



Dream Analysis in the Novel “1984” by George Orwell

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Annotation: *Since the beginning of time, when humanity's first predecessors lived, dreams have been acknowledged as an essential component of human life. Our forefathers gave dreams a lot of weight because they believed that they were signs of things to come in their destiny, even though dreams are typically associated with the idea of death and a trip to another realm. In this article, we discuss several dream-related beliefs both before and after applying psychoanalytic theory to dream analysis.*

Keywords: *dream, interpretation, psyche, dream fulfillment, awake, childhood memory, self, spiritual.*

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When dreams are mentioned in Aristotle's writings, they are already regarded as a psychological issue. Aristotle was aware of some of the characteristics of dreams, such as how they might intensify weak feelings experienced while awake. [3, p 5]

According to Freud's interpretation of the history of the study of dreams in his book “The Interpretation of Dreams”, the ancient writers before Aristotle did not view dreams as a manifestation of the psyche but rather as a supernatural inspiration. Two competing trends that have persisted over the ages in our interpretation of the idea of dream life were clearly apparent in antiquity. The ancients made a distinction between real and important dreams that were designed to warn or predict the dreamer of impending events, and empty, false, and vain dreams that were meant to deceive him or lead him astray. [3, p 5]

In addition to T. Mann, R. Rolland, S. Zweig, and countless other writers, artists, and scientists (including literary critics) were also influenced by Sigmund Freud's “The Interpretation of Dreams”, which was published in November 1899 but with a symbolic 1900 edition. This psychoanalytic philosophy also influenced millions of lay readers.

Aristotle's definition of a dream, which is succinct yet unambiguous, states that it is an extension of dreaming while awake [3, p. 405]. Freud argued that there is no reason why our thoughts should only be capable of producing desires at night if they are capable of performing such a wide range of mental functions throughout the day, including judgments, conclusions, responses to denials, expectancies, and intentions. All of these factors support themselves and compel us to further explore the significance of awake thoughts that continue while we sleep as well as the role of dream fulfillment in dreams. [3, p. 405]

“...It was one of those dreams which, while retaining the characteristic dream scenery, are a continuation of one's intellectual life and in which one becomes aware of facts and ideas which still seem new and valuable after one is awake.” [1, p. 35]

Because the lexicon of the novel's character expresses the scientific interpretation of dreams that have been developed over the years, we can be certain that J. Orwell was aware of the perspectives on dreams when he wrote this.

Freud makes the following observations on dreams in his work *The Interpretation of Dreams*: "...every dream will reveal itself as a psychological structure, full of significance, and one which may be assigned to a specific place in the psychic activities of waking state." [3, p.3]

"At this moment his mother was sitting in some place deep down beneath him, with his young sister in her arms. ... Both of them were looking at him. They were down in some subterranean place – the bottom of a well, for instance, or a very deep grave – but it was a place which already far below him was itself moving downwards. They were in the saloon of a sinking ship, looking at him through the darkening water. There was still air in the saloon, they could still see him and he them, but all the while they were sinking down, down into the green which in another moment must hide them from site for ever. He was out in the light and air while they were being sucked down to death, and they were down there because he was up here. [1, p. 34]

In this passage, time loses its meaning for Winston while dreaming. He was seeing his mother, who had died thirty years ago, and even his sister, whose facial expressions he could not clearly remember. The space depicted in a momentary dream is also different: *"in some subterranean place – the bottom of a well", "in a very deep grave", and "in a sinking ship"*. The images of this space show how deep the hero's grief is, how the death of his loved ones over the years has left traces of pain in his heart, and this pain remains in Winston's mind and reappears in his dreams. Based on the experience of studying dream elements, Freud emphasizes that in most cases they are related to the past life [3, p. 71]. Winston's dream about his mother and sister is also related to his childhood memories, and the events of his past, almost forgotten, are re-enacted in his dream. Despite the Party's attempts to control thought, memory, history, and destroy all memories that are not in favor of the Party, even the facts of history, the human mind, and subconscious capabilities prevailed.

Based on Freud's empirical study of dreams, Lacan elaborates on the structure of subjectivity, or the relationship between the self and the other, including the mirror stage, the symbolic order, the gaze, and desire. To sum up, every dream seen has a meaning and spiritual value, however, it is necessary to emphasize that this meaning may not be the same in every dream.

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