

Within their representations, all composers deliberately select and emphasise particular perspectives in order to communicate their political values, attitudes and beliefs. Within Huxley's dystopian prose fiction novel Brave New World (1932), the composer intentionally represents society as homogenised, as a result of suppressive, totalitarian political acts that ultimately lead to the loss of liberty and the inability to express individuality. Huxley's Juvenalian satire was influenced by the political context of the 1930s, as he heavily challenges the idealistic utopian societies that were broadcasted by the political principles of communism and fascism. Through a close analysis of the language and form of both texts, responders are empowered with a deeper understanding of how all acts of representation are subjective to the political ontology of the composer and, hence, all composers will deliberately select and emphasise particular ideologies.

In their composition, all writers will carefully craft their perspectives in a manner that provokes reader interaction with the text. In Brave New World, Huxley's science fiction construct allows him to warn society of the dangers that may spark from scientific advancements that occurred during the 1930s. Huxley cautions that such progressions may be abused, resulting in the homogenisation of society under a totalitarian regime that condemns change, as this may threaten its authority. Motivated by the yearning to achieve social stability, the World Controllers remove crucial values that define humanity, such as individuality and moral righteousness, through restriction of art and literature and only providing citizens with knowledge considered "relevant" to their role in the community and also through hypnopaedic teachings. Mustapha Mond argues that the sacrifice of such values is "the price we have to pay for stability". Huxley's plosive alliterative statement highlights the intensity of Mond's conviction, illustrating that in his mind, the sacrifice of values is essential to achieve social stability and control over society. This stagnating society provokes one to obtain an insular vision, as the lack of innovation causes ignorance of the broader world. Thus, Huxley's prophetic science fiction form exemplifies how suppressive political regimes often condemn change, quelling individuality and thus leading to a stagnating society whose citizens remain inward-focused and ignorant of the broader society.

In their representation all composers will manipulate aspects of genre and form to emphasise their perspectives. Within Huxley's dystopian novel, the composer intentionally creates a sense of uniformity, through the use of hypnopaedic platitudes, to create a situation of conformity whereby the people of the world state are unable to exercise any sense of intellectual autonomy nor creative thought. The novel captures the writers condemning perspective on totalitarian governments motivated to increase their power through undermining the agency and free will of the people. Platitudes by definition are banal and dry, but in Brave New World they're far from meaningless as the characters refer to them to resolve every dilemma that appears in their lives. This is an intentional irony of Huxley's as real, unique problems are solved by general umbrella statements which apply to everyone and everything. This serves as a useful metaphor for the homogeneity and mindlessness of the World State's Society. This idea is proved when Bernard and Lenina go on a date there is a very marked contrast in their conversation. While Bernard challenges conventional thought by suggesting "I'd rather be myself...myself and nasty. Not somebody else, however jolly", Lenina's response is "A gramme in times saves nine". The platitudes establish a very juvenile discourse created by the rhyming couplets that are reminiscent of children nurse rhymes and also represent Huxley's humour. Through his satirical commentary, Huxley empowers the reader with a deeper understanding of the extent which totalitarianism undermines the democratic right to freedom of thought and freedom of association.

Huxley in his novel constructs warn of the bitter ramifications political acts may have, both upon society and the individual. Huxley primarily focuses on how suppressive political acts can lead to homogenisation and futility of society.