

ALLEGORY AND SATIRE ON ANIMAL FARM BY GEORGE ORWELL

Sana Nawaz, Iqra Jabeen, Tanzeela Rao, Abida Bibi, Fatima Afzal & Saba Sadaqat

Department of English, University of Sargodha
Sargodha, **PAKISTAN**

ABSTRACT

In this research paper the allegorical and satirical significance of the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell is highlighted. This expresses the ideas of faulty system, political corruption and the circumstances of Russian revolution in 1917. Though it seems a simple and plain story of animals, about their suffering and struggle classless society. *Animal farm* is an animal story outwardly but inwardly this novel is an allegory and a satire about Russian revolution of 1917 with false qualities of class struggle.

Keywords: Allegory, Satire, Irony.

LITERATURE REVIEW

“Common well”; DeGette’s assert that “The novel has implicated and they are many which are older and more universal than the past and present of the union of soviet, socialist republic” Edmund Wilson says that “*Animal Farm* even seems very creditable if we compare it with Voltaire and swift” In this research paper an allegorical and satirical significance is discussed. *Animal Farm* is an allegorical by George Orwell, published in England on 17 August 1945. This animal farm book is the reflection of events related to the Russian Revolution of 1917. Orwell thinks that “The Soviet Union” is a brutal dictatorship, Orwell very beautifully described *Animal Farm* as an allegorical and satirical tale not in favor of Stalin. He supported this novel in his essay “why I write” that he condemn the idea of false leadership that is why he wrote this novel in order to disclose the consequences of power, dictatorship more over the faulty political if Russian.

INTRODUCTION

During World War II this novel was written By George and it was published in 1945 so animal farm is a modern fable and it is an allegorical and satirical novel of soviet totalitarianism. Orwell has presented major events during the Stalin era in the novel from Soviet Union. The title of *Animal farm* gives the setting action in the novel. The animals in the novel want revolution and making efforts for the control of *Animal Farm* from human. Through this fairy tale Orwell has portrayed the original ideals of the revolution and true picture of domination and submission. He also exposes the main idea of political corruption. Thus *Animal Farm* is an allegory of Russian Revolution in 1917.

ANALYSIS

Animal farm is a political satire as it satires the Russian revolution known as Bolshevik revolution. Orwell satirizes the men by calling him a pig and the ways he adopts to beguile others are also ridiculous.

Animal farm is an allegory about the history of Soviet Union. It reveals what socialism was? And how people were mocked by Tsar to create a classless society? The writer satirizes the political condition of Russia from 1917 to 1945 when Bolshevik party ruled over U.S.S.R. The dream of old major is the idea of "Karl Marx" and "Fredrick Engels", "Dare Capital" to liberate a person which was used in Russia to form a society, Utopian state. Seven commandments are the manifesto of Bolshevik society by Lenin. The sun owner of Mr. John's is the socialist revolution of 1917. The change of "Manor farm" into "Animal Farm" is the alteration of the name of U.S.S.R. The anthem "Beast of England" as the anthem of "Communist party" which got power in 1917. Napoleon and Snowball are Trotsky and Stalin.

"All animals are equal" is the struggle of creating the classless society. Snowball stands for Trotsky, his struggle to teach the animals how to read and reform are the five year reform, introduced by communist party to enhance the condition and for the betterment of animals his supporter is the Red army of Lenin. The dog stands for K.B.G, the secret agency of Russia, whose purpose is to support the rulers and propagate their values. Squealer is also an agent who worships the rising sun, he supports Snowball but at his death supports Napoleon. Moses stands for Orthodox Church, who does not support any change. Boxer and Clover stand for proletarian class, who is to work no matter who is the ruler? Benjamin stands for those who are unaffected by revolution. Mollie stands for those who think of nothing but sugar candy maintain, who fled the country in 1917, a spy. Cats are the opportunists which can change ever on and then.

The war of cowshed is the civil war and battle of windmill is the Germanic invasion. The death of Snowball is the death of Trotsky by Stalin with the help of the secret agent. Napoleon stands for haughty, arrogant and dictator, Stalin who with his altered views and attitude changed the society. He came into power and difficulties, problem, destruction befall upon animals as he was supported by foreign elements. He thinks "All animals are equal but some are more equal." He stated trade with Germany and Britain, which is trade with Pilkington and Fredrick. The regime of Napoleon crushed animals and bring down trodden situation, all the rules were violated and protesting animals were killed, which is the mass slaughter. As an allegory "Animal Farm" serves its purpose, as it propagated the Bolshevik society's malpractices.

CONCLUSION

Orwell in a very realistic manner criticizes the political condition of Russia from 1917 to 1945. The way Stalin snatches the freedom and asserts his power on others and when someone got power, he becomes lusty for more power and self assertion. His lust for power breeds more lust in him and this breeding lust generates corruption. Orwell exposes the socialist ideals in allegorical manner with the cruelty which befalls on Russian. He satirizes the whole society which violated its ideal and the urge of power and authority is also satirized, once the ruler hold

the power, Pharaoh, Nimrod or Stalin, the purpose is same. The classless society is the dream and it is the satire on the ruler who does not want it to come into reality. Orwell wrote a classic allegory and a perfect satire, but bitter one.

REFERENCES

- A Fairy Tale note text by Peter in 2000.
Critical Essay on Russian Revolution in 2013.
"Preface to the Ukrainian Edition of Animal Farm" In 1947.
Wooldridge, Ian. "Ian Wooldridge - Animal Farm" in 2008.
"Animal Farm suppression" In 2006.
"Gullivers Travell" Lemuel Gulliver in 1726.
"Every man in his humor" Ben Jonson in 1598.
"She stoops to conquer" Oliver Gold Smith performed in 1773.
"Macbeth" William Shakespeare written before 1604.
"Arms and Men" Bernard Shaw in 1604.
"Devil Disciple" Bernard Shaw in 1897.
"Man and Superman" Bernard Shaw in 1903.
"Wild Duck" Henrik Ibsen in 1884.
"Crucible" Arthur Miller In 1953.