

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

LANGUAGE AND POWER: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF CONTROLLING IDEOLOGY IN AYAN RAND'S ANTHEM

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Surayya Bano, Dr. Sajid Javed, Dr. Abida Naseem, Faiza Ahmad. Language And Power: A Critical Discourse Analysis Of Controlling Ideology In Ayn Rand's Anthem - PalArch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 20(2), 2669-2685. ISSN 1567-214x

Keywords: Language And Power, Ideology, Critical Discourse Analysis, Language, Anthem, Ayn Rand.

ABSTRACT

Language is a powerful tool, playing a vital role in our daily life. It controls our thoughts, efforts, emotions and beliefs. Language is also a persuasive tool playing a specific role in controlling people in society. In this novel Anthem Ayn Rand established the real setting of Russian politics as she depicted the drawbacks of communism and established the role of language and that how it is used to impose ideology in peaceful and acceptable way. Ideology stands for set of ideas shared by group of people or a society. The supreme ideology of communism is the slogan of "Brotherhood" serving for country in an ultimate duty of every single citizen. Language played a vital role in this book as singular pronouns were replaced with plural pronouns (e.g replacement of "I" with "we" "me" with "us"), showing the ideology of communist state while the language used in the novel does not possess singular pronouns, depicting the idea of collective state. In this regard to analyze the language, and how language is used in a social context CDA plays an important role. CDA (Critical discourse analysis) is theory of language and mostly used to analyze political speeches of leaders and ideological contested words are the main focus of this theory. Fairclough's three dimensional model possesses special quality of analyzing a text. The research is concerned to analyze a text by using only initial stage (Description stage, textual analysis) here research circle would be only limited to textual analysis, in this stage linguistic features of text are to be explored. The main focus of research is to find out the hidden ideologies of state and power retaining laws of state.

INTRODUCTION

Discourse is "a common method of apprehending the world; anchored in language it allows people who belong to it to understand pieces of information and put them together into coherent tales or narratives," so legitimising knowledge and providing justification for environmental policy. (Dryzek, 1997). The phrase "discourse analysis" refers to a number of different processes that investigate the deeper meaning contained in speech or other types of communicative material. The study of language "beyond the sentence" is one definition of discourse analysis, which is sometimes referred to as "beyond the clause." This is in contrast to the types of analysis that are more typical of modern linguistics, which is primarily concerned with the study of grammar. The study of grammar includes the study of smaller bits of language, such as sounds (phonetics and phonology), parts of words (morphology), meaning (semantics), and the order of words in sentences (syntax).

The study of bigger pieces of words as they flow together is known as discourse analysis. As a subfield of linguistics, discourse analysis, also known as discourse studies, emerged as an academic discipline in the 1970s. The study of the ways in which language is used between people, either in written texts or in spoken circumstances, is referred to as discourse analysis. This is a very vast field of research. The process of information being passed from one person to another is referred to as discourse. It necessitates placing words and phrases in their appropriate settings in order to communicate the intended message.

Oral communication, sometimes known as conversation, may also take place in written form in addition to using spoken language. Discourse orally delivered; Discourse orally delivered is exactly what it sounds like. Words that are uttered provide the medium via which information is communicated or transferred. Someone has to be speaking in order for there to be oral discourse. This might be in the form of a conversation or the oral delivery of knowledge in the form of a lecture or presentation. Written discourse is a mode of information sharing similar to oral conversation; however, as its name implies, written discourse makes use of the written word. Both the sender and the recipient of the information must possess the requisite abilities for its transmission; the sender must be able to write, and the reader must be able to read, for the transaction to be successful.

Discourse analysis places a primary emphasis on the language being used and endeavours to uncover any possible implicit, underlying, taken-for-granted, or disguised meanings. It allows scholars to analyse the major discourses that constitute change; it demonstrates how certain discourses may be utilised to influence behaviour via the formation of a dominant meaning; and it emphasises the significance of the larger context in which a phenomenon occurs.

The objective of this activity is to demonstrate, using the students' own words, how language changes depending on who the target audience is. To convince, to enlighten, to discover for one's own purposes, and to create are the four

fundamental goals of conversation. Analysis of critical discourse is a strategy that makes it possible to conduct an in-depth investigation into the significance of what is being communicated via the use of language to explain and describe. Within the field of critical discourse analysis, there has been a proliferation of words, which is a reflection of the numerous influences that have contributed to the development of the approach (Al Zidjaly 2005).

Ayn Rand's book *Anthem* is a work of dystopian fiction that is set in the future, after the planet has been destroyed by war and fire and has begun anew with a Great Rebirth. The new rulers of this society, who call themselves the World Council, enacted a great number of laws to make certain that this new society would not face the same challenges as the people of the previous era, which they refer to as the Unmentionable Times. These were the years before the rebirth of this society. People are given names and numbers that signify the values of the society in which they live. For example, the main character of the novel is named Equality 7-2521, which combines the virtue of equality with the number 2521. This book is written in the style of a journal from his point of view as he recalls the events that occurred to him starting when he was approximately twenty-one years old. Equality 7-2521 understands from an early age that he is unique in comparison to his siblings, not just because of his enormous height, which is six feet tall, but also owing to the fact that he is very intelligent.

Regrettably, in a culture based on collectivism, it is a crime to be unique in comparison to others. Because Equality 7-2521 is much taller than the average person, the accusation that "there is evil in your bones" has been levelled against him. It has been said to him that "it is a grave sin, to be born with a head that is too fast," which is a reference to the fact that his intellect is above average. When Equality 7-2521 goes to school, teachers often scold her for either knowing too much or wanting to learn even more. It seems as if the Council of Vocations has decided that the only appropriate vocation for him is that of a street sweeper, despite the fact that he has shown an interest in pursuing a career in academia in the future. In light of the fact that he was not meant to have favoured one job over another in the first place, he thinks this employment to be an appropriate means by which he might work off the guilt of his earlier crimes.

The oldest scholar in society is known as Collective 0-0009, and they are representatives of collectivism. When Equality 7-2521 demonstrates his new creation to the academics, Collective 0-0009 is the one who challenges him and criticises his work. His brother Scholars are questioned by Collective 0-0009 about whether or not they believe in this innovation, to which they all reply that they do not believe it. The following statement is made by Collective 0-0009: "What is not thought by all men cannot be true." To put it another way, no one in society is allowed to think for themselves, and as a result, Equality 7-2527 has violated one of the most important norms of society. It is often believed that members of Collective 0-0009 are outmoded thinkers who work to retard civilization rather than advance it.

One day, he and International 4-8818, whom he considers a buddy despite the fact that he isn't meant to have any pals, discover a tunnel under the earth. After descending inside the tunnel, Equality comes upon some old train lines that have been there since the Unmentionable Times. In an effort to broaden his understanding of the outside world, he makes the decision to make use of the hidden location in order to amass various items and conduct various experiments. Because their schedules are so regimented, the only time he can slip out is late at night for a theatrical performance that will last for three hours. He is able to learn about electricity while he is in his tunnel and subsequently construct a battery for his device.

In addition to this, when he is working, he comes across a girl called Liberty 5-3000 who captures his heart. He is not permitted to connect with individuals who work in different professions, but he starts having brief chats with Liberty in which they show that they are interested in one another despite this prohibition. He even touches her hand when she gives him a glass of water; in their culture, touching someone of the other sex would only occur when they are sent once a year to the Palace of Mating with a partner who has been allocated to them in order to reproduce. Liberty is referred to by him as the Golden One, while he is referred to by her as the Unconquered.

One day, he inadvertently stays in the tunnel for more than three hours, and as a result, he is late getting back to the Home of the Street Sweepers. They deliver him to the Palace of Corrective Detention, where he is flogged until he admits where he was hiding, but he continues to resist their demands. It is very important to him that they do not discover the new battery that he has developed that glows. He has it in his mind to demonstrate this innovation to the World Council because he is certain that they would be pleased by it and elevate him to the level of a scholar. As a result, he breaks out of jail, retrieves his creation, and displays it to the public. The World Council is upset with all of the regulations that he has violated, and they threaten to destroy his creation, so he snatches it and leaps out the window before they can carry out their threat.

He escapes from his settlement and finds himself in the Uncharted Forest, which is located all around it. Equality 7-2521 has never before had the opportunity to experience true freedom. On the second day of his journey, the Golden One, who had also fled, caught up with him. The first time he sees her, he can't contain his excitement and he kisses her. They go through the woods until they come to an abandoned home from the Unmentionable Times, at which point they make the decision to settle there. Equality learns the meaning of the "Unspeakable Word" in his civilization by reading the books that he finds. This word is "I," and it is the only one of its kind that is forbidden to be spoken. He comes to the conclusion that the authorities have eliminated all instances of individuality and have attempted to make everyone the same by compelling them to talk about themselves in the collective "we" He now goes by the name Prometheus, and he gives Liberty the name Gaea. In the future, he intends to go back to the neighbourhood in order to save some of his close friends, some of whom he feels may come to see how awful their culture truly

is. He wants to build a new civilization in which individuals may once again have egos and be themselves without feeling pressured to conform.

The significance of finding oneself and being aware of oneself is the driving force behind the composition of Rand's Anthem. If individuals were to give up personal rights that contain the term "I," Rand, along with many others living in the 20th century, was afraid that they would lose their sense of identity. In the dystopian world of Anthem, the government has complete and total control over every area of an individual's life. For instance, the government chooses the kind of work that you will engage in for the remainder of your life.

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS (CDA)

The short novella Anthem by Ayn Rand will be subjected to a critical discourse analysis in this research, which will use Furlough's paradigm for discourse analysis. The purpose of this investigation is to investigate the power that interactions have within a social setting. The importance of the function of discourse as well as the ways in which power, domination, and ideology are formed, maintained, and exerted via language is emphasised here. The goal is to expose the subtly manipulative use of language and to make the readers aware of the nuances of meaning that are present in the conversation. In the 1900s, the field of European discourse studies saw the emergence of critical discourse analysis as a pragmatic method. The primary objective of the CDA is to bring to light the covert sociopolitical inequities that are present in particular societies' political economies, cultural practises, and religious beliefs. Different characters in the book Anthem adhere to various political and philosophical perspectives. It's not merely analysis for the sake of analysis if the goal is to show how particular textual qualities are employed in patterns; the analysis has to have a purpose. CDA, despite the fact that it include textual analysis, furthermore incorporates the social, historical, and cognitive contexts that surround the text. Studying and analysing written and spoken material in order to investigate discursive origins of power, dominance, inequality, and prejudice is the central emphasis of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). CDA investigates the hidden link that exists between a piece of text and the broadest feasible context by taking into account both discursive and non-discursive structures. The goal is to unearth any concealed ideologies, power dynamics, or meaning that may already be present in the connection. Everything revolves around the "unsaid spoken" that is hidden in the text. For this reason, it is as vital to convey what is not said as it is to disclose what is expressed explicitly in speech. The primary purpose of critical discourse analysis (CDA) is to shed light on the ways in which the discourse collectively constructs the reality. The purpose of content discovery analysis (CDA) is not only to reveal what is already there in the text; rather, it seeks to expose the covert goal that is latent in conversation (Fairclough, Media discourse, 1997: 43). Because of this, CDA is more committed than ever to provide methods and strategies for undertaking pragmatic research in order to investigate the connection between language and society. In this perspective, the book on language and control in the 1970s written by Fowler, Hodge, and Kress (1979) is completely worthless. They have been concentrating on the function of language within a certain social environment, namely how it is connected to power and ideology.

Ideology is the most important notion to grasp while attempting to understand CDA. In the context of CDA research, critical linguistics offers alternative interpretations of ideological concepts. According to Fowler's definition, it is the collective manner in which individuals think, say, and respond with society (92). Ideology is defined by Fairclough (1997) as "significations formed within power relations as a dimension of exercise of power and fight over power. Ideologies, according to Van Dijk (1979), are defined as the information, attitude, and belief that are held in common by individuals who are members of organisations, groups, or other social collectives of people (256).

The philosophy that Fairclough (1997) espouses has a significant approach. According to Fairclough (1997), such kinds of class societies give birth to ideologies that may be identified by their dominance structures and power dynamics. In addition, he considers beliefs to be an important factor in the development of power (Fairclough, 1997: 14). Ideologies are therefore responsible for the construction of meaning in addition to the generation, reproduction, and transformation of dominant-subordinate relations (Fairclough, 1997: 87). Ideology is distinguished from other forms of thought in that it can be read directly. Language, which is by far the most prevalent mode of communication and discourse generation, is the sole medium through which ideology can be effectively communicated. Therefore, ideological speech is discourse that takes the power of words as its basis. Language is a tool that helps maintain and develop influential ideologies; as a result, it plays a role in the formation, maintenance, and modification of relationships that involve power dominance and exploitation (Fairclough, 1997: 8).

To summarise, critical discourse analysis is used at this point in Anthem, which is Ayn Rand's novella. The three-dimensional framework developed by Fairclough examines discourse from three different angles. However, the work that was done for this study was based on the first two methods that Fairclough proposed for assessing the text or speech of a character. The first one addresses discourse in the form of a text, and the second one addresses discourse in the form of discursive practice. An investigation is carried out with the goal of determining how various conceptions of power and dominance in social structure are represented in the speech of the play's central character. This study is groundbreaking because the personalities of the characters are gleaned from the conversation and language use that occurs within certain sociocultural contexts. The use of critical discourse analysis allows one to discover how power supremacy and ideologies are created, maintained, performed, and exercised via the use of discourse in play.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- How does a state ideology effect through language in Ayn Rand's Anthem?
- How does critical discourse analysis uncover the power relation in the social context of Ayn Rand's Anthem?

- What is the influence of using powerful language in Ayan Rand's Anthem?

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To show the state ideology, having effects through language in Ayan Rand's Anthem?
- To show that critical discourse analysis uncovers the power relation in the social context of Ayan Rand's Anthem.
- To show the influence of using powerful language in Ayan Rand's Anthem?

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The fact that an attempt was made to use critical discourse analysis in the realm of literature lends a great deal of value to the research. According to the findings of the study that has been conducted on critical discourse analysis, this theory has been applied to the analysis of the discourse found in the media as well as political speeches. The fact that the research investigates a current problem with power dynamics in the context of social settings makes it more noteworthy. In addition to this, the findings of this research provide a fresh facet to our comprehension of the connection that exists between language and society. Investigating how covert ideologies operate within a certain social setting is the goal of this study. The purpose of this study is to investigate the primary factor that contributes to the pressing problem of owner relation in the chosen novella Anthem.

METHADODOLOGY

In the field of critical discourse analysis, Fairclough is the representative of the Lancaster school. He has made significant contributions to the establishment of critical discourse analysis as a path of research methodology, and his book "Language and Power" is considered to be one of the most influential works in the field (1989) Is considered an important piece of work by most people. Language is a kind of social practises, as stated by Fairclough (1997: 20), and "discourse refers to the whole process of social interaction, of which a text is merely a portion" (24). According to Fairclough, an analyst's primary focus should be on the text, the process of producing the text, and their interpretation of the text; however, they should also be looking to establish connections between the properties of the text, the characteristics of discourse practise, and their own social practise. Halliday's Functional Grammar is the primary source that Fairclough's linguistic orientation draws upon.

The Faircough (1997) method is structured around three distinct but interconnected stages of analysis; however, the studies that are conducted here will only focus on the Description stage of this methodology.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the proclamation made by Fairclough (1992), "the use of language in society is a sort of social practise rather than an individual

activity" (p3). This idea has a connection to the manifestation of power and ideology through speech. A social group that engages in either economic or political action may have propositions that are fundamental to its social practise. These propositions may have power and contribute to the existence of ideology within the social group.

Ghilzai made the significant observation that the manner in which we understand language serves as the basis for our social construction as well as our individual and group relationships. Research in the field of sociolinguistics makes an effort to understand the connection between the use of language and the significance of perception. Different factors, such as power, culture, socioeconomic background, and social standing, may all contribute to the formation of an unique discourse, whether it be spoken or written. The purpose of this study is to investigate the strategic effectiveness of Imran Khan's political speeches, in addition to the hidden ideology of the manifesto for his party, his political maturity, the enrichment of his political possessions, and his hopes for democracy in Pakistan, as expressed in his first speech to the Pakistani parliament. Our investigation is predicated on the theory that "ideologies dwell in texts," which was proposed by Norman Fairclough in the field of critical discourse analysis. According to this theory, it is not feasible to deduce ideologies from texts, and "texts are various interpretations" (Fairclough:1995).

It was suggested by T.A. Van Dijk(1997) that the discourse should be located in the public sphere in order to include all of the potential receivers in a political communicative event. These beneficiaries include the public, the citizen, and the masses.

As a result, this research conducted an analysis of the speech within the context of the receivers. The pursuit of power as a means of putting particular political, economic, and social ideals into practise is what we mean when we talk about politics. Words plays an important part in this process since every political action is prepared accompanied, affected, and delivered by language. The discourse of political speech, namely that delivered by Imran Khan during his maiden address in parliament, is the focus of this article. Given the immense economic and political relevance of the aforementioned speech in the context of Pakistan's present circumstances, it is of the utmost importance to decode the ideological characteristics that Imran's usual political discourse contained.

In this article, a Critical Discourse Analysis of the opening portion of Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech "When I Have a Dream" is presented in the context of the social and political environment. The purpose of this research is to analyse how it relates to the use of the Fairclough version of CDA in the first half of the text.

According to what Sipra and Rashid have shown, the word "discourse" may refer to a number of different things. When discussing speech patterns and ways of using language, dialects, and acceptable claims within a group, linguists often refer to these aspects of discourse when discussing language.

The act of analysing anything by first breaking it down into its component parts is called analysis. The term "discourse analysis" is shorthand for the linguistic examination of text and speech that are related. The application of language in different settings is the primary concentration of Discourse Analysis. Applying the Fairclough 3D Model, the purpose of this article is to give a Critical Discourse Analysis of the well-known speech "I Have a Dream" delivered by Martin Luther King Jr. In order to identify overt or, more commonly, hidden disparities in social connections, CDA especially takes into consideration how language operates within political discourses as well as specialised discourses. The use of language in both spoken and written forms is seen to be a kind of social activity that "implies a dialectical link between a specific discursive occurrence and situation(s), institution(s), and social structure which frame it." [Citation needed] (Fairclough and Wodak 1997; 258) As a result, speech is understood to be socially constitutive in addition to being socially formed when there is a two-way connection. Because discourses have such a powerful impact, they may contribute to the production and reproduction of uneven power relationships between different ethnicities, social classes, genders, ages, and professional groups. The critical discourse analysis of some excerpts sheds insight on the connection between language and authority. It draws attention to the fact that the statue of Martin Luther in front of Washington, DC, poses a challenge to Americans. Martin Luther motivates the audience through the language of getting freedom and makes them ready against the racial discrimination. There are certain other factors in this speech such as social cognition that can be pointed out in further research. Martin Luther's speech was delivered on August 28, 1963.

According to Mengibar's depiction, Martin Wodak's (2003:6) critical discourse analysis is "fundamentally interested in analysing ambiguous as well as transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power, and control as manifested in language." [Critical discourse analysis] "fundamentally interested in analysing ambiguous as well as transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power (Wodak 2001). The term CDA has been used in a variety of settings. The Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used in this study as an all-encompassing methodology with the purpose of illuminating the connection between discourse and power. There is a reciprocal relationship between power and language. Language is not a source of power, but it may be used to alter people's perceptions of the world around them, which can eventually lead to societal transformation (Wodak 2013).

ANALYSIS

This chapter presents and critical discourse analysis of Anthem in this research, researcher will take only initial stages (Description, textual analysis). Because of to assure the complexity and limits of the works the initial stage of Fairclough's three dimensional work is fair enough to serve the purpose of research. The focus in on power relation, dominance and hidden ideologies, implicit in the discourse of the key characters. The utmost objective is to uncover the power relations, dominance, and hidden ideologies are produced, enacted sustained and exercised through discourse. The focal point here to focus on vital character in the novel. Usually the novel

is filled with soliloquies and the main protagonist Equality 7-2521 speeches about his personal beliefs and sarcastic brutal laws and communistic state's injustice. The core source of research would be the textual lines of the text. Moreover the names of characters are also sarcastic and the analytic circle would also enumerate the geometrical as well as historic traits of their ideologically contested names.

The textual analysis is related to the linguistic features in the novel. At this level the formal properties of the text to be explored such as linguistic features of vocabulary, grammar and textual structure of the text. In the closely analysis of the text is made to identify the formal features of the text and how these features contributes to our understanding of power relations and ideological processes in the discourses the key characters in the novel.

As the main aim of the research is to find out the hidden ideologies and power relation in language. Anthem is brief account of society which is totally suppressed, enslaved, subjugated by mean of state's brutal laws. The role of language play a vital role in their society, common people are like puppet in the hand of government, State overpowers their mind by mean of very initial commandments and instruction from early stage of their life, they were born and bred under state's supervision, without knowing their parents they grew up and then their education is also provided by the state and after the age of "fifteen" they were even not allowed to choose their own selected profession, it is the duty of a state to affiliate them with state's selected profession. As critical discourse analysis is the theory of language and analyze the text through grammatical as well as social perspectives. The role of language, influence of language, power relations and hidden ideologies are conveyed by the mean of language, are the essence and very basic thing in this book. In this novel state organizes the collective society by mean of language by vanishing the very basic word "I" from their language and replaced it with another personal pronoun "we". With the replacement of "I" with "we" the main idea of single or we can say individual reference of "I" would be changed to "we" collective reference. It is quite satirical also to replace "I" with "We". Where "I" is used to present one's self this very word 'I' is used to indicate our "Self" our individual personality basically 'I' represent our existence. Where "We" possess specific identity and acceptable approach.

"We are one in all and all in one. There are no men but only the great 'We', one, indivisible and forever. (Rand 1937, p, 19)

These very lines are epitome of their basic teaching that how typical imprisoned their minds were. There is no concept of individual choices, priorities, possessions, beliefs, "collective insanity" was acceptable and appreciable.

In the above lines "We are one" is paradoxical statement, where 'we' is a personal pronoun indicate more than one person and 'one' is pronoun used to represent single person of specific kind. So "We" can't be 'One' every individual in different living being with different priorities. So here hidden ideologies of the state is revealed that how they are promoting brotherhood to

construct a communist society by mean of language and eradicating the very concept of self and ego or we can say hollowing our inner , straining our self-priorities in the guise of patriotism brotherhood by imposing the curse of 'We' . The whole sentence is 'paradoxical ' and 'Anaphoric'. Many politicians use this technique for long lasting impact on audience this show how language is powerful and persuasive if we use it in technical way. Same in the case here in above lines "We are one in all and all in one". Here 'all' and 'one' used in twice single short line which offers the importance of the words and their created ideas that , we are nothing by 'one' but everything by 'all'.

Physical unity as well as mental unity is the utmost law of state council , as this novel is brief account of Rand's personal individualistic beliefs and objectivism. Although she had clearly stated that this is not a satire on Russian's communistic state , but how ever by reading this one can clearly demonstrate the vivid clear lesson of individuality and that how it is enumerated in its theme and collective society is cursed by her. The very beginning and very first lines of the novel states the curse of collectivism and dictatorship of communistic state:

"It is a sin to write this, It is sin to think words no other think and to put them down upon a paper no other are too see. I is base and evil . It is as we were speaking alone to no ears but our own. And we know that there is no transgression blacker than to do or think alone. We have broken the laws. The laws says men may not write useless the council of vocations bid them so .May we be forgiven"(Rand , 1937 p.1)

The word "Sin" has got significance and repeated twice just to gain specific attention from readers . "It is sin to write" sin is to be offensive against law. A law may be political or religious , it is in both case to cross the circle of ethics. And law of communist society never bid for you for your personal attachments , where "Writing" is something related to one's individual thoughts and beliefs it is something related to reasonable and creative mind which bring their original beliefs and ethos to the world in form of words.

"It is sin to write , it is sin to think , and there is no transgression blacker than to do or think alone" . Although different words are used there like "to write" , "to think" , "to be alone" and all are affiliated with one single word "Sin transgression" both are synonyms and stand for an act which is unacceptable and which defies the rule.

"The law says that none among men may be alone , ever at any time, for this is the greatest transgression and root of all evil". (Rand , 1937 p.1)

Loneliness is the root of evil . Loneliness brings innovative thoughts it brings self cognition, loneliness is something related to individual approach and connection between nothing but to you and your 'self'.As if we take the example of Buddha who attained "Enlightment", self realization, self attainment through meditation and loneliness.So the hidden ideology of state is revealed that why they call loneliness a root of evil because it brings enlighten and realization of self which is sign of terror for highly collectivized world or society. So above lines are proved to be ideologically contested their

grammatical figure as well historical background shows that to refrain their ultimate power they restrain society and their minds through laws. This shows how powerful a language is to control as well to overpower your subjugates in a formal ways.

The hypocrisy of the state is beyond our conception in this novel, they treat human being like machine in this dystopianfiction , although it was forbidden to have some individual thoughts or beliefs and here fits the so called proverb “when in Rome , do as Roman do”.However everyone was completely bound to their orders and laws and they were living robotics life , but the main protagonist (Equality 7-2521) was quite different from rest of men not mere physically but mentally also he was strong enough in both sides. That’s why this difference makes him evil for society. As from the text , Equality 7-2521 says:

“We are six feet tall , and this a burden , for there are not many men who are six feet tall. Ever have the Teachers and Leaders pointed to us forward and said : “There is evil in your bones, Equality 7-2521 , for your body has grown beyond the bodies of your brothers” But we can’t change our bones nor our bodies”.(Rand 1937 p.14).

According to Equality 7-2521 , his dominative stature is burden for him, because his dominative stature brings inferiority complex among his brothers among the states men and among the teachers. Dominant is word one can only assure it with state not with common men of lower class. ‘Teacher’ is a man who educates the people and his teaching would teach what a state demand. The books we read in our class rooms first they got attentions from higher authority. The freedom of pen is merely just a hollow concept for betraying society. Teaching is most acceptable technique a state uses this to mold the men of society. With teaching a state inject following traits which are favorable for the future of state : Patriotism , acceptance of law as an ultimate truth and law is true source of guidance for all insane underestimated society , whole government is working for the advancement and construction of society, serving for country , serving for brothers , is ultimate virtue of human being , being selfish , being real , being different to typical laws and beliefs , simply to put this overall bad qualities in one single word being on your “self” is root of all evils, there is no room for individual mental or physical approach. Our state circled a line of ethics a line of control, if we behave under the circle we are civilized citizens of our society if we cross the line of ethics then we will be thrown out from overall system. As in the above lines the main authority of state the “Teacher” and a “Leader” , frowned on Equality 7-2521 , where “frowning” is act used to discourage someone to dislike someone. Equality 7-2521 was disliked only for his discriminative personality, where according to there state’s law to be discriminative or to be superior in any way is evil.

“There is evil in your bones Equality 7-2521, for your body has grown beyond the bodies of your brothers”. (Rand 1937 p.18)

These lines contain highly contested ideology of state which is expressed by means of their language. Evil in bones is a metaphorical phrase suggesting wickedness in his personality. It is a perfect idiomatic phrase always used to curse someone. Here if one relates the concept of evil with Golding's concept of evil in his novel *Lord of the Flies* (1954). Golding illustrates that evil is present in everyone and everywhere; humankind's work lies not in an impossible mission of eliminating it but in the struggle to keep evil from becoming the dominant force in our lives. Here the concept of evil in bones state, but it was not only the essence of Equality 7-2521, the bones with evil but every single agent of the state also possessed it. However their evil was unread and unquestionable for their power and authority, their evil was disguised in the altar of virtue. Equality was cursed because of his different specific features and ingeniousness.

Equality 7-2521 says about himself:

"We are born with a curse. It has always driven us to thoughts which are forbidden. It has always given us wishes which men may not wish. We know that we are evil, but there is no will in us and no power to resist it" (Rand 1937 p.18)

Here 'born with a curse' is a paradoxical and idiomatic term. The sentence is paradoxical because 'Born' is a word which signifies the blessings of life given by God. And the word 'curse' is related to great harm and misfortune. The whole sentence is describing the limited nature of human beings and pitiful nature of mankind is portrayed there that although life is a blessing but cursed with weakness which he can't surpass even by his great will. Here one can also relate this with Biblical reference. In which "Job" the prophet of God cursed the day, he spoke and said 'let the day perish when I was born, and the night in which it was said there a man child conceived' (Job 3:3-16). "We know that we are evil" in these lines the ideology of good and evil is depicted. According to this concept if you possess thoughts which are forbidden and wishes which you may not wish, you possess something evil in your personality. According to these very lines men are subjugated by nature as well as by man himself.

It was the duty of the council to affiliate them with their selected profession. And a candidate ought to accept their choice without any question or objection. After selection of their profession they lift their right hand and utter:

"The will of our brother be done". (Rand 1937 p.25)

It is a promising phrase with an ironical tone. Here the 'Will' is used and affiliated with the choice of brothers. The concept of personal possessions, priorities and choices is completely eradicated from the entire system. The 'will of brothers' is the initial and foremost acceptable duty of every citizen. Here "be done" is a promising word which shows accomplishment of the proceeding task.

At the end when Equality 7-2521 finds the "unspeakable word" and his own distinct identity in "uncharted forest" where he realizes that the teachings which were given to them were wrong and were in favor of the state, which gave

the lesson of brotherhood just to remove distinctions and selfhood. Equality 7-2521 says that:

The word 'We' is as lime poured over men which sets and hardens to stone and crushes all beneath it, and that which is white and that which is black are lost equally in the grey of it"(Rand 1937, p.97)

Here in this phrase "simile" is used where "we" is compared with a "lime". A lime is used to harden the substance but it removes its originality. In this novel "we" word also used over and over again , according to communistic state "we" is the strong ideological word signifies power , strength , and unity. But it also removes the very concept of "I".

"White" and "black" are antonyms to each other and signifies distinctions. But all distinctions were removed by this ideological slogan of "we". The use of 'simile' in these lines refer the ideology of state that how it remove distinctions and concept of right or wrong, good or evil. According to Equality 7-2521 by removing distinctions a state remove the distinction between wise and fool, brave and coward, responsible and irresponsible, virtue and evil.

Interesting and ideological concept of Anthem is presented in character's names, they used ironically and conveying the collectivist approach of society. Every person in the society has a unique name, such as Equality 77-2521. The repressive collectivism that pervades Equality 7-2521's society is reflected in the names. People are only assigned generic names that are meant to symbolise the collectivist principles of society, and they are then actually given numbers. There is no indication of an individual's personality in their name.

The very name of the organisation, "Equality 7-2521," is almost certainly sarcastic. In the eyes of his culture, he is not even close to being on the same level as the average person. Because the concept of equality (as given in Anthem) implies that everyone be coerced into becoming the same, he advocates for liberty and independence of the individual, which are in direct opposition to that value. On the other side, Liberty 5-3000 is a figure who is an advocate for personal liberty. The fact that her society chose to give her the name Liberty 5-3000 is a little ironic given that it is precisely what her society works to eradicate. As for Collective 0-0009, his name has no irony at all; in fact, he is the ideal spokesperson for "Collectivism" because of his position.

In addition, the fact that Equality 7-2521 and Liberty 5-3000 ultimately decide to change their names to Prometheus and Gaea is noteworthy. They have effectively reclaimed their identity via the process of rebranding, and the names they have chosen are highly significant. Both come from the names of major people in Greek mythology, and they express Equality 7-2521 and Liberty 5-3000's ambition to produce a new race of mankind. In Greek mythology, Gaea was considered to be mother earth since she was the one who gave birth to the first gods. It was the deity Prometheus who was responsible for the creation of humans. Because he disobeyed the instruction of the other gods and gave fire to human people, Prometheus is considered to

be another great hero for humanity. In a similar fashion, Equality 7-2521 courageously disobeyed the rules of his culture in order to provide light to human beings. However, in his case, things turned out far better than they did for the real Prometheus.

CONCLUSION

This research presents a critical discourse analysis of Anthem. In this research : researcher has only used the initial stage (Description , textual analysis). Because of to assure the complexity and limits of the work , the initial stage of Fairclough's three dimensional work is fair enough to serve the purpose of research. The focus in on power relations , dominance and hidden ideologies , implicit in discourses of key characters. In this research readers can found that how a state control the ideologies of people by using powerful language. State take steps to promote patriotism but the actual aim is to suppress one's self and ego.State does not want to allow someone to be individual. State promote communism in disguise of patriotism. The utmost objective of this research was to uncover the power relations , dominance and hidden ideologies as produced , enacted, sustained , and exercised through discourse. The focal point here was to focus on the pivotal character in the novel. Usually the novel is filled with soliloquies , and the main protagonist , Equality 7-2521's speeches about his personal beliefs and sarcastic brutal laws and communistic state's injustice. While the powerful dominative speeches and ideological contested laws were in main focus. The core source of research was the textual linesof the text. Moreover the names of the characters were also sarcastic and analytic circle has also enumerated the grammatical as well historical traits of their ideologically contested names.

The novel Anthem a brief account of communist society, the essence of this novel is its individual approach. Writer established the character of Equality 7-2521 who is the protagonist of the story, and through him she had depicted the image of individuality image of self. Where the whole society was subjugated and they lived under the notion of collectivism. Where there was no concept of individualism. Thinking about the one's self was prohibited. Everyone was supposed to work as state has assigned him. No one was allowed to work according to will. Teachers were supposed teach in favor of state. A state can control the mind of people with the help of teachers and their teaching methods. They have never been taught about lesson of individuality and self respect. State controls the individuals by having the subjects of their own interest. It tries to have a plain text book committee , That's how it keeps the individual's mind confined and imprisoned.

One can say that state was controlling everyone's living and life style and it was pier communist society. Language played a vital role in state ideology and ethos. Equality 7-2521 is an exceptional figure that stand against the state and challenge their baseless laws. His speeches and dialogues in novel established the concept of hollowness of state ideology and their power attaining laws.According to him collectivism s a curse poured over men who eliminate discrimination and eraser the concept of good or bad , right or wrong , powerful or weak.The replacement of personal pronoun in their language in the prominent point through which one can recognize the ideology of

communist state that how it remove individuality and bring us the collective approach. Such as in this book "I" is replaced with "we" where singular pronoun is replaced is replaced with plural pronoun. Their personal pronouns, speeches , notions and names were the center of research.

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