

ABOUT THE GREAT ENGLISH WRITER GEORGE ORWELL

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ANNOTATION

Who is George Orwell, whose works were feared to be heard by Soviet ideologues until the mid-1980s, and whose works were not even published more than 40 years after his death? This article is about that

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INTRODUCTION

George Orwell (1903-1950) was an English writer and journalist. His work was marked by a warning of the dangers of totalitarianism in the world. Although his most famous works are in the field of fiction, he has also done important journalistic work.

The most famous books created by Orwell are *The Rebellion on the Farm* Y 1984. Both works are about a universe in which a dictatorial or totalitarian unit brutally and utterly rules the population. In his life, Orwell defended the postulates of socialism and approached communism, although he changed his mind and became an avid Stalinist.

He continued in line with the positions of the left and served as editor and editor of some of the media outlets that promoted these ideals in the editorial direction. He is also internationally recognized as a literary author.

He died of tuberculosis in the early 1950s, but before it had a major impact on popular culture. Indeed, the term "Orwellian," which is detached from its nickname, is associated with totalitarianism and dystopia.

Eric Arthur Blair was born on June 25, 1903, in Motihari, Bihar, India. His father was Richard Walmsley Blair, an Indian civil servant, and his mother was Ide Mabel Limousine, a Frenchman who grew up in India. The Blair couple had two other daughters, one older than Eric, named Majori, and the youngest Avril. In 1904, Ide left for England with her two children at the time, as the youngest had not been born since.

They settled in Oxfordshire, where Eric grew up with his mother and sisters, and his father visited the family home several times until 1912. From the age of 5, the little boy attended a Catholic school in a local monastery.

In September 1911, Blair began his studies at a school in St. Cyprus, where he remained as an intern until 1916. This institution was located in Eastbourne, East Sussex. At age 13, he received scholarships to enter Eton and Wellington.

Blair was in Wellington for a short time in early 1917, was admitted to Eton in May, and remained there until October 1921. He is believed to be not overly diligent, but he did a very good job of creating school publications. Blair's parents didn't have the money to send him to college, and that doesn't really guarantee that the child's grades will give him a scholarship for such purposes. The path Eric chose was to join the imperial police (the pioneer of the Indian

police). He passed the entrance examination with honors and in 1922 was promoted to assistant district overseer in Burma.

At first he served as an exemplary civil servant, but changed, realizing that the local population hated domination by foreigners. He was appointed to various positions, implying a great responsibility for a boy of this age. In 1927 he became ill with dengue; that year he was allowed to return to England, and he did.

In fact, when Blair arrived at the family home, he decided not to return to Burma, so he left his post and set out to become a writer. In 1927 he settled in London, specifically on Portobello Road. He mingled with the poorest people in the capital to seek inspiration for his work as an author. He lived in poor quality hotels and did jobs below his ability.

He did the same when he moved to Paris. When she was in the French capital, her mother's aunt, Nellie Limousine, helped her. The limousine not only supported him by introducing him to some people in the city, but also provided financial support to young Blair. It was then that he began writing novels, the only work left since then was *The Burmese Days*. Another of Blair's adventures at the time was in journalism.

After falling ill in February 1929, he was admitted to Cochin Hospital for some time, which provided him with material for an essay entitled "How the Poor Die." In December 1929, Blair returned to his parents' home in Southwolds, Suffolk. The hopeful author stayed there for the next 5 years of his life. She made local friends and fell in love with Brenda Salkeld, who turned down the marriage proposal.

During this time he began working as a personal teacher, and in 1932 he became a teacher at Hawthorns High School, a small boys' school. In those years he had the opportunity to publish his first work in Paris and London, back and forth. In order not to embarrass his family with his experience, he decided to take the nickname George Orwell.

In 1933, he took up another teaching position, this time at Frays College, a large and prestigious institution. That same year he contracted pneumonia and was hospitalized until January 1934. After Blair was released from the hospital, he decided to put his teaching career aside. He was disappointed that he had left both lovers: Eleanor Jacques, a young woman who fell in love with him, married him and moved to Singapore, and Brenda Salkeld, who turned down his marriage proposal, left for Ireland.

In October 1934, Orwell moved to London, where he was offered a part-time job at a bookstore. In the same year he published *The Burmese Days*, his first novel that defined his style at the time and the related aspects of his life.

In early 1935, he met Eil O'Shaughnessy, a psychology student he fell in love with. The following year, Orwell moved to the north of England to learn about the local way of life: he was in the mines there and attended Communist Party meetings.

In April he moved with his aunt Nellie to Wallington, near London, and wrote *Wigan Road to the Scaffolding*, published in 1937 by the left publisher. Orwell was under British intelligence control from 1936 to 1948.

She married Aileen in 1936 and soon the war broke out in Spain. At that time, General Francisco Franco rose and took the Iberian people into his own hands with the help of fascist forces.

George Orwell joined the Republican battle in December 1936. He first spent time in Barcelona and from there was sent to Aragon. Eileen, who is in a position to give her husband the opportunity to visit voluntarily, did the same.

In April 1937, the British returned to Barcelona and wanted to go to Madrid, but for that he had to be a communist. However, he was disappointed when he realized the negative propaganda campaign against the group to which he belonged (Partido Obrero de Unificación Marxista-POUM).

A bullet hit him in the throat beforehand, resulting in Orwell being incapacitated from that point on. The Communists continued to attack the POUM, and together with Orwell, Eileen managed to escape from Spain in June 1937 to return to England.

Upon his return to the UK, Orwell found a new publisher who wanted to publish his work and settled on a farm in Wallington. In 1938 he became ill and was hospitalized in Kent between March and September, from which time they believed he had tuberculosis. His work was a complete failure in this trade of respect for Catalonia. In June 1939, his father, Richard Blair, died.

After the outbreak of World War II, Eileen was employed by the Censorship Department of the Ministry of Information. Orwell was then fully devoted to writing, journalism, and criticism. In May 1940, they decided to settle in London, and the author joined the Home Police, which he accepted as a prominent police officer.

The BBC hired him in 1941 to work with them on a regular basis. There, the author was responsible for directing cultural broadcasts in India, and he was very concerned with the left-wing cultural environment. In 1942, Eileen went to work with the Department of Food, and they both moved into a larger apartment where Blair's mother and sister, Avril, began living. Orwell's mother died in 1943, and that same year the author quit his job at the BBC, then devoted his time to writing *The Rebellion on the Farm*. He also held the position of editor at the *Tribunau* until 1945.

During 1944, Aileen and Eric Blair adopted a child who baptized Richard Horatio Blair. They then moved to Islington, and the writer's wife became a permanent housewife. Orwell was sent as a war correspondent in 1945 to cover events such as the liberation of Observer Paris. Eileen died on March 29, 1945, during the removal of the uterus.

After the loss of his wife, Orwell turned completely to journalism and hired a maid to feed his son. There he began to struggle to find new love and tried to hide serious health problems from the eyes of others. In May 1946, he moved to Jura Island with his family, but in the middle of the year he returned to London. Cold, overwork, and pollution damaged Orwell's poor health. He returned to Jurassic in 1947 to work on his business in 1984. In December, Orwell was hospitalized on the outskirts of Glasgow and diagnosed with tuberculosis.

Requiring medical treatment, he returned to Jurassic and completed his work in December 1948. He was admitted again in January 1949, this time at a Gloucestershire sanatorium. In June of that year he published 1984, an immediately successful novel.

He also began dating Sonia Braunell, who treated Orwell in September, before he was admitted to University College Hospital in London. At the same hospital, they got married a month later. George Orwell, whose real name was Eric Arthur Blair, died on 21 January 1950 in London. His death was caused by a collapse of the pulmonary artery.

He was buried in All Saints Cemetery, Sutton Kurten Parish. Her adopted son, Richard Horatio Blair, was left in the care of Aunt Avril.

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