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Examination session (May or November)

MAY

Year

2012

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered: ENGLISH B

(For an extended essay in the area of languages, state the language and whether it is group 1 or group 2.)

Title of the extended essay: POLITICAL, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND FICTIONAL ASPECTS OF "ANIMAL FARM" BY GEORGE ORWELL

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The extended essay I am submitting is my own work (apart from guidance allowed by the International Baccalaureate).

I have acknowledged each use of the words, graphics or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

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Please comment, as appropriate, on the candidate's performance, the context in which the candidate undertook the research for the extended essay, any difficulties encountered and how these were overcome (see page 13 of the extended essay guide). The concluding interview (viva voce) may provide useful information. These comments can help the examiner award a level for criterion K (holistic judgment). Do not comment on any adverse personal circumstances that may have affected the candidate. If the amount of time spent with the candidate was zero, you must explain this, in particular how it was then possible to authenticate the essay as the candidate's own work. You may attach an additional sheet if there is insufficient space here.

From the moment he chose the topic, _____ started searching on the subject in various school libraries and on the internet. He is an enthusiastic student. On our final interview he said that throughout this learning/searching process he was amazed by Orwell and what's behind his words and added that he would recommend this book to his friends.

It was a pleasure for me to work with him. He made a proper research on the topic. He didn't miss a meeting. The task was totally achieved.

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Achievement level

Criteria	Examiner 1	maximum	Examiner 2	maximum	Examiner 3
A research question	1	2		2	
B introduction	0	2		2	
C investigation	3	4		4	
D knowledge and understanding	2	4		4	
E reasoned argument	2	4		4	
F analysis and evaluation	2	4		4	
G use of subject language	3	4		4	
H conclusion	1	2		2	
I formal presentation	2	4		4	
J abstract	0	2		2	
K holistic judgment	2	4		4	
Total out of 36	18	18			

Name of examiner 1: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

Name of examiner 2: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

Name of examiner 3: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: _____

IB Cardiff use only: B: _____

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Date: 15/5

INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE PROGRAMME

EXTENDED ESSAY

**SUBJECT: POLITICAL, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND FICTIONAL
ASPECTS OF "ANIMAL FARM" BY GEORGE ORWELL**

What are the sociological messages given by Orwell that are more important than political elements in this book which is said to be only written for political purpose?

NAME OF SUPERVISOR =
NAME OF CANDIDATE =
SESSION = **MAY 2012**
CANDIDATE SESSION NUMBER =
WORD COUNT = **3980** ✓

card # ?

ABSTRACT

In this essay the question “*What are the sociological messages given by Orwell in his book “Animal Farm” that are more important than political elements in this book which is said to be only written for political purpose?*” will be discussed by analysing Orwell through his colonialist and oppressive behaviours which can be traced back his days in India and through his political identity.

✓ RD

In the Spanish Civil War, Orwell was able to witness the internal conflicts among socialists and their struggle with each other and inquired the political regimes. During the Second World War, he wrote "Animal Farm" by reflecting the feelings of these,

- This is a book that is considered to be criticizing Stalinism and so communism
- Written in fable style. It is one of the important examples of a “political satire”.
- Today, the common opinion is this is not the work of a mere ex-socialist who writes against communism.

why bullet pt?

Today, it is known that Orwell’ messages are humanistic. No matter of what political ideas they have, totalitarian regimes are always the same from the standpoint of the oppressed. “He is always the oppressed.” If those who make revolutions for freedom do not apply the ideas of justice and equality in their new regimes, they will have just organized another dictatorial system of their own in which power is the only influential.

When children read this book, they will find a fable style history. From the view point of adults, this is a book criticizing oppressive regimes created by men,

those men "who is the only creature to consume without producing". The main irony of the book is "ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL. BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS"; Orwell died in 1950 but this irony raised by the powerful mighty still exists.

300 Words

*not an abstract
of this essay
no scope/conclusion*

0/

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minimal

INTRODUCTION

For some people it is a fairy tale with bad ending for adults. For some it's a bitter criticism of Stalinism; or with general perception it is a magnificent product which is written in an epic language, with the style of political fable against totalitarian regimes.

The story takes place in Mr. Jones' "Manor Farm" in England. The era that the author wants to tell in his book is the era which consists of his youth, namely the colonist and totalitarian governments witnessed by him 1920s. He starts to write his book that targets oppressor political regimes at the near end of 1943 and completes it in 1944, namely at the midpoint of Second World War. However the author created the universal, all-time "oppressed and oppressor" without making a historical indication.

Moreover, the story is a product without an age limit from readers' perspective. Such that it is a "fairy tale" for children and a "political fable" for adults. One of George Orwell's adores Canadian writer Margaret Atwood (1939-) likened "Animal Farm" which she read at the age of 9 to the book of Kenneth Grahame written for children which tells the animal friendship "Wind in the Willows" with child's perspective.¹

¹ Atwood, Margaret. *Why Animal Farm Changed My Life.* (July 12, 2003) - <http://www.theage.com.au/articles/2003/07/12/1057783279987.html>

So, is it possible to think like that? Orwell held the readers' range in a wide scale from kids to adults with deliberate. This sentence of Margaret Atwood is significant for indicating that "I am forever grateful to Orwell for alerting me early to the danger flags I have tried to watch out for since"²

no RQ or
real context
given for
the RQ

POLITICAL, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND FICTIONAL ASPECTS OF "ANIMAL FARM"

We are at the farm of Mr. Jones. The most respectable of farm animals who are living in bad conditions, Old Major gathers all of the animals to tell the vision in his dream to them. He starts his words with "Comrades!" (Orwell, p21)³.

Orwell gives us the first clues that his book is a "political fable" by having the Old Major start his speech saying "Comrades!". The publication of his book was quite troublesome at the time it was written because of the political messages of the story. The author and literary critic Peter Davison "George Orwell A Literary Life" in his book, he mentioned this issue by words of Victor Gollancz Ltd, the British Publisher; "Gollancz said that thought 'highly critical of many aspects of internal and external Soviet policy', he could not possibly publish 'a general attack of this nature'".⁴ The British Publishers at first were reluctant to publish the book, which they believe to be a criticism of communism and especially the Stalin regime, in order to not affect the alliance during the Second World War; they accepted to publish it later, when

² Atwood, Margaret. *Why Animal Farm Changed My Life*. (July 12, 2003) - <http://www.theage.com.au/articles/2003/07/12/1057783279987.html>

³ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg21. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression, 2007.

⁴ Davison, Peter. *George Orwell A Literary Life*, pg123. Macmillan Press LTD, 1996.

relations with the U.S.S.R. began to sour, at a time when the seeds for a "Cold War" were sown. According to the Americans, this book has been one of the most important cultural weapons of the cold war.

Source

Old Major tells their miserable life, before explaining his dream. He indicates that the human race is responsible for this. He tells "Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever. Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. Yet he is the lord of all the animals." (Orwell, p 16)⁵. Emphasize that milk, eggs and everything else they produce is consumed by the evil human beings. The striking thought is pharesed as "No animal escapes the cruel knife in the end" (Orwell, p16)⁶. And the enemy is clear. "All men are enemies. All animals are comrades" (Orwell, p17)⁷. They are exploited to the point where their bodies can not carry the burden any more. They finally realized the human race is destroying the balance of nature.

In his book Orwell conveyed many of his thoughts not only political, but sociological ones as well. Considering the book as one intended for children, the human race is perceived as one bullying those less powerful than themselves and destroying the balance of nature to the point of threatening the future of the world. It's clear that Orwell has written this book with two perspectives.

Good pt show this in the text

Orwell tried to present the fact that, on a political level, the human race do not act differently than the pigs of the story and that the human race, in fact, is inclined to adversely affect the balance of the nature and the world and that the human race is

⁵ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg16. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression,2007.
⁶ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg16. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression,2007.
⁷ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg17. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression,2007.

reduce

inclined to live by the principle “the powerful oppresses the powerless” and accordingly to not only the other races but within the human race as well.

Ref?

When developing the main characters of his story, Orwell not only attached the commonly known animal features, behaviours into these characters but also included full human characteristic, into them. For instance, the respected, wise pig Old Major represents a wise character harbouring goodness, prudence and leadership.

Old Major says it's essential to fight till all animals gain their liberty and not act like humans and start resembling them during this flight for freedom and describes his dream. In this dream, he has seen what the world will be like once the human race is eliminated. He also remembers in his dream, the song “Beasts of England.” that he knew as a child. All the animals learn and memorize the words of this song which tells it's necessary to fight for freedom and how everything is going to be beautiful once the despot and violent humans are taken out of power; unfortunately Old Major dies three days later. Among the most intelligent of the animals, the pigs, Napoleon, Snowball and Squealer develops a system called “Animalism” to be able to carry on the rebellion of the animals. They continuously arrange secret meetings where they try to convince animals for mutiny against humans. One day the farm owner Mr. Jones having oozed out after heavy drinking, forgets to feed the animals. The hungry animals in return break the door of the store-shed and feed themselves bins. Mr. Jones who is angered at the news whip the animals with his aides and at that moment the rebellion starts on its own and the animals who were finished and beaten attack Mr. Jones and his aide.

Retelling

plot

What's interesting in the story is no "good" humanbeings exist. The humans have kept animals famished and on top of that beat them with a heavy hand. This particular point is also cited by the Scottish historian of literature Jenny Calder who believes Orwell had deliberately used "bad" humanbeings all over the story to emphasize his message. Calder pointed out that this story even starts with the profiles of an old and respected pig and a helpless, intoxicated and snoring Mr. Jones. Jenny Calder states that the affects of the book well spread to the whole society just like Swift's "Gulliver's Travels", some works of Dickens, and many plays of Shakespeare. Calder's view on the messages of these books is "These are works which many of us feel we have read, even if we have not, because their message, direct or implied has been absorbed into our cultural environment, and aspects of them have become a part of the landscape of language within which we live. George Orwell wrote two books which seem to occupy this position: *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*."⁸

Reference?

Mr. and Mrs. Jones and their aides escape and leave the farm. First, they decide to turn the farmhouse into a museum because no animal must live in these dwellings used by humans. Snowball and Napoleon which had formerly learned to read and write by the books of Mr. Jones' children change the name of the farm by erasing "Manor Farm" and replacing it with "Animal Farm". The pigs leading the other animals then, with great effort, set up the "Seven Commandments" of Animalism which state that all animals are equal, no human way of life can ever be practiced and, most importantly, human is evil and enemy among others.

Ref

⁸ Calder, Jenni. *Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty-Four*, pg5. Philadelphia: Open University Press, 1987. ✓

The revolution is made and a “constitution” is formed. Orwell depicted a leftist social movement, a socialist revolution in all its details in his fable using animals as the society and delivering all relevant political messages. How thorough he was in his depiction is well analyzed by Stephen Ingle in his book titled “George Orwell: A Political Life”; Ingle uses Orwell’s own words on *Animal Farm* in his analysis: “*Animal Farm*, he was later to write, was the first book in which I tried, with the full consciousness of what I was doing, to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole”⁹. What we can deduce from Orwell’s words is; *Animal Farm* is the first book that the author believes to have managed to convey all his ideas and therefore is very important for him.

It has become difficult for the animals to carry out the works of the farm. But the pigs manage to solve the problems intelligently. Therefore, the pigs have started to execute managerial and supervisory works rather than manual labor. The animals are all happy. They meet in council every Sunday for the conduct of works of the “*Animal Republic*”; but all the decisions are made by the pigs. At one time it was decided that courses be given to animals for their training and education and later it was decided that dogs be trained to supervise other animals. Moreover, the groovy (or mindless) animals like the sheep and the chickens can learn almost nothing. Therefore, the leaders, the pigs, decide to reduce the Seven Commandments into simple terms and simplify these commandments into one: “FOUR LEGS GOOD, TWO LEGS BAD.”

(Orwell, p37)¹⁰

⁹ Ingle, Stephen. *George Orwell, A political life*, pg64. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1993.

¹⁰ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg37. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression, 2007.

In the story, the behaviour of the animals are explained either in their natural behaviour or how they are understood by humans, e.g. "hard-working horse", "goofy or mindless sheep", etc. The practice of the use of human characteristic thoughts and ideas through pigs such as the training of dogs for first supervision then for security and forceful applications also shows that the ruling-ruled differentiation of the human world is occurring similarly in the animal world.

The pigs are keeping the milk and the apples for themselves. They tell the other animals that they do this to be powerful enough to manage the farm and they frighten them by saying "Mr. Jones would return otherwise."

Scottish historian of literature, Jenni Calder points out that this had strengthened the pigs' position as leaders by saying "By the time it becomes apparent that the pigs are reserving the choicest food for themselves, the deference of the other animals on the pigs' cleverness has been established. If it were not for the pigs, Jones would return".¹¹ Just like the world of human beings, more powerful is more respected. Jones' position is replaced by pigs.

Mr. Jones and his men attack the farm. The animals drove them back. During the fighting, the carriage horse Boxer who mistook a fainted man to be dead was conformed by Snowball who says "War is war. The only good human being is a dead one" (Orwell pg45)¹². With this incident, it was decided to have a military regime.

¹¹ Calder, Jenni. *Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty-Four*, pg11. Philadelphia: Open University Press, 1987

¹² Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg45. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression, 2007.

? Logic
The 'sociology' is not entirely clear

This is another point of importance in the text. The new rule has differentiated “oppressor” and the “oppressed” just like the older rule. The reason for the revolution, “equality”, is just now another word. Powerful always oppresses the weak. Revolution, create new oppressors. Orwell’s words are cited in an article of Robert A. Lee included in the book on critics about George Orwell compiled by Bernard Oldsay and Joseph Browne: Adjectives are “decorative”; non political art is humbug.”¹³ In this novel of Orwell said to analyze the Soviet revolution and the regime of Stalin, it is observed that the revolution is not a salvation for the oppressed animals.

The starting of a war means oppressed animals will be oppressed even further, because war conditions are difficult, times are hard. The pigs start to have conflict among themselves. Snowball wants to implement the windmill. Napoleon arranges for the attack of the dogs, which he had trained secretly, to Snowball and Snowball flees from the farm. Napoleon announces that from now-on, all the decisions will be taken by the council of pigs under his presidency. The animals object to this but everyone become afraid when the dogs start to growl. Napoleon claims the windmill project to be his and starts its implementation. The animals are now working as hard as slaves. Napoleon declares that they will also be working on Sundays; those who do not work will have his ration cut by half.

A really bad system has started. The utopian good dreams are being replaced by dystopian bad realities. The dystopian oppressive rule is now back under different hands. The literary critics believe that, although not as powerful as in Orwell’s book

¹³ A.Lee, Robert. *Major Fiction, The Uses of Form: A Reading of Animal Farm compiled by Bernard Oldsay and Joseph Browne, Critical Essays on George Orwell*. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1986

“1984”, the described dystopian world puts this novel under the category of “dystopian novels”.¹⁴

OK
dystopian novel?

Trade will be made with other farms. As a consequence, the commandment is of “Not dealing with humans” degenerated. The animals try to protest but are prevented by the dogs. Napoleon makes an agreement with a lawyer; he is going to manage the relation of the farm with the humans in this manner.

The decisions taken after the revolution which were continually tried to be changed by the pigs have been charged most dramatically when it was decided to start relations with human beings. Orwell tried to symbolize the capitalists and capitalism by human beings and conceived the worker class who realized the Soviet revolution to be represented by the animals. This gives the property of an “allegoric novel”¹⁵ to the book. In such novels, the protagonists of the novels are described by symbols, symbolic personalities. The critics, while working on the novel, have matched the novel characters with political personalities of the period and have expressed that the wise pig Old Major symbolized Karl Marx, Napoleon symbolized Stalin, the owner of the farm Mr. Jones symbolized the last Russian Czar Nicolas II. The other animals in the book are being coupled with several historic political personalities.

Soviet

The governing pigs move into the farmhouse. All the principles and rules of the revolution are being violated.

¹⁴ Capalbo, Rosario Mario. *George Orwell: Dystopian Novel – 1984- Animal Farm*. <http://rosariomariocapalbo.wordpress.com/2011/04/10/george-orwell-dystopian-novel-1984-animal-farm/>, Posted on April 10, 2011

¹⁵ Coote, Stephen. *George Orwell Animal Farm for GCSE*, p10. Penguin Book, 1990.

The governing pigs have formed an elite circle by completely differentiating themselves from the other animals and moving into the farmhouse. They see the other animals to belong to a lower-class and themselves to be greatest, exclusive. Such feelings belong to humans. It's a negative feeling for one, who has power and wealth in hand, to consider himself to be superior to the others and destroys the principle of equality. By forming their elite circle, we can say that the pigs who seized power through their intelligence have rapidly started to mimic the selfish, egocentric human feelings.

comment on the sociology

Windmill under construction collapses due to storm. The construction of new windmill is forcing the animals. All blame goes to Snowball for anything that goes wrong. But the animals do not believe Snowball to be a traitor. Boxer is not convinced. Napoleon helps a meeting. Boxer and the four pigs who raise objections are attached by the dogs. Boxer fights back. Four pigs are executed. A few chicken, geese, sheep and many other animals have the same fate with Snowball. The animals start to think; which one is more frightful? "They did not know which was more shocking – the treachery of the animals who had leagued themselves with Snowball, or the cruel retribution they had just witnessed." (Orwell, p78)¹⁶

The first uprising and, more importantly the animals' beginning to think and consider events is very important. The saying "All revolutions first consume their own children" is now a reality; those who fought for revolution are being destroyed by the leaders of the revolution.

Source

¹⁶ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg78. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression, 2007.

This novel, rich in ideas and popular to greatest masses of people, is also adapted for the screen, the first example being an animated cartoon feature produced in 1954, with Joy Batchelar and John Halas as the directors. The film, said to have been finded by the U.S.A. government which acted to change the scope, had been nothing more than a dissappointment. In 1999 with John Stephenson, the creator of the Muppet Show, as the director there was another attempt to adapt the noval to the movies. The film, in which animals are vocalized by many celebrities tells us the story from a sociological point of views is criticized for making a change in the ending of the story and limiting its political content. Have Orwell lived to see this film, he might have said powerful and influential hands have taken control of his work and annhilated it.^{17 18}

not relevant to the ER

What is the point?

Napoleon also bans the Song "Beasts of England". This song is about uprising. But the uprising is now over. The song of the new order will be sung from now on.

The start of the revolution is powered by the song "Beasts of England" which Old Major had remembered from his dream; this affects the readers and inspires the musicians. For example, the 1977 "Animals" album of the famed British rock group Pink Floyd is based around the novel.¹⁹ As in the book, the songs of the album depict the society symbolized by animals and social classes where pigs ate the managers, dogs are the police force and sheep are the people.

irrelevant

¹⁷ Animal Farm-George Orwell-Full Length Animated Movie(1954 ...

¹⁸

Animal farm in 1999

¹⁹

, Lyrics of Animal Farm Album,

1995

3

Some time later, the animals remember the Sixth Commandment: No animal shall kill any other animal. (Orwell, p29)²⁰. But Napoleon had this commandment erased and replaced by “No animal shall kill any other animal without cause”. (Orwell, p83)²¹ The animals believe in this new version with the faith that deaths occur because of a reason.

Ston

The animals are depicted as characters that can believe in anything without much questioning and thinking; such a portrayal is widely used by those opposing Orwell's political personality. According to them, Orwell believes in the existence of a “Lower Class People”; he believes these people to be stupid, devoid of an ability to think. Therefore, he had symbolized such stupid animals in his novel.

The windmill completed in the Autumn is blown up by the owner of the neighboring farm and his men. The animals seeing this unite and attack the men and guard the farm. The food rations are reduced. It is being said that all barley will be reserved for the use of pigs. The pigs start to brew alcohol and begin drinking.

retelling

In April, a Republic is announced to be formed and Napoleon becomes the President.

The name of the regime has now changed. But for the oppressed and smashed animals, the only difference is that the lives they lead has become more difficult.

²⁰ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg29. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression,2007.

²¹ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg83. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression,2007.

The windmill is to be reconstructed. The cart horse Boxer has taken ill. But the van which came to take Boxer to the hospital has a sign "Horse Slaughterer" on it. The pigs announce that Boxer had perished at hospital. They also say that the van belongs to the veterinarian and it carries that sign just because he bought it from the butcher. The animals again believe what they are told.

The soldiers of the revolution are becoming its victims.

Years pass. Many animals die. The pigs do not allow animals to retire. In this farm richer than before thanks to the new windmill, the animals just can not understand why they are living in such miserable conditions. But the pigs and the dogs are in comfort. Pigs tell everyone to be happy to live in the only farm being managed by animals alone.

Plot revolving
to a large
degree

One day Clover, the cart-horse, saws that the pigs have started to stand on their hind legs alone and started to walk only on their hind legs like the humans. At that moment, the sheep which have long been trained by the pigs start to shout "Four legs good, two legs better!" (Orwell, p113)²². On the wall, only one commandment remains to read "ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL, BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS".(Orwell, p114)²³

The renowned slogan known to many including those who hadn't read Orwell's novel is quite important in pointing to the differences in viewpoints of

²² Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg113. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression, 2007.

²³ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg114. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression, 2007.

people concerning "EQUALITY". Orwell, as an intellectual, has many aphorisms known all around; however the above sentence is more famous than Orwell himself, even supposing his known identity.

The pigs have a telephone line hooked up to the farm. Napoleon is now wearing the clothes of Mr. Jones. The owners of the neighboring farms are invited. Some animals look inside through the windows. The pigs are sitting on sofas and chairs just like humans. Mr. Pilkington, owner of the adjoining farm is heard to say "You are dealing with lower class animals, we are dealing with lower class people. From now on, the animals will not be calling each other foolishly as "Comrade".(Orwell, p117)²⁴ The more important than that, the farm will be named again as "Manor Farm".

From now on the symbols and names which reminds the revolution are destroyed too.

Pigs and humans raise their glasses. They start to play gambling. There is something changed on the faces of pigs. Suddenly a fight occurs. The reason is the conflict between Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington at the gambling. They look similar to each other. The animals outside understands what happened to the faces of pigs. They transformed into each other.

Here that scene is described in an amazing way by Orwell in these sentences.

more summary

²⁴ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg117. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression, 2007.

“The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which”.(Orwell, p118)²⁵

CONCLUSION

When George Orwell wrote this book, he was the target of many critics even when he was alive. With general sense this book represents Orwell's opposition to totalitarian regimes with a communist opinion. But some of the critics and political thinkers indicated that actually he was a traitor to communism and was serving the mentality of colonialism secretly. Because for them the term of lower class is existing inside of Orwell's mind. He sees them as a society which deserves a totalitarian regime, because of their stupidity and accepting everything. In this book he reflected this view. Already he is the son of a family whose father and grandfather had worked in the British colony, India. Moreover himself was a policeman in the British colony island, Burma. Because of that he is prejudiced towards colony people.

This opinion is such a comment which is too superficial and blind to the things that Orwell wants to say in subscript. Actually for Orwell to reflect his development as a human and the progress of his inner world with an open heart is a virtue. Orwell bravely wrote the emotions which is passed through every human's mind but cannot be confessed. In his adolescent years he confessed that he is fed up of colony people, then he is ashamed of these emotions. In his books he makes a sociological determination rather than a political approach. The things he does not accept are the

²⁵ Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*, pg118. New Longman Literature, Fourteenth impression, 2007.

ambitions of autocratical people and governments, and the meek attitude of societies who choose to obey. It is not significant that the events are controlled by Stalin or a conservative leader. He is against the dictatorships of all eras and societies. Because of that he bravely criticized the creation of the dictated and strayed Stalin government that is created by the communism which he fought for in his book ANIMAL FARM. This book whom genre can be phrased as "political fable satire" is significant in the way of a man is mentioned through the world when he is alive. So because of that only he deserves to be the subject of several thesis. It should not be forgotten that "ANIMAL FARM" is also a children's book. The message which stays in children's minds when they read it is not "ABUSING" animals.

The RQ has potential, but the 'sociology' aspect does not come through clearly -
 Though there is some knowledge shown, the essay relies heavily on much plot retelling with little real analysis given.
 The language is adequate with some lapses.
 The presentation is adequate though a number of references are missing -

Not completely consistent w/ the argument
 H |

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