



# INTEGRATING SCIENCE, THOUGHT, AND TECHNOLOGY: TOWARD AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT ENVIRONMENT

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## The Concept of Artificial Intelligence in Anglo-American Dystopian Literature

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**Abstract:**

*This article examines how artificial intelligence is represented in Anglo-American dystopian literature, focusing on George Orwell's 1984 and Aldous Huxley's Brave New World. Although written before real AI existed, these works anticipate intelligent systems capable of surveillance, prediction, and manipulation. Through depictions of technological control, mechanized language, and programmed human behavior, the novels reveal how AI functions as a metaphor for domination, dehumanization, and the erosion of freedom. Their insights remain relevant to modern discussions of digital surveillance and algorithmic power.*

The concept of artificial intelligence in Anglo-American dystopian literature serves as a powerful metaphor for control, dehumanization, and the erosion of individual freedom. Although early dystopian works such as George Orwell's *1984* (1949) and Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* (1932) predate the development of real-world AI, they anticipate the rise of intelligent systems that monitor, predict, and manipulate human behavior. Through the depiction of surveillance technologies, predictive systems, and the mechanization of thought, these novels establish a foundation for understanding how artificial intelligence embodies both the hopes and fears of modern civilization.

Artificial intelligence appears as a mechanism of control in both narratives. In *1984*, Big Brother functions as a metaphorical form of AI. Telescreens and thought-police operate like predictive algorithms capable of interpreting behavior, extending state power into psychological domination. Though Orwell's world lacks literal AI, it imagines an intelligent surveillance network that mirrors algorithmic control. In contrast, *Brave New World* presents control through biological and psychological engineering. Genetic manipulation and conditioning anticipate AI-driven biopolitics in which emotions and desires are programmed for stability. Citizens are not monitored but manufactured to conform, replacing mechanical intelligence with biological automation and foreshadowing predictive human design.

Mechanized intelligence also drives dehumanization. In *1984*, Newspeak functions as a linguistic algorithm designed to eliminate independent thought, programming the human mind through restricted vocabulary. This echoes how AI processes and generates language to shape perception. In *Brave New World*, citizens become predictable data points within a perfectly balanced social algorithm, stripped of individuality and emotional depth. Intelligence without empathy becomes a force that erodes the essence of humanity.

Technological advancement in both novels is tied to the loss of freedom. In *1984*, Winston Smith represents the final attempt at autonomy within a system governed by machine-like logic. The Party's control operates like an AI that predicts and suppresses resistance. In *Brave New World*, freedom is exchanged for comfort, as citizens willingly surrender autonomy for technological stability. The warning here is different: the danger lies not solely in artificial intelligence but in humanity's desire to be controlled by convenience and order.

Modern interpretations of these dystopias resonate in debates on AI ethics, surveillance capitalism, and algorithmic bias. Orwell's world anticipates digital data collection and social monitoring, while Huxley's anticipates algorithmic entertainment and emotional manipulation. Together, they foreshadow the merging of intelligence and power that blurs the boundary between human and machine control.

Artificial intelligence in these works serves not only as a technological concept but also as a philosophical symbol. Orwell and Huxley reveal how systems resembling AI can threaten individuality and autonomy. Their dystopias remain relevant as the digital world increasingly reflects the logic they imagined, challenging readers to question whether technology serves humanity or whether humanity becomes subordinate to its own creations.

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