



RESEARCH ARTICLE

GEORGE ORWELL AND THE IDEA OF SADISM IN NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR: A PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The current study sheds light on the psychological dimension of the major characters of the book 1984. It explores the psychological conflict that leads to the issue of Sadism as a result of the extreme struggle among the book characters based on the psychoanalytic perspective. It is observed throughout the book from the beginning to the end, the predomination of the psychological suppression of the major characters. It is considered as a pessimistic literary piece that portrays the horrible future of England particularly and the whole world in general according to Orwell's predicts. The book includes great psychological issues that the major characters of the book namely Winston Smith, Julia, and Katherine face. All these troubles that taken place for them as a result of the violent treatment of the party leaders. These cruel treatments and violent reactions are mirrored directly in their behavior, activity, interaction, and reaction. As human beings who have emotions, passions, and feelings, these characters suffered from conflicts within the party structure that reflected passively on them psychologically, mentally, intellectually, and politically. In this research paper, the researcher explores deeply the psychological issues especially the issue of Sadism as a dangerous degree of psychology that influences the psyche of the major characters. Sadism is being studied critically based on the psychoanalytic perspective.

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INTRODUCTION

Psychoanalytic theory is one of the well-known approaches to literary criticism during the 20th and early 21st centuries among critics, philosophers, thinkers, researchers, scholars and literature students. According to a lot of critics, each piece of literary writing includes a psychological element. This depends on the writer's belongings, upbringing, motivations, experiences, attitudes, and circumstances. The prominent critic of psychoanalysis is Sigmund Freud who adopts the field of psychology in general and psychoanalytic theory particularly. As a researcher who encounters any topic related to the psychological temperament of the writer directly comes to mind the Freudian arguments. Orwell as a critic, novelist, and socio-political activist embodied within his literary articulations specifically his fiction, the elements of the psychological conflicts of the central characters. Further, the psychological conflict in the book to a large extent mirrors the writer's experiences, fears, and interests. Orwell as a socialist supporter and an opponent of totalitarianism predicts a pessimistic future within the totalitarian governments that will dominate most parts of the world according to Orwell. In this respect, he writes "against totalitarianism and for democratic socialism, as I understand (George Orwell)". In this research article, the researcher concentrates on the critical analysis of the psychological dimension of the book's major characters according to the arguments of the

psychoanalytic theory. As a matter of fact, the high degree of the psychological conflict that was later called sadism which is considered as an extension to the Freudian psychoanalytic principles that was known as a post Freudian concept will be highlighted properly. Moreover, this research work will discuss elaborately the Freudian psychic modes as well as the conscious and unconscious levels of the characters' minds that influence directly their behavior, reaction, interaction, and activity. Thus, all the related knowledge to the concept of sadism will be investigated critically in the light of the psychoanalytic perspective.

Psychoanalytic Theory: The psychoanalytic approach is considered a form of literary criticism in which its origins belong to the eminent Austrian Psychologist, Sigmund Freud, and its contemporary development is attributed to Jacques Lacan, a French Psychoanalyst. This critical approach uses certain techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation and analysis of literary text. As a classic way of treatment, it can be done by giving the patient a chance to express his attitudes freely to get out his repressed secrets like fears, dreams, concerns, and conflicts that contribute directly to coping with the problems that are brought into the conscious mind openly rather than remaining repressed in the unconscious mind. This occurs according to certain techniques of how the mind, instincts, and sexuality work. These critical and literary theories were carried out and developed by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). Psychological criticism is, therefore, a

sort of biographical criticism. Further, the Psychoanalyst analyzes the literary text as a fragment of Psychological criticism. He or she focuses on psychoanalysis and provides a theoretical framework for the exploration of literature. There are other additional applications of the psychoanalytic dimensions to the literary study that were principally established as a recent phenomenon by Freud in particular and in other aspects by Alfred Adler and Carl Jung. Aristotle, nonetheless, introduced an important method to interpret and analyze the tragedy from a psychological angle. Through his studies, Freud mainly focused on the causes of repression. Hoffman explains repression by stating; that our brief analysis of the unconscious suggested that repression is the mechanism by which unconscious impulses or drives are forbidden access to conscious life. [...] Only those impulses whose satisfaction it is apparently possible to put off are repressed. [...] The repressed instinct does not "give up" when it is denied entrance into consciousness. It expresses itself digressively, disguisedly, in "derivatives" (1957, p.31). Freud brought references and resources from ancient works, for example, the character of Hamlet in Shakespeare's tragedy. After Aristotle came Wordsworth et al. who used psychological theories and psychological elements in their literary texts. In this regard, Sarker in his book *A Companion to William Wordsworth* stated that Wordsworth defined poetry as "a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (2003, p. 411). Thus, Psychology is related to the production of literature. It is said that criticism kills the beauty of the text. As a form of literary and critical approach psychology never kills the beauty of the text but on the contrary, there is a close connection between psychology and literature. Freud proposed that there is a certain connection between language and the human psyche.

Concept of Sadism: Background: It is known that the term 'Sadism' was coined by Krafft Ebing and is based on the life and articulations of the Marquis de Sade. It is seen that modern sadism comes in the form of sexual excitement. Sadism and cruelty may reflect satisfaction with achieving domination, reflecting an evolved mechanism for human predation and power struggles (Nell, 2006). In this regard, the behavior of the sadistic characters is similar to that of animals. So animals will make great efforts to gain stimulation associated with predatory aggression (Panksepp, 1971). Based on this, it is notable that sadism may have a biological formation in predatory aggression. In the case of human being's behavior, it is focused on revenge-seeking desire according to predatory aggression (Chester, 2017). Weierstall & Elbert (2011) and Moran, Weierstall & Elbert (2014) both demonstrate that the sights, sounds, and taste of physical violence may have favorable and motivating qualities. In the matter of fact, some people find the smell of blood to be desirable (Moran et al., 2015). Above all, one comment on the sadistic patients can be seen through Oscar Wilde's words "to give rebellion its fascination and disobedience its charm" (189). Further, one form of the sadistic disorder is represented by envy "Envy is the wish to possess "the goodness" perceived in others. If the "good object" cannot be possessed, it must be destroyed or damaged until it is not worthy having" (Meloy, p. 631). In the same regard, Millon et al. (2012) divided sadistic personal disorder into four types tyrannical, spineless, explosive, and enforcing sadism. As cited in Marley's *A Functional Perspective of Everyday Sadism* Paulhus and Colleagues (2014) defined sadism in a broad sense, as a "dispositional tendency to enjoy hurting others", or the "enjoyment or the cruelty" (4). Anciently, Freud (1905/1925); according to Millon, (2011) defined sadism and masochism as an active and passive pole of aggression continuum. Freud, moreover, viewed this phenomenon as a form of psychosexual regression. As well as according to Meloy, sadists are "Individuals who derive pleasure from the control, domination, and suffering of others" (1997, p. 631).

The true personality is motivated by sexual desires but after W. W. I. this vision was changed into two new basic phenomena, Sadism and Masochism. Sadism may be defined according to *Longman Dictionary* as "the behavior in which someone gets pleasure from hurting other people or making them suffer". While Masochism, on the other side, can be defined as "the sexual behavior in which someone gains pleasure from being hurt or punished". These people

who are positively living, and are eager to let the other people live peacefully are creative people. These people have positive energy and consume it to create new valuable and useful things that can help others cope with things socially and make other people feel happiness and optimism. W. W. I. gave many new scopes for human thoughts. It brought a large intellectual attitude changed the philosophy of thinking and caused a change in the scientific perspectives and the style of learning processes. There are two forms of instinct as a result of this sudden change, life, and death, and the latter is associated with torture, violence, terrorism, horror, punishment, revenge, greed, and suffering of other people. Thus, the main function of sadistic individuals is the feeling of excitement by the torment of others. Masochism, on the other hand, is a form of self-destructive behavior. Several features of this phenomenon can be seen such as self-siege, loneliness, marginalization, isolation, injustice, exploitation, alienation, insecurity, and inequality. Consequently, sexual powers dominate human being behavior according to Freud. In this regard, Nietzsche states that "without cruelty, there is no festival! Thus the longest and most ancient part of human history teaches- and in punishment, there is so much that is festive!" (p.39). A persistent propensity to take pleasure in harming other people is referred to as a sadistic personality. Historically, it is known that the issue of sadism was closely related to a sexual tendency that leads to committing crimes in order to reach enjoyment via cruel interaction. It encompasses the feeling of pleasure in many forms such as physical cruelty. Verbal aggression and social media cruelty. This term had previously been discussed either directly or indirectly by ancient Greek critics, philosophers, thinkers, theorists, and scholars that meant (the delight in evil) that was theorized by Aristotle as a dark delight to have a powerful drive for harm. Later on, this term was recreated by Freud (1973) who interpreted sadism as the serious merging of Eros (the life force), and Thanatos (the death force). In this context, Fromm (1973) hypothesized the existence of a sadistic personality type that had a disposition for manipulating people after the traumas of the Second World War. Fromm distinguished three varieties related closely to sadism namely physical, sexual, and mental all of which had their roots in insecurity and social importance as character faults. Fromm thought that sadists could not find pleasure in harming powerful people because they were only aroused by the weak and powerless. A pioneering and significant viewpoint on the presence of sadistic personality features is provided by Fromm's theory.

Orwell and sadism in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*: Throughout the book, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, it is observed that the writer highlights the issue of critique of totalitarian regimes. This kind of ruling system is based on violence, terrorism, and oppression and this reflects directly on the population mentally, physically, and psychologically. Most individuals who handle some social positions or commit crimes are exposed to cruel, oppressed, and violent treatment that can affect not only the mind and body of the individuals but also their psychological, mental, and emotional sides. When they are taken forcibly to prison or for trial they not only feel physical pain but on the contrary suffer loneliness, marginalization, and restlessness. In this context, the narrator says "A kick from a guard's boot had broken the fingers of one of his hands. They dragged him to his feet" (Orwell, 2013). This violent behavior can lead society members to think and commit suicide as a result of psychological torture. In this case, their psychology had been destroyed and it is difficult to live peacefully in this cruel and outrageous environment. Further, Orwell used the idea of propaganda as one of the main traits of the totalitarian system. Propaganda can be defined as "the control of opinion by significant symbols" including "stories, rumors, reports, pictures, and other forms of social communication" (Lasswell, 1927, p. 627). (Lasswell, Harold. *The Theory of Political Propaganda. The American Political Science Review*, 21 (3), (1927), 627-631). In NEF, propaganda comes under the Ministry of Truth to terrify the opponents. This technique is based on the violent tools that aim to destroy society's members mentally, and psychologically. This method is considered as one feature of sadism. The leaders of the totalitarian authorities can be regarded as sadistic figures. They can use propaganda as a weapon to create horror and fear inside the

hearts, minds, and psyche of the society members. Surveillance and censorship are primary sources of political propaganda that can be employed to influence the consciousness of individuals and consequently cause them psychological and mental crises. In this context, Winston Smith's department "was itself only a single branch of the Ministry of Truth" (Orwell, 2013, p. 38).

Orwell made a significant contribution to the psychological understanding of Fascism and the authoritarian personality in NEF, which gained traction in European thought in the 1930s. Besides, his concern for political morality, he has strong psychological attitudes and this can be seen through his literary writings. In NEF, Orwell portrayed many ideas about the psychology of Fascism particularly and most the totalitarian governments in general. Apparently, Orwell's great concern focused properly on the shared characteristic of his perspective on the psyche and mind of the downtrodden class. In contrast to the general belief, Orwell did not center on the bad side of oppression in order to satirize tyrants, and arrogant, rather, he sympathized with the oppressed and emphasized that they should pay much interest to overcome the psychological inertia before becoming politically conscious. So his literary creations mostly concentrate on the psychological elements that lead the oppressed people to give in to oppression. He believed as well that if these obstacles could be removed, a society would achieve social justice, stability, and psychological comfort. Obviously, the phrase written over the wall "Big Brother is watching you" (Orwell, p. 2) in itself inspires fear, horror, psychological tension, and mental disorder. It is one of the sadistic techniques that is intended to torture opponents psychologically. It is used as a political technique to create restlessness, suspense, terror, and fear in the psyche of society's individuals. The telescreen detects any conversation or whispering about a specific political or social issue and immediately conveys it to the headquarters. This behavior leads to the establishment of psychological trouble and causes its increase within the targeted individuals. The constant conflict within the individual's personality directly leads to psychological and mental conflicts. This violent style of censorship is regarded as one trait of sadistic practices that is based on causing harm to others. In this regard, "the Ministry of Love was really frightening one. There were no windows in it at all" (Orwell, p. 4). One of the sadistic images can be noticed according to the story context,

The aim of the party was not merely to prevent men and women from forming loyalties that it might not be able to control. Its real undeclared purpose ... attracted to one another (Orwell, p.59-60).

Based on the story incidents, it is evident that Winston as a human being has emotions, and sexual instincts towards women but this thing is banned according to the party rules. This thing can cause him psychological tension since all his sexual desires were suppressed forcibly. In this case, the party leaders practice sadism on their members motivating them to repress their desires sexually and this reflects in their social life negatively. It is a form of psychological torment when somebody forbids a human being from satisfying his/her desires, hopes, or ambitions. This action increases the individual his/her internal conflict and makes his/her psyche abnormal. As a human being Winston intends to gratify his sexual desires as a result, his id of psyche drives him to connect with the other gender to achieve his desires. So according to the party instructions, the purpose of marriage is not only to satisfy the sexual drives but to produce children. This sadistic technique can increase the internal conflict inside the party members' psyche. It is mentioned in the book "The only recognized purpose of marriage was to beget children for the service of the party" (p.60). In order to suppress the party members' instincts and to control not only their mind but also their psyche, a new form of sadistic procedure should be created. Since, they created an organization called the Junior Anti-sex League. Its concern is focused on preventing both sexes from achieving their sexual desires. Satisfying sexual desires according to Freud reflects positively on the individual's behavior and enables him to live psychologically properly. It can be considered as one condition of the party ideologies. It is confirmed that "The party was trying to kill the

sex instinct, or, if it could not be killed, then, to distort it and dirty it" (p.60). Attempting to torture people who have opposite attitudes by obliging them to repress their instincts can be seen as one form of sadism. In other words, it can be named psychological terrorism. It can be said that standing intently against somebody either mentally or emotionally is a kind of violent domination. This activity leads to destroy the personality of these characters mentally, physically, and psychologically. Winston Smith married Katharine but he can not enjoy a marriage relationship. It is not allowed for him to stay with her and exchange their emotions, and passions, and manage their life affairs. According to the party regulations, their relationship must be restricted and only to produce children. Other affairs such as sexual intercourse, intimate relationships, mutual relations, discussing life circumstances, etc. were not permitted. This is a form of psychological, social, mental, and physical violence that causes disgrace to the members' behavior, activity, reaction, and interaction. They intended to make him a servant only for the sake of the party. Thinking about his personal affairs in establishing a stable family is dangerous and can threaten the construction of the party. It is opposed to the party goals that aim to control all the society members intellectually, mentally, socially, politically, religiously, and psychologically as well. Psychological fighting or sadism struggles even the thinking of somebody in his own life. He/she must not think about the emotional, essential, or material needs. All efforts must be paid for the serving of the party. For Winston, the id drives him to satisfy his desire by any means without taking any consideration for any norms. But the restricted rules, fear, horror, torment, and punishment that he may receive from the party leaders stood behind achieving his sexual instincts. He remained in suspense and conflicted with himself whether he could fulfill his desires by sleeping with his wife or he must be honest and follow the party's instructions. This attitude managed to increase his psychological tension. Even embracing his wife or kissing her was supervised and deprived based on the party rule. It is stated that,

She even used to remind him of it in the morning, as something which had to be done that evening and which must not be forgotten. She had two names for it. One was 'making a baby' and the other was our duty to the party (Orwell, 2013, p.61).

As a matter of fact, chastity is one of the major conditions to be a loyal member of the party. Based on this condition, Winston and his wife Katharine forbade themselves from sexual enjoyment for the sake of the party. Leaders of the party managed to control not only the mind of their followers but also their hearts. Obedience of the party rules reached a large extent that can be considered as blind loyalty. It is noted in Winston's speech "I turned up the lamp. When I saw her in the night" (p.62). It seems that it is the first time for him to see his wife properly. In this situation, Winston's soul was full of fear, horror, and lust. It is difficult to decide in a situation that puts you in two options that both are fundamental. Between obedience and enjoyment, Winston is in suspense about whether to follow his heart and satisfy his sexual desires or follow his mind and obey the party regulations. His loyalty to the party is in a struggle with his intimacy, lust, and desire. It is similar to the case of the Oedipus complex which combines both elements fear and pity. All these created in his psyche a conscience torment as two major obstacles during his life. To break the party rules or to satisfy his sexual desires are two difficult options a human being can not bear. This event reflects passively on his activity, reaction, thinking, concern, and interaction. Since it hurts his personality mentally, psychologically, intellectually, consciously, and physically. Winston remained between his conscious and unconscious mind. He does not what to do in such a case. His id motivates him unconsciously to gratify his sexual instincts while his ego consciously guides him to think about his loyalty to his party. He, further, tended to free his repressed desires by writing his diaries. Imagination was the only way to relieve his psychological conflict. The First World War (WWI) and the Second (WWII) as two major historical events that influenced nearly the whole world. Based on the story incidents, Orwell intended to portray that period by including the political techniques that were used by the ruling authorities. As a form of psychological war, the political regimes tended to utilize a dirty

instrument to suppress their citizens. In 1984, the party's leaders used violent tools to cultivate frustration, despair, disillusionment, and restlessness in their opponents as a kind of psychological war. The goal is to prevent them from thinking about the revolution that can be established to change the ruling system. In this context, one of the reasons for public discontent was the forced reduction of sex which was implemented to harness their zeal and potential for the party's goals. It would be easier to manage birth as can be seen from the depiction of the population in 1984, but the goal was to use sexual energy instead. Even though such a solution would not be adequate for the sadistic Orwellian dystopia in which the task was not only to control but also to force citizens to renounce all family values, every imaginable pleasure, and a chance to feel safety, it would make propagandizing even easier if it were instilled not only in family's members but also in products of society created by the party. Likewise, children were taught to rebel against their parents, and wives were encouraged to view their husbands as enemies, focusing all their concerns on Big Brother's character. All these political techniques are reflecting directly on the character's psyche, behavior, activity, and reaction.

As stated above, sexual instincts can be exploited in the utopia and are either permitted or forbidden which irritates the units. Predominating sexually and sex is necessary because it is impossible in a controlled society to permit the unchecked multiplication of people. One of the greatest impulses is sexual desire, thus the state that wishes to exert control must react to it and determine whether to allow it or forbid it. In 1984, the subject is simultaneously denied their right to sexual pleasure and deprived of it. Hence, the party molds people so that women are unable to have sexual pleasure and that men must use offensive methods to accomplish it. Further, the means of censorship that are later considered as surveillance and spies are two primary tools of psychological terrorism. This activity brings about fear and psychological tension in the souls and minds of those people who belong to different political parties. Throughout Orwell's book, traditional brainwashing is employed. Young children are taught to adore and be loyal to Big Brother from the time they learn their first words. Parents who have been well-educated by the ruling system pass on to their kids their dread of Big Brother's rage at any signs of rebellion and faith in the party. Daily propaganda addresses, mottos, and recordings of parades and events held in honor of Big Brother are displayed on enormous screens mounted on the walls instilling behavioral patterns. As well as receiving of a solid education in the classroom, students can participate in extracurricular activities like "spies" group which the writer sarcastically compares to communist scouts. All these are mirrored on the psychological, mental, social, physical, and intellectual side of an individual's personality. In this regard, it is confirmed that,

Old technologies of power were particularly crude. They involved strategies of control that depended upon controlling individual will by threatening the body or mind. Torture and coercion are perhaps the most familiar examples of these old, and in Orwell's view, increasingly dated technologies of power that Orwell saw coming into managing a more thorough control of the individual by capturing the mind and thereby controlling the will automatically. His reflections on this score foreshadow the eclipse of the individual by the complete dependency of the individual mind, and hence individual will on what might be called the social mind (Carr, 2010, p.8).

The situation that Winston is living in is so terrible and unbearable. The psychological and mental tension increased to a large extent that can make a stone to be broken. This situation makes anybody to think always about death. A large number of society members according to the book incidents unconsciously killed themselves or tried to commit suicide as a result of the psychological torment they faced from the party figures. In this respect, Winston states that,

It was at night that they came for you, always at night. The proper thing was to kill yourself before they got you. Undoubtedly some

people did so. Many of the disappearances were actually suicides (Orwell, p.92).

Mistreatment and cruel behavior towards him, motivated him unconsciously to think repeatedly to kill himself. The psychological, physical, and mental violent torment that the party's rulers practiced against Winston as a suspected member and other opponents represent the sadistic style to dominate them. It is intended that the party wanted to humiliate worthy people and lose their dignity through physical, mental, and psychological terrorism as the weapon to rule their subjects. Through this dirty technique, they destroyed not only their psychological side but also their sexuality. They have become unable to think about their emotional needs because the policy of the party influenced greatly their temperament. These people are living opposite their will. Hence, they always resided in restlessness, despair, indifference, disappointment, and fear. All these implications are considered as the sequences and principles of sadism. According to the course events of the book, the critical situation of Winston is pointed out in the following lines,

He thought with a kind of astonishment of the biological uselessness of pain and fear, the treachery of the human body which always freezes into inertia at exactly the moment when a special effort is needed (Orwell, p.92).

According to the book incidents, it is notable that there is not any form of Freudian psychoanalytic arguments in the story's characters especially the central character Winston Smith. In reality, he has the sexual desire but the party-restricted rules and fears proved that he repressed his sexual instincts consciously, and unconsciously. This indicates his deprivation from sexual enjoyment. However, the repeated situation of his id influenced directly his behaviour, reaction, activity, and interaction. The presence of his ego throughout the book is mandatory because he has extreme desires for fair sex. Being censored, supervised, and monitored, Winston preferred to repress his desires as a result of making a balance between his obedience to Big Brother, the party's iconic revolutionary figure, and liberating his conscience a moral honesty. His physical, psychological, and mental torment made him give up thinking about achieving his personality requirements. It is observed that his id always attempts to drive him to achieve his desires but the duality of duty his heart and his fears due to the horrible techniques used against him, impacted the repression of his desires. All these events that occurred to him reveal his internal conflict with himself, his principles, his conscience, his honesty, and his external conflict with the environment within the place of his leaders, spies, technological instruments, violent treatment, suspicion, and so on. As a human being, Winston feels that he is in a very needs to satisfy his emotional desires, intimacy, psychological and mental stability, relaxation, rest, changing the current style of life, freedom, and peace of mind. Even dreaming or thinking about any woman's sexuality frightened him and regarded it as a nightmare. In this context, it is written,

What he feared more than anything else was that she would simply change her mind if he did not get in touch with her quickly. But the physical whichever way you turned, the telescreen faced you (Orwell, p.98)

Actually, the book 1984 laments the loss of individuality while showing how successfully deprive someone of their independence, particularly through severe sexual restraint and the outlawing of Independent thought. Based on the story events, Winston has never fully embraced Ingsoc and the party's ideals. He regards party politics as disgusting and feels that the past cannot be changed. Winston longs for closeness, solitude, independence, and love but he is afraid to express any of these things out loud for fear of being killed. Such thoughts are considered "thoughtcrimes" which are serious offenses that can result in arrest, incarceration, torture, and frequently death. One of the sadistic practices against the society members was the depriving of these people to create sexual relationships within the party. Thus, the relationship must remain private because the party is adamantly opposed to any form of sexual gratification. Ingsoc

actually upholds the nation of sexual suppression. Every marriage requires party approval and it is forbidden for a man or a woman to show any sort of sexual attraction to one another. So the party must pay all your attention. Winston once engaged in such a union. His wife Katharine was a cold-blooded, unthinking individual who was fiercely devoted to the party yet believed that having sex was a repugnant act. In the same context, O'Brien who is a prominent figure at the Ministry of Truth and at the same time takes a vital role in Winston's life. O'Brien gradually teaches Winston the party's way by using electric shock devices, beatings, and malnutrition. Winston is compelled by him to acknowledge that two plus two makes five if the party says that. To be free, according to Winston, was to be allowed to assert that two plus two equals four. All these violent styles come under the psychological war against Winston. The result of Winston's final argument with O'Brien is that he pointed out to Winston a mirror image of himself. Winston, therefore, is utterly horrified to discover that he has degenerated into a sickly, repulsive sack of bones with a fresh face. Winston who is completely broken, ultimately agrees to his re-education. In the matter of fact, O'Brien practiced the sadistic technique against Winston and managed to reach the bottom of his psyche. Where he used violent treatment to oblige him to betray his partner Julia. Eventually, O'Brien succeeded in motivating Winston to surrender, declaring the confession of anything being asked even if he never commits it.

CONCLUSION

According to the book *Incidents*, the issue of Sadism seemed as the predominant theme. It is used as a political technique by the totalitarian government to create horror, terrorism, and fear in the heart, soul, and mind of the party opposes, opponents, and enemies especially the main character of the novel Winston Smith. This character is experiencing all forms of psychological torment that influence his life physically, mentally, socially, and politically. Apparently, the party figures enjoyed the torture against their enemies. O'Brien who is considered as the main agent of Big Brother practiced all types of violent treatment on the book characters, especially Winston. All categories of psychological conflicts have been analyzed critically in the light of the psychoanalytic perspective in general and Freudian theories in particular. Thus, the writer's personal experiences are reflected directly or indirectly in the book characters specifically the protagonist Winston who may represent the author's experience.

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