

**AULDOS HUXLEY AND HIS DYSTOPIAN NOVEL “THE
BRAVE NEW WORLD”**

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ABSTARCT:*This article has been written about Aldous Huxley’s novel, “Brave New World”. "Aldous Huxley's novel "Brave New World" presents a dystopian society where technology and conditioning are used to control and manipulate individuals. Through his journey, Huxley explores themes of individuality, freedom, and the dangers of a society driven by consumerism and conformity."*

Keywords: *Novel, Brave New World, social, humanity, philosophical implications, scientific.*

ITRODUCTION

Aldous Huxley was a British writer who is best known for his dystopian novel “Brave New World” which is published in 1932, the novel presents a futuristic society where technology and science have taken control, and individuality and personal freedom are sacrificed for stability and conformity. In "Brave New World," Huxley portrays a world where humans are genetically engineered and conditioned from birth to fit into predetermined social classes. People are numbed by a drug called soma, and the government controls every aspect of their lives. The novel explores themes such as the dangers of a totalitarian society, the loss of humanity in the pursuit of progress, and the consequences of sacrificing individuality for societal harmony. Huxley's novel was groundbreaking for its time and has since become a classic in dystopian literature. It continues to be studied and analyzed for its social and political

commentary, as well as its exploration of the human condition. "Brave New World" remains relevant today, raising questions about the ethics of scientific advancements, the role of government in society, and the importance of individual freedom and identity.

FINDINGS

Brave New World is set in 2540 CE, which the novel identifies as the year AF 632. AF stands for "after Ford," as Henry Ford's assembly line is revered as god-like; this era began when Ford introduced his Model T. The novel examines a futuristic society, called the World State, that revolves around science and efficiency. In this society, emotions and individuality are conditioned out of children at a young age, and there are no lasting relationships because "everyone belongs to everyone else" (a common World State dictum). Huxley begins the novel by thoroughly explaining the scientific and compartmentalized nature of this society, beginning at the Central London Hatchery and Conditioning Centre, where children are created outside the womb and cloned in order to increase the population. The reader is then introduced to the class system of this world, where citizens are sorted as embryos to be of a certain class. The embryos, which exist within tubes and incubators, are provided with differing amounts of chemicals and hormones in order to condition them into predetermined classes. Embryos destined for the higher classes get chemicals to perfect them both physically and mentally, whereas those of the lower classes are altered to be imperfect in those respects. These classes, in order from highest to lowest, are Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Epsilon. The Alphas are bred to be leaders, and the Epsilons are bred to be menial labourers.

The reception of Brave New World at its publication was primarily negative. Many were offended by the nature of Huxley's future, and very few understood the novel's philosophical implications. Many schools and libraries all over the world banned the novel, and even today it remains on lists of censored books. Parents and teachers argue that the novel's themes of promiscuity, self-harm, and overall negativity are not suitable for children. Others, however, are

still influenced by the novel's take on dystopia, which forces the reader to ponder: In a perfect world with no poverty, sickness, or sadness, what is society missing? This question and the answers provided by Huxley in *Brave New World* are, perhaps, the reason the novel continues to resonate.

CONCLUSION

Aldous Huxley's "*Brave New World*" serves as a cautionary tale about the potential dangers of a society that prioritizes control and stability over individuality and freedom. By depicting a world where technology and conditioning are used to suppress human nature and maintain social order, Huxley highlights the importance of questioning authority and resisting conformity. The novel serves as a reminder of the value of individuality and the need for critical thinking in the face of oppressive systems. As we navigate our own increasingly technological and consumer-driven society, "*Brave New World*" remains a relevant and thought-provoking exploration of the potential consequences of sacrificing personal autonomy for the illusion of security.

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