionaries on societies during that time only through fictional occurrences. However, the current thesis exceeds the events of the novel by establishing a connection between the novel's content and real-life circumstances. This connection demonstrates how control extends beyond language and belief, accessing various aspects of political and economic life, though indirectly.

Another article written by Abdo and Khafaja in 2019 considered Orwell's work to be one of the most prominent novels of the twentieth century that highlighted the rhetorical tactics used to manipulate the minds of the public in a way that makes full commitment to a particular ideology unacceptable. content. Orwell's work has been considered one of the most prominent novels of the twentieth century in which these rhetorical techniques are used to influence attitudes and behavior. Therefore, this article worked on the basis of

discussing the importance of the novel in influencing viewpoints, in contrast to this thesis, which was highly critical of contemporary events.

Finally, in addition to all these studies, it is important to focus on human rights, which are considered one of the main pillars of all social revolutions, and which was the core of the thesis that Amundsen conducted in 2015. This thesis focused on studying the relationship between language and human rights in two miserable books, George Orwell's 1984 (1948) and Kazuo Ishiguro's Never Let Me Go (2005). This thesis has also suggested how these two books, as well as literary texts in general, might be taught to secondary school students. Since the lack or loss of human rights is a common theme in dystopian novels, this thesis proves that the language in these two novels can lead to groups of people losing their human rights, either because of the arrogance of the government or because of the tyranny of a group of people. Therefore, this study emphasizes the importance of giving priority to human rights and the extent of the influence of governments that exercise direct control over their populations, contrary to the goal of this study, which is based on studying the indirect influence of external capitalist countries on human rights and society in several aspects.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Research methodology represents the process that researchers must follow to conduct their research, as it explains how researchers develop their problems and goals while presenting their results based on the data collected during the study period. It also explains the research method and how to enter the research results in relation to the purpose of the study. Thus, methodology during studies is defined as the systematic way of addressing the research topic by obtaining data using different methods, interpreting the data acquired, and drawing conclusions from the results of the study (Bouchrika, 2023). This chapter includes the research design and data collection materials, in addition to the data collection process and the data analysis process.

Research Design

A research design represents a critical framework that describes a research study's method and approach. The research design is fundamental to any research project and serves as a guidepost for the research procedures. It provides a series of suggestions that facilitate research progress in the correct way. The study's design is crucial since it ensures a better, more methodical, and organized plan for the investigation. It enhances the researcher's performance in his administration (Thakur, 2021).

This study will rely on the qualitative research approach, which has gained interest in the social sciences and other sectors due to its unique ability to delve into the details of human experiences, behaviors, and attitudes, as it is considered a diverse field that focuses on collecting information through open and public communication and works to provide many analytical techniques (Lochmiller, 2021). Qualitative research is considered as a systematic method that used in social studies with the aim of studying and analyzing complex issues which deals with the meanings, themes and perspectives of individuals or groups, relying on methods such as observations, interviews and content analysis. It can

also be used to gain a deep understanding of a problem or to provide new research concepts (Bhandari, 2020).

Qualitative study entails collecting data about people's practices, motivations, and perspectives in which it aims to detect the meaning that drives action or outcomes by investigating the meanings, theories, signs, and interactions that are part of social life (Crossman, 2020). It is investigative or exploratory in nature. A qualitative approach is used to thoroughly examine a problem and develop theories or hypotheses. It is also used to discover patterns of views and thoughts, as well as to understand the underlying causes, opinions, and drives behind something. This is considered a subjective approach as it includes findings and explanations rather than purely statistical information (Hasa, 2017).

Data Collection Tools/Materials

In a qualitative study design, data collection refers to the systematic process of acquiring information using diverse methods such as interviews, findings, documents, and objects. Engaging with participants and environments to create rich and contextually meaningful data that captures their experiences, viewpoints, and behaviors is part of this process. Data collection is a critical stage that allows researchers to delve into the nuances and complexities of the research topic. It is the process of gathering information concerning a study topic that aims to assist the researchers in identifying the answers to their research questions (Taherdoost, 2021).

This study analyzes the data in an integrated way by blending thematic analysis and literary criticism. According to Maguire & Delahunt (2017), thematic analysis involves the identification of recurring patterns or themes within qualitative data. Thematic analysis refers to the process of identifying patterns or themes in qualitative data. Consequently, thematic analysis is a qualitative research approach that academics use to methodically organize and analyze large amounts of data. It is considered as a thematical investigation that may represent the narratives present in data sets (Dawadi, 2021). The purpose of a thematic analysis is to find themes, or relevant or intriguing patterns in data,

and then use these themes to improve the study's topic or say something about an issue (Maguire & Delahunt, 2017).

The collection of data is critical in analysis, in which there are various methods for gathering information in research, all of which belong to two categories: primary and secondary data accuracy. Primary data sources are unique and firsthand information gathered directly from people, corporations, or phenomena under inquiry in which it provides direct proof or firsthand experiences of historical events, people, societies, or occurrences. These sources were established at the time of the events or by people who witnessed them. Therefore, in this thesis, both the novels *A Tale of Two Cities* and *1984* will be considered as the primary sources, in addition to some principles within international law.

On the other hand, secondary data sources entail the processing and analysis of already obtained and published data, which is frequently used by researchers while conducting studies, particularly in the social sciences, economy, and business studies. These sources give significant details without the need for additional data collection, providing an inexpensive and time-efficient option to investigate a variety of research problems (Mamgain, 2023). This type of data is often used for research purposes and can include academic journals, research reports, and other published sources. Melissa P. Johnston, in her article, defines secondary data analysis as the examination of data provided by others for another primary reason. It is a method of study that follows the same fundamental principles as research using primary data and requires similar procedures as any other research approach (Johnston, 2014).

Therefore, within this study, these sources will include scholarly articles, critical analyses, and literary reviews, which will be used to provide a comprehensive understanding of the chosen texts and their literary significance. Consequently, these sources will assist in the identification of the main themes mentioned in both novels as well as the Marxist perspectives that deal with those themes.

Data collection Procedures

Data collection techniques are considered as a cornerstone of any research process in which they relate to the methodical and structured approaches utilized to acquire information or data for the objectives of study, analysis, or decision-making. These procedures involve a sequence of organized actions, which include choosing suitable data sources, creating data gathering tools, carrying out data collection methods, and ensuring data quality and integrity throughout the process.

In order to gather and collect information, the researcher will read both novels in detail and then analyzed them by identifying the main themes, which are related to the class struggle and revolution. After that, the researcher will rely on other sources that played a role in shaping ideas, like articles, in order to prove the aim of this thesis. Consequently, getting a complete understanding of its thematic issues in addition to its relation to Marxism. Key terms will be taken into account to highlight the indirect analogy among periods.

Literary criticism, conceptual framework, and thematic analysis will be involved in this study in order to provide a deep understanding of the presence of Marxist theory in the novels, in addition to identifying the themes of class struggle and revolution and investigating the role of Marxism in eliminating capitalist control (direct control) and how it can also end colonial control (indirect control) with the assistance of international laws that deal with equality and freedom.

Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis refers to the systematic examination, purification, conversion, and modelling of data with the aim of transforming the existing disorganized data into a format that is easily comprehensible, highly readable, conclusive, and conducive to the process of decision-making (Kaur Bhatia, 2017). As Alem, 2020 Data analysis involves transforming acquired data into useful insights and concepts that can be comprehended either subjectively or statistically. The process includes examining the tabular data to

ascertain intrinsic information or significance. The process entails dissecting intricate elements into more manageable components and reassembling them in novel configurations to facilitate comprehension. Consequently, the data analysis procedure depends on thematical analysis, which deals with the determination of themes among the selected novels.

Thematical analysis

Thematic analysis is a comprehensive approach that enables the researcher to examine the data from several perspectives and provides an opportunity to engage in qualitative research, focusing on the systematic coding and analysis of qualitative data (Braun & Clarke, 2012). According to Alhojailan (2012), thematic analysis is regarded as the most suitable approach for any study that aims to uncover meaning through interpretations and offers a methodical component to the process of analyzing data. Consequently, it allows for the connection of diverse concepts and viewpoints expressed by learners. It enables the comparison of these ideas with the data collected in various situations at different periods in time during the projects.

In this study, the data will be analyzed by using the thematical analysis, which is described as the reading as well as transcription of the data, thematic framework identification (the first coding framework developed from emergent issues as well as from a priori issues), mapping, and interpretation (looking for patterns, associations, concepts, and explanations in the data). Furthermore, this analysis is considered a crucial technique that aims to detect data from sentences and expressions that relate to the main themes in both novels, as they represent the central focus of this thesis.

Consequently, the analysis in this thesis will start by collecting the sentences and expressions that highlight the themes of class struggle and revolution in both novels. Consequently, the researcher will start methodically examining each novel separately to comprehend its content and define the necessary information. Then he will start identifying the keywords to derive and elucidate the symbolic meaning and significance of the phrases, considering their relationship and interconnection with the aims of the study. After that, the researcher will interpret these expressions to provide a deep understanding of the issues that reflected in the novels. In other words, the analysis will

focus on affirming the presence of these themes within a democratic system, hence validating the existence of indirect governance. Afterwards, the researcher will be working on comparing the themes in the novels with those in the realities of developing countries. In other words, the researcher will make a comparison between the reality of themes in Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* and Orwell's *1984*. And within this analysis, a comparison between the past and the present will be issued in which it will reflect the problems that are faced by developing countries despite the updates in political thoughts and ideas.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS

Introduction

Analysis represents the systematic examination and interpretation of data collected in qualitative research in which it involves understanding the information and deriving meaning from it. It is considered as a strategy or systematic approach used to investigate, analyze, and draw meaningful conclusions from data. Its primary task is to analyze and interpret the information collected during the study. Therefore, this chapter aims to provide a more in-depth understanding of the research results and formulate an important conclusion as it examines the interpretation of statements that reflect the basic themes of Marxism, especially class struggle and revolution, within the two novels *A Tale of Two Cities* and *1984*.

Thus, Marxism plays an important role in the life of societies that fight against all forms of discrimination, including social discrimination that leads to class conflict between citizens of one society, which appeared in the novels *A Tale of Two Cities* and *1984*.

The thesis addressed the research interests raised in the previous chapters, which focused on the importance of Marxism in ending capitalist domination, as well as highlighting the themes of class struggle and revolution in the two novels. Therefore, by analyzing these two novels, a deep understanding will be reached to determine the effects of Marxism on systems of control, and thus its relationship to the situations in developing countries. Thus, within this chapter, the research questions will be answered based on analyzing the themes of Marxism in the two novels, in addition to their relationship to indirect control that negatively affects developing countries.

Marxism in "A Tale of Two Cities" and "1984"

Marxism is a social, political and economic theory that highlights the class struggle between the proletariat (the working class) and the bourgeoisie (the owners of production resources). Therefore, the novels portray the effects of profound inequality, examine the impact of totalitarian regimes on people and societies, and show the challenges faced by

lower socioeconomic groups in their resistance to authoritarian governments and their search for justice and equal rights. Thus, it focuses on economic determinism and dialectical materialism that are central to Marxist philosophy. To answer the research questions, this chapter will address different titles that explain the influence of Marxism in both novels according to their thematic content, with the aim of proving the idea that history repeats itself, but in different forms.

Theme of class struggle

The study of class struggle regarded as an important and exciting idea in literature in which it provides authors with a powerful lens through to examine societal processes, inequality, and the essence of humanity. Two famous literary works that explore this issue with unique narratives and historical backgrounds are *"A Tale of Two Cities"* by Charles Dickens and *"1984"* by George Orwell. Although their events take place in different time periods, as Dickens' book portrays the French Revolution and George Orwell's book depicts a totalitarian future, both novels effectively reflect societal divisions, dictatorship, and the inevitable conflicts that arise from contradictory class hierarchies. The authors have drawn on class struggle as a central theme to highlight the repercussions, sacrifices, and human fortitude in the midst of systemic inequality as the heroes navigate the complexities of their civilizations. Dickens's evocative descriptions of eighteenth-century London and Paris, coupled with Orwell's terrifying portrait of a dystopian society, offer profound insights into the universal and timeless presence of class struggle. Thus, this analysis enables readers to reflect on the parallels between past conflicts and current social and political situations, underscoring the enduring importance of great literary works.

Class Struggle in A Tale of Two Cities

In "A Tale of Two Cities" dickens depict the vast differences between the aristocracy and the proletariat in both London and Paris. This determination can be demonstrated by

> *"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going*

direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only" (Dickens,1859, p.2).

Through this opening, which reflects the great gap between the rich and the poor in both London and Paris, Dickens illustrates the theme of class struggle as a main theme of the novel. The use of contrasting words in the sentence, such as "better" and "worst," "wisdom" and ""Foolishness", "light" and "darkness", reflects the social and political conflicts witnessed in that period. Thus, the phrase "the best of times" refers to the rich and perfect conditions experienced in London by comparing them to those experienced by Paris, which were characterized by the "worst of times", which reflects the poor conditions of the citizens in Paris. Moreover, the "Age of Wisdom" reflects the ruling intellectual elite in London, in contrast to the ignorance and oppression faced by the French people. Moreover, the comparison between "we had everything before us" and "we had nothing before us" exemplifies the great economic and social inequalities that exist between different socio-economic classes. The concept of "directly ascending to heaven" or "directly descending in the opposite direction" refers to the outcomes that people experienced as a result of their social standing.

Another excerpt that remarks the theme of class struggle is

"*The children had ancient faces and grave voices; and upon them, and upon the grown faces, and ploughed into every furrow of age and coming up afresh, was the sign, Hunger*" (Dickens, 1859, p.20)

This phrase shows the concept that characters, including both children and adults, embody the image of hunger as a representation of the challenges faced by the proletariat and the poor. In other words, it symbolizes the state of poverty and the absence of basic necessities that society endures, in addition to linking the consequences of hunger to a depth that has come across many generations, which has led to the perpetuation of social and economic inequality.

In addition, the quotation

"The grindstone had a double handle, and, turning at it madly were two men, whose faces, as their long hair flapped back when the whirlings of the grindstone brought their faces up, were more horrible and cruel than the visages of the wildest savages in their most barbarous disguise." (Dickens, 1859, p.187)

contributed to exploring the stark distinction between the aristocracy and the rest of the people, where the idea of the millstone has been interpreted as a metaphor representing the hardships experienced by those with a lower socio-economic status in society. Thus, Dickens by mentioning the phrase "horrible and cruel faces of the wildest savages" highlights the consequences that lead to personality disorder as a result of societal disparities. Thus, this shows the transformation of people into terrible individuals deprived of mercy and grace as a result of their constant pursuit of power and sovereignty.

Moreover, the excerpt

"Crush humanity out of shape once more, under similar hammers, and it will twist itself into the same tortured forms. Sow the same seed of rapacious license and oppression over again, and it will surely yield the same fruit according to its kind." (Dickens, 1859, p.266)

This quote exemplifies Dickens' preoccupations with the repeated themes of humanity and society history, in which "Crush humanity out of shape once more, under similar hammers" implies that if people face the same challenges as what they experienced in the past, they will be distorted or devised in similar patterns. In other words, people will repeat their mistakes and face the same crisis. Also, the term "hammers" represents the outside factors or systems that apply hardship to society. Therefore, Dickens' alertness to this problem confirms the possibility of repeating history, and this is what today's developed States are experiencing, in which the previous problems experienced by societies still exist and have been repeated as a result of the exploitation of them by governments or by external forces.

Besides, the excerpt "I tell thee it never retreats and never stops. I tell thee it is always advancing" (Dickens, 1859, p. 127) is related to the broader concept of revolution, specifically the French Revolution, where Dickens examines the turbulent era of the French Revolution, providing insights into the constant and transforming characteristics of revolutionary movements. Thus, the phrase "it never retreats and never stops" is

considered as a metaphor for the spirit of revolution, which characterized by an intense longing for transformation and the removal of established social and political systems. On the other hand, the phrase "always advancing" conforms to the groundbreaking notion that progress and alteration are unavoidable; thus, revolutionary actions are shown as an influential and implacable force that drives societal changes.

The excerpt "The sea of black and threatening waters and of destructive upheaving of wave against wave, whose depths were yet unfathomed and whose forces were yet unknown" (Dickens, 1859, p. 157) is considered as a metaphoric expression that interpreted the theme of class struggle in that it expresses the concept that the obstacles and disputes within society are extensive, difficult, and not completely understood. Thus, "the sea of black and threatening waters" represents the difficulties and hardships encountered by the proletariat. While "destructive upheaving of wave against wave". Therefore, the phrases encompass conflicts between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, in addition to the wider societal disruptions generated by inequalities in economic resources, political influence, and social standing. Moreover, the mention of "depths yet unfathomed" implies the existence of underlying concerns and details within the societal framework that remain unexplored or unresolved. Likewise, the reference to "forces yet unknown" suggests the presence of underlying or concealed processes in the conflict between social classes that have not yet been revealed.

Additionally, the quotation

> "*I see a beautiful city and a brilliant people rising from this abyss, and, in their struggles to be truly free, in their triumphs and defeats, through long years to come, I see the evil of this time and of the previous time of which this is the natural birth, gradually making expiation for itself and wearing out*" (dickens,1859, p.269)

provides an optimistic perspective of an improved future arising from the challenges of the current and previous circumstances in which it highlights the perseverance of individuals in their pursuit of real liberty, implying that the difficulties of the era would ultimately be solved through an act of sacrifice and constant enhancement. Thus, "I see a beautiful city and brilliant people rising from this abyss" ensures a utopian change that depicts a future defined by an aesthetically pleasing urban area and a highly proficient

and intellectually advanced community in which the term "abyss" implies a challenging or turbulent current condition. In addition, the phrase "...in their struggles to be truly free, in their triumphs and defeats, through long years to come" defines the listed issues as involving a diverse range of challenges that are associated with socioeconomic inequalities, in which the quest for true liberty attempts to address economic and social disparities, thereby fostering a more equitable society.

Moreover, the quote "liberty, equality, fraternity or death". (Dickens, 1859, p. 177) It is closely linked to the French Revolution because it depicts the revolutionary principles that arose in that era and embodies the principles and aspirations of the revolutionaries. Therefore, each element of the logo carries its own meaning. For example, the concept of freedom symbolized the desire for freedom from dictatorial rule and a centralized system in which the lower classes attempted to free themselves from the restrictions imposed by monarchy and aristocracy, in pursuit of personal freedoms and rights. Furthermore, the demand for equality was intricately linked to the struggle against the social order, as the lower classes sought to abolish the advantages enjoyed by the aristocracy and clergy, calling for equality. Hence the slogan "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or Death!" Which represents the principles of the French Revolution, which is closely linked to the broader concept of confronting and reshaping existing social hierarchies to create a more just and equal society.

Also, "The Sea Still Rises" (Dickens, 1859, p. 159), which represents the title of Chapter 22, serves as a metaphor that illustrates the persistent existence of socioeconomic disparity and unfairness, particularly within the context of conflicts between various socioeconomic strata. Thus, the metaphor effectively conveys the repetitive and unrelenting aspect of the obstacles suffered by the people in the novel as well as the wider historical backdrop. Therefore, by using this title, Dickens aims to explore the struggle between the proletariat and aristocracy, in which the expression "the sea" represents the symbol that represents the combined force of the community and its ongoing increase, which reflects the necessity and deepening requests for social justice and equality.

Class Struggle in 1984

The novel 1984 explore the concept of social conflict based on economic and social status within a society governed by total control in which the story depicted a society divided into three distinct social classes: the inner party, which consists of the ruling class and it distinguished by rights and power in addition to the external party and the proletariat. Therefore, Orwell relied on the theme of class struggle to highlight the brutal consequences of dictatorship on both individuals and society. This problem can be seen in the phrase "Proles and Animals are free". (Orwell, 1949, p. 39), which represents a form of propaganda that used by the ruling party to change the views concerning the social and economic inequality as it implies that common people and animals share a measure of independence, which reinforces the deceptive belief in upward social mobility and diversity among social classes.

Also, the excerpt

> *"The Ministry of Truth, which concerned itself with news, entertainment, education, and the fine arts. The Ministry of Peace, which concerned itself with war. The Ministry of Love, which maintained law and order. And the Ministry of Plenty, which was responsible for economic affairs "*(Orwell, 1949, P.3)

defines the four ministries within the dystopian society that play an important role in maintaining control and preserving the party's ideology, for example, The Ministry of Truth deals with the dissemination of deception, the alteration of historical facts, and the strategic control of information. It exerts control over individuals' knowledge and affects their sense of reality. Thus, the title "truth" is employed sarcastically, as the ministry conveys untruth to uphold the Party's dominance. Moreover, the ministry of peace, which is responsible for overseeing the armed forces and coordinating military operations, implies a dedication to serenity and concord, yet its true purpose is to sustain an unending state of warfare that functions to perpetuate a sense of dread and reliance on the party among the citizens. Therefore, these ministries are considered as a means of dominance, preserving war, and controlling economic conditions. In other words, the presence of the ministries affirms the control suffered by the workers' class, which demonstrates full and direct control over all aspects of life, from facts and security to social and economic life.

Moreover, "If there is hope, wrote Winston, it lies in the proles."

If there was hope, it MUST lie in the proles." (Orwell, 1949, p. 38)

implies that the prospects for social transformation and the downfall of the oppressive government rest with the proletariat, which refers to the working class. It emphasises the significance of the general population in influencing the trajectory of a society's fate and the possibility for rebellion to emerge from a class that is frequently marginalized and oppressed. Within this quote, the use of the term "hope" holds great significance in that it signifies a need for improvement and a craving for transformation in the midst of a harsh and repressive existence. Thus, Winston's recognition of hope in this quotation implies that despite the fact that society is poor, as portrayed in "1984," there exists a basic human desire for liberty. Consequently, this quote highlights the role of the proletariat in changing societies and breaks down poverty and ignorance, emphasizing the possibility for societal transformation by rallying the proletariat against the tyrannical bourgeoisie.

In addition, the excerpt "It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words "(Orwell, 1949, P. 28) relates to Syme, a character in the novel who has a role in the creation of the Newspeak language, which describes the government's tactic of employing language manipulation to rule and control the beliefs and perspectives of people. Thus, this highlights the influence of language in molding cognition and the utilization of language as a means of societal dominance, particularly within a society characterized by class conflict and slavery. Consequently, this quotation reflects the control through language in which the Party emphasizes the influence of language in developing thinking as the Party seeks to exert domination over not just individuals' verbal expressions but also their cognitive processes. Also, the quotation reveals that the ruling class has historically sought to prevent education in order to maintain control over the working class by limiting access to information and critical thinking.

Theme of Revolution

The literary settings of "A Tale of Two Cities," written by Charles Dickens, and "1984", written by George Orwell, are characterized by the lasting impacts of revolution, turmoil, and social change. Both novels, composed throughout disparate epochs and among

contrasting historical contexts, delve into the repercussions of political chaos and the essence of humanity during periods of profound transformation. Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities" takes place during the French Revolution, whereas Orwell's "1984" portrays a dystopian future run by a totalitarian dictatorship. Within these alternative universes, the writers explore the intricacies of revolt, sacrifice, and the quest for personal liberty, providing profound insights into the essence of authority, fairness, and the constant desire for an improved society. Dickens and Orwell offer enduring storylines that appeal to readers, prompting them to reflect on the enduring themes of human endurance and the unwavering quest for liberty in the presence of oppressive powers, as seen through the prism of their respective revolutions.

Revolution in A tale of two cities

It takes place during the violent French Revolution, which was set against the backdrop of significant social and political upheaval. Through this novel, Dickens examines the significant changes in society, morals, and individuals during a time characterized by intense beliefs, tumultuous disruptions, and the unwavering quest for fairness. Also, Dickens skillfully depicts the tumultuous period of revolution, portraying the harsh reality of 18th-century France and exploring universal themes of freedom, sacrifice, and the powerful forces that influence the fate of both nations and individuals. The novel "A Tale of Two Cities," which serves as a captivating examination of the enduring interplay between disorder and renewal during times of societal change, portrays the influence of historical events and allows the readers to observe the significant consequences of revolution. Therefore, these aspects can be noticed through the excerpts within the novel.

Firstly, "It was the best of times; it was the worst of times; it was the age of wisdom; it was the age of foolishness." (Dickens, 1859, p. 2). The initial passage defines the context of the novel, which highlights the sharp disparities and opposing elements that exist inside the novel. It portrays the unstable period of the revolution in France by showing the severe social inequalities and profound emotional upheaval felt by individuals at that time. Consequently, the issue of revolution in "A Tale of Two Cities" is closely connected to the concept of societal turmoil and the possibility of both beneficial and detrimental

consequences, and the story delves into the implications of revolutionary determination and its effects on both individuals and society in general.

Regarding the theme of revolution, the quotation implies that the time period in which the novel takes place is marked by significant potential and optimism ("the best of times") as well as significant difficulties and hopelessness ("the worst of times"). The reference to the "epoch of belief" and the "epoch of incredulity" emphasizes the ideological clashes and transitions that frequently accompany revolutions. The mentions of "the age of wisdom" and "the age of foolishness" serve to emphasize the dualistic character of society's attitudes in times of transition, whereby enlightened concepts and mistaken actions.

Another excerpt that emphasizes revolutionary values and highlights the pursuit of liberty and equality. is "Liberty, equality, fraternity, or death—the last, much the easiest to bestow, O Guillotine!" (Dickens, 1859, p. 189). This quotation captures the intense passion and terrible truths of the French Revolution, which serves as a prominent topic throughout the novel. The phrase "liberty, equality, fraternity, or death" embodies the principles and idioms linked to the French Revolution, symbolizing the objectives of the revolution and highlighting the aspiration for political and social modification, fairness, and solidarity among people. Therefore, the presence of the guillotine adds a striking and horrifying realism to the passage. The guillotine served as the execution device employed during the French Revolution, in that it represented the extreme and forceful actions taken against individuals who were considered as critics of the revolution. Also, the expression "the last, much the easiest to bestow, O Guillotine!" suggests that death, symbolized by the guillotine, was easily carried out during this chaotic period.

 Moreover, the excerpt

> *"Crush humanity out of shape once more, under similar hammers, and it will twist itself into the same tortured forms. Sow the same seed of rapacious license and oppression over again, and it will surely yield the same fruit according to its kind."* (Dickens, 1859, p.266)

indicates that the process of hardship and revolt is a repetitive phenomenon throughout history, and it highlights the concept that if there are significant modifications, history is certain to occur again. In other words, it reflects the idea of the possibility of revolts being

repeated. This situation can be noticed by the quote "Sow the same seed of rapacious license and oppression over again," which highlights the idea that if the same reasons for dissatisfaction, such as restrictive laws or attitudes, are replicated, they will result in comparable results. The term "rapacious license" conveys the idea of uncontrolled and predatory conduct, whereas "oppression" denotes the exertion of control in a severe and unfair manner. Thus, the expression "Crush humanity out of shape once more" conveys the idea of violently controlling or punishing individuals. The mention of "similar hammers" implies that contemporary dictatorship bears resemblance to previous occurrences, potentially relating to past rebellions or wars. Consequently, the concept proposed is that if people experience comparable repressive forces in the future, they will react by assuming familiar patterns of misery and conflict. This implies that the effects of domination have a tendency to recur, resulting in a recurring pattern of suffering and difficulty. The expression "it will surely yield the same fruit according to its kind" emphasizes the inescapability of specific effects. In terms of revolutions, this means that if the same things happen again that led to a revolution without fixing basic problems or learning from past mistakes, the outcome is likely to be the same: more chaos and misery in society.

Furthermore, within this excerpt

> *"The sea of black and threatening waters, and of destructive upheaving*
> *of wave against wave, whose depths were yet unfathomed and whose*
> *forces were yet unknown."* (Dickens,1859, p.157)

The metaphorical depiction of revolutionary optimism underscores the destructive and chaotic aspect of the rebellion in that it implies a relationship between the violent ocean and the interruptions and unknowns caused by revolutionary events. This metaphorical interpretation of the phrase "sea of black and threatening waters" alludes to the socioeconomic and political landscape, which is characterized by disorder, unpredictability, and inherent risks. While the phrase "destructive upheaving of wave against wave" depicts a state of conflict and instability where both sides fight in an intense struggle for dominance or transformation, The reference to "unfathomed depths" and "unknown forces" implies that the complete scope and ramifications of the revolution cannot be fully comprehended or expected.

Additionally, the excerpt

> *"There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face, on the throne of France."* (Dickens,1859, p.2)

escribe the historical and political backdrop of the story, which is deeply connected to the French Revolution, and predict the themes of unity, inequality, and revolutionary optimism that are crucial in "A Tale of Two Cities," portraying the circumstances that led to the revolutionary condition in France during that period. Consequently, the mention of "a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face" in England and "a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face" in France is probably related in that the contrasting portrayals of the monarchs reflect the social and political inequalities between the two countries, and the mention of the prominent jaw is perhaps considered as a metaphor for the authoritarian and inflexible characteristics of the monarchy.

Moreover, the excerpt

> *"I see a beautiful city and a brilliant people rising from this abyss, and, in their struggles to be truly free, in their triumphs and defeats, through long years to come, I see the evil of this time and of the previous time of which this is the natural birth, gradually making expiation for itself and wearing out."* (Dickens,1859 p.269)

portrays Dickens' viewpoint on the chaotic era of the French Revolution, in which it plays an important role in contributing to those revolutions, with their difficulties and disruptions, having the potential to bring about beneficial transformations in society and the creation of a fairer and more liberated society. The expression "struggles to be truly free" implies that the city and its citizens are engaged in a process of emancipation, potentially through revolutionary methods. While The reference to "triumphs and defeats" serves to underscore the arduous nature of this quest for liberation. On the other hand, the concept "the evil of this time" and its relation to a "previous time" implies a historical framework, indicating that the current favorable metamorphosis is a reaction to or an outcome of surmounting prior adversities and inequities. Moreover, the phrase "making expiation for itself and wearing out" implies a process of redemption or atonement for past transgressions, with the suggestion that the unpleasant qualities of the preceding age are gradually diminishing.

Within the excerpt

> *"It was the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-0five. Spiritual revelations were conceded to England at that favoured period, as at this. Mrs. Southcott had recently attained her five-and-twentieth blessed birthday, of whom a prophetic private in the Life Guards had heralded the sublime appearance by announcing that arrangements were made for the swallowing up of London and Westminster."* (Dickens, 1859, p.2)

An introductory overview of the historical backdrop of the work is provided in order to reflect the revolutionary concepts in the novel. Therefore, the mention of the year 1775 and the phrase "Spiritual revelations were conceded to England at that preferred period, as at this" indicate the presence of important and impactful events taking place during that period. Also, the mention of Mrs. Southcott and the prophetic declaration contribute to a sense of expectation and apprehension in that they represent a literary method employed to encapsulate the ambiance of confusion and transformation. Besides, the reference to the "swallowing up of London and Westminster" is interpreted as a metaphorical representation of the coming and profound transformations and interruptions in which it indicates the extensive and revolutionary character of the events that occur in the novel, including the disorder and aggression linked to the French Revolution.

Revolution in 1984

It was written by George Orwell and published in 1949 and regarded as a major piece of literature in the dystopia genre where the story takes place in the totalitarian superstate of Oceania and it aims to explore the effects of the authoritarian rule of the Party and its mysterious leader, Big Brother. Its crucial theme revolves around the idea of revolution, exploring the use of reality, language and perspective for the purpose of controlling the society rather than pursuing a traditional struggle against an oppressive government. Thus, Orwell's representation of revolution in *1984* limits the traditional beliefs and provides a clear critical message about the possibility of use revolutionary hope to destroy the dictatorial goals. In other words, Orwell explores the disturbing reality of deceptive revolution, where the past changes according to the present circumstances and each uprising is quickly suppressed before it can establish itself. Therefore, the novel *1984* was written with the aim of affirming the idea of control despite the existence of governments.

This aim was proved in the expressions that highlight the theme of revolution within the novel, in which the mantra *"War is peace. Freedom is slavery. Ignorance is strength."* (Orwell, 1949, p. 55) used in order to influence and regulate the thinking of people, in which the phrase "war is peace" It implies that a constant state of war can result in a form of stability and authority within a society. Within the framework of revolution, it means that the government can employ the prospect of external struggle to put down internal rebellion and sustain a state of cohesion. Also, *"Freedom is slavery"* Suggests that the autonomy to make decisions and lead a self-sufficient life might be seen as a type of slavery and within the concept of revolution, it might be construed as the government declaring that an excess of personal liberty culminates in disorder and unpredictability, and hence, citizens are controlled for their presumed interests. Moreover, *"Ignorance is strength"* implies that a deficiency in information or awareness can be considered as a potential source of power. Thus, in terms of revolutions, it signifies that the government actively maintains the ignorance of its people in order to prevent them from challenging the existing system, in which ignorance in this context serves as a means to uphold authority and ensure steadiness.

Another expression is *"The revolution will be complete when the language is perfect.".* (Orwell,1949, p.29) This phrase enhances the role of language in understanding the concepts of each revolt in that it indicates that language independence is a crucial element of the transforming process and that the individuals involved in the revolution must have the ability to express their complaints, desires, and ideas for transformation with clarity and effectiveness. Consequently, revolutions frequently aim to achieve not only political alterations but also an important change in society's rules and beliefs, in which the desire for a *"perfect language"* may indicate the significance of transforming individuals' cognitive processes and modes of communication, criticizing established cultural systems, and cultivating a new and transformative interaction. Therefore, the connection between the concept of revolution and the pursuit of perfect language highlights the significance of effective interaction, clear philosophical understanding, and cultural change in the process of revolution, which implies that language serves as more than just a tool for communication but rather as a crucial component in the achievement and fulfilment of a revolution.

In addition, the slogan *"Down with Big Brother!"* (Orwell, 1949, p. 128). implies the desire to oppose an authoritarian or repressive power in that it reflects the feelings of those who are tired of the repressive system and conveys their hope for change. The term "Big Brother" symbolizes a repressive and autocratic regime that wields complete authority over its people, closely monitoring their actions and crushing any form of criticism. While the use of the term "down" conveys a sense of dissent towards the prevailing system and a readiness to confront or remove the governing authority, by referring to history, the expression "down with" has been used as a motivating factor in 89 calls for revolutions or uprisings aimed at removing dictatorial rulers. Consequently, the phrase *"Down with Big Brother!"* is used in the context of revolution to express a determined resistance to authoritarian power and a demand for transformation, typically reflecting an aspiration for a better and more democratic society.

Moreover, the excerpt *"Who controls the past controls the future, who controls the present controls the past."* (Orwell, 1949, p.136) emphasizes the importance of historical memory in influencing the direction of societal transformation and conveys the concept that those with the authority to modify or manage past events have the ability to influence the shared memories and the awareness of a community, which allows them to shape individuals' interpretations of the current and upcoming circumstances. Moreover, the quotation implies that revolutions always require a revision and interpretation of history, in which their forces may attempt to argue against or destroy prevailing systems of power by offering an alternate perspective of historical events.

The quote also suggests that people in situations of authority possess the power to change the historical account in order to align with their own goals. Consequently, through the manipulation of the present, they have the ability to shape their perceptions and memories of events, enhancing their power and rationalizing their deeds. Thus, the alteration of historical backgrounds provides an effective weapon for supporting or fighting the current state of affairs during revolutionary eras. Therefore, this phenomenon can be attributed to the situation in developing countries, where many have experienced direct colonization and military occupation. Although direct colonization has ended, these countries continue

to be indirectly controlled by developed capitalist states and have long been governed in all aspects of life.

Additionally, the slogan *"Big Brother is Watching You."* (Orwell, 1949, p. 160) is extensively exhibited throughout the dystopian society portrayed in the novel, in which it acts as a continual reminder to people that they are constantly being controlled by the dictatorial regime headed by Big Brother. Thus, this statement serves as a terrifying reflection of the pervasive authority of the government and the extreme difficulty of achieving a successful uprising in a society that is heavily regulated. Consequently, the essence of this concept is in the notion that the authoritarian government employs constant monitoring and psychological control as potent instruments against any act of criticism or rebellion, which implies that individuals lack privacy and are always under the surveillance of the totalitarian government.

Furthermore, the excerpt *"Thoughtcrime does not entail death: thoughtcrime IS death"* (Orwell, 1949, p. 15) promotes a vital concept within the novel and shows the repressive characteristics of the dystopian society, which considered the idea of rebellious or dissenting beliefs as a grave offense. From this point, the role of thoughtcrime in holding illegal thoughts is present in the dominance of totalitarian regimes. This perspective matches the major topic of the novel, which investigates the control of truth and the limitation of personality in the presence of complete authoritarian control, in which the government aims to exert authority over not only the behaviors of its residents but also their cognitive processes and interpretations. Consequently, the quotation emphasizes the serious consequences linked to criminal thought in a dystopian society and underlines the deep correlation between liberty of thought and the ability to revolt against authoritarian regimes.

Besides, the excerpt "We shall meet in the place where there is no darkness" (Orwell, 1949, p. 55) implies the existence of a covert conference location where persons who aspire to topple the tyrannical government can assemble and strategize their opposition. The concept of convening in a place devoid of darkness suggests a clandestine nature, as darkness commonly signifies secrecy and hiding, in which the revolutionaries aspire to

establish a realm devoid of the Party's all-encompassing sway, where they can freely share ideas, coordinate, and plot without apprehension of being controlled.

The Role of Marxism in turning the control from direct to indirect

Marxism was viewed as an important political and economic ideology that influence the course of modern history especially its role in creating governmental structures and destroying aristocratic rule. It served as a motivation for democratic movements and comprehensive revolutions that focused on the idea of distributing wealth fairly and eliminating large economic disparities. This can be seen in 1864, when European socialists took the decision to establish an international association founded that year, and its inaugural meeting was held in London under the leadership of Marx and Engels. Thus, the Constitution confirmed Marx's view that capitalism was the root cause of societal suffering, moral degradation, and political oppression (BIGGIO & JR, 1966, p. 8).

Moreover, within the framework of Marxism, the shift from direct to indirect control typically denotes alterations in the manner in which societies are structured and regulated, namely in the domain of economic interactions. This means that the topic of shifting from direct to indirect control can be discussed within the framework of historical materialism, which is considered as an analytical approach of Marxism that examines the progression of history by focusing on economic and social frameworks. Therefore, as civilizations grow, their processes of production will change, and this may impact the types of authority and control. In other words, within a Marxist paradigm, the shift from direct to indirect control can be associated with the development of the modes of production and consequently ensuing changes in the societal class structure. This can be discussed in terms of direct control over the means of production, which is often associated with individual capitalists or a small group of capitalists who own and manage the productive resources, whereas the bourgeoisie (capitalist class) directly manages and oversees the production process. Moreover, Marxists contend that the state fulfils a pivotal function in upholding the goals of the dominant class. In sophisticated capitalist societies, the governmental machinery may exert power in a less direct manner by enacting policies and laws that benefit the capitalist class, thereby ensuring the continuation of capitalist relationships.

In the context of government formation, Marxism has been instrumental in inspiring revolutionary movements aimed at overthrowing aristocratic governments and establishing new systems based on socialist principles. One of the most important moments in Marxism's influence was the October Revolution in Russia in 1917, where Vladimir Lenin's Bolsheviks led a communist revolution that succeeded in overthrowing the existing regime and establishing a socialist state. This event was the beginning of a period of Marxism's influence in the formation of governments and the challenge of aristocratic hegemony. From this point of view, Marxism played a prominent role in the formation of governments and the termination of direct rule, represented by aristocratic governing classes, which were directly in control of all aspects of life, but after the formation of governments, the methods of control moved from a ruling class from within society to outsiders that controlled states through their governments and political systems, announcing indirect control as manifested in colonial periods. Therefore, Marxism viewed colonialism and economic inequality as factors contributing to radicalism, hence increasing consciousness among the citizens of colonial nations of the unjust economic and social circumstances they endured. Thus, Marxism, with its emphasis on class analysis, advocated for the notion that enhancing working-class circumstances and attaining economic advancement might be facilitated by the pursuit of freedom and national sovereignty.

This reality was manifested during the second half of the twentieth century, when many Asian and African nations had national liberation movements that emerged with Marxist ideologies in response to European colonialism, such as Vietnam's communist movement, which served as the country's national liberation movement depending on the ideologies of Marxism and Leninism. Also, Algeria's Liberation Movement emerged as a response to French colonialism. In addition, the revolutions in India were considered as a reaction to the bourgeois class's violence in suppressing any challenge against its colonial regime, in which it applied the system of slavery and looting against Indians, as in Japan, which had to establish a military institution in order to protect its independence from the threat of European colonialism (BIGGIO & JR, 1966, p. 12).

In addition, in the twentieth century, certain leaders and national autonomy movements saw socialist and Marxist ideologies as a way to attain liberation and social equity, and they drove anti-colonial revolutions in order to adopt a socialist ideology as a means to unite populations and foster a sense of solidarity in opposition to colonial powers. An illustration may be seen in the Cuban Revolution model of the 1950s, where Fidel Castro and Xi Guevara embraced a socialist ideology, perceiving socialism and Marxism as a pathway to liberate themselves from American colonialism (BIGGIO & JR, 1966, p. 68). Also, in Zimbabwe, the National Liberation Movement against British Colonialism has been influenced by Marxist concepts.

Consequently, the Marxist effect on promoting national revolutions is connected to its profound awareness of economic forces and their impact on social and historical changes. Furthermore, it underscored the need for class consciousness and motivated marginalized classes to advocate for their rights and enhance their circumstances. The impact of Marxism is apparent by influencing the cultural and political perspectives of those who pursued independence, fostering national consciousness and fervor, and promoting the notion of differentiating between national identity and imperialism, which was rooted in an unjust capitalist framework.

Moreover, although both novels describe a different era, they have the same goal which is to portray the political systems in different periods. The novel *A Tale of Two Cities* reflected the aristocratic politics of the 19th century, while 1984 highlighted the existence of governments in the twentieth. Consequently, this proves that the Marxist movement played an important role in moving the world from a policy of direct control represented by the ruling aristocracy to a system of governments. Thus, after the French Revolution which was reflected in the novel *A Tale of Two Cities*, the People's Court was established and managed by the people under the slogan "The people are the source of government" and its role revolved around making decisions based on the desires of the people. Therefore, after the end of the aristocratic regime, the French National Assembly appeared with the aim of passing laws that would protect and preserve the rights of citizens, up to the laws of Napoleon Bonaparte, such as the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens.

Therefore, depending on the content of the two novels, "A Tale of Two Cities," which reflects the French Revolution and is influenced by Marxist ideology, highlights the conflict between different socioeconomic strata. The ramifications of this phenomenon are seen in the depiction of societal classes and the differentiation between the dominant and impoverished classes, as described within the character of Charles Darnay, who suffered from direct control in the form of his family's control. However, although he belonged to the ruling aristocracy, because of his rejection of violence and repression and his response to unfair rule and absolute control, he had to cede his parentage and all that he possessed. In addition, the opening sentence "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness" (Dickens, 1859, p. 2) reflects the huge gap between the citizens in both cities, indicating the different situation between the two cities consequently, showing that the ruling class controls the general circumstances.

Also, the excerpt

> *"Repression is the only lasting philosophy. The dark deference of fear and slavery, my friend," observed the Marquis, "will keep the dogs obedient to the whip, as long as this roof," looking up to it, "shuts out the sky."* (Dickens, 1859, p.87)

shows the bad conditions that faced by the poor especially the repression of their rights and freedoms as a result of the direct control of aristocrats over sources of production, income and political and other life aspects.

Moreover, the sentence

> *"I would ride over any of you very willingly, and exterminate you from the earth. If I knew which rascal threw at the carriage, and if that brigand were sufficiently near it, he should be crushed under the wheels."* (Dickens, 1859,79)

describe how the oppressive life of the poor demonstrates the way of direct control of the ruling class in which citizens must follow what this class imposes, otherwise they will be crushed without mercy. in which the novel clearly demonstrates the economic inequality among different social classes, which is a prominent issue in Marxist ideology that explores the economic abuse of marginalized groups.

On the other hand, the novel *"1984"* portrays the indirect control that characterized by a totalitarian regime that exercises complete control over every area of an individual's existence. In other words, the government, led by the Party and its enigmatic leader Big Brother and demonstrated through the novel, exercises control over the populace through various means, including propaganda, surveillance, and psychological manipulation. Consequently, this sort of control is deceptive as it functions on a profound level, influencing individuals' perception and understanding of the surrounding world. Therefore, this can be interpreted as an embodiment of Marxist cautions on the potential manifestations of tyranny and totalitarianism in which the novel explored the challenges posed by the escalating erosion of personal liberties and the obliteration of individuality inside a tightly regulated framework, which exemplifies Marxism's perspective on individualism and its emphasis on the unity and cohesion of social classes.

This aspect can be noticed within the context of the novel, in which the excerpt says, *"The Party told you to reject the evidence of your eyes and ears."* (Orwell, 1949, p. 43) demonstrates the concept of indirect control, which entails influencing people by molding their beliefs, attitudes, and perceptions rather than using direct force or punishment. In addition, *"Newspeak was designed not to extend but to diminish the range of thought, and this purpose was indirectly assisted by cutting the choice of words down to a minimum"* (Orwell, 1949, p. 166). This quote highlights the language of Newspeak, which has been developed to restrict the scope of cognition and communication by diminishing the pool of words accessible in the linguistic system. Consequently, the relationship with indirect control is established through the use of language manipulation to control and restrict cognition, in which the vocabulary's deprivation of individuals ability to express specific thoughts or ideas limits their capacity to engage in critical thinking around those topics. Moreover, the excerpt says, *"Reality exists in the human mind and nowhere else."* (Orwell, 1949, p. 136) exemplifies the dictatorial aspects of the governing party and its idea of controlling reality, in which it employs the strategy of indirect control through the use of propaganda, restrictions, and editing of historical documents to form stories and exert influence over the beliefs of the citizens. Thus, the party maintains influence over people's perceptions of reality by manipulating information and language. Consequently,

the expression suggests that the actual reality is concealed or altered, and people's beliefs are shaped by the influence wielded by those in positions of authority.

The Effect of indirect control in the developing countries

For long time, the dynamics of international relations have witnessed the exercise of power by various means in which so-called indirect control which has been identified as the most accurate and influential that faced by developing countries due to their economic vulnerability and historical heritage. Thus, the effects of this indirect control on developing countries affect their social and economic structures, political independence, and cultural identities. In other words, the idea of indirect control, known as neo-imperialism or neo-colonialism, has had significant and far-reaching impacts on the developing countries. This type of control arises when dominant nations (developed countries) impose their influence over these limited-development countries without resorting to direct military intervention. Consequently, indirect control operates through economic, political, and cultural channels, constituting the fate of states without public interference.

This can be noticed in which many researchers insist in their articles that middle east countries faced many revolutions in cause of the indirect control either in their political aspects or economic and social sides. For example, OMAR KHALFAN BIZURU (2021) insists on the introduction of his thesis.

> *"The Arab countries either lacked the political will or the ability to adopt policies that should have aimed at transforming existing institutions into transitional democracies. Confronted with consequences from authoritarian regimes, citizens in the Arab nations had to endure the social unrest that caused the Arab Spring when a Tunisian, Mohammad Bouazizi, triggered the situation late in 2010."*
> (Khalfan Bizuru, 2021)

The phrase implies that Arab countries encountered difficulties in adopting democratic systems due to a confluence of factors: a deficiency in political determination or capacity to execute policies aimed at converting current systems into transitional democracies. The reference to authoritarian regimes signifies that these countries were under the rule of leaders who did not adhere to democratic principles, and the outcomes of such regimes resulted in societal turmoil. As a result, the mention of the Arab Spring

refers to a specific incident that Mohammad Bouazizi started in Tunisia in 2010. The Arab Spring denotes a sequence of democratic revolts and uprisings that expanded over many Arab nations, signifying a momentous age of social and political turmoil. The occurrence is attributed to deficiencies in political determination or competence in carrying out the required policies for democratic reform. Therefore, the remark implies that the lack of successful implementation of policies aimed at promoting democracy played a role in the occurrence of social turmoil and the emergence of the Arab Spring in Arab countries. Another example is Lieutenant Colonel El Hassane Aissa,2012 article in which he said in his article

> *"If, one day, a people desire to live, then fate will answer their call. And their night will then begin to fade, and their chains break and fall. For he who is not embraced by a passion for life will dissipate into thin air, at least that is what all creation has told me, and what its hidden spirits declare…"* (Aissa, 2012, p.1)

In this statement, the researcher posits that the day will come when the people's suffering from injustice and oppression will cease. Therefore, it has a significant impact on promoting revolution and the pursuit of freedom and rights. Thus, this text conveys a profound message regarding the interplay between individuals' yearning for existence and the impact of fate. He asserts that if a collective of individuals had a profound longing for survival, destiny would respond to their plea. The use of phrases like "their night will begin to fade" and "their limitations will break and fall" indicates a figurative transition from a condition of obscurity and constraints to a condition of liberation and illumination. Besides, the quotation that *"The wave of social protests that swept through the Arab world during 2011, toppling some long-standing regimes and seriously destabilizing others, was the consequence of decades of oppressive and authoritarian political systems"* (Aissa, 2012, p.2)

Aissa's statement implies that the series of social protests throughout the Arab world in 2011, which resulted in the removal of long-standing governments and caused instability in others, did not happen abruptly or independently. Alternatively, it is characterized as a result of the repressive and authoritarian political regimes that have been established in the region for several decades. Thus, the term "wave of social protests" denotes the

extensive and concurrent manifestations, revolts, and mobilizations that took place across several Arab nations within the indicated timeframe. According to some sources, the authoritarian and tyrannical political systems that have persisted for so long are what sparked the protests. Therefore, Aissa's statement contends that the events of 2011 in the Arab world were considered as a direct result of a long-standing oppressive and authoritarian government, which gave rise to a significant and far-reaching wave of social demonstrations.

In addition, an article done by Sari Hanafi, 2012 shows the importance of revolutions in Arab countries in which the writer mentioned in his article that *"The significance of these revolutions resides in the realization of social and democratic demand"* (Hanafi, 2012). Thus, this statement underscores the relevance of a sequence of revolutions, maybe alluding to the Arab Spring or other uprisings, by emphasizing their importance in which the revolutions are significant as they symbolize the realization and achievement of both social and democratic aspirations as stated. Consequently, the excerpt "*social and democratic demand"* conveys the idea that the individuals engaged in these revolutions were not only pursuing social transformation, but also advocating for the implementation of democratic ideals.

Moreover, indirect control methods played an important role in changing the reality of developing countries by maintaining continuous control over them. Despite the end of an era that witnessed many colonial movements and many anti-colonial revolutions, developing countries still suffer from dependency and domination in all fields. This was explained in the thesis presented by BIGGIO & JR, 1966, where they considered that the new independent states were divided into two categories: the first group, which consists of states that have an independent foreign policy and are not under capitalist control but are still in line with the prison of capitalism, which includes India, Indonesia, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Ceylon, Iraq, Algeria, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Guinea, Mali, and Ghana. While the second group consists of states whose independence is limited by economic agreements and military alliances, this group includes Pakistan, Thailand, and the Philippines (BIGGIO & JR, 1966, p. 65). Hence, the majority of developed countries use economic and social issues as a means to exercise their influence and

preserve their economic and regional interests. As a result, the ability of many developing countries to make independent decisions, both domestically and internationally, is limited due to the influence of more powerful liberal states.

Consequently, indirect control sometimes manifests through economic and trading policies enforced by powerful nations or international institutions, which affect domestic economic stability and lead developing countries to fundamental challenges such as the international loan conditions and economic programs associated with severe structural changes, leading to decreased government expenditure on social services as well as education and healthcare. In addition, indirect governance has the potential to destroy the independence of developing nations and limit their autonomy in making political and economic decisions, which greatly affects the capacity of states to attain equitable growth and enhance the well-being of their citizens.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Introduction

The discussion part plays a crucial role in arranging the research within its appropriate context, explaining the importance of the findings, and highlighting the author's adeptness in critical analysis. It aids readers in comprehending the wider ramifications of the study and its contribution to the research field. Thus, in academic writing, the discussion part usually comes after the presentation of results, in which the author has the chance to analyze and elucidate the importance of the findings, make comparisons with existing literature, and deliberate on the consequences and constraints of the study. Frequently, it entails a meticulous examination of the outcomes and their wider ramifications. Consequently, this chapter discussed the findings of the research question of this study in relation to the literature reviewed on Marxism in the selected novels A Tale of Two Cities and 1984. There are three research questions: 1) What are the Marxist themes within the two? 2) What is the role of Marxism in turning control from direct to indirect? 3) What are the effects of indirect control on developing countries?

The Marxism themes within the novel A Tale of Two Cities and the novel 1984

After analyzing the quotations that reflect the central themes in both novels, the researcher finds out the relation between the novels and the reality in developing countries in terms of Marxist aspects. In other words, the researcher concludes that the problems that reflect in the novel a tale of two cities still exist in modern days, as highlighted in the novel *1984*, which is considered as a future image of the policies that are based on the presence of governmental rule.

The analysis within Chapter four provided the main themes responsible for defining the relation between past and present in which the novel *1984*, despite its original data of writing, which is 1959, emphasize the future reality that is expressed throughout the novel. Thus, in this first question, which deals with the Marxist themes, the researcher stands to choose these two novels from different eras and analyze the themes of class struggle and revolution within the two novels in order to prove that the Marxist themes are still present

despite the ending of aristocratic rule. Thus, the researcher picks out the quotations that reflect the two themes and makes a comparison between them to conclude that both novels reflect the same issues.

The Role of Marxism in turning the control from direct to indirect control

Under this title, the researcher answers the second question, by referring to the statements that define direct and indirect control within the two novels. The researcher finds that Marxism is important in the transition of systems of government from aristocratic to governmental, and this was evident in systems with indirect control through the use of terminology. Which reflects both types of governance. The comparison between the two novels reflected the extent of Marxism's influence on the development of government systems. Despite the transition from aristocratic rule to a new era of government policies, Marxism continued to play an important role in shaping revolutionary ideas and directing the aspirations of different societies. The researcher also considered revolutions to be a means of clarifying the influence of Marxism on liberation movements in various countries of the world, which aimed to achieve equality and freedom for their citizens by benefiting from liberation movements and uprisings against colonial rule, which led to the emergence of new systems of government.

The effect of indirect control on the developing countries

As seen in the previous chapter, the third question was answered depending on the effect of indirect control on the realities within the developing countries where the researcher addressed the main problems, considering them as the impacts of indirect control. Given that it came as a result of colonialism and indirect rule that still exists today, the researcher shed light on the issues that developing countries are still facing, stressing that the independence these countries enjoy is under the auspices of United Nations resolutions and institutions, whose primary role is to maintain peace and security. International organizations and the protection of the rights of states at all levels are nothing but slogans based on the illusion of democracy and the rights of the individual and society.

Therefore, the findings and perspectives offered in this chapter shed light on the historical recurrence observed across nations throughout centuries, as demonstrated by the two

novels written during different time periods, proving that Marxism still plays a role in shaping reactions against dominance and control. Thus, through the examination of the novels A Tale of Two Cities and 1984, the idea of history repeating itself was highlighted in that it plays an important role in demonstrating the central themes that deal with the class struggle and revolution in both novels.

The novel 1984 breaks down the idea that incumbent governments represent hope and fidelity to democracy by showing images of indirect control imposed by party politics and asking readers to examine their own assumptions in maintaining their rights. Furthermore, the analysis of the themes goes beyond the literature itself, asking readers to focus on their rights as the social problems that led to revolution in the past still exist, leading to the current revolutions, as well as giving a deep understanding of the revolution. The unlimited crises facing developing societies, especially Arab societies. Thus, the prevailing situation in the majority of Arab States, where economic and political conditions have been and continue to decline due to the taking of their suffering and resources by dominant global powers, for instance, in Lebanon, the economy is still suffering from the consequences of the past French colonization and the influence it had on political, social, and cultural aspects of life. This scenario pertains to France's indirect influence on the form of political government and the allocation of production resources.

Furthermore, although international laws emerged with the aim of democracy, such as the declaration of human rights and the state's right to self-determination and the end of colonist presence, independence within the developing countries has been nothing other than ink on paper, as there are many countries still dominated indirectly by putting them at the mercy and need of developed countries, consequently considering them as marketplaces for satisfying external agendas and interests that diverge from society's desires and rights (BIGGIO & JR, 1966, p. 68). Consequently, this fact can be seen through the position of the developing countries in the UN, since their rights have not been taken into consideration because of the control of the resolutions of the UNSC and other institutions of the UN in order to protect the interests of these countries and establish their political influence and control in the internal affairs of the developing states.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

Ultimately, this thesis delves into the Marxist themes of *"A Tale of Two Cities"* and *"1984"* as a means of analyzing social inequality, class conflict, and oppressive governments within stories that are in line with the fundamental principles of Marxism, in which they have played a role in depicting social revolutions and oppressive regimes, fighting authoritarian domination, as well as their effects on developing countries that bear imperialism and exploitation. And so on. Dickens portrays the contradictory classes of *"A Tale of Two Cities"*—the privileged London elite and oppressed public in Paris—during the French Revolution, where work drew attention to the injustice of the feudal system and how social inequality affected the daily lives of the rest of the people. George Orwell's *1984* is a dystopian exploration of the consequences of a totalitarian regime led by the party. The novel depicts a form of indirect control where the party exercises power over knowledge, language, and means of production and concentrates power in the hands of a select few. Thus, the narrative reflects concerns about abuse of power, surveillance, and repression of dissent, themes that resonate with Marxist views on the potential dangers of central power. Furthermore, with regard to the effects on developing countries, it is important to note that the narratives focused primarily on their communities and regions. Nevertheless, authors can draw parallels between the oppressive regimes portrayed in these acts and the realistic situations and historical and contemporary conflicts in which authoritarian rule, exploitation, and social inequality have affected developing nations. Thus, Marxist ideas have historically affected post-colonial and developing countries, providing a framework for understanding and challenging imperialism, exploitation, and class oppression. In conclusion, the Marxist presence in these novels invites readers to think about global themes of inequality and oppression and their struggles against systemic injustice. The impact of these topics on developing countries can be explained through the lens of historical struggles against imperialism, colonialism, and class exploitation in which Marxist thought played a role in shaping resistance movements and

ideologies. Therefore, the slogans of capitalist regimes that have embraced the rights of the individual, society, democracy, and independence we see today are like ink on paper, marginalizing the role of the UN as the primary sponsor of human rights and states by using the veto right against all resolutions that uphold the rights of states to shape their future, determine their destiny, and protect their independence.

Recommendations for Future Research

Researchers should not limit their analysis to novels alone. Instead, they should delve deeper and establish connections between narrative events and present-day realities. This can be achieved by examining past literary works that have specifically or generally addressed societal issues at various points in time. By doing so, researchers can determine the extent to which these works have had a positive or negative impact on society.

Exploit the significance of literature during the Victorian era and gain understanding of how literature influenced the structure of society by directly addressing social concerns in their studies.

Researchers should also examine Arab narratives, since they play a crucial role in shedding light on the challenges faced by Arab countries.

In order to underscore the significance of democracy and rights in shaping the future of States, researchers ought to examine literary works that focus on human rights and States.

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