

Chapter I :Introduction

George Orwell as a Political Satirist

This research analyzes George Orwell's novel *Animal Farm*, from the perspective of political satire. While writing a satire, the author has a purpose in mind that he or she is trying to convey something to the reader. Yemenici defines the word satire as a means of critical tool and says

Since the aim of satire is to criticize the object of attack, teaching a moral indirectly with a humorous tone, in the *Animal Farm*, the author uses animals instead of human beings and places his animals in human situations. Hence, Orwell is able to attack on the political ideas he is contemptuous of and entertain the reader at the same time. (3-4)

The allegorical novel *Animal Farms* satirizes the contemporary situation of the world's politics, mainly the political system of Russia. In this study, it tries to search the answers of these questions why does Orwell compare the world with animal farm? What are the causes and consequences of the animal rebellion and the motives of the events which Orwell describes.

By describing the activities of animal farm, Orwell satirizes the political situation of his time in the novel *Animal Farm*. The descriptions of farm and the activities of animals allegorically reflect the ongoing political situation and satirically inform the leaders about the result of extreme exploitation of innocent people. This story seems as the common tale of people but it covers the whole range of world politics and beware to the political leaders to be conscious about the forthcoming people's revolt against dictatorship in any parts of the world.

George Orwell is one of the most prominent and controversial writers of the 1930s and 1940s. His most-famous works, *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* are satirical vision of Soviet-style Communist rule and the growing intrusiveness of government. His life is dedicated to his writing and his democratic socialist ideology. His intelligent voice and satirical style are combined with his harsh criticisms. His writing made him true craftsmen on satirical writing. Orwell's radical political ideals led him to write two of the most controversial satires of all time, *Animal Farm* (1945) and *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* (1949), in which he shows Soviet destruction through the eyes of animals and the destruction of language through oppression, respectively. These novels, as well as Orwell's turbulent life experiences, have allowed him to be one of the most influential voices of the twentieth century.

Mitchell describes the satirical nature of the novel and states, "Some characteristics of satire that are displayed in *Animal Farm* are assailing an organization or person the author considers dissolute, trying to influence the way the reader behaves, and communicating an advisory to a tainted civilization" (1). Through his writing of *Animal Farm* as a satire, George Orwell makes fun of the rulers of Russian Communism and communicates some of his own beliefs. The story takes place on a farm somewhere in England. The story is told by an all-knowing narrator in the third person. The action of this novel starts when the oldest pig on the farm, Old Major, calls all animals to a secret meeting. He tells them about his dream of a revolution against the cruel Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones is one of Orwell's major villains in *Animal Farm*. Orwell says that at one time Jones was actually a decent master to his animals.

George Orwell was born in 1903 in England. He wrote many books with satirical theme and gives messages to the people about political revolution of Russia. In the same way he wrote *Nineteen Eight Four* in 1949 which also describes the future political situation of the world. He participated in civil war run during the period of 1935 to 37. He successfully describes the war and the cause of war that satirizes political leaders and their fellow people.

The plot of the novel is based on political satire which reflects the world wide depression which began in the United States when the stock market crashed in October of 1929. The depression spread throughout the world because American exports were so dependent on Europe. It was also a major contributor to the world market economy. Germany along with the rest of Europe was especially hard hit. The parallels between crop failure of the farm and the depression in the 1930s are clear. Only the leaders and the die-hard followers ate their food during this time period. Mr. Jones symbolizes Czar. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving and the rest he keeps for himself. So Jones and the old government are successfully uprooted by the animals. Little do they know history will repeat itself with Napoleon and the pigs.

Political satire appears as the form of carnival and creates humor on the ongoing political events. There are two forms of political satire, one appears as a dramatic performance and next one appears as an allegorical writing. Satire appears in the novel *Animal Farm* as an allegorical form of allegorical writing. Animal refers innocent people and farm owner refers to the leaders of the time. Rebel of animals shows satires and gives suggestion to be conscious on people otherwise the rebel will happen that is

more dangerous than the animals. In this study the satires will be crucially analyzed with the text.

During the time of Orwell, political situation of the world fell under the crisis. He also participated and observed the situation that enforced him to write satirical texts by using allegory such as *Animal Farm*.

While critically examining the novel from the perspective of political satire, it is automatically proved that George Orwell is a political satirist. For instance, *Animal Farm*, satirizes how the Russian rulers were selfish and cruel. In this regard, Yemenici states, “By using animal persona Orwell indirectly attacks on the Russian Communism [and its leaders]” (1). George Orwell does not agree with the way the Russian government rule them. His goal in writing *Animal Farm* is to speak out against rulers and their activities as well as to make beware of them. Harold Bloom further clarifies, “*Animal Farm* also opposed the Russian leaders because it depicted what would happen if those rulers were approved” (56). George Orwell degrades the Russian dictators Stalin and Trotsky, making pigs represent them. He also satirizes Stalin and Trotsky by having Napoleon and Snowball, the pigs that represent them who lead the working animals selfishly and deviously. Orwell wants to relate the message that the Russian rulers were unacceptable and cruel.

In the novel, Orwell shows a characteristic of satire by trying to get the working class of Russia to change the way it behaved and to oppose its rulers. Yemenici further clarifies, “In a society where people have no voice, if the ruling body with privileges such as special education, luxury and titles, has absolute power, this will lead to total corruption and disintegration of values” (1). His writing conveys the message to the

working class that they are at a disadvantage and would be oppressed if they do not speak against the ruling class. This message is communicated through *Animal Farm* when the laboring animal's life become harsh after the pigs take complete control over everything that the laboring animals do and learn. He realizes that if animals become mindful of the might that they possess, humans would not be able to overrule them.

Furthermore, he realizes that humans take unfair advantage of animals just as the wealthy take unfair advantage of the common people. In this regard, Bloom states “In *Animal Farm*, George Orwell shows that he believed the public should act together and become aware of their strength. He indirectly instructed them to be conscious of what orders they accepted from the ruling class and not to automatically take in everything that they were told” (28). In the novel, Orwell encourages the working class to be bold enough to oppose their oppressors. In this context, Lucas writes:

George Orwell thought that if the working class stood apart from its unfair rulers, they would be mistreated less and have more freedom. When the working animals ignorantly allowed the pigs to take advantage of them, George Orwell demonstrated what the consequences are when people with no power follow all the orders of the powerful, even when the powerless are being mistreated. (265)

By writing satirical novel and using the pigs with their outrageous method of ruling the other animals, he is able to communicate a convincing and enlightening message that the Russian ruler took advantage of the laboring class.

In the novel, Orwell satirically illustrates that humans abuse power, and he intends to recognize the problem that we have when it comes to possess the power. In this regard, Bloom says:

It was not the lesson that mankind had its foibles and its follies but that all would be well in the end. It was more nearly a lesson of despair the lesson that anarchy was intolerable, that mankind could not be ruled without entrusting power somewhere or other and to whomsoever power was entrusted, it was almost certain to be abused (32).

Along with making fun of the Russian rulers, George Orwell also indicates that all humans are at fault. Additionally, *Animal Farm* is a compelling satire because its main matter is not with the affairs of history that it satirized but rather with the importance of the corrupt nature of humans. Stephen Greenblatt clarifies:

The method in which George Orwell addressed the condition of humans possessing power was astonishing, and it drew great attention to his concern with the use of power. In order to exemplify the issue, George Orwell had pigs take power, distort all the laws they made, and force everything to work for their desires without caring about the animals that worked arduously to fulfill their orders. In the area of dealing with power, George Orwell tried to have the leaders become aware of how they ruled

because he believed that the leaders should have been capable of ruling with more equality. (36)

Humorously using animals Orwell is able to make fun of the ruler. Greenblatt further describes on the satirical tone of the novel, “The surface gaiety, the seeming good humor and casualness, the light bantering tone are, of course, part of the convention of beast fables, and *Animal Farm* would be a very bad tale indeed if it did not employ these devices” (16). He uses animal to add more humor to his satire and to represent different people involved in the Russian Revolution. Bloom Along with adding humor to *Animal Farm*, the animals also amplified the satire and its nature. Although *Animal Farm* has a discouraging lesson, it is read and not rejected because Orwell amuses in pleasant manner. The moral lesson of *Animal Farm* is dark because it mocks the leaders of Russia that ruled during the Russian Revolution and proves a serious flaw that numerous humans have, but the novel is not considered too imposing or offensive because George Orwell cleverly presents it. Some readers regard *Animal Farm* as a classic because it teaches a lesson in entertaining way. The novel is written in a comical and entertaining form that exemplifies a satire.

In another way, George Orwell satirically attacks the Russian Communism with irony. Before his death, Old Major instructs the animals:

And remember also that in fighting against Man we must not come to resemble him. Even when you have conquered him, do not adopt his vices. No animal must ever live in a house, or sleep in a bed, or wear clothes, or drink alcohol, or smoke tobacco, or touch money, or engage in trade. All the habits of Man are evil. And above all, no animal must ever

tryannise over his own kind. Weak or strong, clever or simple, we are all brothers. No animal must ever kill any other animal. All animals are equal.

(8)

George Orwell displays irony by having the pigs that take dictatorship over the other animals completely reverse Old Major's principles and do the opposite of what Old Major told them to do. This irony ridicules the Russian leaders because it compares the pigs' absurd authority to the actions of the Russian leaders. Irony is also exhibited when the Seven Commandments are altered by Squealer. In this regard, Yemenici writes:

The modification of the Seven Commandments caused the animals to follow rules that went against the original laws which had dictated the entire purpose of the animals' revolution against man. Instead of the animals trying to unite together against man, the pigs with power misled the animals so that the power-hungry pigs could reap all the benefits of being in control. These examples of irony make the Russian rulers look dishonest in the way that they led their people.(3)

This novel highlights the human nature and compares to the animals that enforces leader and labor class people both about the ultimate result of cruelties. In this context, George Orwell himself claims in his interview, "*Animal Farm* was the first book in which I tried, with full consciousness of what I was doing, to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole" (31). Through *Animal Farm*, George Orwell is able to speak out against Russian Communism, encourage the lower classes of people, and share some of his beliefs. Because *Animal Farm* is a satire, he communicated these purposes in a way that

the reader would enjoy. In conclusion, *Animal Farm* is a meaningful book, written in an excellent manner, and proves to be a successful satire.

Similarly, many critics and writers comment on the novel. Nicholas says, "Jones represents the old government, the last of the Czars. Orwell suggests that Jones was losing his edge. In fact, he and his men had taken up the habit of drinking. Old Major reveals his feelings about Jones and his administration" (21). Political satire is the main purpose of writing because government of Orwell's time had behaved people as animals. It is clear how animals strongly rebel and chase John. Similarly, Grossman Lev analyze the novel and says:

Of course the actual time of the revolt is untold. It could be the next day or several generations down the road. But Old Major's philosophy is only an ideal. After his death, three days after the barn-yard speech, the socialism he professes is drastically altered when Napoleon and the other pigs begin to dominate. (2)

Allegorical presentation of major power of the world politics has been satirized by contacting the events with animals' rebel. Similarly, Harold Bloom examines characterizations of the novel:

Napoleon is Orwell's chief villain in *Animal Farm*. The name Napoleon is very appropriate since Napoleon, the dictator of France, was thought by many to be the Anti-Christ. Napoleon, the pig, is really the central character on the farm. Obviously a metaphor for Stalin, Comrade Napoleon represents the human frailties of any revolution. (3)

In this sense Stephen Greenblatt says, "George Orwell once said, *Animal Farm* was the first book in which I tried, with full consciousness of what I was doing, to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole" (31). Through the novel, George Orwell is able to speak out against Russian Communism, encourages the lower classes of people, and share some of his beliefs. He wrote the novel to satirize political leaders of the time. So the book is excellent and proves to be a successful satire.

In short, by analyzing the overall description of his writings it ultimately proves that George Orwell is a satirist. The descriptions of farm and activities of animals satirically show the political world as animal farm. For this beside close reading of the text other published and unpublished materials, criticism books, articles, internet web sites have been used. This study is organized in four different chapters. The first chapter is introduction. The second chapter is about methodology. Textual analysis is mentioned in the third chapter and the last chapter sums up the conclusion.

Chapter II : Satire and Political Satire

Concept of Satire in Literature

Satire is criticizing process of events, behaviors, policies and practices in negative way by using allegory. It comments on certain vents or behaviors of the person by using various symbols, images and deviation of language. In this regard, M. H. Abraham says, "Satire occurs as an incidental element within many works whose overall mode is not satire in a certain character or situation or in an interpolated passage of ironic commentary on some aspect of the human condition or of contemporary society" 276. In some literary writings satire is used as the form of ridicule of the characters. In this regard, John Clark clarifies:

So what is a satire basically, satire somehow and the satirist taking along the satirist and the satire together, is a kind of writing in which the author in particular is sensitive to certain social issues and he has in his mind, he has through his own ideology and word view, a certain norm which society should follow. Norm here doesn't indicate a set of rules in particular. Norm could be translated and understood in terms of ideal which one cherishes norm could be as it indicates normalcy or norm could be a certain way of life which would prevail in general in society. So the satirist or the author he has a norm which the society follows which is established in society. He is very acutely aware of those norms and very sensitive towards those norms(23).

And wherever he discovers, wherever he has certain sudden deviation from these norms these deviations these anomalies bothers the satirist, bothers the person, the citizen, the

sensitive mind, who the satirist is all about and he writes with a name to correct those deviations. And to bring back those deviations back to the norm or normalcy or the ideal whatever it may be. The word satire comes from the Latin word satire and the subsequent phrase Lanxsatura. Satur meant full but the juxtaposition with lanx shifted the meaning to miscellany or medley: the expression Lanxsatura literally means a full dish of various kinds of fruits.

Critics make a broad division between formal satire and indirect satire. In formal satire the satire persona speaks out in the first person. The types are defined by the character of the persona whom the author presents as the first persona manifests towards both the subject. Matter and the readers of the work, in horatian satire the speaker manifests the character of an urbane, witty and tolerant man of the world who is moved more often folly amusement than to indignation at the world, which is moved of human folly. These are related to moral essay.

There are two kinds of satires generally used in literary writing for instance direct satire and indirect satire. Direct satire is known as formal satire. Satirist correctives intent of the deviations takes place in general in society. It appears as a form of analogy here to understand, and this is a very oft coated analogy what satirist is doing and through this analogy we will be able to differentiate between kinds of satires also types of satires which are prevalent in society and may be since Greek times.

Satire is applied to any work of literature or art whose objective is to ridicule. It is more easily recognized than defined. From ancient times satirists have shared a common aim: to expose foolishness in all its guises vanity, hypocrisy, pedantry, idolatry, bigotry, sentimentality and to effect reform through such exposure.

Satire, not necessarily connected with Satanism, is a form of humor characterized by not being funny but still extremely orange. That is- to the ordinary, sane individual. The word satire was originally derived from the word sadism, or finding pleasure in the misery of others. Hence, satire is finding humor in the suffering and tragedy of the world around oneself. Great satire is really unfunny, and quite unsavory. Satire is another form of Satanism invented by Chad in 1984.

Satire is a patented form of humor and a worldwide registered trademark maintained and owned by it. Political satire is a significant part of satire that specializes in gaining entertainment from politics. It is also used with subversive intent where political speech and dissent are forbidden by a regime, as a method of advancing political arguments where such arguments are expressly forbidden.

Satire is practiced in Greek society as comedy. In his time satire targeted top politicians, like Cleon, and religion. Satire and derision progressively attacked even the fundamental and most sacred facts of faith, leading to an increased doubt towards religion by the general population. The Roman period, for example, gives us the satirical poems and epigrams of material while some social satire exists in the writings of Paul of Tarsus in the New Testament of Bible philosophers often engaged in political satire. In this regard, Marshall Waingrow says, "Satire is wish for correction so it is generally criticized with the hope of betterment" (512). Generally roman writers satire emperor for the correction of fault because if they criticize directly that would be effective.

There are various kinds of satires. Some are mild and some are strong. Mild satire is related to social satire and strong satire is related to political satire. Political satire is usually related to dictatorship. The other is Juvenalian, it is mild satire in which

some medication some counseling some physiotherapy is done and nothing much in the sense in way of intervention is done and again one thing should be noted here in both these cases whether it is horatian satire or Juvenalian satire the intent is to correct the malady. So this is for record that there are two kinds of satires prevalent one is horatian and the other is Juvenalian. Usually what we get in literature is Juvenalian or the mild satire. One great example is Alexander Pope's, *The Rape of the Lock*.

Alexander Pope is the great satirist who used satirical language to satirize social practices as well as overall writing traditions of English epic. Writings point out certain anomaly that is the vanity a typical vaniticious kind of a way of living which the lords and ladies of his contemporary times were indulging in, he laughs at them, and get them in very mild manner, there is a lot of irony the content of irony is thrown in, lot of humor is also thrown here, and yet the intention of Alexander Pope in *The Rape of the Lock* is serious, it somehow addresses the deviations which are taking place in society which take society in wrong direction altogether from the norm and through his own satire through his own poem *The Rape of the Lock*, he wants to again bring it back to the normal.

This is the example from the poetry, if we look at narratives and fictional writing in general we can go back to certain checks, which one incorporate satire, incorporate mild satire in the sense that they certainly not mocking but trying to indicate and point out the anomalies which are prevalent may be in an institution in society in a custom in society or may be a typical process in society. So how can we sum up this whole discussion till this juncture is, that are satire basically is a corrective, a satire basically of two kinds, and a satire is known by the kind of intention of the author pursues in that typical kind of a writing. Take an example of narrative which again is very common and

most of people have written the *Classic* written by Jane Austen, what Jane Austen is doing, Jane Austen has somehow derived it by certain critics and particularly in own times critics mentioned that he only writes for marriages and may be a few couple here and there.

In the novel *Pride and Prejudice* which again is a very famous novel by Jane Austen in particular, these two novels, these two narratives or fictional narratives, can be categorized as mild satire. But Jane Austen problematizes the whole issue from the point of how marriage is the basic unit of society and how when we deviate from certain norms whether in the case of bride or the groom or may be the girl or boy. For the anomalies take in if we pay attention to certain things which are uncalled for in human inter relationship. That's totally unwelcome in Jane Austen's norm of society. She is info of very matured love she doesn't give you any levy in a narratives where passions or intense passions unlike may be Charlotte Brontë or *Jane Eyre*, or may be *Wuthering Heights*, she pays more attention to mature, sober intent kind of the human relationship and in the marriage, which as a lineage, we don't know but critics have pointed out lineage which trace to Shakespeare and Shakespeare in comedy in particular *As You Like It* is romantic comedy. William Haas further clarifies, "Satire is an essential element of comedy writing because it develops the curiosity of reader or audience and urges to correct the weakness that the satire is guided to particular person or institution" (55).

The same thing happens in Jane Austen's *Emma*, where the four marriages take place in the course of the novel. One is already taken place as we entered the novel, the other one takes place in the middle which we are not aware of, the third is proposed and the final the marriage of Emma and Mr. Knightley is certainly there in the offering in the

end of the novel. So the marriage basically is an issue which she problematizes, the marriage is a basic unit of society, it is the serious issue and this is how she picks up the concept of marriage satirizes it how it is being derived by people through an interplay on the passion it indulges in, a kind of puppy love and she plays, particularly lays more stress on a character like Knightley. Emma who is vain in the beginning satirizes her character also. But there is mild irony through the novel we can find that nowhere Jane Austen is bitter, nowhere Jane Austen says throw the bucket out of the window. Jane Austen only hints through direction that how a proper interhuman or interpersonal relationship could be available, how it should be approached how it should look at the whole institution of marriage and how the marriages are more and more stable, we create of society more stable towards the end of the novel what we find.

Satire and the kinds of satire, types of satire, how to distinguish between satires, how may be *The Rape of Lock*, has the intent of the great poet behind it, how the lords and ladies are and the kind of lives of they are living. Then one example from a fictional work that is Jane Austen, so Emma and may be finally we can move towards a satire which has larger ambit which in modern times particularly entered the fiction or the fictional genre in particular which is called a social satire. In this regard, Peter Horpesays:

During the time of Victorian writers satire the ongoing industrial revolution and perception of people onward it. So social satire we find in novels of Dickens in which particularly we can take example of *Hard Times* of Charles Dickens, where he criticizes may be an industrial or pre industrial time as town the cock town is in the particular and kind of life which people live in those small townships in preindustrial era in England

moving towards industrialization or rapid industrialization, which people were living and the conditions which were prevalent, so social satires is an ambit which is larger in scope, larger social issues, how satire is created, what is the major vehicle of satire from the point of view of the formal elements of the language.(87)

But irony is not as simple, in literature it is not simple as that and particularly when a satirist is using irony or device of irony he uses a very certain form of irony and of course mild but very certain form of irony that is dramatic irony and may be a situational irony which comes in of course while the great author somebody ask them to define irony, he said, irony is the awareness of the other case. Then what is this other case, this other case may or may not be the opposite that is it can be something else but not certainly the case in point which is being talked about.

It is something else. Irony if we want to conceptualize is a device which generates a larger context within the milieu, you have landscape you have a situation but through irony a situation beyond the present is imagined. William Haas further clarifies, “So it is a device which enlarges the whole literature. It enlarges the space which the immediate text occupies” (112). In a way this contextualizing device irony if it has to be somehow correlated with satire and satirist, it is an awareness which is generated through irony of the deviations which have taken place from a standardized norms. The satire does not talk directly or the satirist is not talking directly of the deviations, he talks of the norms and yet the deviations are indicated at because the mode of expression talking or narration is ironical and when most of sometimes when he is talking of deviations it is not merely deviations.

There are many examples of satire; one example is Maurice Joly's 1864 pamphlet entitled [*The Dialogue in Hell Between Machiavelli and Montesquieu*](#) which attacks the political ambitions of Napoleon II. It was first published in Brussels in 1864. The piece used the literary device of a dialogue between two diabolical plotters in hell, the historical characters of Machiavelli and Montesquieu, to cover up a direct, and illegal, attack on Napoleon's rule. The noble baron Montesquieu made the case for liberalism; the Florentine political writer Machiavelli presented the case for cynical despotism. In this manner, Joly communicated the secret ways in which liberalism might spawn a despot like Napoleon III. However, *the Prince* itself has also been sometimes understood as political satire.

It seems a contradiction in terms to say, as some have, that satire need have no moral lesson or didactic purpose, for the essence of satire is aggression or criticism, and criticism has always implied a systematic measure of good and bad. An object is criticized because it falls short of some standard which the critic desires that it should reach. Inseparable from any definition of satire is its corrective purpose, expressed through a critical mode which ridicules or otherwise attacks those conditions needing reformation in the opinion of the satirist. There is no satire without this corrective purpose.

Satire formulates the corrective intent and its literary method of execution. It is a literary manner which blends a critical attitude with humor and wit to the end that human institutions or humanity may be improved. The true satirist is conscious of the frailty of institutions of man's devising and attempts through laughter not so much to tear them down as to inspire a remodeling. George Orwell, author of the highly acclaimed *Animal*

Farm, wrote this fable in hopes of informing not only children, but also the population as a whole, of his views on the Russian Revolution and the rise of communism in that nation. The fable, a literary composition conveying a moral truth, clearly guides the readers through the steps and outcome of the Russian Revolution. But instead of the battle being fought and won in the streets of Russia, Orwell chooses to portray the happenings of the Russian Revolution on a farm based during the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution.

In *Animal Farm*, the barn was a place for the meetings that took place, and alternatively served as a shelter for all of the animals, except for the pigs. The schoolhouse was a place for the pigs, and rarely other animals, to learn to read and write and therefore grow in social power over the other less-intelligent animals that spent their days working in order to bring in enough food to keep the revolution alive. The farmhouse was where the Jones family resided, before the revolution that forced them astray.

According to the commandments set forth after the revolution, no animal was to use the farmhouse for their own personal gain, however, the pigs were able to distort this rule so that they were able to live in luxury in this house meant for the humans. Scott Lucas, W. says:

Building the windmill proved to be an important icon and struggle for the animals of *Animal Farm*, as it was destroyed twice and never quite brought the gleefulness and comfortable life that the animals were led to envision before-hand and during the construction by the sinister pig Napoleon. (46)

Each character of *Animal Farm* represents an important character or type-of people in the Russian Revolution, a direct comparison between Animal Farm, and a strong political movement that shocked the world. Comrade Napoleon, as he insists the other animals called him, represents Joseph Stalin, a cruel leader during and after the revolution, who exiled other political leaders and forced mass-executions upon the people, just as Napoleon does in Orwell's fable. Snowball, the opposing pig and leader of the farm to Napoleon, seemed a strong and just leader, until; Napoleon expelled him from the farm and set-off rumors about Napoleon's false attempt to destroy the civilization they had worked to build after the revolution.

Snowball links closely with the Soviet expatriate Leon Trotsky, who was expelled from Russia under the leadership of Stalin. Major, the wise pig that passed away days after he unveiled his plan for a new and better life on the farm, seems to portray traits of both Karl Marx and Lenin. Marx, because like this political thinker, Major brought about and created the idea of communism, or 'animalism', the Animal Farm version of this system of thought. In a way, Major is associated with Lenin of the Russian Revolution, the opportunist who brought and initiated the communist way of life on this land when it needed a new system-of-thought to help its troubled economy and the way-of-life it's people were forced to live out every day. Pilkington and Frederick, the human owners of neighboring farms, represent various world leaders during the time of the revolution, and the occurrences that happened between them and Russia, or between Animal Farm and the other farms. Boxer, a strong dedicated horse of Animal Farm is the representation of the workers who are pushed around, who are taken for all they are worth, and who are left for dead.

In the end of the Orwell's tale, *Animal Farm* is much worse a place for the common animals than it had been previous to the revolution. The food is scarce, the leadership is harsh and unruly, the world-load is hard, and the conditions of life for the common animals had changed for the worse. The pigs, the leaders of animal farm, celebrate their victory and their entrance into high-society, as the lowly other animals still left on the farm look on. This is how history recorded the Russian Revolution, and Orwell illustrated the political aspects of this in the fable *Animal Farm*.

Satire is often strictly defined as a literary genre or form; although in practice it is also found in the graphic and performing arts. William Haas says, "In satire, human or individual vices, follies, abuses, or shortcomings are held up to censure by means of ridicule, derision, burlesque, irony, or other methods, ideally with the intent to bring about improvement" (1). Although satire is usually meant to be funny, the purpose of satire is not primarily humor in itself so much as an attack on something of which the author strongly disapproves, using the weapon of wit.

A very common, almost defining feature of satire is its strong vein of irony or sarcasm, but parody, burlesque, exaggeration, juxtaposition, comparison, analogy, and double entendre are all frequently used in satirical speech and writing. The essential point, however, is that "in satire, irony is militant"(2). This militant irony often professes to approve the very things the satirist actually wishes to attack. Satire arouses laughter or scorn as a means of ridicule and derision, with the vowed intention of correcting human faults.

Indirect satire uses a fictional narrative in which characters that represent particular points of view are made ridiculous by their own behavior and thoughts, and by

the narrator's usually ironic commentary. In Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726) the hero narrating his own adventures appears ridiculous in taking pride in his Lilliputian title of honor, "Nardac"; by making Gulliver look foolish in this way, Swift indirectly satirizes the pretensions of the English nobility, with its corresponding titles of "Duke" and "Marquess."

Animal Farm, by George Orwell, is a fable about rulers and the ruled, oppressors and the oppressed, and an idea betrayed. The particular meaning given will depend partly on the political beliefs- "political" in the deepest sense of the word. The book is there to be enjoyed about how human beings can best live together in this world. The novel, *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, successfully combines the characteristics of three literary forms- the fable, the satire and the allegory.

The animals are meant to represent certain types of human beings, not complex individuals. Using animals as types is also Orwell's way of keeping his hatred and anger against exploiters under control. Each animal character is a type with one human trait, or two at most traits usually associated with that particular kind of animal. For example, the pigs represented corrupted human leaders in particular, "The Bolsheviks, who lead the overthrow of the capitalist Russian government only to become new masters in return" (2). Old Major is a wise old pig whose stirring speech to the animals helps set the rebellion in motion even though he dies before the rebellion actually begins. Old Major and his role compared with that of Karl Marx, whose ideas set the communist Revolution in effect.

The animals in *Animal Farm* talk and act like men and women. For instance, the pigs in the novel eat mash- real pig food but with milk in it that they have grabbed. The

pigs also persuaded the animals to let them keep a human action. The dogs' growl and bite the way real dogs do but to support Napoleon's drive for political power. The two horses, Boxer and Clover, represent the long-suffering workers and peasants of the world. Old Mollie, the loving mare, took a piece of ribbon and put the ribbon on her shoulder looking at herself into the humans' mirror. She actually leaves the farm for sugar and ribbons at a human hotel.

He may have been thinking about certain Russian nobles who left after the Revolution or a general human type. Some readers view *Animal Farm* as a perfect illustration of the famous saying associated with British historian Lord Acton, All power corrupts, but absolute power corrupts absolutely. Orwell never forgets this delicate balance between how real animals actually behave and what human qualities his animals are supposed to represent. Since Orwell attacks that new society and despite the grim bitter picture he paints of it, he attacks it with humor. It contrasts contradiction, such as between what a statement seems to say and what it really means or between what really happens. For example, "All year long the animals worked like slaves"(63). This could simply mean that the animals worked very hard. It is charged with meaningful irony.

In addition, the book tells the story from the viewpoint of the mass of animals and often in the objective voice without explaining the event. For instance, "there's a crash one night and Squealer is found in the barn sprawled on the ground beside a broken ladder, a brush, and a pot of paints" (103). It was a strange incident, which hardly anyone was able to understand. A few days later, the animals find that the 5th commandment painted on the barn wall is not exactly as they remembered. It read, "No animal shall drink alcohol" (33). Now they can see two words at the end that they had forgotten. Since

the reader see the explanation clearly enough, the reader of this book can say that Orwell is using the oldest ironic trick there is: feigned ignorance.

There is also a brutal irony in comparing the state of Animal Farm under Napoleon with the main points of Major's speech. For example, "Boxer's last sacrifice has been to be slaughtered in order to procure drinking money for the pigs" (116). Major's prophetic incitement to Revolution was: "And you, Boxer, the very day that you lose those great muscles of yours and lose their power, Jones will sell you to the knacker, who will cut your throat and boil you down for the foxhounds" (20).

This has been fulfilled, ironically, not by Mr. Jones but by the animals that has taken over revolution. Irony is sometimes charged with great intensity in Animal Farm. It presents the contrast between what the animals believe and what the narrator actually tells the readers. Anyone who reads this novel knows the truth fills us with more anger than an open denunciation could have done. Readers can actually enjoy *Animal Farm* without knowing. It is an allegory just like readers can enjoy Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travel without realizing that it is a bitter satire and a political allegory.

The allegory makes the storyline funny and deeper because many people feel as the socialist Orwell certainly did have a passion for justice stirred into the animals. Orwell pushes his allegorical narrative from past history to future prophecy. The pigs will openly reveal themselves to be identical with man. Orwell writes, ". . . the pigs start to walk on their hind legs just as the humans do" (121). All the animals on the farm were shocked to see the pigs "marching slowly around the yard" (122). Their animal commandment said, "Any person that walked on two feet is an enemy". Napoleon also told them to remember that "in the fight against man, we (the animals) must not come to

resemble man” (21). Napoleon and the rest of the pigs started to resemble and become friends with the enemy.

Another example of how the pigs resemble man is when the pigs move into the farmhouse and sleep in the humans’ bed. This is connected to how Napoleon is gaining the power, honor, and the privilege. Napoleon is not giving the other animals on the *Animal Farm* those privileges that he is getting. Napoleon is a dictator and is becoming human as the book progresses. As one can see, this novel successfully uses three literary forms, the fable, the satire, and the allegory.

Animal Farm discusses more than just the three literary forms. It concerns one of the central political experiences of the time of revolution. It has been on the rise in the last three hundred years of human history. If people want to understand the world around, they must try to understand the phenomenon of revolution- the how, the why, and what happens then. Another thing people can get from this book is a feel for how a modern dictatorship works. Orwell gives the reader an imaginative analysis of totalitarian dictatorship in *Animal Farm*. One way of doing so is to see how an imaginative writer deals with it.

Chapter III: Political Satire in George Orwell's *Animals Farm*

In this study, it is focused on George Orwell's *Animal Farm* from the perspective of political satire. The story seems like the common folk story although it carries out the politically motivated theme. The novel satirically illustrates the abuse power and highlights the problem that people face in political arena when it comes to possessing power. In this regard, Harold Bloom says:

It was not the lesson that mankind had its foibles and its follies but that all would be well in the end. It was more nearly a lesson of despair the lesson that anarchy was intolerable, that mankind could not be ruled without entrusting power somewhere or other and to whomsoever power was entrusted, it was almost certain to be abused. (32)

Along with making fun of the Russian rulers, George Orwell also indicates that all humans are at fault. He points out that those with power will use the power deceitfully to make them greater, and it demoralizes them. Additionally, the novel is a compelling satire because its main matter is not with the affairs of history that it satirizes but rather with the importance of the corrupt nature of humans.

The novel begins with the descriptions of John's farm and nearby area. The setting of the story reflects the negligence of farm owner. The lines clears the situation, "Mr. Jones, of the Manor Farm, had locked the hen-houses for the night, but was too drunk to remember to shot the pop-holes. With the ring of light from his lantern dancing from side to side" (1). The novel shows the pathetic situation of the farm where there is lack of sufficient facilities and protections for the animals. At the beginning, he describes the benevolent characteristic of the animals. The benevolent characteristic of the animals

describes as, “He was twelve years old and had lately grown rather stout, but he was still a majestic-looking pig, with a wise and benevolent appearance in spite of the fact that his tusks had never been cut” (2). By using the word ‘like majestic looking’ the writer satirizes the overall situation. George Orwell compares various animals like Russian leaders who actively participate in communist revolution. : Orwell uses the pigs to surround and support Napoleon. The pigs, unlike other animals, live in luxury and enjoy the benefits of the society they help to control.

The inequality and true hypocrisy of communism is expressed here by Orwell, who criticizes Marx's oversimplified view of a socialist, utopian society. Obviously, George Orwell does not believe such a society can exist. He further describes, “Nevertheless, without openly admitting it, he was devoted to Boxer; the two of them usually spent their Sundays together in the small paddock beyond the orchard, grazing side by side and never speaking” (3). The situation seems very fantastic although it develops curiosity of the readers because the allegorical representation of the animals is meaningful. In the same way, the following lines of the novel clarify:

All the animals were now present except Moses the tame raven, who slept on a perch behind the back door. When Major saw that they had all made themselves comfortable and were waiting attentively, he cleared his throat and began. Comrades, you have heard already about the strange dream that I had last night. But I will come to the dream later. I have something else to say first. I do not think, comrades, that I shall be with you for many months longer, and before I die, I feel it my duty to pass on to you such wisdom as I have acquired. (4)

The descriptions of animals are related to satire because it shares the basic feature of satire. It fulfills the purpose in mind that he or she is trying to convey to the reader. As Yemenici states, “Since the aim of satire is to criticize the object of attack, teaching a moral indirectly with a humorous tone, in the animal satire, the author uses animals instead of human beings and places his animals in human situations”(3). Hence, Orwell is able to attack on the political ideas he is contemptuous of and entertains the reader at the same time. Some characteristics of satire that are displayed in the novel are assailing an organization or person the author considers dissolute, trying to influence the way the reader behaves, and communicating an advisory to a tainted civilization. Through his writing of *Animal Farm* as a satire, George Orwell makes fun of the rulers of Russian Communism and communicates some of his own beliefs. The situation he mentions as, “This single farm of ours would support a dozen horses, twenty cows, hundreds of sheep and all of them living in a comfort and a dignity that are now almost beyond our imaging” (5).

His philosophical as well as sarcastic using of language play enormous role to criticize the nature of political leaders of the time. As he regards, “Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, and he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals” (5). The nature of human being is less productive than animals they have no capacity without consumption. Human being is the ruthless consumers.

Orwell describes Snowball as a pig very similar to Napoleon at least in the early stages. As he regards, “Such is the natural life of a pig. But no animal escapes the cruel knife in the end. You young porkers who are sitting in front of me, every one of will

scream your lives out at the block within a year” (7). In the same way, he further presents:

And you hens, how many eggs have you laid in this last year, and how many of those eggs ever hatched into chickens? The rest have all gone to market to bring in money for Jones and his men. And you, Clover, where are those four foals you bore, who should have been the support and pleasure of your old age? 6).

Both animals want a leadership position in the new economic and political system. But as time passes, both eventually realize that one of them will have to step down. Orwell says that the two are always arguing. Snowball and Napoleon are by far the most active in the debates. But it notices that these two were never in agreement whatever suggestion either of them made, the other could be counted to oppose it.

Later, Orwell makes the case stronger. These two disagreed at every point disagreement was possible. It might seem that this was a spontaneous reaction, but a careful look tells otherwise. Napoleon was setting the stage for his own domination long before he really began dishing it out to Snowball. For example, he takes the puppies away from their mothers in an effort to establish a private police force. These dogs would later be used to eliminate Snowball, his arch-rival. Snowball represents Leo Dawidowitsch Trotsky, the arch-rival of Stalin in Russia. The parallels between Trotsky and Snowball are uncanny. Trotsky too, was exiled, not from the farm, but to Mexico, where he spoke out against Stalin.

In the novel, there are fantastic descriptions of farm and behaviors of the animals like pigs, chickens, bulls, etc and allegorically compares to the human world. Orwell comparatively presents the situation in the following ways:

It is not crystal clear, then, comrades, that all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man, and the produce of our labor would be our own. Almost overnight we could become rich and free. What then must we do? (7).

By projecting the nature of animals, he criticizes the Russian rulers who are selfish and cruel. Their behaviors are alike to the animals. Orwell indirectly satires and attacks on the Russian Communism by comparing them with the master of animal farm. George Orwell does not agree with the way of ruling system of Russian government running the country. He speaks against Russian Communism and shows the cruelty of them. George Orwell degraded the Russian dictators; Stalin and Trotsky, by comparing with pigs. He also satirizes Stalin and Trotsky by having Napoleon and Snowball, the pigs that represent Stalin and Trotsky, lead the working animals selfishly and deviously. In this regard, Orwell says, “And among us animals let there be perfect unity, perfect comradeship in the struggle. All men are enemies. All animals are comrades” (8).

He further, describes, “The dogs had suddenly caught sight of them, and it was only by a swift dash for their holes that the rats saved their lives. Major raised his trotter for silence” (8). The evil natures of Russian ruler are allegorically presented in the novel by using sarcastic language. As he regards, “No animal must ever live in a house, or sleep in a bed, or wear clothes, or drink alcohol, or smoke tobacco, or touch money, or engage in trade. All the habits of Man are evil” (9). The nature of human being is not higher than

the animals. Orwell presents the fact in this way, “And what is more, the words of the song also came back-words, I am certain, which were sung by the animals of long ago and have been lost to memory for generations” (9). The following song ironies the situation of Russian government by singing dedicate to tyranny. As:

Beasts of England, beasts of Ireland,
 Bests of every land and clime,
 Hearken to my joyful tidings
 Of the golden future time (10)

Russian revolution is for the establishment of civil society but there establishes the society which is not better than the animals’ farm. The life of people and leaders are similar to various domestic animals. The following song further clarifies the situation;

For that day we all must labor,
 Though we die before it breaks;
 Cows and horse, geese and turkeys,
 All must toil for freedom’s sake. (11)

Above song shows the situation of Russian people who are almost like animals. It mocks the leaders of Russia who rule during the time of Russian Revolution. It shows the serious flaw morality which describes George Orwell by the songs. Mr. Jones is one of the villains of novel who attacks on humanism and introduces the animalism. Orwell further clarifies the situation and says, “Several nights a week, after Mr. Jones was asleep, they held secret meetings in the barn and expounded the principles of Animalism to the others. At the beginning, they met with much stupidity and apathy” (14). Orwell clarifies that at one time Jones was actually a decent master to his animals.

Mr. Jones symbolizes in addition to the evils of capitalism that destroys the situation and convert human world to animal farm. In this regard, Orwell says, “The pigs had an even harder struggle to counteract the first lies put about by Moses, the tame raven. Moses, who was Mr. Jones’s special pet, was a spy and a tale-bearer, but he was also a clever talker” (15). There are various animals in the farm. Some are cunning cruel and some are helpful and productive like cow although they struggle when the exploitation reaches in the critical points. The situation describes as, “One of the cows broke in the door of the store-shed with her horn and all the animals began to help themselves from the bins. It was just then that Mr. Jones woke up” (17). It shows the rebels of animal which signifies the Russian revolution. Orwell further clarifies this in this way, “The harness room at the end of the stables was broken open; the bits, the nose-rings, the dog-chins, the cruel knives with which Mr. Jones had been used to castrate the pigs and lambs, were all flung down the well” (18).

The descriptions of the farm and activities of animals indicate how worse the situation of Russia was during the time of revolution. Comparison of leaders action with animals’ activities make the novel more satirical and sarcastic than ordinary description of the political events. The action of this novel starts when the oldest pig on the farm, Old Major, calls all animals to a secret meeting. He tells them about his dream of a revolution against the cruel Mr. Jones. Three days later Major dies, but the speech gives the more intelligent animals a new outlook on life. The pigs, who are considered the most intelligent animals, instruct the other ones.

During the period of struggle two pigs, Napoleon and Snowball distinguish themselves as the supreme leader. In this regard, Orwell describes the situation, “Then

Snowball (for it was Snowball who was best knuckles of his trotter, painted out manor farm from the top bar of the gate and its place painted Animal Farm. This was to be the name of the farm from now onwards” (22). The situation directly hints the background activities of Russian revolution and compares the nature and behavior of the leaders with different animals. Snowball is projected as better speaker who have vivid idea of continuing struggle and another pig called Squealer is also a good speaker, they work out the theory of animalism. The situation makes further clear, “After a little thought, the pigs sent for buckets and milked the cows fairly successfully, their trotters being well adapted to this task” (23).

Orwell interestingly presents the pig and its activities for comparison with Russian revolution because the nature of Russian leader is similar to the pig rather than other animals. In the novel characteristics of the pig is described in this way, “The pigs did not actually work, but directed and supervised the others. With their superior knowledge it was natural that they should assume the leadership” (25). Orwell further describes the nature of pig as, “The pigs had set aside the harness-room as a headquarters for themselves. Here, in the evenings, they studied blacksmithing, carpentering, and other necessary arts from books which they had brought out of the farmhouse” (29). The rebellion starts some months later, when Mr. Jones returns home at that time animals are preparing for rebel against farm owner. They break out of the barns and runs to the house, where the food is stored. When Mr. Jones sees the activities of animals he takes out his shotgun, but it is too late for him; all the animals fall over him and drive him off the farm

By using various allegorical objectives and symbols of animals, the novel, satire Russian revolution and justifies the activities of Russian revolution. Different animals and their activities and nature indicate the nature of people who takes part in Russian revolution. The following lines make it further clear:

The dogs learned to read fairly well, but were not interested in reading anything except the Seven Commandments. Muriel, the goat, could read somewhat better than the dogs, and sometimes used to read to the others in the evenings from scraps of newspaper which she found on the rubbish heap. (30)

By using simple language Orwell characterizes animal behaviors and satirizes the so called academician and intellectual who take part in Russian revolution. In this regard, he says, “four legs good, two legs bad’ this, he said, contained the essential principle of animalism” (31-32). In the same way he compares comrade to the birds and says, “A bird’s wing, comrades,’ he said, ‘is an organ of propulsion and not of manipulation. It should therefore be regarded as a leg” (32). He allegorically, criticizes the tyranny by presenting the world of animals and also compares to the contemporary time and political situation. He satirizes,” The animals had assumed as a matter of course that these would be shared out equally; one day, however, the order went forth that all the windfalls were to be collected and brought to the harness-room for the use of the pigs” (33). The situation of human being is worse than animals that reflect in the songs which is similar to the voices of animals. As he regards, “The human beings could not contain their rage when they heard this song though, they pretended to think it merely ridiculous” (37). The hardness of life is the subject matter of the song. He further clarifies:

As the human beings approached the farm buildings, Snowball launched his first attack. All the pigeons, to the number of thirty-five, flew to and far over the men's heads and muted upon them from mid-air; and while the men were dealing with this, the geese, who had been hiding behind the hedge, rushed out and pecked viciously at the calves of their legs. (38)

Characteristic of Snowball shows the ruthless political situation of Russia.

Cruelty and treacherous nature are allegorically presented in the novel by comparing overall nature of human being to the animals. In this regard, he says, "He didn't! I wasn't! It isn't true!" cried Mollie, beginning to prance about and paw the ground" (44). The pigeon presents as the peaceful animals that tries to normalize the situation as he regards, "Three days later Mollie disappeared. For some weeks nothing was known of her whereabouts, and then the pigeons reported that they had seen her on the other side of Wilington"(44). He further clarifies the situation and says:

It was noticed that they were especially liable to break into 'Four legs good, two legs bad' at crucial moments in Snowball's speeches. Snowball had made a close study of some back numbers of the Fanner and Stockbreeder which he had fund in the farmhouse, and was full of plans for innovations and improvements. (46)

It shows characteristic of satire by trying to get the working class of Russia to change the way it behaved and to oppose its rulers. In a society where people have no voice, if the ruling body with privileges such as special education, luxury and titles, has absolute power, this will lead to total corruption and disintegration of values. George Orwell conveys the message to the working class who are living at a disadvantage and

oppressed situation. In this regard, he says, “The animals formed themselves into two factions under the slogan vote for Snowball and the three-day week and vote for Napoleon and the full manger. Benjamin was the only animal who did not side with either faction” (48).

The animals also agree that no animal shall ever enter the farmhouse, and that no animal shall have contact with humans. These commandments are summarized in the simple phrase ‘four legs good, two legs bad’. After some time, Jones comes back with some other men from the village to recapture the farm. The animals fight bravely, and they manage to defend the farm. Snowball and Boxer receive medals for defending the farm. The situation Orwell describes as, “In spite of the shock that Snowball’s expulsion had given them, the animals were dismayed by this announcement. Several of them would have protested if they could have found the right arguments” (52). In the same way, the tactics of animal presents in this way:

Tactics, comrades, tactics! Skipping round and whisking this tail with a merry laugh. The animals were not certain what the world meant, but Squealer spoke so persuasively, and the three dogs that happened to be with him growled so threateningly, that they accepted his explanation without further questions. (56)

The behavior of animal is compared to the leaders. He criticizes the Russian leaders by imagining situation of animals and says, “Do not imagine, comrades, that leadership is a pleasure. On the contrary, it is a deep and heavy responsibility. No one believes more firmly than comrade napoleon that all animals are equal” (53).The animals destroy all whips, nose rings, reins, and all other instruments that have been used to

suppress them. The same day the animals celebrate their victory with an extra ration of food. As per the situation Orwell regards, “Too amazed and frightened to speak, all the animals crowded through the door to watch the chase” (51). In the revolution various animals gathers and fight against the owners. The following lines make it further clear:

The horses carried it off in cart-loads; the sheep dragged single blocks, even Muriel and Benjamin Yoked themselves into an old governess-cart and did their share. By late summer a sufficient store of stone had accumulated, and then the building began, under the superintendence of the pigs. (58)

George Orwell uses animals to add more humor to his satire and to represent different people involved in the Russian revolution. Along with adding humor to the novel, the animals also amplified the satire and its nature. Nothing could have been achieved without boxer, whose strength seemed equal to that of all the rest of the animals put together. In this regard, Orwell says, “There was need of paraffin oil, nails, string, dog biscuits, and iron for the horses shoes one of which could be produced on the farm” (60). The phrases ‘four legs good two legs bad’ shows the worse nature of human being. The saying Orwell clarifies, “Then, as usual, the sheep broke into ‘Four legs good, two legs bad!’ and the momentary awkwardness was smoothed over” (61).

By showing the worse situation than animals Orwell satires political leaders of Russia and says, “Napoleon ended his speech with his usual cry of ‘Long live Animal Farm!’ and after the singing of ‘Beasts of England’ the animals were dismissed” (62). The speech of Napoleon is a satire to communist leaders and compared to the speech towering figure of freedom fight. In this regard, Orwell says, “A few animals still felt

faintly doubtful, but Squealer asked them shrewdly, ‘Are you certain that this is not something that you have dreamed, comrades?’ (62). Russian leaders and people develop the animalistic characteristics of human being by imitating activities of animal farm. Orwell clarifies in this way, “The human beings did not hate Animal Farm any less now that it was prospering; indeed, they hated it more than ever” (63).

The revolution of animal creates an idea about for liberty that is based on the problem of totalitarian. As quoted in the following lines, “Again the animals seemed to remember that a resolution against this had been passed in the early days, and again Squealer was able to convince them that this was not the case” (64). When animals involve in revolution nothing can be in control. He further clarifies, “They had had a hard year, and after the sale of part of the hay and corn, the stores of food for the winter were none too plentiful, but the windmill compensated for everything” (66). By presenting the activities of animals raise the issue of equal right and liberty which is inhabitable for human being. In this regard, Orwell states, “Yes, there it lay, the fruit of all their struggles, leveled to its foundations, the stones they had broken and carried so laboriously scattered all around” (67). Snowball attempts to teach the animals for reading and writing as well as he assures for plentiful food. The pigs elevate themselves to positions of leadership and set aside special food items, ostensibly for their personal health.

The novel reflects the political satire by projecting and analyzing overall behavior of animals and activities of farm. Orwell describes the situation as, “No more delays, Comrades!’ cried Napoleon when the footprints had been examined. There is work to be done. Forward, Comrades! Long live the windmill ‘Long live Animal Farm!’

(69). Slogan of 'long lives the farm' is similar to the slogan of ruler of Russia. Russian communist leaders use similar type of slogans like dogs bark before master. The situation Orwell describes, "The dogs saw to it that these held out, then they capitulated and went back to their nesting boxes" (73).

It seems the horrible situation that Orwell mentions, "Comrades!" cried Squealer, making little nervous skips, 'a most terrible thing has been discovered. Snowball has sold himself to Frederick" (76). Napoleon abuses his powers, making life harder for the animals. The situation he describes as, "The animals were stupefied. This was a wickedness far outdoing Snowball's destruction of the windmill" (76-77). There is tussle in the farm among the animals and owner which Orwell e says, "I warn every animal on this farm to keep his eyes very wide open. For, we have reason to think that some of Snowball's secret agents are lurking among us at this moment!" (79). Characteristics of dog is related to aggressive nature of the communist soldiers who never imagine the power of other animals and to replace the position as safe guard. , "The dog shrieked for mercy and the other two fled with their tails between their legs. Boxer looked at Napoleon to know whether he should crush the dog to death or let it go" (81). The satire is related to the behaviors and activities of the leader of communist party. In this regard Orwell says, "When it was all over, the remaining animals, except for the pigs and dogs, crept away in a body. They were shaken and miserable" (81).

The facilities given by state to the people are worse than the animal farm. The situation of the farm is full of difficulties which Orwell describes, "The grass and the bursting hedges were gilded by the level rays of the sun. Never had the farm and with a kind of surprise they remembered that it was their own farm" (83). Animals begin to sing

the song on the occasion of getting liberty as, “She began to sing ‘Beasts of England’.

The other animals sitting round her took it up, and they sang it three times over-very tunefully, but slowly and mournfully, in a way they had never sung it before” (84).

Muriel writes national anthem to convince the people and motivate to the people by using the song for liberty which is mentioned as follow:

The animals were taken aback.

‘Why?’ cried Muriel. (85)

Unfortunately for the other animals, Muriel is not charismatic or inspired enough to take action and oppose Napoleon and his pigs. The following song clarifies the situation as:

Animal Farm, Animal Farm,

Never though me shall thou come to harm! (85)

Snowball teaches to animals besides the pigs learn to read well, food is plentiful due to a good harvest, and the entire farm is organized and running smoothly. Meanwhile, Napoleon secretly takes the pups from the farm dogs and trains them privately. The following lines further make it clear:

All animals, Terror of Mankind, protector of the sheep-fold, ‘Ducklings’ Friend, and the like, in these speeches, Squealer would talk with the tears rolling down his cheeks of Napoleon’s wisdom the goodness of his heart, and the deep love he bore to all animals everywhere even and especially the unhappy animals. (89)

The animals discover fact which they overhear by the conversation of Napoleon and finally realize that a change has come over the ruling pigs. During a poker match, an

argument breaks out between Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington when they both play an ace of spade and the animals realize as:

Had I a sucking-pig,
 Ere he had grown as big
 Even a pint bottle or as a rolling-pin
 He should have learned to be
 Faithful and true to thee,
 Yes, his first squeak should be
 Comrade Napoleon! (90)

Above song shows the situation of the people living in tyranny. The causes of tyranny are the nature of communist leaders which is similar to the nature of animals. In this regard, Orwell says, “The animal blood boiled with rage when they heard of these things being done to their comrades, and sometimes they clamored to be allowed to go out in a body and attack Pinch field Farm, drive out the humans, and set the animals free” (92). Satiric nature of animals is similar to the political situation of the people faced in Russia under Stalin regime which describes in this way, “Tired out but proud, the animals walked round and round their masterpiece, which appeared even more beautiful in their eyes than when it had been built the first time” (94). Snowball teaches few animals besides the pigs, these animals learn to read well, food is plentiful due to a good harvest, and the entire farm is organized and running smoothly. Meanwhile, Napoleon secretly takes the pups from the farm dogs and trains them privately. As he regards, “The pigs were in ecstasies over Napoleon’s cunning. By seeming to be friendly with Pilkington he had forced. Frederick, to raise his price by twelve pounds” (96).

Satirical tone has been reflected indirectly in the discussion of animal farm. Farm owners and his fellow people discuss on the fourth coming situations. In this regard, he says, “In addition, four pigeons were sent to Foxwood with a conciliatory message, which it was hoped might re-establish good relations with Pilkington” (97). The animals being terrified by the behavior of master who gives priority on personal benefit and use animal for that, “Terrified, the animals waited. It was impossible now to venture out of the shelter of the buildings. After a few minutes the men were seen to be running in all directions. Then there was a deafening roar” (99). Boxer is a loyal, kind, dedicated, and respectable horse. He is physically the strongest animal on the farm, but impressionable which leaves him stinging. In this regard, he says:

What is that gun firing for?’ said Boxer.

‘To celebrate our victory!’ cried Squealer. (101)

It satirizes the legal system of Russia, based on physical power. Physical power is important to maintain the law than judiciary process. Boxer is an example of the system. The history of animal farm and its’ traditional authority mentions as follows:

At the beginning, when the laws of Animal Farm were first formulated, the retiring age had been fixed for horses and pigs at twelve, for cows at fourteen, for dogs at nine, for sheep at seven, and for hens and geese, at five. Liberal old-age pensions had been agreed upon. (106)

When the farm is freed from its owner, various animals fight for their position inside the farm and struggle between each other. They are ready to serve the master for the position. The following lines further clarify:

About this time, too, it was laid down as a rule that when a pig and any other animal met on the path, the other animal must stand aside: and also that all pigs, of whatever degree, were to have the privilege of wearing green ribbons on their tails on Sundays. (109)

After establishment of farm there is no question of freedom and liberty but master of the farm is responsible for the revolution as Orwell states that, “In April, Animal Farm was proclaimed a Republic, and it becomes necessary to elect a president” (111). It satirizes the political situation of Russia that creates problem while leaders behave themselves like the master of animal farm. In this regards, he says, “Many of the animals believed him. Their lives now, they reasoned, were hungry and laborious; was it not right and just that a better world should exist somewhere else? (113). A meeting is held, and when Snowball makes his passionate and articulate speech in favor of the windmill, Napoleon retorts only briefly and then makes a strange noise to call in nine attack dogs, which burst in and chase Snowball off the farm.

In Snowball's absence, Napoleon declares himself the leader of the farm and makes instant changes and announces, “Quick, quickly!’ he shouted. ‘Come at once! They’re taking Boxer away!’ without waiting for orders from the pig, the animals broke off work and raced back to the farm buildings” (117). Muriel further says, “That gave the animals pause, and there was a hush. Muriel began to spell out the words. But Benjamin pushed her aside and in the midst of a deadly silence he read” (117). When Muriel motivates animals by singing song the activities is similar to the activities of Russian poet who wrote national anthem to convince people which is similar to the cry of animals’. In this regard, it is relevant to quote the following lines, “All the animals took up the cry of

‘Get out, Boxer, get out!’ But the van was already gathering speed and drawing away from them” (118). The animals are ready to accept the suggestions and accept the legacy of new master as:

The animals were enormously relieved to hear this. And when Squealer went on to give further graphic details of Boxer’s death-bed, the admirable care he had received, and paid without a thought as to the cost, their last doubts disappeared and the sorrow that they felt for their comrade’s death was tempered by the thought that at least he had died happy. (120)

Improving situation of the farm indicates the changing political system of the nation which satirizes on going situation of Russia where farm owner announced as prosperous among other. In this context, Orwell says, “The farm was more prosperous now, and better organized: it had even been enlarged by two fields which had been bought from Mr. Pilkington” (123). In the same way, it further clarifies, “There was nothing with which they could compare their present lives: they had nothing to go upon except squealer’s lists of figures, which invariably demonstrated that everything was getting better and better” (125). These all accounts reflect situation of farm that satirizes the ongoing political situation of the Russian revolution.

Political satires mainly cover the three important modes such as reflecting imagining and criticizing the political scenario. It is clarified in this way, “Even the tune of ‘Beasts of England’ was perhaps hummed secretly here and there: at any rate, it was a fact that every animal on the farm knew it, though no one would have dared to sing it aloud” (126). Symbol and allegory are highly used to criticize the political situation and behavior of the leaders. The following lines further clarify the situation as, “It was a pig

walking on his hind legs. Yes, it was Squealer. A little awkwardly, as though not quite used to supporting his considerable bulk in that position, but with perfect balance, he was strolling across the yard” (127-28). The slogan of equality criticizes the conflict of Russian communist leaders who claim equality and fight for the power and position. The following lines make it further clear:

ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL
BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE
EQUAL THAN OTHERS. (129)

The situation is highly motivated by political consciousness and satire by using the language which is full of allegory such as ‘all are equal and other are more equal in animal farm. It means there are two classes among animals one is powerful and the next is powerless. It directly satirizes the political situation of Russia where the political revolution ends and equality establishes between two groups one is equal and other are more equal. It means ruler is one group who ruled to next group which is similar to the practice in animal farm.

In short, the novel is full of political motivation which satirizes communist revolution of Russia by comparing with animal farm.

Chapter IV: Conclusion

Satire for Reformation

The study draws the conclusion which is based on textual evidence. In the novel Orwell presents animals better than the men by saying “four legs are good two legs are bad”. The novel satirizes the activities of Russian leaders who are worse than animals. Each of the description directly or indirectly criticizes the totalitarian. Orwell uses all his effort to correct the situation of Russian revolution through analyzing the activities of animals. He finds no difference between animal activities and activities of leaders in the sense of ruling that reflect the bitter reality of Russia and urges to immediate correction otherwise the situation would be worse than animal farm. In the novel, Orwell fantastically describes the farm and behaviors of the animals like pigs, chickens, bulls etc. and allegorically compares to the human world. The motives of writer are guided by satire and irony towards ongoing political situation of the world where leaders behave people like animals. Specially, Orwell criticizes the behavior of Russian leaders and the newly established republic form of government.

Through his writing of *Animal Farm*, George Orwell makes fun of the rulers of Russian Communism and communicates some of his own beliefs. Hence, Orwell is able to attack on the political ideas he is contemptuous of and entertains readers. Some characteristics of satire that are displayed in the novel assail the persona of him that considers to dissolute the reader and behaves as the communicating advisory of tainted civilization.

By projecting various non -human characters likes pig, dog, cow, etc. Orwell describes the human activities and minutely compares the situation. Various symbols are

used to criticize a person or institution that creates interest to the reader. In this novel animals and birds are symbolically used and compared to their nature to the behavior of human being. Mainly pig is used to satirize the nature of leaders who love to enjoy eating and praising the power. In the same way, other animals, dog, cow rabbit, pigeon, etc are compared to the people of Russia who fight for republic but being victimized by cruel ruler. The motive of satire is projected by comparing the situation of farm to Russia.

Animal Farm tells the story of farmer Jones's animals who rise up in rebellion and take over the farm. The novel gives the lesson through satire to the leaders who enjoy by taking the power in the name of people's revolution. The writer attacks Stalin's form of government and British colonial attitude. Orwell uses satire to expose what he saw as the myth of Soviet socialism. The novel tells a story that leaders of all ages can understand, but it also tells us a second story that of the real-life of revolution. The novel raises serious issue which is difficult to mention by using direct language so he uses satirical language to criticize the manner and nature of the men who claim themselves as the pointer to liberty. The power struggle between Napoleon and Snowball is compared to the historical feuding between Joseph Stalin and Trotaskasy.

Mr. Jones is one of Orwell's major villains of the novel. The characteristic of Mr. John is guided by petty interest to cause revolt of animals. In the same way, Old Major is described as the sources of inspiration of revolution. His nature is like, grandfatherly philosopher of change an obvious metaphor for Karl Marx. Old Major proposes a solution to the animal's desperate plight under the Jones administration when he inspires a rebellion of sorts among the animals. He indirectly instructs them to be conscious of what orders they accept from the ruling class and not to automatically take in everything

that they are told. In the novel, George Orwell encourages the working class to be bold enough to oppose their oppressors. The motive of presenting this character is guided by political dissatisfaction in Russia.

Squealer is an intriguing character in Orwell's *Animal Farm* described as a manipulator who creates propaganda for revolution as well as exploitation. It satirically represents the monopoly of the communism seized by Stalin and his new Bolshevik regime. In *Animal Farm*, Squealer links between Napoleon and other animals. When Squealer masks the evil intentions of the pigs, the intentions can be carried out with little resistance and without political disarray. They symbolize the communist loyalists and the friends of Stalin. The pigs, unlike other animals, live in luxury and enjoy the benefits of the society they help to control. Orwell uses the dogs to represent the bodyguards of Stalin. The dogs are the arch-defenders of Napoleon and the pigs, and although they do not speak, they are definitely a force the other animals have to reckon with. Orwell almost speaks of the dogs as mindless robots, so dedicated to Napoleon that they cannot really speak for themselves.

The overall comparison is guided by the motives of political satire. Symbolically the nature and behavior as well as activities of the animals allegorically reflect the nature of Russian leader and political activities of Russia and urges for reformation.

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