

Image Schemata and Force Dynamic Analysis of Conflict in Anthony Burgess' *Nineteen Eighty Five*: A Rhetorical Cognitive Approach

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The paper analyses Anthony Burgess' the *Nineteen Eighty Five* from a rhetorical cognitive perspective. The cognitive approach alongside with the force dynamics theory (2000a &2000b) are applied to the the short story. The former includes categorization, metonymy, profiling and scalar adjustment, modality and deixis, and the latter encompasses the steady state and shifting force dynamic patterns among the opposing forces. The Image Schemata theory is also adopted in the analysis of the novella. The text-linguistic image schemata approach will include: story world, event modality, temporal structure, force path, and plot driving momentum. *Nineteen Eighty Five* is a futuristic and a predictive novel written in 1978 foretelling the events that will occur in England in the year 1985. The state of affairs in the novel is that there is a conflict among three forces, Bev, the protagonist, the trade union and the Free Britons. Each partner is after the annihilation of the other. The paper is divided into three major sections: the first section tackles the cognitive configuration of the novel. The second section introduces the force dynamic theory with its application at the microstructure of the novel. The third section applies the image schemata concepts to the macrostructure of the novella.

Keywords

Cognitive linguistics, force dynamics, image schemata, categorization, frame, profiling and scalar adjustment, modality and deixis.

1. Rationale of the Study

This paper is an attempt to prove the cognitive strand in the dynamics of the conflict that runs through the composition of the novel, a bid to test the applicability of the force dynamics theory and the image schema model in the analysis of the conflict in Anthony Burgess' *Nineteen Eighty Five*. In the Britain of 1985, freedom of the individuals is crushed between the trade unions and the Free Britons. The symbol of this conflict is Bev, the protagonist who clashes with these dominating entities to validate the individual initiative in carving out his career away from the dominion of these tyrannical and dictatorial unions and organizations.

The hypothesis of the research is that there is an image schema macrostructure and force-dynamic microstructure in Anthony Burgess's novella of *Nineteen Eighty Five*. The image schemata in Burgess's 1985 is that of a journey schema with momentum schema underlying it. The journey is that of Bev and his driving momentum is the revenge of his wife's death. The force dynamic relationship revolves round three parties, Bev, the Trade Unions and Free Britons. The cognitive strand that binds the relations of these three entities together is nihilism of the other.

2. Method of Analysis and Definition of Terms

The paper will adopt a rhetorical cognitive model that has been developed over years by Cognitivists like Johnson and his image schema theory (1987), Talmy and his force dynamics theory (2000a & 2000b), and the application of the rhetorical cognitive theory to various types of discourses by Oakley (2005), Dishong (2004), Kimmel (2008) and Hart (2007, 2011a, 2011b, 2015). Kimmel applied an image schemata theory to a narrative work. Hart, however, took a different turn and built a relationship between cognitive analysis and political discourse. This paper is an attempt along the rhetorical cognitive track which has been pioneered by the few contributions of these authorities. The novella is a challenging task because it has not been given its due critique before. The research is based upon the theoretical groundwork of the mentioned cognitive scholars particularly Hart's model for force interactive patterns, his cognitive construal operations of immigration discourse (2011a, 2011b, 2015) and the model devised by Kimmel for image schema analysis of narrative macrostructure (2008). The milestones of these theories will be selected for application in the present paper.

The following part will be devoted to presentation of the cognitive concepts selected by Hart (2011a, 2015). Hart's model is inclusive of the main categories of cognitive linguistic concepts: Framing with two subcategories: Categorization and Metonymy under this rubric; second comes Attention (Nominalization) and Backgrounding (Passivization). Then follows Scalar Judgment, and last comes Deixis and Positioning.

3. Hart's Model of Cognitive Analysis

3.1. Framing

A frame is defined as “any system of concepts related in such a way that to understand any one of them you have to understand the whole structure in which it fits”(Fillmore, 1982, 111). When one element of a frame is introduced into a text, all of the other elements are made available. Framing strategies are realized in discourse when frames interpret objects, entities, events and processes. The crime frame requires individuals being brought to court for hearing. The war frame entails defense strategies and military hostilities. Another argument in favor of a frame-based approach is words whose corresponding concepts refer to other concepts outside the narrow concept of the word. (Hart, 2015, Framing). Syndicalism frame will summon all the related lingo of trade unions, scab, strike, unionize, picket line and so forth.

3.2. Categorisation

Categorisation is our ability to identify entities as members of groups. The words we use to refer to entities rest upon categorisation. The interest in this area stems from the fact that language is a function of cognition. Categories serve to classify objects, entities, actions, events, situations, and processes as representations of some particular kind. Categorization is a necessary and a sufficient condition for membership in a given kind (Hart, 2011b, p.179).The trade unionists categorize Bev as a nonmember because of his noncompliance with the identification qualifications they set.

3.3. Metonymy

Evans defines metonymy as:

A conceptual operation in which one entity, the vehicle, can be employed in order to identify another entity, the target with which it is associated. Conceptual metonymy licenses linguistic expressions. Consider the following utterance, in which one waitress is addressing another in a restaurant and describes a customer in the following way: Be careful, the ham sandwich has wandering hands. This use of the expression ham sandwich represents an instance of metonymy: two

entities are associated so that one entity (the item the customer ordered) stands for the other (the customer). (2007, pp. 141-142)

3.4. Identification (Attention) Profiling and Backgrounding (Passivization and Nominalization)

Evans defines the construal operation of profiling as "the conceptual 'highlighting' of some aspect of a domain. Specifically, profiling is the process whereby an aspect of some base is selected." (2007, p. 171). Identification strategies concern the salience of social actors invoked by linguistic constructions such as agentless passives, which enable speakers to highlight responsible actors whether victims or perpetrators, or keep them in the semantic background. Words and constructions bring to prominence particular facets of a given conceptual structure, such as a frame or a schema. (Hart, 2015, Identification).

3.5. Scalar Adjustment

The construal operation of scalar adjustment, which is based on the general cognitive process of attention, involves the apprehension of some category to classify an entity or process at a particular point on a scale. This adjustment can be a qualitative one along a scale of specificity or a quantitative one along some measurable scale. (cited in Hart, 2011a, pp.180-181)

3.6. Positioning (Modality)

A common characteristic of modality is their force-dynamic basis. This force-dynamic aspect is expressed by the modal 'must' of obligation. In terms of force dynamics, "an act of permission involves an enablement: the permission-giver lifts a barrier and thereby enables the permission-seeker to carry out his intended action" (Radden & Dirven, 2007, p. 244). It is proposed that the primary meaning of modals is to express power relations (Allwood & Gardenfors, 1999, pp.30-31). It is also argued that the "narrative event modality" will use force image-schema. Turner argues that:

We also recognize the elements and parts of an event as standing in certain relations to each other, such as ability (actors are able to perform actions), obligation or necessity (a command may require the action), possibility (some condition may allow the actor to perform the

action), and so on. Relations of these sorts are referred to technically as "modal" structure. (1996, p.29)

4.The Application of Hart's Cognitive Principles on the Novella.

4.1.Categorization

4.1.1.Categorization of Bev

'Would insanity, in your case, be so difficult to establish? You're recidivist, atavistic, a confirmed criminal, a danger to the community. You reject the sanity of work.'(Burgess,1978, p. 173) You stopped teaching history and you've turned your back on history. ..Why? Because of reactionaries like you, with your value judgements.'You stopped teaching history and you've turned your back on history. (Burgess, 1978, pp.114-115)

Bev is now categorized as a hardened criminal by the trade unionists. He poses a threat to the safety and the security of the community and he is no longer governed by commonsense or sanity. And that is because he refused to join syndicalism in their strikes. Devlin categorizes Bev as recidivist, atavistic and reactionary who belongs to the past and lives immersed in its set of beliefs. Devlin assumes that Bev is not aware of the change of time and is not deriving lessons from history that things never come to a standstill. And again he says that all the obstacles in front of the syndicalists are stemming from the acts of people like Bev whose value judgments consider the policies and practices of trade unions unlawful and unacceptable.

Bev came across some gangsters who are forming an Underground University which teaches some useful subjects to the students of this community and avoids teaching crap subjects that are taught in the trade union-affiliated schools. Being a history teacher and a master of Latin and other languages, Bev taught in this university. Bev sees copies of an underground newspaper called the Free Briton, which announces the formation of a private army to keep peace and ensure the safety of the citizen during labor disruptions. Arrested and tried once again for shoplifting, Bev is sent to an insane asylum. Bev has struggled to

maintain a distinction between justice and revenge, and ends by taking revenge on himself for his own failures. His martyrdom will not change society.

4.1.2. Categorization of Duties and Rights of BEV AND Devlin

That's not our province,' said Devlin. 'That's theology, church stuff. ...theological language. 'Let me put it this way,' said Bev. 'A man is being abused on a public street ... People stand round, doing nothing about it. Don't you blame the non – interferers as much as the wrong – doers?'...But the others have a duty to stop evil being enacted. ... If they fail to do that duty, they have to be blamed...'So the firemen have the right to stand by,' said Bev very hotly, 'when a hospital's burning down, to stand by and say: "Give us our rights and this won't happen again. (1978, pp.114-115)

In this exchange, there is the argument between Bev and Devlin over the value judgments of a set of principles such as evil and combatting evil, as is the case with Bev who is reforming the firemen who were accomplices in burning his wife. The debate was also heated over the interference or non-interference of individuals in setting wrongdoings right. So the nonchalance of the fireworkers during the burning down of the hospital in which his wife was kept is an irresponsible act and the firemen should be held accountable for such a misdemeanor.

4.1.3. Categorization of Free Britons

The building of the mosque must proceed. It is not a supermarket or a high – rise apartment block. It is a temple dedicated to God. To God, the God of the Jews and Christians and Muslims alike, the one true God of whom Abraham and Jesus and Mohammed were the prophets. I say again, the work must proceed. The wage offered is twenty pounds above the new rate sought by the Builders' Union. Be free, be free, be free Britons, do the work you can do. We need your skill, your energy, your devotion. (1978, p.188)

This is a categorization of the new force that is replacing the trade unions, the Free Britons who identify themselves and categorize their god Almighty as true God not that of Judaism and Christianity. The Free Britons should be free from all shackles of past affiliations, and there is a

rewarding wage for workers and the building of the mosque must go in full swing because it is the emblem of the rising Islamic force personified in the Free Britons that are introduced by Lawrence as follows:

Now there are no communications, no law and order. In 1926 there was at least an army that kept its oath of loyalty and a non-syndicalized police force. Ours is now the only organization capable of maintaining minimal services. Say that when the TUC leaders see sense they will be more than welcome to the hospitality of these columns-"You mean that, Colonel? Your organization thrives on a TUC that doesn't see sense. You want this strike to end? Remember, you or your Islamic masters stated it.' '(1978, pp.190-191)

The grounds for the creation of the free Britons is that the trade unions, the former force that was in power did not listen to reason and see sense, and they want to rule the country with an iron fist and overpower the whole society with its strikes weapon. When the whole society was paralyzed, it was a golden chance for an alternative force to come in and provide a viable replacement for this despotic Tuckland and render the minimum services to the masses. Bev drew Lawrence's attention to the fact that his organization thrives on the insensibility of the former dominating power. However Lawrence, the leader of the Free Britons, follows the same footsteps of the trade unions. He even reveals his conviction that Islam is the solution of Britain's troubles. He says:

The only way out of Britain's troubles, Mr Jones, is a return to responsibility, loyalty, religion. A return to God. And who will show us God now? The Christians? Christianity was abolished by the Second Vatican Council. The Jews? They worship a bloody tribal deity. I was slow in coming to Islam ... Then I saw how Islam contained everything and yet was as simple and sharp and bright as a sword. I had dreamt of no Islamic revolution in Britain but rather of a slow conversion, helped by an Islamic infiltration expressed in terms of Islamic wealth and moral influence. Slow, slow. (pp.191-192)

Bev fears the conquest of the Arabs to England and Lawrence explains that the Arabs' presence is an unquestioned issue because the holy wars did not come to a stop in the Middle Ages; the Arabs' infiltration into England is a clear signal of the comeback of Arabs and

Muslims to Europe and especially London. Bev comes to realize that Lawrence is not after Free Briton; he is rather after Islamic Britain because he assumes that the panacea of all England's maladies and ills lies in the resurgence of Islam into England. The religions of Christianity and Judaism are revoked and rendered null and void by the church and the Jews worship a bloody deity. Lawrence believes that the spread of Islam into Britain should be slow and piecemeal and should be through advice and persuasion. So, it is not a revolution ignited by Islam but rather a gradual infiltration of Islam into the walks of life in Britain through wealth, money transactions and moral influence. The prohibition of the unislamic practices such as liquor drinking will not be by force but rather by unveiling the ugly face of such malpractices.

5.Frame

5.1. Frame of Wage Board

The strike-related frame is clear here when Devlin says to Bev trying to convince him of the good repercussions of the strike movement of firemen in the incident of the hospital burning. "Well, now," said Devlin, stubbing out his fag end, "you may be interested to know that this fire business at Brentford has already started yielding positive results. The firemen are sitting down today with the Wages Board. Tomorrow the strike may be over." (p.115) He said that the fire business has rendered good results because the firemen will discuss the increase of their wages with the Wages Board. And the strike will come to an end as a result. The strike-related terms of strike frame are: fire business, firemen, wages boards, strike.

5.2. Frame of Strike of Everything

And the time's coming, and it won't be long, it may well be before 1990, when every strike will be a general strike. When a toothbrush maker can withdraw his labour in a just demand for a living wage and do so in the confidence that the lights will go off and people will shiver and the trains won't be running and the schools will close. That's what we're moving to, brother. Holistic syndicalism. (p.116)

The strike-related frame is clear in the lexicon of Devlin in this dialogue with Bev. He is predicting that it will not take long when strike

will be in every walk of life once it starts. And the strike-related terminologies follow, which reinforce this prediction of sweeping wave of strikes. During the strikes, the toothbrush maker will withdraw his work in the hope that the electricity workers will follow suit. Also, lights will go off and the train drivers will cease to work, trains will stop and the teachers will repeat the same scenario and will stop teaching, and hence the schools will close their gates in front of pupils and students. It seems that the whole working community will sing the same tunes; eventually they will tower this with holistic syndicalism.

5.3. Frame of Trade Union Credentials

I only ask for the rescission of the closed shop. .. he wants to work without having to jump at the shop steward's whistle,... You tore up your union card in full view of your brothers. You loudly proclaimed your dissatisfaction with the system... A fine not less than double and not more than five times your annual subscription ... 'when I next neglect to participate in industrial action –' (pp.116-118)

The union trade frame is manifest in the union-related lingo used in the dialogues in the novella. The closed shop is an attitude that Bev is fighting to rescind and make all shops open for workers to go to work and not to force anyone not to go to work. And the workers should have their personal initiative and their own duty-bound drive to jump to work without waiting for the whistle of the shop steward to go off. The fact that Bev is a union trade member is asserted because he has a union card which he tore in front of his fellow workers and he is paying annual subscription for his membership fees in the union. However, Bev wants to revoke this status and abstain from indulging into any strike-related and industrial action activities.

5.4. Frame of Dismissing from Work

'Good morning, Mr penn. I'm reporting for work as usual.'

'You can't, you know it, we're closed. There's a strike on.'

'I'm not striking, Mr Penn. I claim my rights as a free man. I'm here to work'. ...'You're dismissing me, Mr Penn? On what grounds? Redundancy? Inefficiency? Insubordination?'

'I'm not dismissing you. I'm giving you the day off. "You deny one of the basic tenets of the Quaker chocolate manufacturers – an

employee's right to work, his total immunity from any exterior coercion that persuades him not to? "You know the position as well as I do. You're in a closed shop. You can do nothing about it and neither can I. Can't you at least go through the motions, man?..." 'The individual worker has the right to decide whether or not to withhold his labour. My curse on syndicalism'. 'You've just condemned yourself to permanent unemployment'. (pp.121-122).

The strike-related frame is still going on in this scene where Bev wants to report to work while the strike is on and faces the factory owner with his insistence that he is not striking. He crosses the picket line and demands to be allowed to work. When the shop owner dismisses him, Bev enquires about the reason behind such dismissal, and he enumerates several justifications such as redundancy, inefficiency, insubordination which are still work and strike-related items. Along the same lines, Bev retorts to the factory owner that you are denying me one of my basic rights to work, whereas I have a total immunity from any sort of exterior coercion. No one can withhold the worker from his right to work because the worker is the only one free to withhold his work.

5.5.Frame of Deunionization.

It was not appreciated that you had decided to deunionize yourself and join the beggars and vagrants and criminals. You are not one of the legitimately unemployed. You have no claim on the beneficent offices of the SICINC system. Your daughter must leave. She can, of course, accompany you in your derelict hopelessness, but to subject a child to that situation is a crime in itself. (p.174)

Again the strike-related language is used with the verb “deunionize” to show how Bev detached himself from the trade union and was reduced to vagrancy and joined the underground world of burglars and thieves. Pettigrew, the Trade Union secretary general, in his criticism of Bev, said that he is not satisfied with Bev’s journey frame to distance himself from the unions. Then, Pettigrew, by way of exercising pressure on Bev, highlighted Bev's hopelessness, unemployment and deprivation from the state social beneficent assistance. Worse still, his mentally disabled daughter must leave the care house in which she has an abode because of the mutinous nature of her father.

6. Metonymy

'You know bloody well what I mean, 'shouted Devlin. 'An archaic and essentially bourgeois ladder of values made it dangerous to let the miners strike too long and freeze the arses of the consumers, but what were called inessentials and marginal goods and luxury products could go to hell and the confectionery workers with them. (Burgess, 1978, p.116)

Devlin says to Bev that strikes have been prevented and the metonymy ensues “freeze the arses of the consumers” which means that the consumers will find nothing to buy or to do. Another metonymy follows with Devlin talking about the “luxury products going to hell” which means that they come to a standstill or are badly affected. Criticising Bev's tearing of his union card, Devlin says:

Read the regulations. Clause 15 section d subsection 12. A fine not less than double and not more than five times your annual subscription. We let that pass. The tearing of the card is nothing. It's like in the old Christian days when people got baptized. Tear up your baptismal certificate and it doesn't make you unbaptized. You're a union member, and that's it.'(p.118)

The baptism act is a metonymy, i.e. once one gets baptized, he can not manage to unbaptize himself. That is once one gets unionized, how come that he can ununionize himself. Bev says, "I have to go through the motions of believing that democratic freedom still exists. It's like trying to believe in one's wife's fidelity when you see her lying on the hearthrug with the milkman." Bev has gone to the MP in his constituency who said that he could not change the law. Out of his hopelessness, Bev commented that he has to go through the democratic process though he is sure that it will end up in nothing. He knows that democracy in the country is devoid of its true essence, but he has to go through the motions, and he likens himself to a man who is sure of the fidelity of his wife though he has seen her lying on the hearthrug with the milkman.

'You have broken the law,' said old Ashthorn. 'Society must be protected from people of your type' Bev came as rapidly to the boil as a pan full of alcohol''. (p.149). This is an utter humiliation of Bev when he

is referred to with the word “type” which is an indication of nothingness. It is for this reason that Bev was completely infuriated, and this was reflected in the metonymy which follows that “he came to the boil”, that is the top of his anger like the pan which is full of alcohol that simmers and sizzles with boiling bubbles of alcohol almost on the verge of burst; this metonymy is a complete reflection of the mental and psychological setup of Bev when he heard the depreciating sentence “Society must be protected from people of your type”. Bev answers back: "My type? What do you mean, my type? I'm a scholar forbidden to transmit my scholarship. I'm a widower whose wife was burnt to death while the firemen of London sat on their arses and picked their teeth.”(p.150)

In a burst of anger, Bev says condemningly “ my type? What do you mean, my type?” And he started showing his credentials that he is a tutor who is deprived of practising his profession; he lodges his main complaint that he is a widower whose wife was burnt to ashes while the firemen squad of London “sat on their arses and picked their teeth”, a metonymical image which shows the complete carelessness of the firemen. They observe the strike of the trade union at the expense of the lives that are lost in the meantime. The dialogue runs as follows:

'You will apologize to Mrs Featherstone for using that word,' bellowed the clerk of the court. 'I apologize, Mrs Featherstone,' said Bev to the assistant magistrate, 'for using that word. Words are terrible things, aren't they? Far more deadly than fires allowed to burn on while firemen sit on their fundamentals. I am not a type, your worship or honour or whatever you like to be called. I'm a human being deprived of work because I stand by a principle. I object to being a unionized sheep'. (p.150)

Bev apologized for employing the word “arses” and cynically commented that words are terrible sins, and that their terribleness and sinfulness have deadlier consequences than the fires that burnt to ashes my wife while the firemen sat on their fundamentals. Eventually, Bev said to the judge that he is not a type; he is rather a human being who lives for a noble cause and dies for it; he refuses to sell his human identity, and reject identifying himself as a unionized sheep, a matter which makes him void of his human identity. Metonymically speaking, Bev rejects conducting a complete metamorphosis of himself into a sheep-like person

by unionizing with the trade unions and giving up his lofty cause of fighting them and revenging his wife's death.

7. Attention (Nominalization) and Backgrounding (Passivization)

The trade unionists do not hold work in high esteem and call upon Bev to consider work a curse rather than a blessing. The trade unions characterize work as evil, while Bev considers work to be his source of enjoyment; the nominalization, repetition and placement of the word "work" in subject position are elements that lay focus on the value of work in Bev's statements below:

'Me old Bev', said Mr. Fowler,' you forget a very simple truth. That the techniques of modern manufacture do not allow for pleasure or pride in work. The working day is a purgatory you must be paid well for submitting to, paid well in money and amenity. The true day begins when the working day is over. Work is an evil necessity.

'It was not that to me,' said Bev. 'I enjoyed my work. My work as a teacher, I mean. My work as a rather better paid dropper of nuts on chocolate creams was a mere nothing, a sequence of simple bodily movements above which my mind soared in speculation, mediation, dream, But to educate young minds, to feed them-'.(Burgess, p.166)

Again, the procedures the trade unions set for reinstatement into its membership are characterized with fronting of the work-related items and nominalization of the measures that will be taken as follows: a choice of job, issue of a new union card, recantation, acceptance of the closed shop principle and rejection of the right to unilateral action. The employment of intensifying attributes like whole-hearted acceptance is an intensification of the total and outright acceptance of the closed shop principle. Other intensifying attributes strengthen the resumption of the union trade card like "formal", "public and "official" recantation of past doings. The choice of certain intensifying nominal nouns entrenches the meaning of maintaining the trade unions identity such as: reinstatement, citizenship, recantation, acceptance, rejection, delusion of individual rights and unilateral action. All the past structures are employed in the following extract and are instrumental in making attention and backgrounding come true:

Simple things are required of you before you effect your re-entry into the world of work. First, a choice of job. Our Employment Officer, Miss Lorenz, is at your disposal with a list of vacancies. Second, the issue of a new union card, meaning a reinstatement, a resumed citizenship of Tucland. Third and last, a formal recantation of heresy – chiefly, I may say, for our own propaganda purposes. A whole – hearted acceptance of the closed shop principle and a rejection of the delusion of right to unilateral action. (p.167)

The following document is about forsaking the past beliefs of any one who was against the trade unions. The phrasing of the document is characterized with the attention given to the person who repents his last doings and identifies him with the first person singular pronoun at the beginning of every sentence. This way of profiling (attention) is a clear marker that the document has a sense of humiliation in its language. The choice of verbs is also significant in entrenching the idea of repentance and recantation. The document starts with the verb “acknowledge” and the deictic marker “hereby” which reinforces the fact that it is through this document that I admit strongly my return to the right path of syndicalism. Then, the use of the passive in the second verb “I have been brought” is an indication that there was an orientation course to proselytize people into the creed of the trade union. Then, the statement of “the errors I formerly cherished”, with the word “errors” and “cherished”, is an admission that it was an erroneous path that we were taking against the British Syndicalism. The negative statement afterwards with the negative marker “no” and the noun “hesitation”, rather than the verbal phrase, is an emphasis of the recantation process; and the deictic marker again “herewith” is a highlighting of this document. The ending up of the statement with the wish of the undersigned to be not just a member but a “cooperative” one and not only a supporter but an ardent one.

Bev sat and read:

I hereby acknowledge that, after a most useful course of rehabilitation at the Trades Union Congress Education Centre, Crawford Manor, East Sussex, I have been brought to a very clear understanding of the errors I formerly cherished concerning the aims and organization of British Syndicalism. I have no hesitation in

recanting those errors herewith and wish it to be known, publicly if need be, that henceforth I will be a co-operative member of my union and an ardent supporter of the principles for which it, with its brother unions, stands.

Date : Signed: (p.170)

In a last attempt, Pettigrew uses the passive to express his wish to set Bev free from prison with the sheer act of signing the document. In spite of the forcing impingement of Pettigrew on him, Bev categorically denies his consent to the recantation. “I wish you to be manumitted, clean and reformed. Comprehensive School B15, Isle of Dogs, is only too anxious to have you. Your union card is ready. Sign, please please sign”. ‘No,’ said Bev”.

8. Scalar Adjustment

This adjustment occurred when Devlin was arguing with Bev about the reasons behind leaving his post as a teacher. Bev explained that he did not want to show compliance with the ministry of education directive when it changed the courses content of history and confined it to the history of trade unions. Bev employs scalar adjustment when he shows his rejection of the ministry directive because the history of trade unions is not the whole constituent of history content, nor is it the most crucial component of it. This scale of adjustment shows clearly that Bev objects to the drastic change of the nature of history lessons at schools, and that is why he gave up his job as a teacher and worked as a confectionary operative. Devlin ruins Bev’s last argument behind his job change by saying that by so doing Bev is spoiling and ruining the boys’ stomachs rather than nourishing their minds with knowledge. Employing the following comparison and scalar adjustment is Bev's counterargument: "Ruining children's stomachs,' grinned Devlin, 'instead of improving their minds. That's what the value judgement boys would say.'"(p.113) Devlin frowned at him and said:

'You don't sound like-' He looked down at the print – out. ' – Like a Confectionery Operative. And, ah, yes, of course, it's all here. You actually taught European history. At Jack Smith Comprehensive. It doesn't say here why you gave it up.' 'I gave it up because of the Ministry directive,' Bev said. 'It limited the content of history

courses rather drastically. The history of the trade union movement was, I knew, not the whole of history nor even the most important part of it. But I kept my feelings to myself. I didn't make any public protest. I just said I wanted to better myself'. (p.113)

Following the scalar adjustment approach, Bev says that he is in a more advantageous position financially when he works in a sweet factory. He says, "I have bettered myself,' said Bev. 'I'm twenty pounds a week better off. And ought to be thirty pounds a week better off in the new year." (113) Bev is determined not to give up resisting the rising tide of syndicalism. He expects the worst case scenario which is to commit suicide and die as a martyr along this cause. "He was quite certain that he would never give in. If the worst came to the worst, London afforded many spectacular opportunities for martyr's suicide." (p.175)

Within the framework of scalar adjustment, Bev is discussing with the leader of the Free Britons the description of the soldiers affiliated to them whether they are armed or not. Lawrence insisted that Bev should write the media report describing them as armed. Bev retorts describing the Free Britons as the 'not so free Britons':

'That,' said Colonel Lawrence, 'is contrary to my instructions. He had listened keenly to Bev's dictation. 'Not armed. Never mind. Major Champion will know what to do.' He said thanks into the handset and then replaced it. 'Censorship, eh?' Bev said. 'The not so Free Briton'. 'Mr Jones,' said Colonel Lawrence, 'we will discuss later the true nature of freedom'. (p.190)

9. Positioning (Deixis and Modality)

In the following Bev/Devlin exchange, "Devlin, 'that you won't be working at Penn's Chocolate Factory in the new year, will you ? Not if you persist with this this this atavism". (p.114), there is a deictic marker "this" that highlights the fact that the protagonist, Bev, is changing his course of life by working as an operative in a sweet factory and he will not give up this profession if he adheres to this atavism with focus laid on the "deictic identity of this thing". (Hart, 2015) Bev answers Devlin "I have to persist" employing the "epistemic modality of obligation" (Hart, 2015) to show that this has become a duty now, employing the modal axis "have to". "I have to persist. Wouldn't you, knowing the filth of the whole

bloody villainy that it's become? What started as self – protection has become an immoral power bloc”. (p.114)

Employing modals “have to” in this exchange, Bev is reacting to Devlin who claims that Bev can not continue on holding these anti-Tuckland beliefs, and can not proceed on this course of action which is labelled as atavistic and recidivist. In other words, it is a thing of the past to harbor these ideas which are hostile to the policy of the trade unions. Devlin is insinuating that Bev might be sacked from his post, referring with the deictic marker “this” several times to Bev’s line of thought as atavism.

1985 is a point in time to which Devlin refers, and asks Bev to write this date in his diary to match the future occurrences with the revolving orbit of the deictic centre and the temporal axis of the novella. Again, Devlin is arguing that time is coming soon when strikes will spread to include every walk of life and he pinpoints this time in future before the year 1990. “And the time's coming, and it won't be long, it may well be before 1990, when every strike will be a general strike.”

Tomorrow the strike may be over. Think about that before you start raging about what you call evil. Nothing that improves the lot of the worker can be evil. Think about that. Write it in the flyleaf of your diary for 1985. (p.115)

In the following exchange, the deixis has a rhetorical function, when Bev was asked if he can deny the fact that the strike weapon has bettered conditions of the workers; Bev has denied the betterment of the workers’ conditions with the employment of the modal “I can deny this”, then elaborating that the betterment is just nominal, not factual or real, because if wages increased, prices spiraled with inflation at its highest rate which Bev called the “vicious spiral”. Moreover, Bev used the deictic modal “can’t” with the small firms which are incapable of plugging the wage demands of the workers. Bev is rotating in the orbit of the deictic modal centre of the novella. The dialogue runs as follows:

The strike weapon, the most evident instrument of power, has, without exception at least in the last forty years, always succeeded in bettering the worker's lot. Can you deny that?' Yes', said Bev, 'I can. The bettering has all too often been purely nominal. Wages shoot up and

prices follow. The vicious spiral, as it used to be called. Small firms can't meet new wage demands or go smash because they're strike – bound and can't fulfil their orders. Okay, they're nationalized, there's a blood transfusion of public money. But where does that money really come from? From increased taxes the workers immediately strike against. It's not true capital, it's only paper money'. (p.165)

Bev is wondering how come that we accept the status quo when the hospital burns down and firemen stand by waiting for the wage rise. He says sarcastically that we have to show complete compliance with this fait accompli and announce our approval with the repetition of the deictic marker: this is right, this is order, first things first.

'So,' said Bev, 'in effect you ask us to set up a new morality in our hearts. A hospital burns down and the firemen stand by waiting for their £20 rise. We hear the dying screams and we say: This is right, this is in order, first things first'. (p.167)

Bev tore the recantation document in full view of Tuckland executives, and was contemplating that if they extracted forcible recantation of values from him he can recant the recantation employing the deictic modal “can” several times. While Bev was being exposed to physical torture, there was subconscious preparedness on his part to withstand the torture including the tooth-pulling and any other form or shape of torture. Bev's soliloquy runs as follows:

I can always recant the recantation, said Bev's brain clearly as he was kicked and thumped. I'll sign, but not just yet. I'll wait till they start the tooth-pulling. I can stand this, I can stand any amount of – The brain itself was astonished as its lights began to go out, having just time to say : 'No need to sign after all.' Then there was nothing. (p.171)

The modals used in this dialogue show the potentiality of Bev to recant the recantation of his duties as a worker just in case they force a recantation out of him. However, he will withstand any amount of torture or torment. He will not give in until they start pulling his teeth.

Bev was jailed for the second time and his efforts to resist the trade unions and the Free Britons proved fruitless; in his soliloquy with the

moon he admitted his failure in the journey for revenge of his wife's death; his wife's words at her deathbed "do not let them get away with it" were forsaken in this last minute revelation with the moon and were replaced with, "they all got away with it", and were even emphasized all the more with the employment of the modal in "they always would". This is a declaration of his failure to reach the end goal of his journey schema; it is for this reason that he chose to put an end to his life and join the world of the dead, since the world of the living has not witnessed the accomplishment of his schema. Bev's self-nihilism came after the annihilation of the trade unions and the Free Britons. The following is the scene of Bev's soliloquy with the moon and his committing of suicide:

The moon, defiled by politics, its poetry long drowned in the Sea of Storms, had but recently risen. Bev addressed to it certain meaningless words. But, of course, they all got away with it; they always would. History was a record of the long slow trek from Eden towards the land of Nod, with nothing but the deserts of injustice on the way. Nod. Nod off. Sleep. He nodded a farewell to the moon. Then he bared his flesh-less breast to the terrible pain of the electrified fence, puzzling an instant about why you had to resign from the union of the living in order to join the strike of the dead. He then felt his heart jump out of his mouth and tumble among the windfalls. (212)

10.The following section puts forward the theoretical basics of force dynamics developed mainly by Talmy (2000a, 2000b).

10.1. Talmy's Force Dynamic Model of Analysis

Force dynamics investigates how entities interact with respect to force. The focus here is the exertion of force, or resistance to such a force, sometimes the overcoming of such a resistance, or blockage of the force and occasionally the removal of such blockage. Force dynamics figures significantly in language structure (Talmy, 2000a, p.409). Kimmel proposes that "Talmy's analytic apparatus is suitable in revealing character-related dynamics in literature" (2011, p.235). Talmy also argues that force dynamics "describes how entities interact with respect to force." (2000a, p.409). Dishong's study explores how the use of force dynamics in language relates to social consequences in a "rhetorically

charged language.”(2004, p.5) These force relations will appear in Bev's stance vis a vis the trade unions and the Free Britons army.

10.2 Steady-State Force-Dynamic Patterns

One of the dominating force-dynamic patterns is the steady-state opposition of two forces. The primary distinction that language marks here is the difference between the two entities exerting the forces. One force-exerting entity is singled out for attention. The major issue in the interaction of forces is whether this entity is able to manifest its force tendency or is overcome by the second force entity. The focal force entity is called the Agonist and the second force element that opposes it the Antagonist (Talmy, 2000a , p.413). In the tendency of the two force entities, language marks a two-way distinction between Agonist versus Antagonist: the tendency is a tug of war between the two entities either toward motion or rest or toward action or inaction (Talmy, 2000a, p.414). The four most basic steady-state force-dynamic oppositions are characterized as follows:

The first case involves an Agonist with an intrinsic tendency toward rest that is being opposed from outside by a stronger Antagonist, which thus overcomes its resistance and forces it to move. This pattern is one of those to be classed as causative, in particular involving the extended causation of motion. (“ the incoming tide pushed seashell farther up the beach”). The second is that the Agonist still tends toward rest, but now it is stronger than the force opposing it, so it is able to manifest its tendency and remain in place. This pattern belongs to the despite category, in this case where the Agonist's stability prevails despite the Antagonist's force against it. "the singer remained on key despite the piano player’s mistakes.” The third case is that the Agonist's intrinsic tendency is now toward motion, and although there is an external force opposing it, the Agonist is stronger, so that its tendency becomes realized in the resultant motion. This pattern, too, is of the despite type, here with the Antagonist as a hindrance to the Agonist's motion. (“ the river continues to flow despite a record drought.”). Finally, the fourth case is while the Agonist again has a tendency toward motion, the Antagonist is this time stronger and so effectively blocks it, rather than merely hindering it: the Agonist is kept in place. This pattern

again represents a causative type, the extended causation of rest. (“ the ball stopped rolling because of the uncut grass”) (Talmy, 2000a, p.415).

10.3. Shifting Force-Dynamic Patterns

The previous steady-state force-dynamic patterns give rise to a set of change-of-state patterns. Shift in State of Impingement is one type of changing pattern, where the Antagonist, impinging on the Agonist, ceases or continues this state of impingement:

The force-dynamic interpretation is that an object has a natural force tendency and will manifest it unless overcome by either steady or onset impingement with a more forceful object from outside. This is a family of circumstances that ...can appropriately be termed the “causative.” In the next pattern, the concept of ‘letting’ enters... A stronger Antagonist that has been blocking an Agonist with a tendency toward motion now disengages and releases the Agonist to manifest its tendency. This is the main type of letting, “onset letting of motion”. There is a secondary type of letting, “onset letting of rest”, where an Antagonist that has kept in motion an Agonist tending toward rest now stops impinging on this Agonist and allows it to come to rest... The present ‘letting’ patterns involve the “cessation of impingement” (Talmy, 2000a, pp.417-419).

10.4. Force Dynamics and Image Schemata

The following schemata represent seven of the most common force structures that operate in the event structure of the novella in the forces that run counter to the hero, Bev: “compulsion”, “blockage”, “counterforce”, “diversion”, “removal of restraint”, “enablement” and “attraction”.(Johnson, 1987, pp.43-48). Talmy suggests that force dynamics in narrative plot “characterizes such relationships as two entities opposing each other, a shift in the balance of strength between the entities, and an eventual overcoming of one entity by the other.” (2000b, p. 439). Turner echoes Talmyan force dynamic and image schemata applicability to narrative structure when he says:

Leonard Talmy has shown that image schemas of force dynamics are also used to structure nonphysical causation, as when we say, “ The

sight of blood forced him to run," "His ambition propelled him to excess," or " "The committee finally gave in and collapsed." Causes are often understood by projecting onto them image schemas of force dynamics. (1996, p.29)

Plot structures are also understood by projecting onto them image schemas of force dynamics and of movement along a path. Talmy argues that force dynamics:

Organizes the concepts of forcing, preventing, and letting, as well as of helping, hindering, and acting in vain. Via force dynamics, we can see that the stratum of causal structure can extend as well to the ideational structure of a narrative's plot. ..This system can then apply as well to such plot patterns as a conflict between any two factors and an eventual resolution of conflict. (2000b, p.439)

Mark Turner goes on to say that:

In addition to "event shape", events also have causal structure, which is also image-schematic. Causation by physical force, for example, is physically understood through image schemas of force dynamics. When the force of the sledgehammer causes the door to fall, or a punch causes a boxer to fall, or a gust of wind topples the tree, we understand all of these events as instances of a particular image schema of physical force dynamics, which is why we can say of all of them that the first entity (sledgehammer, boxer, wind) "knocked" the other entity (door, opponent, tree) "down". Phrases like "the tidal wave swept the resort away," "The telephone pole crushed the car," "The roof gave in when the tree fell on it," "The river cut a new path," and similar expressions all portray causal events through image schemas of physical force dynamics (1996, p.29)

This physical causation of force dynamics and image schemata can be applied to the nonphysical level of causation at the plotline of the novella when the hero is exposed to psychological causation of extortion at the hands of external opposing forces.

11. Application of the Force Dynamic Analysis to the Novella

In his journey for revenge, Bev follows "multi-phased trajectory" (Oakley, 2005). At the first confrontation between Bev and Beverage,

their values are diametrically opposed, and hence the clash ensues. I believe that the event frames of Bev's path, actors interaction and interrelationship are at play with other event aspects during the analysis of the exchanges.

11.1. Steady State force dynamic patterns

True to the force-dynamic analysis, A tug of war starts with Bev trying to stop the strike, whereas the syndicalists want strikes of all trade unions to proceed and paralyze the whole society, hence workers could demand wage increase and other rights. Bev is against this totalitarianism, fights back and tears his union trade card so as not to bow to their pressure. Many encounters ensue reflecting the contest between Agonist and Antagonist with every one trying to gain enough strength to overcome the other. The basic point in analysis is which entity assumes the role of the Agonist and Antagonist. There is no clear grammatical marker for determining the assignment of either role to a given entity. We, therefore, need to investigate the semantic structures of the two opposing forces in the story and examine their relationships within the entire clause. The force dynamic configuration provides semantic motivation for assigning Bev the Agonist role and the trade unions the antagonist. The Bev/Devlin exchange (113-119) highlights the attempt of the antagonistic forces of trade unions to launch sweeping strikes. This attempt is being resisted by the agonistic forces of Bev, bringing, Bev, the agonist, to the fore of events as a barrier to the attempt of the former. 'I saw my wife turned into charred bones and scorched skin. And you ask me to support the filthy bloody fireman's immoral bloody strike?'. (p.114)

The initiation of the novel evidences a force-dynamic tug of war. The initial role assignment of trade unions as antagonist and Bev as agonist, fits with the typical confrontation between revolutionary people vis a vis tyrannical powers. By so doing, Bev stands as a symbol of revolt against oppression, willing to avenge his wife and protect his fellow citizens from the hazards of the approaching supreme dictatorial power.

There was a shift in the roles in the latter part of the debate between Devlin, the secretary general of the trade union, and Bev. Bev argues that if someone sees evil like the killing of his wife, he has to stop and block it employing hindrance causative force dynamics. The roles of agonist

and antagonist assigned to the characters are interchangeable. They change from one sentence to another and from one situation to another. This happens when Devlin, the trade union representative, and the striking workmen are construed as agonist, and Bev is construed as the antagonist who has a “duty to stop evil” , and this evil is the strike organized by workmen leading to death of people like his wife. Bev argues strongly for the blocking and hindering dynamics. In front of evildoings, the non-interferers are reprimanded like the evil-doers themselves, a matter which brings the blocking force dynamics to prominence. In the second exchange, Bev manages to block the strike. In force dynamic terms, he assumes the role of the antagonist and constitutes blockage to an unidentified Agonist who plans strikes and wishes to destroy human rights and strip people of their political and economic freedom.

11.2. Shifting state of Force Dynamics between Bev and Devlin

Force dynamic state is clear in the following extract from an exchange between Devlin, the secretary general of the trade unions, and Bev, the opponent to the trade unions policy of strikes. The agonist in this context is Bev who has the intrinsic tendency towards rest. He recanted the activity of the trade unions distancing himself from their line of policy so much so that he discarded his membership card in a clear signal that he wants to be a non-member in such a union. Devlin, the secretary general on behalf of the trade unions, stands for the antagonist who is opposed to the agonist and tries to overcome his resistance and tendency to inactivity and force him to maintain his union membership.

'There's a strike of the millers on Christmas Eve,' said Devlin, 'I hope you'll have got over this nonsense by then. If not, you can call that the shooting of your bolt'. 'You'll see,' said Bev, getting up. 'It's you that's bloody well going to see, brother ,' Devlin said. (pp.118-119)

Despite the force-exerting dynamics of the two opponents, they both end up the exchange by threatening each other that each party will reverse the action of the other one. This pattern is classed as “causative”, involving the extended causation of motion. The last exchange illustrates this pattern with Bev who tends towards rest and inactivity by forsaking his union membership but is kept in motion by Devlin’s greater power as

a secretary general. What Devlin is after if Bev did not comply with his directives and tended towards inaction and rest, is “shooting of your bolt” that is Bev’s nihilism.

11.3. Force Dynamics between Bev and the Sweetshop Owner

In the following exchange between Bev and the sweet candy factory owner, Bev is the Agonist who tends towards action which is construed here as violation of the strike of the trade union and going to work despite the closure of the factory. This time, Bev was adopting a firm stand and will not flinch from his course of action. This stand is unlike his previous rest or inactivity stance with Devlin who seems to impose his view and line of conduct on Bev. This time also Bev insists on following his own line of thought without interference from the trade union. However, the shop owner, in compliance with the trade union, playing the role of the antagonist, tried to have force-exerting and power-coercing approach with Bev by preventing him from entering the factory or going to his machine. Bev, construed as Agonist, reacted by imposing his mindset on the shop owner and repelled any coercion on him. He says to the shop owner: 'You deny one of the basic tenets of the Quaker chocolate manufacturers – an employee's right to work, his total immunity from any exterior coercion that persuades him not to?' (122) Bev managed to cross the picket line and violate the strikers’ unanimous movement by not scabbing and even televising his act ruining his working opportunities in the future.

11.4. Force dynamics between Bev and the MP

In the following third encounter between Bev and the member of parliament at Bev's constituency, the Agonist’s intrinsic tendency, Bev in this case, is now toward motion, and although there is an external force opposing him, the Agonist is stronger and his tendency becomes realized in the ensuing motion. This pattern reflects the Antagonist as a hindrance to the Agonist’s motion. The Agonist is Bev who wants to proceed with his scheme to renounce the policy of the trade union. In this exchange with the MP, Bev tries to secure himself a living by referring his case of unemployment to the parliament to disclose the stringent measures the unionists are adopting against their opponents who try to maintain their right of work during strike. The MP proves to be of no help

to him; on the contrary, he was rather a hindrance responding to Bev's request saying that Bev is against history.

'You know damned well I can't do anything', said Mr Prothero, clutching his pipe peevishly. 'You're fighting history. I've got more sense than to try to fight it. Strictly speaking I'm forbidden even to open my mouth in a token way on your behalf. Because you're outside the law. Union membership is a basic condition of franchise. You're not represented any more'. (p.129)

The Agonist again has a tendency toward motion, the Antagonist is stronger and so effectively blocks it, i.e. the Agonist is kept in place. This pattern represents a causative type but it is the extended causation of rest. Bev is now out of work, homeless and penniless. This is one of the measures adopted in a series of actions by the antagonist that will culminate in the extermination of the agonist who stands opposed to the dominating doctrine of the trade unions.

11.5. Force Dynamics between Free Britons and Trade Unions

The Free Britons is a new power that is emerging in the society; it is issuing a newspaper and amassing an army; the ideology of such Free Britons army is religious; it is the religion of Abraham, Mohammad and Moses; it tries to possess assets in London and transform it into a country affiliated to the Islamic caliphate. Force dynamically, the stronger antagonist in Britain at the time of the story narration is the Free Britons that gets the better of the trade unions which fall out with the masses. This causes the Free Britons, the stronger antagonist, to exercise impingement on the Agonist, the trade unions, that tends toward motion by launching strikes and has been moving along the path of dominating the society, but, with the emergence of the free Britons, they come to a stop and standstill.

11.6. Force Dynamics between Bev and the Judge

In the following exchange, Bev is in the courtroom standing trial because he is guilty of theft. Finding no source of income, Bev joined the Underground world and university which is relying heavily on petty theft for making living. He was caught stealing and admitted this act.

However, he explained to the judge how he, as a scholar, is deprived of his income because of his rejection of the trade unions identity. “I'm a human being deprived of work because I stand by a principle” (p.150). He insists on living up to his principles rather than forsaking them to make an easy way of living. He was vocalic in his criticism not only to the whole country but to the justice system “Justice has been corrupted by syndicalism. Not only justice in the wider sense but justice as meted and administered in the courts. Send a union man to jail and you have a strike on your hands”. (p.150)

The court ruling was not referring him to prison but rather to rehabilitation centre where he is not coerced to change his ideals. When Bev objected going to the centre, the judge explained that enrollment in the centre is compulsory. The following exchange reflects this:

'Crawford Manor is a rehabilitation centre set up by the TUC and part – financed by the Treasury. You will be given an opportunity to reconsider your position. You will in no manner be coerced into a resumption of your former union status...'I won't go,' said Bev.

The magistrate said: 'I'm afraid you have no alternative.' 'Your friend here,' said Bev, 'said there would be no coercion.' 'No coercion in the rehabilitation process,' smiled Mr Hawkes. 'But I fear that enrolment is compulsory. After all, can you deny that you have broken the law?'(p.151)

In force dynamic terms, here the agonist, Bev, is tending in his movement towards rest. He is settled in his views and set of ideals and has no intention to change. The antagonist, which is the court and the judge supporting the ruling trade union, causes a change from a state of rest to one of action. He has to go to the rehabilitation centre. He has no other choice but to go. He will go there with no coercion to change his attitudes, but it is an initial step along the “phased trajectory” of brainwashing him. So, this is called the onset causation of motion. During this period, you will be given a chance to reconsider your position. To set him into motion to go to the probationary, euphemistically called a rehabilitation center, there is an officer that will escort him to this place exercising psychological pressure to implant in his mind that he will not win. This is another step in their attempt to force dynamically reunionizing and pushing him back to square one, that is, his

membership in the trade union. The officer says to him: "See sense, wus. You can't win, boy. Got you we have then and don't bloody forget it." (p.151)

11.7. Force Dynamics between Bev, Fowler and Pettigrew

Mr. Pettigrew and Bev in this encounter are in a state of impingement, but the balance of forces can shift back and forth through the weakening or strengthening of one of the entities. Mr. Fowler, in the center of rehabilitation, is impinging on Bev's desire against the collective urge of syndicalism. Fowler and Pettigrew are defending the cause of collective will of workers and are trying to change Bev's views on their cause. So, they ask, with a sense of denial, about the profit they gain from such collective trend of allegiance to trade unions. They ask Bev: "For that matter, what is the great bloody Mr. Pettigrew getting out of it?" "What am I getting out of it, Mr. Jones?" "It was Pettigrew's own voice". (p.164)

In a balance shifting answer to their question, Bev said bashingly albeit stoutly that they seize power which is the most enticing and alluring of all powers: financial, sexual or otherwise. In the same vein, Bev likens this power to the intoxication of drugs because, with a mere lifting of the finger, you hold a whole nation in standstill. Power is a narcotics schema that is prevalent in this scene because if you reach the stage of being mesmerized by the drugs of power and act against reason and interest, then you have fallen in the trap of power. The dialogue starts with Mr. Pettigrew's question:

'What am I getting out of it, Mr. Jones?'...'Of course. Power. So obvious one doesn't even bother to think about it. Why do people become shop stewards, union leaders, group chairman? Because they want power. A more interesting question is: why do they want power? Can you answer that, Mr. Jones?' "Because," said Bev, 'the exercise of power is the most intoxicating of narcotics. Sexual power, the power of wealth, the power which can grind to a stop the wheels of industry at a mere lifting of a finger, that can hold a whole nation dithering in fear'. (p.164)

The agonists, Pettigrew and Fowler, are arguing that even if they gain power, it is for the collective which aims eventually at the betterment of workers' conditions. They say:

The power of the leaders of our collective is the power of the collective itself. It has never yet done anything that has not benefited that collective. The strike weapon, the most evident instrument of power, has, without exception at least in the last forty years, always succeeded in bettering the worker's lot. Can you deny that? (p.165)

Fowler and Pettigrew are stating that a single world is coming different from that world of Bev where there would be no worker/ ruling class antagonism, and it is a unipolar world dominated by workers and controlled by holistic syndicalism. They say:

'One world is coming,' nodded Pettigrew, 'but not the one world you mean. Holistic syndicalism, the fulfillment of the ancient battle cry about workers of the world uniting. You mentioned patriotism, which means what it always meant – defending the property of a sector of the international bourgeoisie against an imagined enemy, for the only enemy of the worker was the ruling class that sent him off to fight against other workers. (166)

The agonist, the trade unions officials, is powerful enough to give permission to the antagonist, the dissident, Bev in this case, to voice his opinions. This is a mark of the force dynamic relations to show that there is a room for democracy, and this adds a positive touch to the discourse of the agonist. "Gentlemen," said Pettigrew to the group, for there were no ladies in it, 'I'm glad you've had this chance to listen to the arguments of one kind of dissident. Conceivably, some of these arguments were once your own" (p.166)

Bev was recalcitrant in not renouncing his beliefs and in holding firmly to his values and not to be pulled by the agonist into moving in their direction. "They all nodded sadly as Bev tore up the document" of recantation of anti-syndicalism. The tearing act of the document is blocking their move. The ideological struggle between the agonist and the antagonist is at its most when Pettigrew stayed in the rehabilitation centre for three successive days with Bev after the departure of the rest of

the inmates. This stay was to exercise more pressure on Bev to sign the recantation document. The following extract shows this:

Mr Pettigrew did not take breaks. He worked all the time. He and Bev, Bev in an issue dressing – gown, had been together nearly all day for three days, either in the ward or the up – patients' tiny sitting – room. Bev wanted to know about the medical report... Mr Pettigrew wanted Bev to sign the document of recantation. (p.172)

Pettigrew wants as an agonist to shake the fortified position of Bev to change his opinion. He harps on the idea of clash of inner selves that led to Bev's loss of consciousness. "Our psychiatric consultant considers that the loss of consciousness might well have been caused by profound psychic tension, a struggle between selves, as it were. I incline to the latter view." (p.172)

Bev resists and hinders his being swayed by laying bare the malpractices of trade unions. 'I was beaten up. I want that to go on the record'. (p.172) Pettigrew denies categorically this accusation with false pretexts:

Violence is not a proletarian weapon. It is the monopoly of capitalism and totalitarianism. Besides, there were no marks on your body – except such marks as were obviously occasioned by your falling heavily on to a gravel path'. (p.172)

Bev answers back "The lack of marks,' said Bev wearily, for the tenth time, 'is a sure sign of professional violence". (p.172) Then, Pettigrew describes Bev with insanity in pointblank terms 'Would insanity, in your case, be so difficult to establish? Bev retorts that insanity is the work of the syndicalist state which I turn down. "I reject,' said Bev in a small voice, 'the insanity that goes along with work in your syndicalist state. I'm entitled to my eccentric philosophy'."(pp.173-174).

The force dynamics of the antagonist is resisting the acts of the agonist. Bev, the Antagonist, is tending inwardly towards the state of motionlessness but he is exposed to pressure enacted by the agonist, the trade unions, to force him towards motion. Bev wins this force pull game and his will overwhelms that of the trade unions and he chose not to join the syndicates and stay away from the general trend of unionizing every single worker in the country.

Pettigrew, after relentless attempts, fails to convince Bev of changing his views, comes to the conclusion of expulsion of such an unwanted person who is incompatible with the system. He uses the force dynamic properties of letting him disappear from his company. “Never let me see your face again. (p.178) He even goes to the extent that Pettigrew prophesies his end. When Pettigrew voices his prophecy of Bev’s end, Bev, employing force dynamic terminology, says: ”You prophesy my end, so let me prophesy yours and the end of the system you and your kind have brought into being.” (p.178)

Bev foretells the failure of their scheme and their end, and expects his own death which he deemed life for himself, since it was along the cause of force dynamically annihilating the evil force of trade unions:

'You'll come up against reality, Pettigrew. The reality of no more goods to consume, no more fuel to burn, no more money to inflate. The reality of the recovered sanity of the workers themselves, who know in their hearts that this cannot go on. The reality of the invader whose insanity will flood a sphere more fanatical than yours. If I'm to die, I say : so be it. But you believe that death is really life-'. (p.178)

In this exchange, Bev, employing force-interactive related lingo, argues with agonist/antagonist background that Pettigrew is pushing against reality, is swimming against the current, is reversing the order of things. Bev expects no more goods, no more fuel and no more money for the trade union system. The movement of the laborers will come to the fact that this syndicalism with strikes can not proceed. Pettigrew forces Bev out by calling for his thugs, when Bev says that he is finished with his talk; Pettigrew plays on the words highlighting the theme of fatality and nihilism saying to Bev that you are finished four times and then adds two synonymous words “ended” and “done for”. (p.178)

11.8. Free Britons and Trade Unions Force Dynamics

Now, Bev after being freed from the domination of the trade unions, he joins the Free Britons which has its newspaper. Bev, because of his education, is employed as an editor in this paper. Now, the Free Britons is a clandestine Islamic group that has its ideological underpinnings which have not yet been publically revealed. The Free Britons army is building

a mosque but a clash ensues because the trade unions launched a strike and wanted masons to join the strike and stop building. Now the force dynamic entity agents are pitted against one another: the free Britons, the agonists, on the one hand, and the trade unions, the antagonists, on the other. The Free Britons highlight the spiritual nature of such a building that it is not a mere supermarket, it is a place of worship dedicated for Allah, the one true god. Then, the call for completing the masonry of the building is highlighted by giving a cluster of the same epithet “be free” repeatedly:

You Muslims, you hear yourselves called dirty wogs. You Jews and Christians, will you allow your brothers in God to be reviled and spat upon? Be free, throw off your chains, honest godly work awaits you. (p.188)

The trade unions supporters asked the police to join the strike and to sympathize with them and not to stand against their comrades who forcibly capsized the loudspeaker van of the Free Britons. However, the police held them back. The labourers summoned the law of labour rather than that of statutes, and ask them to abide by this law. They call the policemen their brothers and use the letting force dynamic tool when calling this an infringement, and they ask the police not to let it happen:

A huddle of strikers tried to overturn the loudspeaker van. The police held them off. Jack Burlap addressed them: Now then, you police, do your duty. Don't turn against your comrades. You know the law, and I don't mean the law of the courts and the statutes. I mean the law of labour. You're workers too. Join your brothers. What's happening here is fragrant infringement. Don't let it happen- (p.188)

In response to this force dynamics tactics, the police went on strike, but the Free Britons were ready with the green suit platoons that were green-gauntleted, a matter which will make their attack at the strikers fierce and even deadly. They were knuckledusters.

11.9. Free Britons Army and Bev force Dynamics

Bev, in his journey path for freedom, grapples with another dominating power substituting the eclipsing power of the trade unions. He

is at loggers head with the free Britons paper, for he insists on labelling the fist fighting between the free Britons knucklebusters and the workers as “armed”, whereas the Free Britons leader, Colonel Lawrence, has another opinion. Lawrence assumes that they are “not armed”. In this force dynamic relationship, Bev is the agonist who is after freedom of speech and press, and Lawrence, the antagonist, who wants to block freedom of expression and honest reporting of news and to accentuate an extended letting of censorship. Bev comes to the realization that Colonel Lawrence is interfering with his editorial job. In response to Bev, Colonel Lawrence comments, “ we will discuss later the true nature of freedom.” He wants to inculcate in Bev’s mind the dogmas and doctrines of “the freely assumed constraints of army discipline”. Blocking Bev’s path to freedom by the shackles of the military rule, Lawrence draws for Bev the path he should take “for the moment, can you be trusted to write the editorial?” A question with the force of demand and command at one and the same time, with the employment of the modal “can” and the verb that sounds reassuring “trusted” to write the editorial; Lawrence keeps a watchful eye on what is to be written.

Bev declares the Free Britons’ identity to be alien to his, and used the second person pronoun to keep himself at distance from Free Britons. “Your organization, your masters.” Lawrence’s attention focused on this, and he expressed his astonishment at the employment of such distance in the vocative mode. So, he immediately seeks a marriage of convenience and a rapprochement with Bev through an oath-taking and obedience-obliging statement. Lawrence insists on Bev taking the oath of loyalty commenting on Bev’s words: “Your organization, your masters. Tomorrow we must see about your formally taking the oath of obedience.”

Bev wants to know the truth and the true identity of the Free Britons. He asks 'Look, Colonel sir. What exactly are you after? A free Britain or an Islamic Britain? “I have to know. You've appointed me as your provisional mouthpiece”. With revelation of the true identity of free Britons, Colonel Lawrence answers Bev’s enquiry in pointblank terms that the Arabs are here, and this is a continuation of the Holy War that started in the Middle Ages, and is proceeding in retaliation of what the crusaders have inflicted in the East. Lawrence said ‘The Arabs are here,

Mr. Jones.' Colonel Lawrence made his eyes project something fearsome on to the map of Greater London on the wall. 'Retaliation, Mr. Jones. Do you think the Holy War ended in the Middle Ages?'"(p.191)

Now the force dynamic entities are identified. Bev was keen on making this force dynamic relationship crystal clear by asking Colonel Lawrence about the true motives behind their acts and what aspirations they cherish to fulfill. Lawrence was vocalic in drawing the true picture determining the partners in the agonist/antagonist relationship. It is Islam that is the panacea for Britain, so we are not seeking free Britain but rather an Islamic Britain. Lawrence adds that it is the return to God that will provide the remedies for all the troubles that Britain is suffering from. He went on to say that this can come true through Islam which is the immaculate pure and untouched version of religion on earth. Lawrence was seeking a slow conversion of Britain to Islam rather than an abrupt one, and this is what is taking place "I had dreamt of no Islamic revolution in Britain but rather of a slow conversion, helped by an Islamic infiltration expressed in terms of Islamic wealth and moral influence.Slow, slow. The working man's beer grows weaker."(p.192)

12. The following section is devoted to presenting the Image Schema theoretical preliminaries.

12.1. Kimmel's Image Schemata Model

Johnson defines Schemata "as general knowledge structures, ranging from conceptual networks to scripted activities to narrative structures and even to theoretical frameworks" (1987, p.19). Johnson makes it clear that a schema consists of a series of parts and relations, by which it can structure many events. Johnson adds that these schemata are the essential means by which we construct order (1987, pp.29-30). The presence of a particular image-schema forms our most basic understanding of the event structure of 1985.

12.2. Image Schema and Narrative Macrostructure

Narrative plot-macrostructure may play a key role in understanding and analyzing the novel. For Image schemas are an excellent tool for modeling macrostructure in narratives. In this regard, Mark Turner calls the internal structure of an event an "event shape".(30) The researcher

will apply an image schematic structure to the narrative under investigation and claim that the narrative has a temporal “event shape” and the image schema of the novel overlaps with the force dynamic mechanism in portraying the cognitive strand of conflict.

13. The Application of Kimmel's Image schemata Model on the Novella at the Macrostructure Level.

13.1. A Text-Linguistic Approach to Macrostructure Based on Image Schemas (Kimmel, 2008, pp. 8-9)

The story world of the novella is evident at the surface by the industrial action of the trade unions and in depth by the struggle of Bev to stop this. The underground world which Bev resorts to fleeing the outside world shows the overt and covert scene of events. The resistance of Bev to the works of the trade unions at the beginning and the Free Britons at the end reflects the emotional and intellectual inner struggle of Bev.

13.2. Evaluative Opposition as Apartness and Difference

The spatial layout and temporal framework of the story world of the novella *1985* have to do with centre-periphery and nearness-distance dimensions. The centre of the novel is the struggle Bev is experiencing with the trade unions and the Free Britons: the former because they are the main reason behind the death of his wife, and the latter because they are an incarnation of the same totalitarian practices of the trade unions. So, Bev is fighting two ideologies which are trying to impose their ethics and statutes on the society. The story world of the novella includes also temporal, psychological and ideological states which determine the timeframe and the path the protagonist, Bev, moves through. In *1985*, Bev moves to the underneath world of gangs that is coupled with criminality, theft, freedom of education and resistance of the outside world activities. The three forces: the trade unions, Bev and the Free Britons vying in the novella have diametrically opposed motivations in their ideological struggle for survival. The former struggles for the establishment and entrenchment of syndicalism, the latter for the islamicization of the country, and Bev seeks revenge of his wife's death. The three attempts end in fiasco with the dismantling of the trade unions and Free Britons, and the suicidal death of Bev signaling his hopelessness and helplessness.

13.3. Spheres are related as Outside-Inside or Shallow-Deep

Bev was treated as an outcast by the MP of his constituency because he is not following the dictates of the trade union, thus becoming an outsider, a matter which deprives him from his rights financially and socially. Likewise, the parliamentarian considers him a nonperson with no identity to ensure his rights. Even in trying to reunite him, Bev would sign a reentry document which again underscores the idea of outside identity. This idea of outside/ inside disparity was also manifested in Colonel Lawrence of Free Britons asking Bev to take the oath of allegiance to their army to be a member in it.

The idea of shallow and deep is clear in the kind of subjects the trade unions prescribed in schools which are mostly related to the proletariat with no regard for the value and content of these subjects; this was the reason Bev called these subjects “crap”, left his job as a teacher, and joined the underground university where he taught what he deemed useful and worth teaching.

13.4. Event Modality and Temporal Texture

The main actions within the whole fabric of the novella involves “event shapes” that contribute to the formation of the whole text of the novella. In 1985, Bev’s journey unfolded as a movement through time from one sphere to another, the outside world of the trade unions to the underground world of thieves, and from one psychic state to the other, the state of revenge at the beginning to the desperation state by the end. The “temporal modality” of the journey is gradual and creates a slow continuous transition through different states. This transition from one stage to another is slow in time because there are other aspects of “counterforces” like the trade unions.

The time frame of the novella is between 1978 to 1985 and the protagonist is pushed to action by driving forces like the deathbed injunction of his wife which was a source of propulsion in all his course of action within the novella framework. All events were employed to reflect the driving momentum of revenge behind Bev’s acts and the opposing forces that obstruct his pathway like Devlin: the trade unions secretary general who tries to dissuade him from proceeding with his disunionizing from the trade unions; and The MP who tries to thwart

Bev's efforts by informing him that he is dissociating himself from history. Besides, Mr. Pettigrew and Fowler endeavor to let Bev reenter again their union and recant the vindictiveness of his wife's death. Another event force is that of the Free Britons that divulge their ideological leanings and lure Bev into taking the oath of allegiance because their movement is based on military and religious dogmas.

13.5. Gradual Transition (Force-Path, Scale)

The force path of the events is gradual; the trade unions have no existence in the past and its growth is gradual and will reach the level of holistic syndicalism. The force path of syndicalism has no counterforce and the path is paved for general strike in all walks of life. There is no opposition whatsoever in its path till the appearance of Bev and the Free Britons that start the force dynamic opposition to the trade unions tendency for holistic syndicalism.

13.6. Intrusion and Transgression (force penetration)

Kimmel proposes that "a further aspect of temporal texture is episodic structure. The breakpoints between episodic meaning units may correspond to container or path-interval image schemas, such that the episode is a part in a story whole." (2008, p.11)

1-The episodic breakpoints in 1985 is when Bev left his job as a teacher and worked as a confectionery operative in an act of protest against trade unions strike. Then, when he was prevented from his work, because of the sweet factory strike, he moved to the underground world of gangs and started to teach in the underground university.

2- The second episodic breakpoint is when he joined the Free Britons newspaper to work as an editor.

3- When he discovered that Free Britons newspaper and Free Britons army have Islamic leanings, he gave up working there and revolted against them like his insurgence against the Trade unions.

4. His confinement to the rehabilitation centre because of his arrest for a theft and the attempt of the trade unions officials to indoctrinate their ideals into Bev's mind and eventually their failure.

5. His imprisonment after taking leave from the Free Britons and staying in prison with no hope of release.

6. His suicidal attempt.

13.7. Plot-Driving Agency and Agent Intentionality

Kimmel argues that Protagonist agency has to do with source of the force for the action in the novella. The protagonists, actors or agents, have an intrinsic motivation. He explains that the driving force behind the agent is:

emanating either from her intrinsic motivation (intrinsic force agency) or from an outer extrinsic causality (external force agency). Intrinsic force agency may be further conceived of as force enablement when it is not yet enacted and as force blockage removal when something needs to be done first. Extrinsic force agency can be conceived of as force pull, force attraction, force impact, or object destruction by force that drives the agent entity or enables her actions by removing a blockage. (Kimmel, 2008, 12-13)

Niching himself as a character of his own initiative is Bev's role in the novel and that is a force attractor. In other words, force enablement, the intrinsic force, is the desire of Bev to revolutionize the whole society and steer clear of the malpractices of the trade unions.

13.8. Desire for Revenge as Impelling force (Force Drive)

-The force drive of Bev is the death of his wife.

-Force blockage removal is the activity of Bev to remove the doctrine of closed shop doctrine by reporting to work on a day of strike and his stand as a bulwark against the efforts of the trade unions.

-Force pull is the efforts of the underground gangs and university which were a kind of resistance and opposition to the trade unions and a kind of encouragement and enablement of Bev to proceed along his vindictive and revolutionary path to fight the trade unions. They provide an environment to practice his teaching profession and afford him a source of living through theft.

-Force attraction is the hiring of Bev as a media specialist and as an editor in the newspaper run by the Free Britons which was initially furthering Bev's purposes to settle financially and pursue his struggle against the ideology-dominated Tuckland. Bev soon found out that he is replacing the Tuckland with another organization that is driven by ideology to islamicize the society.

13.9. Causality

The cause and effect chain of events starts with Bev's wife's death as a cause for his deflection from the Tuckland sphere into the joblessness domain of the underground gangs. Assuming the role of resistance against the trade unions, teaching in the underground university and practicing theft as a source of living are "subgoals" in the causal "force chain" model of revenging his wife's death. Throughout this "part-whole schema", Bev seeks to achieve the main force chain and reach the "endpoint". However, Bev is met with force obstruction or blockage by the trade union. Bev's opponents placed him in the rehabilitation centre to recant his values and reverse his movement. In 1985, the continuous "force attraction and force pull of agent intentionality" that moves Bev towards the endpoint are established from the beginning and accounts for the overall "action chain".(Kimmel, 2008,pp.12-13).

13.10. Obstacles and Overcoming them

A particular aspect of the dynamics of the actor has to do with the obstacles in his way to reach his goal. It has to do with the opposing forces obstructing his march or the pushing forces that facilitate his progress towards his end. The opposing forces constitute moral and physical stumbling blocks, the moral ones being related to the inner turmoil of Bev. However, force attraction helps overcome the barrier, which results in entering the other sphere of the underground world and an initiation into the other world of the Free Britons. In 1985, the obstacles that hinder the passage and the journey of Bev in his quest for revenge come from the trade unions.

14. Conclusion

The hypothesis of the research was verified after the cognitive analysis of the image structure and force dynamics macrostructurally and

microstructurally. Once these tools of analysis are applicable to this novella, it turns out that each antagonist and agonist are after nihilism of the other. The trade unions are dismantled and paled into insignificance in its conflict for syndicalism against Bev and the society. The Free Britons which came as a substitution for the decaying trade unions did not learn the lesson from its predecessor and tried to whitewash its identity and overshadow any other entity in its struggle for existence against Bev and the entire society. The Free Britons were disintegrated at the behest of the King who asked the royal army to take over. The demise of the Free Britons and the trade unions is a reflection of the image schema of compulsion, counterforce and nihilism incarnated by Bev. Their downfall is a representation of the force dynamic interaction of agonist versus antagonist whereby the former blocks the progress and the march of the latter and ends up with its annihilation and extermination. Bev, the protagonist, who unleashes the conflict with these identity-maintaining and dogma-preserving entities, each in its own colour, was doomed to failure in his ideological struggle against those hegemony-obsessed organizations which seek to torpedo and wash away any other identity in quest of its own colour and character. Bev failed to set himself free from their shackles and to reverse the order of things as he planned; they managed to imprison and render him motionless and speechless, he failed to summon the power of the masses to stand against them in their initiation of strikes and disturbance in the society. His nihilism at the hands of the counterforces of the trade unions and the Free Britons was the driving force behind his decision to commit suicide and join the nihilism of death; so he decided to resign from the union of the living and join the strike of the dead because he believes that death is really life for him.

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