Слайд 1

Good morning, dear Members of the Examination Board, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My name is Nelly Ishchenko, I am an **a**pplicant for the second (Master’s) level of Higher Education for the Faculty of Foreign Philology, and I am going to present my graduation project now. The topic of our research is “**REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF THE FUTURE IN ANTI-UTOPIAS OF THE XX CENTURY.**”.

Слайд 2

Topicality. In the system of images characteristic of the genre of dystopia, the image of the city embodies all aspects of the novel's problematic. Each dystopian story vividly demonstrates one or another problem that may arise in the society of the future if existing trends are maintained. **Turning to each novel, you can explore the image of the city of the future in dystopian worlds and identify similar and different features of the city depending on the problematic of the work. The description of cities in the dystopias of the 20th century and, in general, in the works of this genre, has not yet been sufficiently studied, so this determines the relevance of this study. Its study could expand the idea of the direction of the evolution of the city as a phenomenon of socio-cultural development.**

Слайд 3

**The object of the thesis: the image of the city in the dystopian novels of George Orwell ("1984"), Aldous Huxley ("Brave New World"), Ray Bradbury ("Fahrenheit 451").**

**Subject of research: representation of cities of the future in dystopian novels.**

**The purpose of the study: to identify and interpret the characteristic features of cities in the dystopias of the above-mentioned authors.**

**According to the object, subject, and aim of the research, the following objectives were set forth:**

1) analyze the concept of dystopia as a literary genre and the factors that led to the rapid growth of its popularity in the 20th century;

2) identify a number of major writers of the 20th century who actively worked in the genre of dystopia and relevant literary works of the 20th century;

3) develop selected works on the topic of describing the cities of the future;

4) structure the obtained results with the identification of similar and different features in the description of the cities of the future;

5) to build a classification of the cities of the future in the dystopias of the 20th century.

Слайд 4 (On the screen we can seethe following research **methods** that have been used in the process) :

**The following research methods have been used in the process:**

1.historical-typological method (study of the typology of the dystopian genre in its historical development),

2. comparative analysis (comparison of the description of the cities of the future in different novels),

3. descriptive method (to separately identify the ways of describing the cities of the future in dystopian works of art),

4. structural method (to structure the obtained results based on similar and different features),

5. continuous sampling method (select examples from literary texts).

Слайд 5

The scientific novelty of this qualification work is revealed in a deep analysis of the representation of the city of the future in dystopian works of the 20th century. The specificity of the research consists in the systematic study and comparison of literary images of cities used in dystopias and their influence on the perception of urban space. A fundamentally new approach to considering the city as an object of analysis, which takes into account not only its architectural design, but also socio-cultural and technological aspects. A structural comparison between the works of different authors in this context opens up new ways of understanding the interaction of literature and modern trends in urban development.

Practical significance: the received methodological approaches have practical significance, as they can be used to analyze the style of modern works. **The obtained results reveal a certain usefulness for university courses devoted to the history of Ukrainian literature, special courses that consider dystopia as a genre, as well as in school programs for the study of modern Ukrainian and world dystopias.** These results can also be useful when writing theses, course projects, and essays.

Слайд 6

The results of the research allow us to draw the following **conclusions**.

1. Representation of the city of the future in dystopian works:  
An analysis of Brave New World, 1984, and Fahrenheit 451 showed that the representation of the city of the future in 20th-century dystopias is determined by technological progress, totalitarian control, and the influence of information.

2. Thematic aspects and their interaction:  
Observation of thematic aspects revealed the important role of the interaction of technology, socio-cultural environment and environmental factors in the formation of literary images of the cities of the future.

Слайд 7

In the practical part of the work, descriptions of cities are compared. In all three novels, the city acts as a symbol that reflects certain social, political and cultural aspects of society.

The city of the future is presented in the works "BRAVE NEW WORLD", "1984", "FARHENHEIT 451" as a unique and unique environment in which specific socio-cultural and technological transformations take place. Each of these works has its own approach to the image of the city of the future, but in general they are united by emphasizing the negative aspects and challenges that may arise as a result of extreme socio-cultural experiments.

**1. "BRAVE NEW WORLD" (Aldous Huxley):**

In this work, the future is presented as a technocratic society where advanced technology, biotechnology, and social engineering are used to control human individuality and emotions. The city of the future in "Brave New World" is a modern, well-organized society where every aspect of life is controlled and subordinated to the goals of the state.

**«This is the price we have to pay for stability. I had to choose between happiness and what was once called high art. We sacrificed high art. We keep science in the dark. Of course, the truth suffers from this. But happiness flourishes. And nothing is given for nothing. You have to pay for happiness»**

**2. "1984" (George Orwell):**

In this dystopian work, the city of the future is presented as a totalitarian state apparatus, where power is absolute, and control over the individual is so strong that every step and thought is monitored. The city in "1984" is a place of absolute state domination, where every aspect of life belongs to the state.

**«Withered Jewish face, light gray hair, small beard, intelligent, but at the same time somewhat disagreeable; a long, sharp nose with glasses that slid almost to the end». «Freedom is the ability to say that two plus two equals four. If it is allowed».**

**Слайд 8**

**3. "Fahrenheit 451" (Ray Bradbury):**

Here is a society where books are banned, information is filtered, and firemen set fire to books. The city of the future in this work is a society where culture and knowledge have been subject to systematic destruction, and people live in a world of superficial entertainment and conformity.

«The whole world is mine, but I have never seen it. I fed on big, empty boxes with nothing inside. The houses, which stood like cardboard boxes hit by the snowfall, the streets seemed to lose their own color under the pressure of the fast routine of life. People moved forward, but almost never looked at each other. Houses and streets temporarily turned into corridors, paths that stretched to a non-existent place». **«This city is the central volcano of global thoughtlessness. Do you want to see the stream of reality? Look around. It is a run in the rain, but no one washes himself, does not understand the meaning of life. Everyone is in a hurry, but no one is going anywhere. And this meaningless compulsion is their daily evening tea».** «Everything is freed here, but nothing is really freed. It is a city of closed minds, a city where everyone is walking in circles, waiting for something that will not happen. The shadows move, the streets reflect their own colorless landscape, but no one stops to look at them. In this city, thoughts are lost amid the noise of a limitless virtual world».

All these works try to warn the reader about the potential dangers of extreme forms of social and technological experiments in the cities of the future, emphasizing the threats to individuality, freedom and personal development.

Слайд 9

The cities of the future, depicted in the works "BRAVE NEW WORLD" (Aldous Huxley), "1984" (George Orwell) and "FARHENHEIT 451" (Ray Bradbury), differ in a number of characteristics, but also have common features:

**Common features:**

**Loss of personal freedom: In all three works, an important characteristic is the loss of personal freedom and individuality due to the extreme control of society.**

Experiments with society: The authors present their ideas about the future as the result of social and technological experiments that lead to negative consequences.

Distinguishing features:

"BRAVE NEW WORLD" (Aldous Huxley):

Technocratic Society: The city of the future in "Brave New World" is presented as a society where science, technology, and biotechnology have great influence.

Control over emotions and individuality: One of the key features is the systematic control over the emotions and individuality of citizens through advanced technology and social engineering.

**«This is the price we have to pay for stability. I had to choose between happiness and what was once called high art. We sacrificed high art. We keep science in the dark. Of course, the truth suffers from this. But happiness flourishes. And nothing is given for nothing. You have to pay for happiness»**

Слайд 10

"1984" (George Orwell):

Totalitarian state: The city in "1984" is an image of a totalitarian state, where the state apparatus is absolute and controls all spheres of citizens' lives.

Large-scale control and surveillance: A large emphasis is placed on large-scale control and constant surveillance of citizens, using technology and security systems.

**«Withered Jewish face, light gray hair, small beard, intelligent, but at the same time somewhat disagreeable; a long, sharp nose with glasses that slid almost to the end». «Freedom is the ability to say that two plus two equals four. If it is allowed».**

"Fahrenheit 451" (Ray Bradbury):

Censorship and the ban on reading books: The city in "Fahrenheit 451" is presented as a society where reading books is forbidden and where cultural values are subject to systematic destruction.

Fire fighters as a symbol of control: Special fire fighters set fire to books, which becomes a symbol of systematic maintenance of censorship and control over information.

«The whole world is mine, but I have never seen it. I fed on big, empty boxes with nothing inside. The houses, which stood like cardboard boxes hit by the snowfall, the streets seemed to lose their own color under the pressure of the fast routine of life. People moved forward, but almost never looked at each other. Houses and streets temporarily turned into corridors, paths that stretched to a non-existent place». «This city is the central volcano of global thoughtlessness. Do you want to see the stream of reality? Look around. It is a run in the rain, but no one washes himself, does not understand the meaning of life. Everyone is in a hurry, but no one is going anywhere. And this meaningless compulsion is their daily evening tea». **«Everything is freed here, but nothing is really freed. It is a city of closed minds, a city where everyone is walking in circles, waiting for something that will not happen. The shadows move, the streets reflect their own colorless landscape, but no one stops to look at them. In this city, thoughts are lost amid the noise of a limitless virtual world».**

Although each author has their own unique ideas and approaches, what they share in their works is outrage or concern about possible and undesirable future scenarios.

**From the analysis of the works** "BRAVE NEW WORLD" (Aldous Huxley), "1984" (George Orwell) and "FARHENHEIT 451" (Ray Bradbury), several conclusions can be drawn:

1. Threat of loss of personal freedom and individuality:

2. Systematic control of the individual:

3. Negative impact of technology and social engineering:

4. The danger of totalitarian regimes:

5. Censorship and loss of cultural values:

6. The importance of freedom of information and expression:

The works emphasize the importance of freedom of information, expressiveness and the ability of individuals to express their opinions.

Слайд 11

Based on the material of the studied novels, a lesson was developed to study the topic "The city in the dystopias of English writers". The purpose of the lesson is a deep study and analysis of the works of George Orwell, Aldous Huxley and Ray Bradbury, aimed at revealing the dystopian genre and features of the image of the city in their works.

At the beginning of the lesson, the students are acquainted with the target task - to develop knowledge about literature and to form skills of analysis, critical thinking and communication. Key skills and abilities, such as text analysis and effective communication, were actively developed during the lesson.

During the main part of the lesson, the students joined the discussion, learning more about George Orwell, Aldous Huxley and Ray Bradbury, their ideas and their influence on modern times. They considered images of the city as a symbol of progress and revealed its dark side in the context of dystopias.

The lesson ended with conclusions about how the authors use the urban landscape to convey their ideologies and predictions about the future. Students had the opportunity to express their own thoughts and deepen their understanding of literary works, which will contribute to the development of their critical thinking and analytical skills.

Because of the submitted works and instructions, the students refuted the text, made a lexical and grammatical analysis, and formulated conclusions. Pupils also considered answers to summarizing questions and provided their own conclusions, which allowed them to better understand the studied material. The lesson also had elements of analysis of symbolism and ideologies, which allowed expanding the understanding of dystopian works and their important aspects.

Слайд 12

**Recommendations and Summary**

Recommendations include conducting further research on the influence of literary images of the city on the formation of individual and collective perception of urban space.

Questions for further research may include extending the analysis to other dystopias, taking gender into account, and the impact of technology on the urban environment.

Слайд 13

Thank you for your attention!