

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

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ABSTRACT: *This article describes the life, biography, works of Aldous Huxley. It also provides information about his work “The brave new world”.*

Key words: *bibliography, social, universalism, publish, utopia, college, poetry, documentary, famous, life, biography.*

Aldous Leonard Huxley was an English writer and philosopher. His bibliography includes almost 50 books, including novels and non-fiction, as well as essays, short stories, and poems. He was born into a prominent Huxley family and graduated from Balliol College, Oxford with a BA in English Literature. Early in his career, he published short stories and poetry and edited the literary magazine Oxford Poetry, before moving on to travel writing, satire and films. He spent the rest of his life in the United States and lived in Los Angeles from 1937 until his death. By the end of his life, Huxley was widely recognized as one of the greatest intellectuals of his time. He was nominated nine times for the Nobel Prize in Literature and in 1962 was elected a Fellow of Literature by the Royal Society of Literature. Huxley was a pacifist. He became interested in both philosophical mysticism and universalism, addressing these themes in works such as *The Perennial Philosophy*, which illustrates the commonality between Western and Eastern mysticism, and *The Doors of Perception*, which interprets his own psychedelic experience with mescaline. In his most famous novel, *Brave New World*, and in his last novel, *Island*, he presented his vision of dystopia and utopia.

British writer Aldous Leonard Huxley's best-known work, *Brave New World* (1932), paints a bleak picture of a scientifically organized utopia. This most prominent member of the famous English Huxley family spent part of his life

from 1937 in Los Angeles, USA until his death. He is known for his novels and extensive essays. He also published short stories, poems, travelogues, and film scores and films. Through novels and essays, Huxley was an explorer and sometimes critic of social mores, norms and ideals. Spiritual subjects such as parapsychology and philosophical mysticism interested the humanist Huxley towards the end of his life. Before the end of his life, he was widely recognized as one of the greatest intellectuals of his time. *Brave New World* is a dystopian novel by Aldous Huxley first published in 1932. Set in London in the year 2540, the novel foresees the development of reproductive technology, biological engineering and sleep learning, which together will transform society. *Brave New World* is considered dystopian in genre and dystopian in style. This is because Aldous Huxley uses it to describe a world where the loss of control and individuality can lead to sad consequences. The society of *Brave New World* is known as the World State. This is because it is a world united in unity under one leadership. In *Brave New World*, the society in which the characters live is dystopian because it contains the fears of many ordinary people. This includes fear of lack of individuality, control, censorship, emotional withdrawal and false happiness.

Brave New World has several characteristics that make it a good example of a dystopian novel. Examples of these include lack of individuality and conditioning, government control, censorship, emoting (which is the suppression and elimination of negative emotions), and false happiness. People in *Brave New World* lose their individuality because their condition makes them fit into their particular social class. This condition is administered by a government in which no citizen has a voice in elections, and is maintained by the marginalization and marginalization of all challengers to the status quo. The government also uses censorship to ensure that only relevant knowledge and skills are imparted to individuals of each social class. Another form of control used by the government in *Brave New World* is Soma, which is used to escape and remove unwanted negative emotions to keep citizens happy or numb. Soma also increases citizens'

false sense of happiness with conditions available to all, making everyone believe they have everything they want or need.

It's not just a lack of individuality, it's that the world power has full control. Sure, it's not the scary steering system of 1984, but it's still there. Since the birth of life, it has been programmed by the state. Hippopedic education teaches a moral code that the state appreciates while children sleep. Failure to follow basic social norms may be reported to your boss. If someone has a complaint, they are not encouraged to solve it, but instead to simply take soma, a recreational drug that takes all the pain away. Above all, there is the constant danger that if you push your luck too much, you could be exiled. Almost every description of Brave New World begins by describing the book as dystopian in some way. But it's not really the kind of dystopia we're used to. After all, there's no ubiquitous Big Brother trying to ship you to his Room 101 like in 1984, and no euthanasia like in *The Giver*. Instead, just about everyone in Brave New World seems pretty happy to be there, with a few exceptions. Considering all this, isn't our society a dystopia? In this lesson, we'll look at why Brave New World is said to be a dystopia, and we'll also look at arguments for why it's not a dystopia.

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