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The Prophecies in Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World (1932)" Versus Modern Society

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Abstract

Brave New World, a novel, delves into the effects of technology and medical advancements on our society. Huxley predicted that our moral values and ethics would be compromised and that the book portrays a society where individuals are stripped of their humanity, controlled by others, and lacking human qualities. Huxley's work warns of what could happen in the future, as he predicts a dystopian society that appears ideal but is an illusion. Today, we are surrounded by technology, which has become a vital part of our lives. This study aims to describe the characteristics of a dystopian society and compare Brave New World with the contemporary world. Using qualitative analysis, the study confirms Huxley's predictions, showing that he used dystopian elements to depict Brave New World and that his predictions are relevant to our modern society. The study also reveals that technology, entertainment, and distraction are responsible for the freedom loss in "Brave New World".

Keywords: Aldous Huxley (1894-1963), Brave New World, Dystopia, Prophecy, Prediction, Science fiction

1. Introduction

In today's society, science produces results rapidly, which makes it essential to consider the limitations of scientific progress. The book Brave New World by Aldous Huxley was published in 1932 and portrays a future technological society based on Fordism. This article explores the relationship between our current technocratic society and the one that Huxley described. It examines the technical and biological manipulations described in the book and their feasibility given current knowledge. The paper also discusses the dystopian themes presented in Brave New World by Huxley in the 20th century. The author's vision of an uncertain future warns future generations about the dangers of unbridled technology and science.

1.1. Aim of the Research

The main objective of this study is to analyse the relationship between Brave New World and modern-day society. Besides discovering if Brave New World has any connection to our present society.

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1.2. Research Methodology

The instrument that will be used is the novel *Brave New World*. The primary sources will come from reading the novel thoroughly.

1.3. Research Questions

The paper tries to answer the following questions:

- How did Huxley depict *Brave New World*?
- What is the relationship between our current society and *Brave New World*?
- Do we live in a dystopian world today?

Hypotheses

- Huxley expected a society that is relevant to contemporary society.
- Huxley believes that voluntary surrendering to technology, entertainment, and distraction leads to loss of freedom.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Previous Studies

Recently, dystopian literature has been gaining popularity and significance. It has a unique ability to make readers perceive fictional events as realistic. Typically, dystopian fiction centres around future predictions, making it even more captivating to readers. Researchers are now focused on validating these predictions. This study primarily focuses on the dystopian predictions regarding the relationship between humans and technology in *Brave New World*.

A study titled "The Historical Development of Dystopian Literature" was conducted by Jan Pospíšil from the University of Palackého to investigate the evolution of dystopian literature. This study delves into the concept of dystopia and its origins. As per Pospíšil, dystopia was initially used as the opposite of utopia. Essentially, dystopia refers to a state of being characterised by negativity and unpleasantness.

Moylan (2000), as cited in Pospíšil (2016), thinks that:

“As dystopia is defined as the reverse of utopia, the latter term must be elaborated on before attempting to define the former. Utopia is a fictional village created by Thomas More in his eponymous book. It represents his concept of an ideal society; More, thus creating the framework for future “utopian” novels” (Pospíšil, 2014-2015). Pospíšil’s study emphasises the impact of dystopia in literature. The dystopian narrative is essentially the invention of the terrors of the twentieth century. A hundred years of exploitation, repression, state violence, war, genocide, disease, famine, ecocide, gloominess, debt, and the steady depletion of humanity through the buying and selling of everyday life, he provided more than enough fertile ground for this fictive underside of the utopian imagination”.

According to Pospíšil's research, dystopian fiction should have specific characteristics. Firstly, it should be a work of fantasy that highlights social critique. Secondly, it should describe a society rather than an individual. Lastly, it should depict a flawed system of governance. Other features of dystopian fiction may include being set in the future, being relevant to the present, and serving as a warning.

A study by Ali (2023) shows that “the slow decay of life and self as reflected in dystopian literature which portrays a frightening vision of a revolutionary world, generally controlled by knowledge and a dictatorial ruling government that uses any possible means to utilise iron-handed power over its people; this is done through the discussion of how Orwell depicted the elements of dystopian government like family and sex, repression, religion, control of information, society, psychological manipulation, and technology in his novel”; Which are the basic characteristics of the dystopian society and the dystopian literature.

2.2. Dystopian Literature

To comprehend the objective of this paper, it is essential to understand the concepts of Utopia and Dystopia. Utopia, coined by Thomas More, was introduced in his renowned work Utopia in 1516. The novel, written in Latin, comprises two books, with the second describing a perfect island. This imaginary location depicted by Thomas More in Book II must be more realistic and attainable. Within this utopian society, everything runs smoothly, and individuals experience freedom and happiness. “In his novel, Thomas More depicts utopia as a place where everything is governed well with few laws. Virtue is rewarded, and there is equality, allowing every person to live in abundance.” (Morley, 2005).

A dystopia is the opposite of a utopia. It is a fictional world in the future where oppressive societal control is kept through technological, moral, corporate, totalitarian, or bureaucratic control. Dystopias usually exaggerate a political system, recent trend, or societal standard to criticise it. These stories often depict a fallen society and its citizens trying to survive. The central theme of dystopian stories is oppression and rebellion. These stories often include disasters, overpopulation, revolution, and war. In these societies, people are not free or happy and must follow strict rules. Those who go against the norm are severely punished and cannot express their opinions or rebel. Dystopian stories often occur in large cities and can be set in the future or present. "utopia" originates from Greek and refers to a society or place with no flaws or shortcomings. Thomas More introduced it in 1516 to draw attention to his time's societal problems and injustices. Over the years, numerous writers have employed utopian fiction to highlight and criticise political, religious, and social affairs in daily life. Notable authors of This type of literature include George Orwell and Aldous Huxley. *Brave New World fits the characteristics of a dystopian novel, as it includes all the necessary elements. Typically, dystopian societies are depicted in science fiction settings set in the future.* Grudzina (2007) mentioned that “*Brave New World* “takes place in 2540 A.D or AF 632, an era influenced by Henry Ford's establishment of the largest car company in the world. Dystopian novels often utilise satire to address current social and political issues. For example, *Brave New World* was written in response to post-World War II circumstances. These novels typically feature a protagonist who has a significant impact on the beliefs and perspectives of others, as seen in John's influence on Helmholtz and Lenina. Additionally, dystopian novels seldom have happy endings. In *Brave New World*, John tragically takes his own life, while Bernard and Helmholtz are banished from the World State”.

Brave New World is an example of a society ruled by a totalitarian government. As Sahbam (2014) states that “*The novel "Brave New World" is a well-known example of dystopian science fiction. It portrays life in a futuristic London where advanced human reproduction and sleep-learning techniques have created a dystopian society*”.

Bradshaw (1993) said:

“In dystopian novels, it is common for readers to be familiar with the background story that led to the new social order. In this example, the introduction of the technological revolution

resulted from the Economic Collapse and the Nine-Year War. The story takes place in the World State, specifically in the year A.F. 632, which is 632 years after the famous American car manufacturer Henry Ford (1863-1947) introduced his highly successful Model T (1908-1927). This car was the first to be manufactured through mass production methods like conveyor-belt assembly and specialised effort. Ford is considered the main figure in the World State, a global caste system established after the catastrophic events of the Nine Years' War and the Economic Collapse. His industrial philosophy dominates every aspect of life in the World State. To maintain stability, biological engineering and extensive conditioning are used”.

According to Sahbam16 (2014), “It is important to note that language plays a significant role in dystopian societies. In such worlds, language is used to control individual identity. Terms like Newspeak and Hypnopedia are employed to manipulate emotions and maintain the party's desired response. As a result, the freedom to express emotions is taken away”.

2.3. Aldous Huxley's Biography

Analysing the biography of Aldous Huxley, a renowned writer and screenwriter, is crucial for understanding the inspiration behind his novel *Brave New World*. This study will delve into his personal and professional life to discover the reasons that drove him to write the novel *Brave New World*.

2.3.1. His Professional Life

Aldous Huxley attended the renowned Eton school and started writing poetry and short stories in his early twenties. He went on to write more than 50 books, but his first novel, *Crome Yellow*, published in 1921, established him as a writer. As he once explained, he aimed to achieve a perfect blend of the novel and essay as a novelist.

Huxley's first collection of verses, *The Burning Wheel*, was published in 1916. He later published a collection of short stories called *Limbo* in 1920. Huxley visited the United States in 1932 and wrote *Brave New World* to warn Europe about Americanization. He later published *Beyond the Mexique Bay* in 1934, documenting his experience in the Caribbean.

In 1936 Huxley wrote *Eyeless in Gaza*, which portrayed the darkness and cynicism throughout in-war. In 1937 he published *Ends and Means*, where he related problems of war and economics, problems of politics, education, and religion. In 1939 he published *After Many a Summer*. Huxley lived in California through the years of war, where he wrote *Grey Eminence* in 1941. Two years after he married Laura in 1956, he published *Brave New World Revisited*, which addressed the problem of overpopulation and more as a satire against political and social life; it may be read as Huxley's role in the widespread fear of Americanization, which had been present in Europe since the mid-nineteenth century, but this humorous, disturbing and curiously ambivalent novel offers much more than straightforward travesty” (Bradshaw, Introduction, 1993: 48).

According to Editors (2014), “Many people view this novel as a terrifying glimpse into the future. The author's fears and concerns about the trajectory of politics, society, and science are reflected in the bleak world depicted in the book. Remarkably, *Brave New World* also accurately predicts advancements in these fields that would only come to fruition several decades later”. “In 1962, he published his novel *Island*, which is his most pessimistic book. Before his eyesight was damaged, he wanted to specialise in sciences, so in 1963 he wrote *Literature and Science*” (Bradshaw, 1993 p. 127). “In 1937, Huxley worked as a teacher at Balliol School, where among others, one of his students was George Orwell. In 1949, Huxley wrote a letter to George Orwell for his dystopian novel 1984” (Usher, 2017 p. 94).

2.3.2. His Personal Life

Bradshaw (1993) wrote that:

“Aldous Leonard Huxley was born on 26 July 1894 in Surrey, England. He was raised in an intellectual family, his grandfather was a scientist, and his mother’s family belonged to a literary family. So, science and literature were a combination that perfectly suited him, which is why his approach to writing relates to science. Three shocking events happened throughout his youth which damaged him too much. His mother died of cancer, and his brother committed suicide, and this caused him to be separated from his family as David Bradshaw in 1993. In 1908 his mother died of cancer, leading to the effective break-up of the family home. After that, he had an eye disease that caused him blindness for a time. Aldous Huxley died of cancer on November 2nd, 1963, in Hollywood, the day President John F. Kennedy was killed. Then his ashes were returned to England in 1971”.

2.4. Summary of Brave New World

The events in *Brave New World* are set in London, approximately 600 years from now. Aldous Huxley designates the date as A.F. 632 to indicate that readers are reading predictions for the future. The onset of this new era was marked by the passing of Henry Ford in 1932, now known as 632 A.F. *Brave New World* was published by Huxley this year. In this novel, he presents his vision of a society where drugs and sex are the only valued things. Huxley emphasises the negative effects of these occurrences in a society that is not too far from our own. In this society, important things like family life, passionate love, marriage, and morality are neglected.

According to (Disch, 2005):

“The lifestyle of that time was orgy-porgy which helps you feel released. Mustapha Mond shares his thoughts regarding the lower caste, specifically the Gammas and Epsilons. He believes they do not work to their full potential, instead choosing to consume soma and watch feelies. As a result, they should not expect anything beyond what they already have or risk being sent to Iceland, where rebels are held.

In *Brave New World*, Huxley utilised satire to present his ideas. By doing so, he aimed to convince readers that his portrayal of society was reasonable and accurate. Through this literary technique, Huxley successfully highlighted various issues to his audience. According to Johnson (2011: 64), “Huxley's *Brave New World* depicted a society governed by ignorance, conditioning, and pleasure”.

The society portrayed in Huxley's work is a dystopia - a negative version of a utopia. According to More, Utopia is the solution to the confusion between the true nature of the world and the social norms people create. It is a fantasy where everyone is equal, and no one can decide for themselves. According to Paul (2016: 217), “In a perfect society, people would lead lives filled with happiness and would never experience pain or suffering. This is because everyone is naturally equal and deserves happiness”.

This society has no suffering, hunger, conflict, or warfare. However, if anything were to become unmanageable, the citizens of the World State turned to Soma. According to Johnson (2011:88), marriage is forbidden, and women are not allowed to become pregnant. Society is divided into castes, but people can watch feelies and engage in sexual activity. These rules are in place to uphold stability in the World State.

In the novel *Brave New World*, specific individuals in positions of power exert control over the lives of citizens. The initial chapter depicts a dehumanising existence, wherein students are introduced to the Hatchery and the unsettling processes of birth, ageing, and death. Huxley's opening lines showcase the importance of Community, Identity, and Stability as a guiding principle.

In Huxley's World State, concepts such as conditioning, technological advancement, and dystopian elements are present solely to support the motto. While not as overtly menacing as Orwell's 1984, the book's first section conveys a sense of darkness and foreboding. The term "stability" encompasses a society where people are uniform, differences are avoided, and everyone is content. Through a student tour of the Hatchery, Huxley paints a picture of a dystopian place where stability reigns supreme.

The author juxtaposes nature and technology in the novel, portraying technology as more vibrant and life-like than nature. Aldous Huxley places a higher value on artificiality over natural elements, as seen in his portrayal of sunlight as lifeless and cold. Huxley illustrates the stability of the dystopian society through conditioning practices, which eliminate individual choices, such as Delta children being trained to dislike books and flowers. Additionally, using "hypnopaedia" or sleep-teaching ensures that all children conform to a predetermined social identity, preventing the formation of individual identities. Throughout the novel, people are unconsciously taught through hypnopaedia, a dystopian practice that maintains stability by eradicating independence.

Chapter three of the novel presents the concept of the right to choose and feel pain. Mustapha Mond, a prominent character, emphasised that the residents of the World State never experience pain, as they lead happy lives without any obstacles. However, Huxley pointed out that human nature is impossible to change. Instead, in the World State, humanity is modified through chemicals, with soma being the most popular drug. This chemical is used to reduce unpleasant emotions and feelings, and it has no negative consequences. Soma is a powerful tool for maintaining social control, preventing the possibility of a revolution caused by dissatisfaction. Bernard Marx is one of the most crucial characters in the novel. He is not content with the pleasures of soma, as he wants to feel his emotions. Bernard is unhappy with his physical appearance, despite being an Alpha Plus. He lives in gloom and anger instead of enjoying life with confidence. However, he managed to capture the attention of Lenina Crowne, a Beta technician who is content with her life in the dystopian society. Lenina is joyful, thoughtless, and childish. Although she had a long-term relationship with Henry Foster, she accepted Bernard's invitation for a date. This action was considered a revolt caused by dissatisfaction. Bernard's desire to feel something strong and passionate goes against the rules of the World State. Passion is considered dangerous for the stability of society. The use of soma and hypnopaedia are tools designed to prevent emotional power from happening. These features characterise the World State and are keys to maintaining social control. Bernard chose to explore the isolated "Savage Reservation" in New Mexico, where there were no rules or dependence on technology. He sought out Mustapha Mond, the director of the Hatchery, to have a conversation. Without realising it, he reveals to Bernard a sin he had committed two decades earlier while speaking with Mustapha. Mond recounted fond memories of a woman he had lost in the Savage Reservation. He spoke of her with deep emotions and admiration, confessing that he had loved her. However, he acknowledged that loving someone outside the norms of society was a social taboo. Meanwhile, during Bernard's visit to the Reservation, he encountered a woman named Linda who had given birth to a son around the same time the

Director of the Hatchery lost his wife. Bernard brought Linda and her son John back to the World State to gain power and control over the Director. As a result of his actions, Bernard was later banished.

The strangeness of London took John aback. He even repeated Miranda's famous "The Tempest" line - "O brave new world." He could not help but notice the uniformity, the use of soma, and the casual attitude towards sex in the city. Bernard and Helmholtz were exiled to separate islands. After this, John the Savage decided to go outside the city to a remote lighthouse to clean himself from civilisation by whipping himself. Reporters found out what John was doing, so they went to film him, and a crowd of people gathered there, including Lenina. After attacking her John ends up having sex with her, but the next day he realised what he did because he was under the effect of Soma, and he hung himself and committed suicide which also marks the end of the novel.

Attarian (2013) thinks that "This novel is a blend of technology as well as oppression. Huxley's main theme in the novel is that human life is affected by the advancement of science. People not only have a will to assert themselves but also a will to transcend themselves". According to Lela Zhamurashvili (2014) from Ivane Javakishvili Tbilisi State University in Georgia, the theme of dehumanisation is prevalent in the dystopian literature of the twentieth century. Zhamurashvili's study titled "Dehumanized Society in the Brave New World of Aldous Huxley" explores the impact of dehumanisation in the book *Brave New World* by Aldous Huxley. This dystopian novel challenges the idea of a perfect society and is considered one of the best examples of the genre, as per Zhamurashvili's analysis. Huxley identified monetary and technological advancements as potential threats to human freedom. Meckier (2002) quoted in Zhamurashvili's article, explains that Huxley attempted to Americanize his dystopian vision and criticised Henry Ford as an example of the elite's control over society through technical expertise. Zhamurashvili emphasises that Huxley utilised paradox and irony in his book to highlight the adverse effects of fast-paced scientific and technological advancement. According to an article by Zhamurashvili, Sion (2010) emphasised that some critics have labelled Aldous Huxley as a "literary prophet." Still, his works' main theme should be dehumanisation rather than prophecy".

3. Discussion

3.1. The Comparison Between Brave New World and the Modern World

The world portrayed in the novel is a reflection of modern society. Although it may have seemed implausible then, Huxley's predictions now seem less far-fetched. The two societies depicted in the novel are remarkably similar and vastly different. Much research explores the prospect of inhabiting the world Huxley imagined several years ago. James Dacre, the director of the first authorised stage adaptation of *Brave New World*, examined the relevance of the novel to today's world in his article, "James Dacre: Are we living in the nightmare future of the novel?" Aldous Huxley wrote the dystopian novel in 1931 following World War I.

Dacre (2015) states, "This novel was written when the world struggled with a deadly virus that claimed many lives. The author also witnessed significant advancements such as automobiles, electricity, production lines, new mass media, and aeroplanes that transformed the world". Dacre pointed out that "the problem of mass observation or control is still prevalent today. Leaders often control the masses, mostly economically disadvantaged, a global phenomenon. The author believes true peace and an ideal utopian society can only exist if genuine human emotions are suppressed".

The abovementioned issues make the novel written 84 years ago remarkable and significant today. They encourage us to view the world from Huxley's perspective. Dacre is particularly impressed by Huxley's ability to predict the impact of technology on everyone's lives, including its influence on social media, TV, pornography, commercialisation of sex, legalisation of sedatives, and more. During one of his conversations, John the Savage remarked that the people seemed content with their lives. They always get what they desire and never desire what they already have. They live in comfort and safety, never falling ill, and have no fear of death. They are oblivious to the effects of passion and ageing. They do not have the burden of parents or children, lovers or spouses. They have been conditioned to behave in a certain way and cannot act differently. And if something does go wrong, they resort to soma. (Huxley, p. 193-194)

In his predictions, Huxley foresaw a world in the 21st century where people are enslaved by their desire for pleasure without any sense of accountability and under the influence of drugs. Nowadays, large corporations encourage competition among individuals and spying on family members through social media. The "feely" presentation that Huxley predicted is now a reality in the form of movies, pornography, and the internet.

In his book *Brave New World*, Huxley portrays a totalitarian society where death and disease are non-existent, and poverty, crime, and war are absent. People lack real emotions and passions and do not experience jealousy or rejection. Relationships such as parental, marital, or filial ties do not exist. Huxley warns of the dangers of a faithless world where pleasure and lust have replaced true love and happiness. The concept of infant conditioning, which involves early exposure to technology, is reminiscent of the children in *Brave New World* who are addicted to tablets, iPads, and smartphones. Huxley envisions a world where adults are just as reliant on technology as children. Besides, he describes a world of sterile and drug-addicted individuals”.

In the World State, people are fixated on happiness and are expected to feel "happy" constantly. This is achieved by making them experience nothing. Mustapha Mond aims to ensure everyone is content and at ease. However, to achieve this goal, people in the World State have no freedom and their lives are regulated down to the most minor details. In modern society, happiness is also sought, but with certain limitations.

The book, *Brave New World*, explores a range of ethical issues and themes related to society. It depicts a future where embryos are chemically treated, and babies and children are taught to believe in government doctrines through hypnopaedia. Using "soma" narcotics as antidepressants mirrors modern-day chemical treatments like IVFF (in vitro fertilisation). The world has undergone significant changes in the past decade, and the warnings presented in *Brave New World* are becoming increasingly apparent with the rise of technology, internet, and capitalism. Although the novel is considered a satire, its depiction of reality is now being acknowledged. Huxley portrays London as a country driven by economic development.

In the novel, the phrase "*Ending is better than mending*" suggests that society abandons broken things rather than fixing them. This can be compared to today's fashion world, where cheap clothes made from inexpensive materials are everywhere due to daily societal development. The society portrayed in *Brave New World* has no distinction between private and public life, as everyone's actions and lives are public knowledge. This way of life is similar to the modern world, where it is normal for people to share their sex lives and display their relationships on social media. Partner-sharing is encouraged, and no one is ashamed to introduce their partner

to others. However, remaining in a long-lasting relationship is considered embarrassing and old-fashioned.

The novel *Brave New World* depicts a world where individuals are punished for dating the same person for an extended period and being alone with someone is against the rules of the World State. Private actions are considered unperformed if they are known to everyone. This is reminiscent of our current society, where sharing experiences online has become the norm. If something is not posted and shared, it is as if it never happened, regardless of the country visited or the food eaten.

The novel depicts that most of the World State's citizens abide by its regulations. However, if anyone chooses to rebel against them, they are cast out of society and sent elsewhere. Facebook and Instagram are now essential components of individuals' daily routines. Those who opt not to participate in these networks are deemed outdated and punished by society. They are treated as outcasts and are forced to leave. Most inhabitants of the World State choose to comply with the rules out of fear of being shunned by society and forgotten. People must gather the courage to stop using social media in the contemporary world. Otherwise, they risk being left behind in the events that interest them. Essentially, *Brave New World's* prophetic nature is evident. The characters' way of life, and mental and emotional states, especially the American citizens, are reminiscent of a fictional and unrealistic paradise. The residents strive for excellence and lead a life filled with joy and irresponsibility. These components are present today, making Huxley's prediction in 1946 accurate. The horror he warned us about may unfold throughout this century.

3.2. Were the Prophets Right?

As was already written, all dystopian works are built on some actual basis. Their primary objective is to warn society of their times from various emerging negative trends. To do this, they create an exaggerated vision of what society would look like if the trends developed further. In this chapter, I will try to briefly analyse how close to the actual future the dystopian prophecies get and what possible solutions to the problems the authors propose. Considering that Aldous Huxley's novel is the oldest of the discussed ones, it is almost terrifying how much of the actual future he could predict. This was probably caused by his most vital inspiration for this novel was his visit to the USA. This culture had the strongest influence on the development of Western civilisation in the following years. Huxley discusses almost all the aspects of the World State in his non-fictional work *Brave New World Revisited*, where he sadly concludes that 27 years after publishing his novel, the world got dangerously closer to the state he was warning from. This applies both to the technological inventions and social trends he described. Terrified after a close analysis of the mentioned aspects, he proposes what has to be done to stop the decline of the cruel world that has become a reality in the final chapter. As the most efficient tool, he proposes active participation and concern in what is happening around us because passive knowledge will not help in any way - "All this is obvious today and, indeed, was obvious fifty years ago ...And yet, despite all this preaching and this exemplary practice, the disease grows steadily worse" (Huxley, "Brave New World Revisited" 183-5). At the same time, Huxley realises that it will be difficult to change the started development because the majority is comfortable even with oppression if they are fed, which is summed up in the phrase, "Give me television and hamburgers but do not bother me with responsibilities of liberty" (Huxley, "Brave New World Revisited" 187).

Huxley's novel offers a glimpse into his future vision. Huxley predicts that a single drug can cure all ailments in his book. He foresees a world where individuals depend on medication to

alleviate pain and sorrow. Today, Huxley's prediction is accurate as people use various drugs and pills to escape their emotions. One of Huxley's predictions was that people would turn to medication to relieve their pain and sadness. In *Brave New World*, the drug that cures all ailments is known as "soma" or "holiday." For instance, Mustapha Mond says to Bernard, "Take a holiday from reality whenever you like and come back without so much as a headache or a mythology" (Huxley 54). This indicates that soma is a solution for individuals seeking an easy life by consuming a pill that eliminates emotions. This parallels the real world, where people struggling with emotions may seek medical help and medication. For example, Dworkin says, "Because "minor depression" often gets treated with medication, so too does everyday unhappiness" (Dworkin). This indicates that soma is a solution for individuals seeking an easy life by consuming a pill that eliminates emotions. This parallels the real world, where people struggling with emotions may seek medical help and medication.

Huxley's prediction in *Brave New World* was that people would not experience stress or depression if they consumed medication. In the novel, individuals consume Soma to forget their worries and unwind. For example, "Lenina tells Bernard: Too awful! That blood! Oh I wish I had my Soma" (Huxley 116). This indicates that individuals are excessively dependent on medication and are becoming addicted to the escapism it provides. This modern phenomenon is reminiscent of Huxley's prophecy that individuals turn to legal drugs and alcohol to alleviate their stress and depression, seeking a means to dissociate from their emotions.

3.3. Hypothesis Verification

H1: *Aldous Huxley predicted a society relevant to current society.*

There are similarities between the dystopian society in Huxley's world and our own. For instance, we see a growing trend towards globalisation, a population compelled to use state-owned products, a decrease in unrest among the masses, and a lack of response or resistance to the negative impact of our society. These are all characteristics shared by both worlds. It is worth noting that the novel, Brave New World, was written following a worldwide conflict that nearly wiped out humanity. So, the objective of this project is to prevent future wars from occurring. Maintaining social stability is one of Huxley's main concerns for the world. The primary goal is to ensure that the population functions smoothly. Huxley portrays the features of a dystopian society from the viewpoint of Bernard Marx's character, an "Alfa" who struggles to adapt to this isolated society.

H2: *According to Huxley, loss of freedom will occur due to willingly giving in to technology, entertainment, and distractions rather than being forcefully oppressed.*

In *Brave New World*, the citizens are continuously confined, conditioned to believe that this captivity is necessary for their happiness and to prevent difficulties. Huxley's portrayal of this future society suggests that happiness and humanity are incompatible; constant happiness is equated with perpetual imprisonment. Living a normal life as a human may entail facing various challenges such as dissatisfaction, poverty, and other negative experiences that the citizens of *Brave New World* do not encounter. In this society, freedom and self-determination are not top priorities; people are conditioned to be content with their assigned roles. The state also controls the reproductive abilities of females, leading to dehumanisation. Happiness in *Brave New World* is based on accepting what others decide for you rather than what you desire. The World State manipulates individuals to dislike desirable things using a psychological method called "Pavlovian conditioning," forcing them to only like things that align with society's interests. Individual preferences and hobbies are disregarded in Huxley's future world.

4. Conclusion

The novel *Brave New World* by Aldous Huxley is truly remarkable that depicts a world transformed by technology and science. In this imaginative world, people are engineered to lead passive lives, serving the government while forsaking individuality and humanity. Huxley's influential work is not only a work of fiction but also a critique of modern society and is considered one of his most enduring works. Furthermore, this novel offers a glimpse into a future where governments hold unlimited authority over their citizens. Huxley presents a society governed by technology and science, where people live under controlled conditions.

In *Brave New World*, dehumanisation is a significant aspect of utopian literature. Huxley believed that totalitarian governments are responsible for this dehumanisation. The book portrays a society focused on pleasure, achieved through drugs, abuse, casual sex, misery, and absolute control. Although Huxley wrote this book many years ago, it is still relevant today. Huxley predicted the use of technology to control our decisions, primarily through social media. The book explores futuristic concepts with dystopian elements. John the Savage is the protagonist and is different from the other characters in the novel because he has rebellious thoughts. As punishment for his actions, his lady betrays him, and Mustapha Mond, an empyreal figure, controls everything in society. Society also has machines that teach people while sleeping, called hypnopædia.

This book delves into the dangers of dystopian societies, where the government controls the population through the manipulation of media, drugs, and the erasure of history. It urges readers to pay attention to current events. With advanced technology and easy access to information on the internet, people may need to think more critically and question authority. Unfortunately, corrupt leaders often govern these societies, leaving only a small group of rebels who resist the status quo. While we may not have reached the extreme depicted by Huxley, it is a sobering reminder that we must remain vigilant to prevent such a future from becoming a reality.

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