

Sudan University of Science and Technology



College of Graduate Studies

College of Languages



**Satire in George Orwell's Two Novels "Animal
Farm" and "Nineteen Eighty Four"**

**السخرية في روايتي جورج اورويل "مزرعة الحيوان" و"ألف
تسعمائة أربعة وثمانين"**

A Research Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Master degree in English (Literature)

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Dedication

To my parents, brothers, sisters and wife

Acknowledgments

All praise is due to Allah the Almighty for empowering me with diligence and patience to achieve this academic effort.

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Abstract

This study aims at focusing on one of the most significant aspects in literature, in which the allegorical and satirical significance of 'Animal Farm' and 'Nineteen Eighty Four' by George Orwell is highlighted. Through 'Animal Farm' and 'Nineteen Eighty Four' Orwell indirectly attacks on the Russian communism, Orwell combines political purpose with artistic one to voice his pessimistic belief. Orwell used satire to give more effect and understanding to his two novels. Satire in literature constitutes one of the effective literary techniques authors use in their stories to attack a person, an idea or behavior that they think bad or foolish. A writer in satire uses fictional character, which stands for real people to expose and condemn their corruption. The researcher follows the descriptive analytic method. Animal Farm is outwardly an animal story, but inwardly it is an allegory, a satire about Russian revolution of 1917 with false qualities of class struggle. To some extent, Nineteen Eighty Four also focuses on the concepts of free enterprise and individual freedom which do not actually exist. There only remains a world of hatred. Isolation, and fear as superpowers. Eurasia and Eastasia are two superpowers and Oceania, the third one, is always at war with one of them. By using political satire in the two novels, the author creates a perfect and interesting atmosphere that affects advancing the plot in order to give a clear understanding and enhancing its structure. In order to link the research questions and the findings, a detailed explanation on the concept of satire has been presented as an interesting literary technique; otherwise readers would not find a relationship between the two works. Finally, Orwell actually succeeds in encoding his message in the form a satire and thus readers interact with him. The study is ended with some recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة بالتركيز على أحد أكثر مظاهر الأدب أهمية ، لما تبرزه من رمزية وسخرية كتابي جورج اورويل مزرعة الحيوان و"ألف وتسعمائة و أربعة وثمانين". إذ من خلال الكتابين يهاجم أوريل بصورة غير مباشرة الشيوعية الروسية ، حيث يجمع اوريل بين الغرض السياسي والغرض الفني ينتج تأثيرا أعمق لفهم الكتابين. فالسخرية في الأدب تشكل أحد أساليب الأدب المؤثرة والتي يستخدمها الكتاب في قصصهم ليصبوا هجوهم علي فكرة ما أو سلوك يرونه سيئا أو غيبيا. فكانت الرواية الساخرة يستخدم شخصا خياليا يمثل بشرا حقيقتين ليعرى فسادة وبدينة. اتبع الباحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي . فمزرعة الحيوان ظاهريا قصة عن الحيوانات لكنها مثلا سخرية لثورة روسيا التي حدثت في عام 1917 كمثال زائف لصراع الطبقات ولحد ما تركز قصة ألف وتسعمائة أربعة وثمانين علي مفاهيم حرية العمل والحرية الفردية التي لا وجود لها في أرض الواقع . إذ لا يوجد هناك غير عالم الكراهية والعزلة والخوف كقوي عظمي. فبوراسيا وايتاسيا قوتان عظمتان ، واوشانيا ، القي الثالثة ، وإنما ما تكون في حرب مع أحدهما إن استخدام السخرية السياسية في الكتابين يخلق جوا كاملا ومثيرا يؤثر في تطور الحكاية لكي تتيح فهما واضحا وتعزيزا لبيئتها : ولربط أسئلة الدراسة بالنتائج ، هنا شرح مفصل لمفاهيم السخرية كأساليب أدبية مهمة، وإلا لما وجد القراء علاقة بين العملين الأدبيين. وأخيرا، فقد نجح أوريل في صياغة رسالته في شكل سخرية ، لذا تجاوب معه القراء. هذا وقد ختمت الدراسة ببعض التوصيات واقتراحات لدراسات لاحقة.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Subjects	Page No.
	Dedication	I
	Acknowledgments	II
	Abstract	III
	Abstract (Arabic Version)	IV
	Table of Contents	V- VII
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION		
1.0	Background (about the chapter)	1
1.1	Statement of the Study Problem	2
1.2	Questions of the Study	2
1.3	Hypotheses of the study	2
1.4	Objectives of the Study	2
1.5	The Significance of the study	3
1.6	The Methodology of the Study	3
1.7	Limits of the study	3
1.8	Definitions of key terms	4
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW AND PREVIOUS STUDIES		
2.0	Introduction (About the chapter)	6
2.1	Background about Animal Farm	7
2.2	Background about Nineteen Eighty Four	9
2.3	The political history of English Literature	12
2.4	The Russian Revolution	13
2.5	Forms of Animal Farm	13
2.6	Satire Definition	14
2.6.1	Origin	15

2.6.2	Synonyms: Lampoon, pasquinade	15
2.7	Function of Satire	16
2.8	History of Satire	16
2.9	The definitive guide to Satire: Etymology, History & Love	18
2.10	Classifications of Satire	19
2.11	Classification of Satire by Topic	19
2.12	Classification of Satire by Tone	20
2.13	Classification by Medium	20
2.14	Political and topical Satire	20
2.15	Satire and Irony	21
2.16	Religious and philosophical Satire	21
2.17	Misunderstanding Satire	21
2.18	Examples of Satire in everyday life	22
2.19	Satire example in literature : example 2	22
2.20	Influence of Satire in Modern Society	22
2.21	Characteristics of Satire	24
2.22	Difference Between Sarcasm and Satire	25
2.23	Satirical Devices	26
2.24	Summary	27
2.25	Essay and Criticism	28
2.26	With Review to critics	30
2.27	The Russian Revolution	32
2.28	Previous Studies	34
CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY		
3.0	Introduction	38
3.1	Political Satire in Animal Farm	40

3.1.1	Seven Commandments	44
3.1.2	Tyrants	46
3.2	How does Orwell use satire in "Animal farm"?	49
3.3	Satire is certainly important	54
3.4	Political Satire In 1984	57
3.4.1	Power for the sake of power	60
3.5	A satire on the British Society of his time	61
3.6	"New Speak"	61
3.7	Satire within the Slogans	63
3.7.1	Used to Get the attention of the public "war is peace"	64
3.7.2	Freedom is Slavery	66
3.7.3	Ignorance is Strength	67
3.8	Satire in The Names of Ministries	70
3.8.1	The first ministry in the Ministry of Truth	70
3.8.2	The Second Ministry is the Ministry of Peace	72
3.8.3	Finally the Ministry of love	72
3.9	Summary	73
CHAPTER FOUR		
DATA ANALYSIS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS		
4.0	Introduction	76
4.1	Summary of the Study	77
4.2	Conclusion	80
4.3	Recommendations	81
4.4	Suggestion for further Studies	82
	References	84
	Appendix	

Chapter One

Introduction

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background (About the chapter)

This chapter involves the conventional sub-titles that form the subject matter of the proposal.

However, it is important to remember that literature is the mirror which reflects artistically and respectably the reality in the society and edify its members. In studying literature, one of the most aspects of it understanding what has been termed as literary devices in general. This term in literature is always a place of confusion for any learners, and especially those students who major literature field. To understand literature you need to study and understand the literary devices because it could be the key to learn and now about the literature world. This, we must study literature and literary devices to achieve two aims. The first aim should be to enlighten the learners about the life and their cultures. The second aim is to foster the learner's skill in English language. In other words it learner different. It provides learners with different Skills that help them to understand at the branches of English Language such as grammars, linguistic semantic, syntactic and iterative itself. It means that we must consider literature a language skill subject that has the capacity of foster the communicative and ideological potentiality of the learner.

On the other hand, the concept of literary devices raters to the typical structures used by writers in their works to convey message to their readers- literary simple manner to their reader's literary devices help readers to interpret and analyze a literary work through literary analysis approach, which means that you are able to understand many and different literary devices.

1.1 Statement of the Study Problem:

In studying literature by common, and by those students who major the field, they thought that do not pay attention to one of the major concepts of studying literature and the misunderstanding of literary technique that could make a big problem to understand and analyze many literary works, research wants to find many groups in literature generally unable to analyze a piece of literary work such as noels, plays short stories, and prose. In this study, the researcher meant to elaborate what is satire in general with a specific focus an Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty four as two of the Novels in which this technique issued as well as high lighting the masterfulness of Orwell as political writer, The researcher wanted to give write about this part in order to bring different ideas about writing literature.

1.2 Questions of the Study:

This research attempts to answer the following questions:

1. How does Animal farm and Nineteen Eighty four become a political Satire?
2. Is there any difficulty to understand Satire in literature?

1.3 Hypotheses of the Study:

The hypotheses of the research are formulated as follows:

1. Understanding Satire is key to understand Animal farm and Nineteen Eighty four as novels.
2. Satire has direct effect up on shaping and strengthening the pot and them in Animal farm and Nineteen Eighty four.

1.4 Objectives of the Study:

The objective of the research is certainly intended to answer and solve the research problems stated above, that is to say; to explain through literary analysis to how Orwell excelled the use of Satire as

literary technique in Animal farm and Nineteen Eighty four. This research wanted to elaborate in details how Satire was used in the two novels so that such elaboration is applied to any literary work of literature. Also this research will help the common and the average reader to understand the art of literature, and how writers beautify their works using literary technique such as Satire.

1.5 The Significance of the study:

This study aims to know how to define "Satire", and what function and importance this device has generally in literature- to show how Orwell attempts to send a message to every society concerning political Satire. In addition to this , the result expected would work to elaborate ore clearly what is Satire as literary technique , also to give the readers a clear understanding of how Satire was exemplified is Orwell's' novels , and encourage the other readers of literature to focus not only on just reading for gaining vocabularies and expressions, but also understanding the writers techniques used in converging their message powerfully.

1.6 The Methodology of the Study:

The methodology used in preparing this study is descriptive analysis approach. The tools which were used in this study and collect the data are from books journals and the novels as the primary source. The data might be analyzed literally critically, throughout the writing of the research use in analytical approach.

1.7 Limits of the Study:

This study is limited on Satire as one of the literary techniques used in Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty four, written by Orwell, an English writer. For the purpose of achieving the researcher specifically deal with Satire as literary techniques that is used to satirizes the hole 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. Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty Four were literary technique analysis via elaborating how the said Satire advanced the plot and the theme to convey the message. The researcher just in a lesser extend explained two novels for emphasis purposes.

1.8 Definitions of key terms and List of Abbreviations

1- Satire

Sarcasm, irony or wit used to ridicule or mock – poke fun of make something seem foolish and laughable.

2-Irnoy

The actual intent is expressed in words, which carry the opposite meaning. Harsh in wording than Sarcasm, It is lighter, less harsh in wording than sarcasm, though more cutting because of its indirectness

3 - Sarcasm.

A sharply mocking or contemptuous remark, the term came from the Greek ward "SarKazein" which means to tear flesh. "Bitter words meant to hurt the feelings".

Chapter Two

Literature Review and Previous Studies

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND PREVIOUS STUDIES

2.0 Introduction (About the chapter)

This chapter involves background about Animal Farm, and Nineteen Eighty Four as political literature which use satire as literary devices in order to help students to understand this concept and to enhance by literary devices that are used in that time.

Also is a lovely fire starter of sorts and a clever way to inform and challenge popular ideas is a different light and forces pause, reflection and even reconsideration . The best Satire does not seek to do harm or damage by its ridicule , unless we speak of damage to the structure of vice, but rather it seeks to create a shock of recognition and to make vice repulsive so that the vice will be expunged from the person or society intended to benefit by the attack.

Satire on the other hand is relies on humor to bring about social change. When our vices are made humorous, the idea is that it will encourage us to change. Many I writers use Satire and irony to reveal some problems that that could be against the society.

There are also many literary techniques used by author aware to society about what happened. Any of technique has its own idea meaning, but all of them could help us to understand different items. For example a symbolism is something that represents something else, either by association or y resemblance. It can be a material object or a written sign used to represent something invisible. Language itself is a system of spoken or written symbols by which we communicate every word is a symbol; the five letters that form the word ' chair ' represent a sound as well as a physical object.

Authors of literary works often have different technique and methods on how to reveal the readers of their works. This brings us to the idea of using and mastering certain techniques which help in understanding to work itself. Since characterization is the method which used to reveal the personality of a character his thought, and feelings, this device is need to well-chosen so that it has its effect and impression on the reader helped the reader to get the purpose of the story, could also it is important to keep in mind that any content or subject matter which in English can enhance the learner's a ability in English, but literature has an exceptional capacity of do so.

2.1 Background about Animal Farm:

O I.D MAJOR. A PRIZE-WINNING BOAR gathers the animals of the Manor Farm for a meeting in the big barn. He tells them of a dream he has had in which all animals live together with no human beings to oppress or control them. He tells the animals that they must work toward such a paradise and teaches them a song called "Beasts of England", in which his dream vision is lyrically described. The animals greet Major's vision with great enthusiasm. When he dies only three nights after the meeting, three younger pigs- Snowball, Napoleon, and Squealer-formulate his main principles into a philosophy called Animalism. Late one night, the animals manage to defeat the farmer Mr. Jones in battle, running him off the land. They rename the property Animal Farm and dedicate themselves to achieving Major's dream. The car-horse Boxer devotes himself to cause with particular zeal, committing his great strength to the prosperity of the farm and adopting as a personal maxim the affirmation" I will work harder."

At first, Animal Farm prospers. Snowball works at teaching the animals to read, and Napoleon takes a group of young puppies to educate them in the principles of Animalism. When Mr. Jones reappears to take a

back his farm, the animals defeat him again, in what comes to be known as the Battle of the Cowshed. And take farmer's abandoned gun as a token of their victory. As time, assess. However, Napoleon and Snowball increasingly quibble over the future of the farm, and they begin to struggle with each other for power and influence among the other animals. Snowball concocts a scheme to build an electricity – generating windmill, but Napoleon solidly opposes the plan. At the meeting to vote on whether to take up the project, Snowball gives a passionate speech Although Napoleon gives only a brief report, he then makes a strange noise. And nine attack dogs – the puppies that Napoleon had confiscated in order to "educate"- burst into the barn and chase Snowball from the farm Napoleon assumes leadership of Animal Farm and declares that there will be no more meetings . From that point on, he asserts, the pigs alone will make all of the decisions- for the good of every animal.

Napoleon now quickly changes his mind about the windmill, and the animals, especially boxer, devote their efforts to completing it. One day, after a storm, the animals find the windmill toppled. The human farmers in the area declare smugly that the animals made the walls too thin, but Napoleon claims that Snowball returned to the farm to sabotage the windmill. He stages a great purge, during which various animals who have allegedly participated in Snowball's great conspiracy- meaning any animal who opposes Napoleon's uncontested leadership- meet instant death at the teeth of the attack dogs. With his leadership unquestioned (Boxer has taken up a second maxim, "Napoleon is always right"). Napoleon begins expanding his powers, rewriting history to make Snowball a villain. Napoleon also begins to act more and more like a human being- sleeping in a bed, drinking whisky, and engaging in trade with neighboring farmers. The original Animalist principles strictly forbade such activities but Squealer, Napoleon's propagandist, making

things better for everyone – despite the fact that the common animals are cold, hungry, and overworked.

Mr. Frederick, a neighboring farmer, cheats Napoleon in the purchase of some timber and then attacks the farm and dynamites the windmill, which had been rebuilt at great expense. After the demolition of the windmill, a pitched battle ensues, during which Boxer receives major wounds. The animals rout the farmers, but Boxer's injuries weaken him. When he later falls while working on the windmill, he senses that his time has nearly come. One day, Boxer is nowhere to be found. According to Squealer, Boxer has died in peace after having been taken to the hospital, praising the Rebellion with his last breath in actuality. Napoleon has sold his most loyal and long –suffering worker to glue maker in order to get money for whisky.

Years pass on Animal Farm, and the pigs become more and more like human beings- walking upright, carrying whips and wearing clothes. Eventually, the seven principles of Animalism, known as the Seven Commandments and inscribed on the side of the barn, become reduced to a single principle reading " all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others "Napoleon entertains a human farmer named Mr. Pilkington at a dinner and declares his intent to ally himself with the human farmer against the laboring classes of both the human and animal communities. He also changes the name of Animal Farm back to the Manor Farm, claiming that this title is the "correct" one. Looking in at the party of elites through the farmhouse window, the common animals can no longer tell which are the pigs and which are the human beings.

2.2 Background about Nineteen Eighty Four

The concepts of the free enterprise and individual freedom no longer exist in 1984. Only three superpowers remain to dominate a world

o hatred, isolation, and fear. Eurasia and Eastasia are two of these superpowers. Oceania, the other, is always at war with one of them.

Winston Smith is a 390-year--old employee at the Ministry of Truth, London, located in Oceania. His world is shaped by the Party and its dictator/leader Big Brother, whose face is everywhere on posters captioned "Big Brother Is Watching You". Big Brother controls life in Oceania through the four ministries of Peace, Love, Plenty, and Truth, Winston's job at the Ministry of Truth involves revisions of historical documents and rewrites of news stories to reflect the Party's infallibility.

The Party, which carries out government policies in Oceania, rations food, issues clothing, and selects social activities. Both chocolate and tobacco are in short supply during this latest war. Winston's clothing including his tattered pajamas, is government issued, and his evenings are spent in government – sponsored meetings.

War and hatred dominate Oceania, where the Party monitors every move and expression with telescreens, hidden microphones, and spies. The Thought Police, Big Brother's secret militia, help the Party quell any sign of revolt by eliminating all who think or behave in a disloyal fashion. Hate Week intensifies feeling against Emmanuel Goldstein, Enemy of the People, while increasing devotion to Big Brother. The Party also preaches that the proles, the majority, are natural inferiors to be kept in check.

The Party, however, does not completely control Winston. He secretly busy an illegal diary in which he writes the heresy "Down With Big Brother." In doing so, he commits the worst offense, "thought crime"., a Newspeak term for the "essential crime that contained all others in itself". Many of Winston's thoughts revolve around his attempts to remember various events and people from his childhood, especially his mother who had disappeared years before. Winston tries to investigate the specifics of eradicating all remnants of daily life in the past.

Winston enters into an affair with the free-spirited Julia. A fellow employee at the Ministry of Truth. At the beginning they view their desire for one another as a political act against the Party dominated by hate and suspicion. Since promiscuity among Party members has been forbidden, they view their affair as an act of rebellion. As the affair continues Winston's feelings for Julia change. Although the couple knows the affair is doomed, they continue to meet secretly in an attic room above a junk shop owned by Mr. Charrington, the man who sold the diary, and later, a coral paperweight, to Winston. The lovers discuss the repressiveness of their lives and whose express purpose is to overthrow Big Brother.

At work at the Ministry of Truth, Winston is approached by O'Brien, an acquaintance who seems to share his views. After Winston and Julia visit O'Brien at his apartment, he recruits them as members of the Brotherhood and promises to send them a copy of Goldstein's book, which details strategies to destroy Big Brother. Winston pledges to do whatever it takes, including murder and suicide, to erode the power of the Party.

The inevitable occurs when Julia and Winston are arrested in their secret room, betrayed by Mr. Charrington, a member of the Thought Police. Winston is taken to the Ministry of love where he is starved, beaten, and tortured during the next months in an effort to "cure" him. Ironically, his torturer is O'Brien, who confirms his identity as a dedicated Inner Party member. Winston submits after a long struggle when he is taken to the mysterious room 101 and threatened with a cage of hungry rats prepared to devour him. At this point he finally betrays Julia.

Soon Winston is released, but he awaits the bullet he knows will extinguish him. He unexpectedly runs into Julia, who admits that she too

had betrayed their love. Surprisingly, Winston feels no desire for her, preferring instead to take his usual seat at the Chestnut Street Cafe where he spends another night in his habitual alcoholic nevertheless, when telescreen barks the news of the army's latest victory, he weeps with joy. The Party finally controls Winston, whose defeat is summed up in the final sentence, "He loved Big Brother".

Estimated Reading Time: 1984 is divided into three major sections of approximately equal length, each with separate chapters. Orwell also included an appendix on Newspeak. Thus, in order to maximize understanding, the reader should plan no fewer than four reading sessions.

By reading approximately 30 pages per hour, the reader should be able to complete the entire novel in 8 to 12 hours. He or she should also plan to spend more time on Part 1, where Orwell establishes the frameworks of plot, characterization, and theme.

2.3 The Political History of English Literature

"(1) Herbert believes that to define English literature taken as a historic whole and endeavor to define and consider it a part, its character and its changing manifestations. Some men of letters approach the study of literature in an a priori fashion. It is a common assumption that acknowledge of political history is essential to a right understanding of literature (P4)"

"(2) Meyers, L. Bessel states that literature is a mirror that reflects human culture and experiences. It examines all life aspect namely economic, social, psychological and political dimensions too. Literature is abridging that shortens the distances among nations and links people indifferent parts of the world.

It contributes to enrich people thinking as well as imagination literature is culture of people's (P 10).

"(3) Orwell, George believes that communism ideology robs Man of his basic human right namely freedom, justice and equality. Communism chains mankind development in many walks of life. Since it control all means of production and thus, deprives lower- classes from promoting their life standards (P11)(4) "

2.4 The Russian Revolution:

Janssen, Sara states that "There were two revolutions in 1917. The first was February in which the Czarists regime was over thrown and a republic was established led by the Doma. The communist over threw the Doma and held election. Lenin didn't win the elections but seized power any way. In October revolution, the Bolsheviks fought and defeated the Mensheviks. The Russian Revolution changed the course of Russia causing them to become a superpower, which gave Russia the ability to change the world. The first leader of Union of Soviet countries was Lenin. Lenin was a strong influential and charismatic leader. He rallied the people of Russia around him and promised them more equality. The people of Russia Loved him even though, he ruled for assort time Lenin died in 1924, before his death he warned of future leaders. Lenin defeated resulted in internal power struggle that was won by Slain. He succeeded his position by exiling opponents. He resorted to a series of purge trails, mass of executions and exiles to work camps. These tough measures resulted in million deaths based on accounting estimates (P667)

2.5 Forms of Animal Farm:

"(5) According to Menchhofer (1990) who states that Animal Farm is all of these things: table, Satire allegory, and anti-utopian novel. It is first affable. Animal characters represent human personality types and emphasize to domination and exploitation of the nave by the cynical and ruthless (P.5)"

"(6) Kennedy X, J (1979) states that affable is a brief story that sets forth some pointed comment on human life; it has a moral lesson to teach us. It show how human behaves indifferent life situation ions and what lessons learnt'

"(7) ON the other hand, Keach, William puts it that " Allegory is a tale inverse or prose in which characters, actions, or settings represent abstract ideas or more qualities. Thus, an allegory is a story with two meanings, a literal meaning and a symbolic meaning (P1118)"

"(8) Keach, William puts it Satire is a kind of writing that holds up to ridicule or contempt the weaknesses and wrong. Doing of individuals, groups institutions or humanity in general. The aim of a satirist is to set amoral standards for the society, and contempt of persuade the reader to see their points of views through the force of laughter. The most famous working English literature is Jonathan Swift Gulliver's travels (P1130)

"Fish, Sanely (2011) adds that Satire, the art in which vice of folly is attached through irony, derision or wit. Satire is somewhere between direct brutal inventive and mild saracasir.

Satire is less direct than the former and more cutting than the latter. It doesn't quite come out and say what it is saying, and what it is saying is often devastating. It is a mode of writing characterized y great control of tone, the length of sentences. Safire is cynicism, dyspepsia, disgust and anger (P89)"

2.6 Satire Definition:

Satire from the Latin satira, a letter from of atura, which means "medley" being elliptical of word has no connection which a Satire is a poem, or in modern use sometimes a prose composition in which prevailing vices or follies are held up to ridicule. In English literature Satire may be held to have begun with Chaucer who was followed Skeltion used the Octasyllabic meter and rough manner which was be

paralleled in later times. The great age of English Satire began with Dryden, who perfected the epigrammatic and antithetical use of the heroic couplet for this purpose. He was followed by Pope, Swift, Gay, Prior and other satirists of the Augustin period.

Another definition:

Away of using humor to show that someone or something is foolish, weak, bad etc. humor that shows the weaknesses or ad qualities of a person, government, society or bad qualities of a person, government, society etc. (Merriam – Webster Dictionary full definition.

1. A literary work holding up human vices and follies to ridicule or scorn.
2. Trenchant wit, irony, or sarcasm used to exposure and discredit vice.

2.6.1 Origin:

Middle- French or Latin; Middle French, from Latur n satura, satire, perhaps from (lanx) satura dish of mixed ingredients, from femine of sature well-fed; akin to Latin satis enough-more at sad.

2.6.2 Synonyms: Lampon, pasquinade:

Satire: noun the use of humor to attack a person, an idea or behavior that you think is bad or foolish, Oxford dictionary". A literary device of writing or art which principally ridicules its subject often as an intended means of provoking or preventing change. Humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule of expos and criticize people's stupidity r vices, particularly in the context of contemporary politics and other topical issues.

Mockery, ridicule, derision, score, caricature, more synonyms: irony, Sarcasm- Satire is a technique employed by writers to expose and criticize foolishness and corruption of an individual or a society by using humor, irony, exaggeration or ridicule. It intends to improve humanity by

criticizing its follies and foibles. A writer in a Satire uses fictional characters, which stand for real people, to expose and condemn their corruption. A writer may point Satire toward a person, a country or even the entire world. Usually, a Satire is a comical piece of writing which makes fun of an individual or a society to expose its stupidity and shortcomings. In addition, he hopes that those he criticizes will improve their characters by overcoming their weakness.

2.7 Function of Satire:

The role of Satire is to ridicule or criticize those vices in the society, which the writer considers a threat to civilization. The writer considers it his obligation to expose these vices for the betterment of humanity. Therefore, the function of Satire is not to make others laugh at persons or ideas they make fun of. It intends to warn the public and to change their opinions about the prevailing corruption/conditions in society.

2.8 History of Satire:

The word Satire is derived from the Latin word *satur*, though the word was not used in a critical, literary sense until the Roman rhetorician Quintilian described it as a specific genre of hexameter verse. It was not until the Greek playwright Aristophanes used this form of verse in a series of plays; referred to as "Old Comedy", that Satire was used in the fashion we know it today.

Old Comedy was a collection of plays that varied in presentation, depending upon the location that it was being performed, though the troupe remained primarily in ancient Athens. Depending upon current events, political figures and public opinion at the time, their topicality also changed. For instance, at the time that the play *The Acharnians* was being performed; Athens and Sparta were at war. Aristophanes, in turn, revised his plays to make scathing, satirical jokes about people who

would take advantage of the encored citizens of Athens: political fanatics, false oracles, and war profiteers.

When he comedy was performed on stage the actors in het troupe would often poke fun at various public officials, consistently comment on or involve the audience and even parody pay writing and acting itself.

In the knights, Aristophanes transformed the Athenian statement clean into a ridiculous figure of war – mongering and evil, depicting him as a man who would do anything and everything possible in order to maintain from a journey to Olympia, informed the audience that they, " looked like rascals" look even worse. Old comedy focus on local figures and issues immersed the audience in the narrative, while simultaneously mocking it, and effectively illustrated that no one was above foolishness or the mockery it incited.

After the fall of Rome, and before beginning of the early Ages, Grecian and Roman Satire and Roman Satire seemed to disappear from literature and performance. Satire was finally reintroduced into the public around the 12th century, through mocking songs and literature. Who is Period also marked the advent of moral Satire which mocked the unchristian behavior of certain figure- Chaucer's Canterbury Tales in an excellent example of mocking literary Satire.

Though the word Satire is derived from the word satur, the Greedks and Romans were not solely responsible for the existence of Satire. In the 9th century the Afro – Arab author Jahiz introduced Satire through a genre of poetry called Hija. In his poems, Jahiz dissected serious thoughts and ideas in the veins of sociology, psychology and anthropology. The Persian author, Abayd Zakani became infamous for his satirical and sexually explicit writings.

By the Age of Enlightenment, in the 17th and 18th century, Satire had become deeply ingrained in modern society. The rise of partisan

politics and conflict between the Whig and Whig and Tory partes of the British Parliament fueled the still – growing use of Satire as a means of political and social commentary. The Anglo-Irsh author, Jonathan Swif, wrote a number of now – famous, satirical essays, pamphlets and novels. Among Swift's more famous works is an essay entitled a modest proposal for preventing the Children of poor people from being a Burthen to Their Parents or A modest proposal for short? Popular satirical authors of Victorian era 1837 to 1901 included Charles Dickens and Mark Twain. Charlie Chaplin's 1940 film The Great Dictator satirized a dolf Hitler and the Nazi party. In the 190s, in the United States, the comedians Mort Sahl and Lenny Bruce introduced a new, cynical form of comedy focused on social and popular American culture and political narratives.

2.9 The Definitive Guide to Satire: Etymology, History & Love:

Satire is an indirect form of critique, in that it mocks or attacks an individual or idea by proxy. Satirical speech and literature is generally used to observe and judge the " evils:" or morally questionable ideals held by individuals, groups and sometimes entire cultures. The attack itself is derived from what is known as the satirist's social motive – their own world view, believes is" right' based upon what they ridicule as "wrong". Jean Weisgerber's Satire and Irony a Means of Communication states, “Satire is manifestly directed to people. It involves the victim it attacks and the pulicit tries to persuade. It restores to language its full status as a means of communication, its end is rhetorical".

The purpose of Satire is primarily to make the audience aware of the "truth" TReh satirist makes an argument that relies upon the intellect of the listener to decipher hidden meaning, with the ideal end goal to inform, enlighten, explain and correct the audience. Due to its critical and judging nature, Satire is sometimes deemed excessive or in poor taste.

"Satire is unpopular because it is upsetting; instead of helping, it uncovers hidden wounds and leaves it to people to recover their health or to burse the sick. In other words it is negative rather than positive, for while it makes us aware of some tangible evil, the contrasting good often needs of be further defined and remains in any case a mere idea".

Despite the aggressive, sometimes – personal attacks that are derived from works of Satire, it serves a special purpose.. Catharsis. Satire, particularly in the form of comedy, allows both narrators and audiences to turn outrage, hatred and "other socially unacceptable impulse[s] into socially acceptable and even delightful forms". Neither the victim of the satirist's attack, nor the satirists are subject to physical violence.

2.10 Classifications of Satire:

Satire and its forms can be categorized in a number of ways including: classification by tome, by topic and even by medium. As previously mentioned, the term Satire was originally derived from satur, defined y Quintilian and performed by the actors of Aristophanes' Old Comedy. Two Roman poets, Juvenal and Horace, were responsible for further defining satirical works by their literary tone.

2.11 Classification of Satire by Topic:

Since its inception Satire has tended to focus on the topics of politics, religion and sexuality (or bathroom humor). These topics were considered largely taboo, and Satire, taboo, and Satire served the important purpose of circumventing social etiquette and critiquing "evil" or problematic facets of each topic, without engaging in overt conflict. Modern Satire has expanded to include a wider rane of experience and information but for the most part, works of Satire still focus primarily on those three topics and moderate variants thereof.

2.12 Classification of Satire by Tone:

Satire and form can be categorized in a number of ways including: classification by tone, by topic and even by medium. As previously mentioned, the term Satire was originally derived from *satur*, defined by Quintilian and performed by the actors of Aristophanes' Old comedy. Two Roman poets, Juvenal and Horace, were responsible for further defining satirical works by their literary tone.

2.13 Classification by Medium:

Though Satire was first defined by Quintilian and given form by Aristophanes, it was not necessarily "invented" by them. Elements of Satire had been and would be used in a multitude of manners and mediums including literature, poetry, music, drama, fables, works of art, and eventually radio and television. Each medium allows for a different form of Satire and different manner of execution. George Austin Tesrt's book, *Satire: Spirit and Art* states, "No classification [of Satire] by genre of kind has even succeeded in fully integrating this diverse form into a system".

Since the loose definition of literary Satire by Quintilian, and more concert outlines given by Juvenal and Horace, literature and poetry have remained one of the most popular mediums by which to employ Satire. Famous works of fiction like George Orwell's *Animal Farm*.

2.14 Political and topical Satire:

Has been the most popular form of Satire since Aristophanes' Old Comedy. The satirical critique of political agendas, and of the politicians espousing them, has long provided a way to approach complex subjects and social change through humor. The formation of democracies and of the Whig and Tory parties within the British parliament, political and topical Satire returned with force. Political and topical Satire is also incredibly popular in American media; *The Daily Show* and *Colbert*

Report regularly satirize politicians and political strife, as does Saturday Night Live, The Simpsons, South Park and many more television and radio programs.

2.15 Satire and Irony:

Satire and irony are interlinked. Irony is the difference between what is said or done and what is actually meant. Therefore, writers frequently employ Satire to point at the dishonesty and silliness of individuals and society and criticize them by ridiculing them.

2.16 Religious and philosophical Satire:

Revolves around the specific critique of the religious or philosophical beliefs of those who practice a certain faith or doctrine. Religious and philosophical Satire can be employed "against" religion at large, but renaissance era works of Satire, like those of Chaucer and Erasmus, were often written from the point of view of believers as well as those who would critique religion or philosophy from outside that world view.

2.17 Misunderstanding Satire:

Because it sometimes utilizes elements from several other literary terms, along with analogy, double entendre, exaggeration and even burlesque, it is common to misunderstand or incorrectly define Satire. The term Satire is most commonly conflated with irony, sarcasm, and parody. Irony and Satire can be used in conjunction with one another to make critical observations of an ideal, individual, individual, behavior of institution but as a result of their overlapping usage, their definitions tend to become confused with one another. Both forms of writing or speech constitute a theatrical, indirect form of communication that attacks their "victim", and both ironists and satirists rely on the intelligence of the audience in order to interpret what is being "said".

The key difference between the terms lies in the fact that Satire implies an intrinsic, moral judgment on behalf of the author or the audience, Irony, by contrast, does not make a moral judgment and can be part of an observation while remaining innocuous. According to Weisgerber's, "Satire censures what is wrong; irony intimates that it may be wrong and ... discloses vices as well as virtues in an oblique way.

2.18 Examples of Satire I everyday life:

Most political cartoons, which we witness every day in newspapers and magazines, are examples of Satire. These cartoons criticize some recent actions of political figures in comical way. Some these shows claim to target what they think are stupid political and social.

2.19 Satire example in literature: example

There are numerous examples of Satire in Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn*. He uses Satire as a tool to share his ideas and opinion on slavery, human nature and many other issues that afflicted American society at that time.

2.20 Influence of Satire in Modern Society:

In both the ancient and modern world, Satire has played an essential part in influencing cultural and societal views on a tremendous array of subjects, particularly in political matters. Television shows like *The Colbert Report*, comics like *Doonesbury* and the *New Yorker's* politically – charged to "The politics of Fear" are all examples of instances of influential, modern- day Satire.

On his show, *The Colbert Report*, Stephen Colbert satirizes the view right – wing politicians and pundits by playing the part of a bigoted and narrow- minded pundit himself. When Colbert defends or explains his "beliefs" he does so in an over – the – the way that satirically critiques the rationale of those who would "agree" with him.

In 2011, Colbert began what would be a long-term Satire both the American presidential candidate Tim Aplenty as well as the grater issue of money and its corruptive influence on politics. On March 30th. Colbert invited the former Federal Election Commission (FEC) Chairman Trevor Potter on the show to help him fill out paperwork to begin a PAC- a political action committee that allows the use of private money to help influence legislation and elections. The Colbert Report's a prent company of Viacom disallowed Colbert from creating his Pac, however, or tunately for Colbert, as Potter explained the Citizens United Supreme Court Case allowed Colbert to form a much- less- restrictive Super PAC.

After forming his Super PAC, however, Colbert was still upset with the lack of funding and donations Colbert had Potter back on the show, and Potter explained that though Colbert's Super PAC was excellent, larger corporations prefer not to openly support political causes. Rather, large corporations support political causes, u prefer to do it anonymously. Potter then helped Colbert do the paperwork to create a 501© () Delaware Shell corporation, in order for individuals (primarily corporations) to circumvent contribution limits, and donate unlimited funds, anonymously. Colbert named the corporation "Anonymous Shell Corporation"; Colbert later asked Potter what the difference was between his donation process and money laundering. Potter responded that, "It's hard to say".

In the mid- (1980) Gary Trudeau, writer and illustrator comic Doonesbury used Satire to help put an end to a racially motivated law in Palm Beach. Florida. The law in question mandated that all workers or employees, including gardeners, retail clerks, janitors and taxi drivers, who were part of a racial minority were required to register with police and obtain an ID card within 48 hours of accepting a job. IN 1985, upon discovering the illustrated a series of comics lambasting Florida's

government for its continued support of a racist law. By 1986. Local politicians drew up the " Doonesbury Act" repealed the outdated law.

Shortly after the (2008) election of president Barack Obama. Barry Blitt illustrated a cover New Yorker in which he depicted both the president and First Lady Michelle Obama, in the midst of a fist bump, armed and dressed as caricatures of Taliban- style. Muslim extremists, Dadlez explained the cover, " Fear-mongering was mocked and sharply criticized by presenting an outrageously exaggerated example of fear-mongering in the form of a cartoon"[7] The cover, however, was taken literally by many and met with significant moral outrage from the American public .

In a press release following the incident, the New Yorker explained that the cover "satirizes the use of scare tactics and misinformation in the presidential election to derail Barack Obama's campaign". Butt went on to defend his cover as well, saying " I think the idea that the Obamas are branded as unpatriotic [let alone as terrorists] in certain sectors is preposterous. It seemed to me that depicting the concept would show it as the fear- mongering ridiculousness that it is".

2.21 Characteristics of Satire:

Remember that Satire is a type of literature that seeks to point out human vice and foolishness by using humor. It takes a very serious issue and "pokes fun" at it to ridicule society.

Most Satire relies on humor to bring about social change. When our vices are made humorous, the idea is that it will encourage us to change.

Satire is most often implied. The reader has to pick up on the humor or he/she will miss the satirical nature of the writing.

Satire, most often, does not go over individual people. Instead, Satire is directed at society – the Politician, the adulterer, the prideful, etc.

The wit and irony of the Satire are exaggerated – it is in the exaggeration that people are made aware of their foolishness.

2.22 Difference between Sarcasm and Satire:

Words are meant to help humans understand each other and their world. Names are words that are given to people in order to distinguish and make them distinct from each other words are used at home, in school, in the work place, at play, and anywhere a person goes. People communicate with each other through words, written or spoken. They express themselves through the words that come from their minds which they utter or write about. People sometimes play on words when they want to indirectly influence others. Word play is a technique that is used in literature and the arts for amusement. It can be done through oddly formed Sentence, Idioms, puns rhetoric, exaggeration, alliteration, sarcasm, and Satire.

Satire is a literary genre, which is also present in graphics and performing arts. It is a form of constructive criticism aimed at ridiculing those whom it is directed to its purpose is to employ humor to instigate people towards positive change. It uses exaggeration, alliteration, taunt, pun, farce, and mockery in showing follies, abuses, and shortcomings that are common to people. It is a comic way of embarrassing people so that they are encouraged to make improvement in their lives- sarcasm, on the other hand is a remark or taunt which is more painful and nasty. As in Satire, sarcasm uses irony and mockery, but, unlike Satire, it is done more roughly and brazenly. It is done more roughly and brazenly. It may also be indirectly aimed at any individual through the use of indirect statement. Sarcasm may not be noticeable in print because it is often exhibited through vocal inflection. A sarcastic statement is noticeable only through the tone of voice of the person saying it, but it can also be a direct statement containing harsh words. While Satire is constructive sarcasm, can be destructive. Although both are aimed at making people see their mistakes through with humor, sarcasm can be rude, and if

borders on bullying Satire is more subtle and light so the person to whom it is aimed at does not feel offended sarcasm is often done in a conversation between two person's while Satire is done with a larger group, usually with a performer and an audience, or a writer and his readers. It can be found in literature, plays, films and music.

2.23 Satirical Devices:

Irony – the actual intent is expressed in words which carry the opposite meaning. It is lighter, less harsh in wording than sarcasm, though more cutting because of its indirectness. The ability to recognize irony is one of the surest tests of intelligence and sophistication. Irony speaks words of praise. To imply blame and words of blame to imply praise. Writer is using a tongue-in-cheek style. Irony is achieved through such techniques as hyperbole and understatement.

Verbal Irony – simply an inversion of meaning, saying the opposite of what is meant – B- Dramatic Irony – When the words or acts of a character carry a meaning unperceived by himself but understood by the audience. The irony resides in the contrast between the meaning intended by the speaker and the added significance seen by others.

C-Socratic Irony – Socrates pretended ignorance of a subject in order to draw knowledge out of his students by a question and answer device.

Socratic irony is feigning ignorance to achieve some advantage over an opponent.

1-. Situational Irony – Depends on discrepancy between purpose and results.

2- Travesty: presents a serious (often religious) subject frivolously; it reduces everything to its lowest level- Irony = over, a cross "vestire"= to clothe or dress. Presenting a subject in a manner intended for another type of subject.

3- Burlesque: ridiculous exaggeration achieved through a variety of ways. For example, the sublime may be absurd, honest emotion may be turned to sentimentality quality in burlesque. A style ordinarily dignified may be used for nonsensical matters etc. - Modern burlesque strip tease but still holds the original concept.

4- Parody: a composition imitating or burlesquing another, usually serious, piece of work- parody ridicules in nonsensical fashion an original piece of work. Parody is in literature what the caricature and cartoon are in art. Airplane and scary Movie series.

2.24 Summary:

Satire as defined above constitutes one of the effective literary techniques writers use in their different novels. What is necessary and important in this part of the research is that a clear definition of the term Satire was presented as well as in the body of the research which attributed the origin of the term as of Latin, which means "writing meant to make something seem foolish and laughable."

As said above, there are many writers who used this technique, so it could be a great opportunity to write about technique. Orwell is one of them who used this technique in most of his stories: *Animal Farm*, *Nineteen Eighty Four* and *The Road to Wigan Pier*. *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*, George Orwell creates two similar societies attempting to achieve perfection through tyranny but the environment of each supports a different culture, these novels all have a hidden political side that is revealed indirectly by their authors. Two novels were both ways to Orwell to express his anti-totalitarian standpoint. *Animal Farm* gives a specific example of an oppressive government by using animals to represent real life characters during the Russian Revolution...1984, on the other hand, is a general warning about a totalitarian society ruled by a

2.25 Essay and Criticism:

In the following essay, Fitzpatrick, a Ph.D candidate at New York University notes that an understanding of the historical setting for Orwell's novel is imperative if the reader is to understand the work as not simply an indictment of Communism in the Soviet Union.

Stephen Sedley, in a 1984 article in *Inside the Myth. Orwell, View from the left* attacking George Orwell's *Animal Farm* as both politically and artistically lacking, points out the fact that his thirteen-year-old daughter was "bored stiff by the novel, because she, like most students today, was "too new to political ideas to have any frame of reference for the story. " In this, Sedley has a point: in the early 1980s, I was in high school and was given *Animal Farm* to read for the first time, along with the simple (indeed, simplistic) advice that this novel was an allegory of the Russian Revolution and the decline of subsequent Soviet Communism. The political environment in the United States being what it was in the early 1980s, coupled with the fact of my total lack of awareness of the circumstances of the Russian Revolution and the principles of Marxist – Leninist Socialism which the Revolution at first fought for and then lost sight of, my own interpretation of the novel resembled in both content and complexity the following statement: " George Orwell thought Communism was Bad".

Animal Farm is in fact one of the most studied and most readily misinterpreted novels of the twentieth century. And, given our distance from the events which it allegorizes and from the ideas it counter poses, it has only become easier to misinterpret since the fall of the Berlin Wall. The pigs have at last been vanquished, and Mr. Jones has returned to the farm, as we knew he would all along.

But in 1984, as Stephen Sedley was writing, there was no end to the Cold War in sight. The atmosphere on the Right was one of suspicion of all

things Communist ---- the Soviet Union was, after all, the " Evil Empire," and the anti-Communist forces in the United States government held an unquestionable position of moral superiority . The atmosphere on the Left was no better---anything, which looked a criticism of the Soviet Union, was considered a reactionary justification for the oppressions of capitalism.

It is this environment, then, which underscores Mr. Sedley's willful misreading of Orwell's tale. How else could he come to the conclusion that Orwell's argument in the novel is "that socialism in whatever form offers the common people no more hope than capitalism; that it will e first betrayed and then held to ransom by those forces which human being have in common with beasts; and that the inefficient and occasionally benign rule of c capitalism, which at least keeps the beasts in check, is lesser evilly"?

Insofar as I believe Orwell to have an argument in *Animal Farm*. I suspect that it was stated much more closely, with less intervening static, by Adam de Hegedus in an early review of the novel in *The Commonwealth*:

Orwell is not angry with Russia, or with any other country, because that country "turned Socialist". On the Russia does not believe in a classless and democratic society. In short, Orwell is angry with Russia because Russia is not socialist.

Contrary to Sedley's claims, *Animal farm* is not arguing for capitalism as the lesser of two evils, but is rather angrily pointing out the ways in which the Soviet experiment turned its back on its onw principles – and is perhaps of the opinion that such descent from idealism to totalitarianism is inevitable in any violent revolution.

In order to red *Animal Farm* as the allegory, which Orwell's contemporaries understood it to be, one must first have an outline of the

key players. Old Major, the prize boar who first passes on his ideas about animal oppression by the humans and the future Rebellion of the animals, is commonly thought to represent either Karl Marx, one of the authors of the 1848 *Communist Manifesto*, or Vladimir Lenin, who adapted Marx's ideas to the Russian Revolution. Neither Marx's nor Lenin's influence remained long in its original state. Just as with Major's ideas, followers of Marx and Lenin "elaborated" their ideas into a complete system of thought which did not exactly reflect the intent of the original. (Late in his life, Marx insisted that he was certainly not a Marxist.)

Napoleon and Snowball, the pigs who are primarily responsible for this elaboration of ideas into doctrine, represent Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky, respectively.(9)

2.27 With Review to critics:

" (10) In a narrative so plain that a child will enjoy it, but with double meaning as cruel and comic as any great cartoon, George Orwell presents a parable that ranks as one of the greatest political Satires of our present day ... the impact goes straight to the forehead of any Goliath, any monstrous totalitarianism. It is a smooth stone indeed, sped by as killfusslinger"(11)

"(12) According to Irving Howe, to proclaim Orwell not only the best English essayist since Hazlitt, perhaps since Dr Johnson but is also the greatest moral force in English letters during the last decades.

(13) Bernard Crick states "that if possible to place Orwell with Thomas Hobbes and Jonathan Swift as one of the greatest political writers in (14) the history of English Literature. This shows that Orwell is an excellent novelist who has great impact on political literature due to the fact that Orwell has criticized even his fellow party.

George Soule expressed his disappointment in the book. He stated that the book was dull and turned to a creaking machine for having said in a clumsy way things that have better been said directly.

Soule believed that the animals were not consistent with their real inspirations and said "it seems that the failure of this book arises from the fact that the Satire doesn't deal with something the author has experienced, but rather with stereotyped thoughts about a country which he probably doesn't know very much.

(15)"According to John Wain who states that" Animal Farm remains a powerful Satire even as the specific historical events. It mocked recede into the past, because the book's major theme is not with the incidents but with the essential horror of every society. There has been, are and always will be pigs in every society, Orwell states and they will always grab for power.

"Animal Farm was a financial success within a few years, if not immediately following its appearance in 1945 – though, ironically, Orwell approached several companies before he found a willing publisher. Americans received the book particularly well during the time following Stalin's withdrawal behind the Iron Curtain, especially as the U.S. moved toward the "Red Scare" of the 1950s.

"In Orwell's Fiction, Robert A. Lee calls Animal Farm" of all his works the most consistently praised. A judgment such as that of Frederick Karl, who finds the book a failure because of the 'predictability' of the Satire, is rare. The consensus of approval is represented by a spectrum of praise that ranges from Tom Hopkinson's pronouncements that not only is it 'by far Orwell's finest book,' but one of only two present-day books so good that before it 'the critic abdicates. To Sir Richard Rees's only slightly less enthusiastic encomium that the book is a 'little masterpiece' in form and style'. George Woodcock, in the Crystal Spirit, adds that Orwell was able

to avoid " the psychological complications inevitable in a novel, and thus to present his theme as a clear and simple political truth".

(16)" Jenni Calder, in *Cronicles of Conscience*, compliments Orel's precise use of figures and events of the Russian Revolution and Stalinism, and then compares *Animal Farm* to 1984. ' We can feel compassion for Orwell's creatures in a way that we cannot for WinstonSmith, for the stark narrative of 1984 stuns our capacity for reaction . But *Animal Farm* is equally relentless in its message. In *The Crazy Fabric: Essays in Irony*, A.E. Dyson asserts that the book is not a simple parable about Russia alone: ' Orwell is concerned to show how revolutionary ideals of justice, equality, and fraternity always shatter in the event.

"IN his essay, "Why I Write, " Orwell explains that what he most wanted to do was " make political writing into an art". Starting with a "feeling of partisanship, a sense of injustice". He then describes *Animal (17)Farm* as a " 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.

2.28 The Russian Revolution:

(18) Janssen, Sara states that "There were two revolutions in 1917 . The first was February in which the Czarists regime was overthrown and a republic was established led by the Duma. The communists overthrew the Duma and held election. Lenin didn't win the elections but seized power anyway. In October revolution, the Bolsheviks fought and defeated the Mensheviks. The Russian Revolution changed the course of Russia causing them to become a superpower, which gave Russia the ability to change the world. The first leader of Union of Soviet countries was Lenin. Lenin was a strong influential and charismatic leader. He rallied the people of Russia around him and promised them more equality. The people of Russia loved him even though, he ruled for a short time Lenin died in 1924, before his death he warned of future leaders. Lenin

defeated resulted in internal power struggle that was won by Stalin. He succeeded his position by exiling opponents. He resorted to a series of purge trials, mass of executions and exiles to work camps. These tough measures resulted in million deaths based on accounting estimates (P667)

1.7 Forms of Animal Farm:

"(19) According to Menchhofer (1990) who states that Animal Farm is all of these things: tale, Satire allegory, and anti-utopian novel. It is first affable. Animal characters represent human personality types and emphasize to domination and exploitation of the naive by the cynical and ruthless (P.5)"

"(20) Kennedy X, J (1979) states that affable is a brief story that sets forth some pointed comment on humans life, It has a moral lesson to teach us. It show how human behaves indifferent life situation ions and what lessons learnt'

"ON the other hand , Keach, William puts it that " Allegory is a tale inverse or prose in which characters, actions, or settings represent abstract ideas or more qualities. Thus, an allegory is a story with two meanings, a literal meaning and a symbolic meaning (P1118)"

"(21) Keach, William puts it Satire is a kind of writing that holds up to ridicule or contempt the weaknesses and wrong. Doing of individuals, groups institutions or humanity in general. The aim of a satirist is to set amoral standards for the society, and contempt of persuade the reader to see their points of views through the force of laughter. The most famous working English literature is Jonathan Swift Guliver's travels (P1130)

"Fish, Sanelly (2011) adds that Satire, the art in which vice of folly is attached through irony, derision or wit. Satire is somewhere between direct brutal inventive and mild saracasir.

Satire is less direct than the former and more cutting than the latter. It doesn't quite come out and say what it is saying, and what it is saying is

often devastating. It is a mode of writing characterized by great control of tone, the length of sentences. Saffire is cynicism, dyspnea, disgust and anger (P89)".

2.25 Previous Studies

In this part, the research will provide literature reviews for two previous studies carried out by others in respect to the researcher's study in question. One of these studies came under the title of "Allegory and Satire on Animal Farm" prepared by Sana Nawaz, Igra Jabeen, Janzeeb Rao A bida I bi , Fatima Afzal – and Saba Sadagat Department of English, University of Sargodha Sargodha DAKISTAN.

In this study Sana and her colleagues explain these concepts allegory, Satire and irony.

"Common well"; De Getter's assert," The novel has implicated and they are any which are older and more universal than the past and present of the union of soviet socialist republic".

Also according to Sana and her colleagues, allegorical, satirical, and satirical of the Animal Farm. Also Edmund Wilson says that "Animal Farm even seems even creditable if we if we compare it with Voltaire and Swift.

According to their study, an allegorical and satirical significance is discussed. Animal Farm is an allegorically George Orwell, He thinks that "The Soviet Union" is brutal dictatorship, Orwell very beautifully described Anima Farm as an allegorical and satirical tale not in front Stalin. He supported this novel in this 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 tautly political if Russian .

In relation to this study Sana gives us more idea about Satire and irony in the stories. This thing could be chance to us the audiences to understand these concepts (Satire and irony)

Animals Farm is apolitical Satire as the Russian revolutions know as Bolshevik Revolution Orwell satirized the men by calling him a pig and the ways he adopts to beguile other 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 Max" and "Fredrick Engle". "Dar capitol" to liberate a person, which was used in Russia to Farm a society, Utopian State- Seven.

Commencements are the manifesto of Bolshevik Society by Lenin. The sun owner of Mr John's is the socialist revolution of 1917. The change of "Manner Farm" into "Animal Farm" is the iteration 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 from the above define idea. There are almost similar views as to the term Satire and its importance as a literary device of writing or art. It's be noted that this technique is of high importance or a least it's necessary in writing stories especially for Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty four as used by Orwell.

IN this context and in relation to the Satire as a literary technique in advancing the plot and them of Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty four, Sana pointed that in her study the necessity of Attalkgory, Satire and irony as literary deceive in making the audience understand the idea of animalism. The idea of animalism.

"All animal are equal" is the struggle of creating the classless society. Snowball stands for Trotsky, his struggle to teach the five years reform, in traduced by communist party to enhance the condition and for the betterment of animal his supporter is the red army of Lenin.

The dog stands for K.B.G. the secret agency of Russia, worships the rising sun, he supports Snow all but at his death supports Napoleon. Moses stands for Orthodox Church, who does not support any change. Boxer and clove stand for power? 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 on the opportunists which can change ever on and then.

According to Sana's ideas about Satire animal Farm. She wanted to tell that this literary technique (Satire or irony) could be so significant. So that Sana wanted, the students especially of English Language Literature can be so necessary in writing.

The above points share the idea of Satire, there are relations between the Sana's idea about Satire in Animal Farm and this research wants to write about the same idea but can be different in context.

Lastly, Sana wanted to tell that Orwell is a very realistic writer of the political condition of Russia 1917 to 1945, the way Stalin snatches the freedom and asserts his power on others and when someone got power, be the becomes lusty for more power and self-assertion. His lust for power breeds more lust generates corruption; Sana in her study exposes the socialist ideals in satirical manner. Orwell satirizes the whole society which violated its idea and the urge of power and authority is also satirized, once the ruler hold the power, Pharaoh, Nimrod or Slain, the purpose is same. The classless society id the dream and it is the Satire on the ruler who does not want it to come into reality.

Chapter Three

Methodology

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

3.0 Introduction:

There are many types of literary techniques, satire is one of them. It is a lovely fire starter of sorts and a clever way to inform and challenge popular ideas, it's a potent device that casts such ideas in a different light and forces pause, reflection and even reconsideration, so that satire is significant study. In this regard, the focus will be given to those of novels (Animal farm and 1991) because they are core of our study in which this research is based on.

Linked to this, George's greatest two novels (Animal Farm and 1994) are ones of the Satirical and allegorical novels.

Animal Farm is about a true story of 1917 Revolution of Russia. Orwell makes the book in form of symbolism by Animals Farm is easy to read yet Orwell knew that must write at to tell and aware the people of the truth about communism and dictatorships in a novel that their many characteristics of dictator and how the muse propaganda like that Stalin and all dictators in the world.

In addition, for that, the meaning of this novel is clear to anyone, but there is a deep meaning behind the setting.

As we know that satire is a technique employed by writers to expose and criticize foolishness and corruption of an individual or a society by using humor, irony, exaggeration or ridicule through the life we can find many misunderstanding in the most of the people to the idea of leadership, so that we people in the beginning they pretend that can help the each other, but in real way, they become foolish people.

Must political cartoons which we witness every day in newspapers and magazines are examples of satire.

These cartoons criticize some recent actions of political figures in a comical way. Orwell is a famous writer who focuses on the ideas of political satires, in the best two novels "Animal Farm" and "Nineteen Eighty-four", which make him very famous. He is so clever to use irony throughout that goes hand-in-hand with satire, which is loosely defined as art that ridicules a specific topic in order to provoke readers into changing their opinions of it. By attacking what they see as human folly, satirists usually imply their own opinions on how the thing being attacked can be remedied. Orwell believed that no writer could fail to be some degree politically motivated, and his own convictions, from the anti-imperialism of *Burmese Days* to the anti-totalitarianism of *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-four*, become elements in his novels. They never distort them to the extent of transforming them into tracts, but they do tend to affect the characterization, rather than more than the action of these books. Orwell finds himself with certain ideas to express, with certain areas of experience which he can—as he believes—best deal with in fiction, of these books—Orwell finds himself with certain ideas to express, with certain areas of experience which he can—as he believes—best deal with in fiction, and he tends to create a character who will carry these ideas or experiences as both his mouth and, in terms of action, his alter ego.

Across in 19 *Nineteen Eighty-four*, Orwell's main goal was to warn of the serious danger totalitarianism poses to society. He goes to great lengths to demonstrate the terrifying degree of power and control a totalitarian regime can acquire and maintain. In such regimes, notions of personal rights and freedom and individual thought.

Animal Farm and *Nineteen Eighty-four* are ones of excellent novels in the English literature.

In this chapter and through tracing the two novels (*Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-four*), a literary analysis of two novels are going to be

adopted, showing what are the meaning of satire within literature. Animal Farm is a political satires as it satires the Russian revolution know as Bolshevik revolution Orwell satirizes the men by calling him a pig and the way he adopts to beguile other are also ridiculous. In addition in 1984 thesis through his literature, George Orwell demonstrates political satire by exaggerating the flaws of a totalitarianism movement. He wrote the novel to show society what it could become if things kept getting worse.

After reading the two novels, the researcher founded that those Animals Farm and 1984 have spoken about the political satire.

3.1 Political Satire in Animal Farm

George Orwell, author of the high technic in satire, 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 ration. The fable, a literary, a literary composition conveying a moral truth, clearly guides the readers through the steps and outcome of the Russian. Is the author needs to Russian government through his novel animal farm. He attacks on the Russian communism. On Stalinism- through a humorous, and effective animal allegory. Orwell directs his combines political purpose with artistic purpose to voice his pessimistic belief, which stems from various experiences he had of revolution, that Spain and the results of Russian revolution but system remain the same. He believes that it is only a dream, an ideal to assume that people can achieve a classroom society through revolutions. But instead of the battle being fought and won in the streets of Russia.

Orwell uses satire to tell the world what have been happened in Russia form of irony. So that in the beginning of the novel, he describes there was owner of Manor the farm Mr. Jones, he had shut the animals up

for the right, but he had, not done it properly. He was too drunk to remember what to do.

Orwell chooses to portray the happenings of Russian Revolution on a Farm based during the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution. The animals, unhappy with their day-to-day living conditions, rise and revolt against the tyrant Jones, the cruel and drunkard owner of the Jones' farm. The animals of Mr. Jones's Manor Farm empowered highly by the dreams of life and anti-human of doctrine.

As well as the light in the bedroom went out, all the animals started to move about. They were going to have a meeting. Old major, as the oldest pig was called, had had a strange dream the night before and he wanted to tell the animals all about it, they had agreed to meet in the big barn as Mr. Jones had gone to bed long before and was fast asleep.

The Animal farm, 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. 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 beforehand and during the construction by the sinister pig Napoleon. Each character of Animal Farm represented 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 insisted the other animals called him, represents Joseph Stalin, a cruel leader during and the revolution, who exiled other political leaders and forced mass executions upon the people, just as Napoleon does in Orwell's fable. Political satire in Animal Farm could be very cleared and understood. So that Orwell satirizes the men by calling him a pig and the ways he adopts to beguile others are also ridicules.

The short novella is an allegory in which animals play the roles of the Bolshevik revolutionaries and overthrow and oust the human owners of the farm, setting it up as a commune in which, at first, all animals are equal, however, class and status disparities soon emerge between the different animal species. The novel describes how a society's ideologies can be manipulated and twisted by those in positions of social and political power, including how a utopian society is made impossible by the corrupting nature of the very power necessary to create it.

Talking about Snowball needs more time, the opposing pig and leader of the farm, he represented a honest person. 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 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 V.I. Lenin, 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 to help, it's troubled economy and 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 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.

The using of satire in Animal Farm could very clear and with ambiguous meaning, Orwell creates many characters in the story with different aspects, in addition, for that he makes from Boxer as worker hard. Real life Boxer presented all of the people of Russia, the poverty-stricken, the homeless, who still work hard in order to make the system of communism or animalism work. Boxer is the representation of the workers who are pushed around, who are taken for all they are worthy, and who are left for dead.

"Boxer's split hoof was a long time in healing; they had started the rebuilding of the windmill the day after the victory celebrations were ended. Boxer refused to take even a day off work and made it a point of honour not let it be seen that he was in pain."

Several days later Squealer announces that Boxer has died in the hospital and has been buried in town. He reassures then animals he was there right at the end and that Boxer died saying. "Napoleon in always right".

Animal Farm is a satirical fable set on Manor Farm; Orwell is using animal allegory in his attack on Stalinism. Just as a refresher, satire is "the use of humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices, particularly in the context of contemporary politics and other topical issues".

Orwell wanted to tell the people about totalitarianism so he used satire in his stories. The novel is rich with satire: the odes and poems and songs are all propaganda devices as are the rituals that make the workers more and more dependent on the ruling classes for their identity.

Orwell was a clever writer at that time, in *Animal Farm* mentioned how the animals removed Mr. Jones was the owner of the Manor Farm, all animals were ready to write the laws of the Farm "Seven commandments."

The seven commandments are laws that were supposed to keep order and ensure elementary Animalism within *Animal Farm*. These seven Commandments were designed to unite the animals together against the human and prevent animals.

From following, the humans' evil habits – since not all of the animals can remember them, they boil down into one basic statement: "four legs good, two legs bad" (with wings counting as legs for this purpose, Snowball arguing that wings count as they are objects of propulsion rather than manipulation), which the sheep constantly repeat, distracting the crowd from the lies of the pigs.

3.1.1 Seven Commandments:

- 1- Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.
- 2- No animal ever goes upon four legs, or has wings is a friend.
- 3- No animal shall wear clothes.
- 4- No animal shall sleep in a bed.
- 5- No animal shall drink alcohol.
- 6- No animal shall kill any other animal.
- 7- All animals are equal.

The seven commandments represent the rules of *Animal Farm* (great name) start out simplified so that everybody on the Farm can remember and follow them, but are changed to reflect the growing tyranny of the ruling pigs and their watch dogs. Didn't the rules change as Stalin and his thugs commanded more and more power? Stalin ruled by fear as does Napoleon, creating a specter in Snowball and suggesting that if the animals don't cooperate fully that the humans will return. (The

irony of course, is that in the end, the animals can't distinguish the pigs from the humans). After all these things the pigs came to break down the Rules of the Farm, but in the beginning all the animals nodded in complete agreement, and the clever ones out once began to learn the laws by heart.

As understood the style of George Orwell I found that he succeeded to describe the Russian Revolution by using animal allegory in his attack on Stalinism. Orwell substitutes animals for humans, so the major concepts of communism is meant to be a classless society, yet the revolution of the Russians results in new leaders, but the same kind of tyrants. Same thing on the farm, the pigs take over because they think of themselves as the smartest and in order to protect them, it's eventually decided to reserve the best food for them. The Russian leaders, too, felt that they were equal to their revolutionaries, but more equal than the others, and deserved to be better fed than those producing the food- to break things down a bit more for you, look at point of view. The story is told from the viewpoint the animals in such a way as to enable the reader to like the animals. Because we're never really given an opportunity to delve into the minds of the animals, Orwell creates ironic distance because we can see the plotting of the pigs which the others cannot Orwell wants us to see that good intentions unchecked are certain to turn into evil and the promised land, ironically, is no better than the hell they were living before.

Another evidence of the novella to examine characterization. He gives the animals human qualities to further his satire. Napoleon is an absolute dominating who abuses the goodwill of the animals. Boxer and Clover are the strong, hard-working horses live by the words "I must worker harder". Boxer and Clover represent the victim characters in the story, across they represent the dedicated "proletariat", Karl Marx's term for the unskilled labour class. They are drawn to rebellion because they

will benefit most from its promises. It was the proletariat in Russian society who remained loyal to Stalin as they built up the Soviet.

Industrial machine- Eventually, they are betrayed by Stalin and the communist party. Orwell uses irony throughout that goes hand-in-hand with satire. Major's words could be clear from the beginning to remove the man from the farm, (Mr. Jones, the owner of the farm). This is the idea of changing. Chapter one included all this so that, it is very important, in it the writer has to secure your attention and may want to introduce you to some of the main characters, describe the setting for the story and open up the main ideas of the book. Orwell does all these in this chapter not just but in all the story. The old Major informs that "all men are enemies....we must not resemble them... no animal must ever tyrannize his own" because they become a blueprint for the very behaviors of Napoleon once he's established his dominance over his own. The commandments change according to his plan. The farmhouse, a symbol of the evil of men, is corrupted by Napoleon as his own and helps transform him into the being indistinguishable from men. The windmill, a symbol of the Revolution, becomes the means to manage the animals. Rebuilding it certainly focuses their energies on that task and not on their conditions, but in making Snowball the scapegoat for its destruction, Napoleon manipulates the animals into being more determined and faithful to their cause since they do not want to work under the tyranny of Jones or one of his agents. Yet, in the end, they are exchanging one tyrant for another.

3.1.2 Tyrants

Animal Farm satirizes politicians, specifically their rhetoric (The art of using language especially public speaking as a means to persuade) , ability to manipulate others, and insatiable lust for power, making life harder for the animals; the pigs impose more control while reserving

privileges for themselves. The pigs become the power in Animal Farm. This idea could be explained by the writer himself, and gives the reader the understanding of the story. The rewrite the history of Animal Farm. Napoleon is presented as the epitome of a power-hungry individual who masks all of his actions with the excuse that they are done for the betterment of the farm. His stealing the milk and apples, for example, is explained by the lie that these foods have nutrients essential to pigs, who need these nutrients because they spend most of their time thinking about the farm and how they can develop it. Driving Snowball off the farm is explained by the lie that Snowball was actually a traitor, working for Jones- and that the farm will fare better without him. Squealer justifies every statement Napoleon makes. Each time that Napoleon and the other pigs wish to break one of the Seven Commandments. They changed the Commandments' original language. Napoleon put the blame on Snowball.

Years pass, and the pigs learn to walk upright, carry whips, and wear clothes. The Seven Commandments are reduced to a single phrase: In the beginning, "All animals are equal", because animals have the same issue, and they refused any kind of discrimination. Soon the pigs changed anything in the farm. It became "all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

"No animal shall drink alcohol" is changed to "No animal shall drink alcohol to excess" when the pigs discovered the farmer's whisky. The life there was going to the hell. It has been done according to Napoleon's dream before and he was adopting the lifestyle of a man.

Throughout the story the maxim "four legs good, two legs bad", which developed for the less intellectual animals, used as a distraction tactic by Napoleon during Snowball's speeches. In the end this is changed to "four legs good, two legs better", after excluding the sheep for a week

and privately teaching it to them so at given moment would burst out in to a chorus of "four legs good, two legs better" like had been used earlier. As the story progresses with the pigs in control humans plays more of a role in the survival of the farm in the able to trade with the humans.

Napoleon holds a dinner party for the pigs and the humans of the area, who congratulate Napoleon on having the hardest – working animals in the country on the least feed. Orwell continues to draw parallels between events on Animal farm and events in Europe before and during the Second World War. The story shows Napoleon increasing his control over the animals by a variety of meanings.

The life there goes totally to the pigs. Napoleon and their follower (pigs and dogs) think about themselves just far away from the meaning of revolution and the meaning of seven commandments from time to time could actually be shortened to a single phrase. Now all the animal begin to hate the revolution, some of them say that Mr. Jones was better than the dominating of the pigs.

Napoleon says, "These Commandments were to be followed by all the animals living on the farm at all times". However as the pigs adopts human behavior progressively throughout the seven commandments are changed in such away as we will know that are by one as time progresses, however, the pigs take more and more control. The pigs slowly but surely break all of seven commandments aid out by old Major to give guidelines for the rebellion that all the animals could understand and refer to. Soon pigs impose reign of terror and slavery similar to that walk of Mr. Jones IN fact, by the end of the book they walk-on their hind legs. Like humans like Mr. Jones. The farm of Animals become like the life of the human, and seven commandment is not going to all the animals but there is different between them - they are now the only ones a allowed to eat the apples and the milk the cows. And then the animals

go out to begin the harvest, the milk has disappeared. The first harvest is great success, now, after the pigs drink the milk and eat apples some animals refuse that thing because, it's not from principles of the farm - squealer trying to persuade, the animals by a clever question "that we pigs are doing this in spirit of selfishness and privilege" May our us actually dislike milk and apples. I dislike them myself. But we take them because we stay healthy, it's very necessary for keeping a pig healthy. We pigs work by using bur- brains, the something lets us to management and organization the farm. Day after a day everything is going well, it is for your duty that we drink that milk and eat those apples.

However, he asks them another question "Do you know would happen if we pigs failed in your duty? Jones would come back! Yes, Jones would come back I surely, comrades"

A day by day the pigs broke done the seven commandments. The animals noticed that there was yet another one, which the animals had remembered wrongly. They had thought that the fifth law as 'No animal shall drink alcohol', but there were two words that they had forgotten, actually the law read: "N animal shall drink too much alcohol.

These are many evidences that let Orwell used satire is his two novels "Animal Farm and 1984 to tell different used in his literacy works.

The people about what happened in that time, so that he s used different style. That let him to be known a for all the people.

3.2 How does Orwell use satire in "Animal farm"?

Orwell is using animal allegory in his attack on Stalinism – just a refresher satire is the use of humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices, particularly politics and other topical issues.

If y you take a look at Russian Revolution and its aftermath is the form of Stalin's communism, you will know that era needs someone to

reflect what happened during that time. Hence Orwell substitutes animal for humans, so the major concepts of communism are played out on the farm- communism is revolution of the Russians result in new leaders, but the same kind of tyrants. The pigs practiced the same thing that has been done by Mr. Jones. They consider themselves as the smartest animals in the farm, they think that they are the owner of the farm, they decided to reserve the best food for themselves-(The Russian leaders, too, felt that they were equal to their fellow revolutionaries, but more equal than the others. And deserved to be better fed than those producing the food). The seven commandments, the rules of Animalism start out simplified so that everybody on the farm can remember and follow them, but are changed to reflect the growing tyranny of the ruling pigs and their watch dogs. The rules change as Stalin and his followers (dogs) commanded more and more power, Stalin ruled by fear as does Napoleon, creating a specter in Snowball and suggesting that if the animals don't cooperate fully that the humans will return. The irony, of course, is that in the end, the animals can't distinguish the pigs from the humans). As I wrote before there was stronger.

Benjamin felt a nose pushing at his shoulder. He looked round. It was Clover- Her old eyes. Looked dimmer than ever. Without saying anything she pulled gently at his mane and led him round to the end of the big barn, where the seven commandments were written- For a minute or two they stood looking at the wall with its white writing>

'My Sight is failing, she said finally.' Even when I was young I could not read what was written there. But it appears to me that wall look different. Are the seven commandments the same as they used to be, Benjamin?

For once Benjamin agreed to break his rule and he read out to her what was written on the wall- There was nothing now except a single law. It ran:

ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS.

After that it did not seem strange when next day the pigs who were watching the animals do the work of the farm were all carrying whips in their trotters – It did not seem strange to learn that the pigs had bought themselves a radio, were arranging to have a telephone, and had started to have farming magazines delivered as well as newspapers. It did not seem strange when Napoleon was seen walking about in the farm house garden with a pipe in his mouth.

They began to wear Mr. Jones's clothes-Napoleon himself appeared in black coat and trousers, while his favorite sow appeared in a silk dress which Mrs. Jones had usually worn on a Sunday.

After that everything in the farm had been changed. Animals I mean pigs and humans were meeting together as equals. All together they began to creep as quietly as possible in to the farm – house garden.

At the gate they paused, half frightened to go on, but Clover led the way in. They crept up to the house, and the animals that were tall enough looked in at dining-room window. There, round the long table, sat half a dozen farmers and half a dozen of the more important pigs- Napoleon himself sat at the seat of honour at the head of the table. They had all been enjoying a game of cards, but had stopped for a moment to have another drink poured something happened, but unbelievable. The even the name of the farm had been changed to become the Manor Farm "Napoleon was now only announcing that the name 'Animal Farm' was no longer from now on the farm was to be known as the 'Manor Farm' which, he believed, was its correct and original name".

Gentlemen,' finished Napoleon, let us now drink, but not to Animal Farm- Fill up your glasses- Gentlemen: To the continued wealth of the Manor Farm!"

There is a question here in this point what did happen to the animals with the after the pigs interacted with the humans?

All of the animals surprised and disappointed about what happened before. The animals outside looked at the scene. It seemed to them that some strange things were happening. A roar of voices was coming from the farm- house – The animals rushed back and looked through the window again- Twelve voice were shouting in anger, and they were all alike , No question now, what had happened to the faces of the pigs. 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.

The novella is rich with satire: the odes and poems and songs are all propaganda devices as are the rituals that make the workers more and more dependent on the ruling class for their identity: Napoleon, much like the historical leader of France, becomes tyrannical as he gains more and more power Snowball, like a ball of snow, melts away as he's "run off".

Orwell wants us to see that intentions unchecked are certain to turn into evil and the promised land, ironically, is no better than the hell they were living before- To break things down a bit more for you look at point of view. The story is told from the viewpoint of the animals in such a way, as to enable the reader to like the animals, but at the same time realize that their ideals are doomed – He does this through the use of a simple language reflecting the naiveté of the animals. Because we are never really given an animal, Orwell creates ironic distance pigs, which the others cannot.

Orwell wants to us to see that intentions unchecked are certain to turn into evil and the Promised Land, ironically, is no better than the hell

they were living before another aspect of the novella to examine is characterization. He gives the animals human qualities to further his satire. Napoleon is a dictator who offends the good will of the animals. Orwell uses irony throughout that goes hand-in-hand with satire. Major words resonant throughout the novel, "all men are enemies... we must not deal with them ... no animal shall become like a man because we are not like them at all". No animal must ever tyrannize his own because they become a blue print for the very behaviors of Napoleon once he's established his own. The commandments change as his hold over the animals changes and essentially erase the tenet of the revolution. The farm houses a symbol of the evil of men. The windmill, a symbol of the Revolution – becomes the means to manage the animals- Rebuilding it certainly focuses their energies on that task and not on their conditions.

But in making Snowball the scapegoat for its destruction, Napoleon manipulates the animals in to being more determined and faithful to their cause since they do not want to work under the tyranny of Jones or one of his agents.

Allegory was another style, y now all readers of Animal Farm should have understood the allegory of the Russian Revolution into the book, but just how much? There are so many subtle hints that one may pick out, and there are countless some of the seemingly useless and worthless characters were actually important Figures in the Russian history.

Orwell's dialogue also hints at his satirical intent. The animals speak in crisp, brief sentences of slavish devotion: "I will work harder!" and Napoleon is always right". The leaders' dialogue is entirely party slogans : "Forward, comrades !" and "All animals should go naked". When a leader speaks at length. His syntactical style implies that the more words are used, the more they are misused.

3.3 Satire is certainly important:

Satire is certainly important and it can play many roles, satire is lovely fire starter of sorts and a clever way to inform and challenge popular ideas, It's potent device that casts such ideas in different light and forces pause, reflection and even reconsideration.

Orwell is perhaps one of the greatest authors of political fiction in our time – two of his most famous and most popular novels are undoubtedly *Nineteen Eight Four* and *Animal Farm*[Orwell considered himself to a socialist, but was very critical of communism and especially totalitarianism. These two books explicitly express Orwell's political opinions, especially by means of Satire.

Animal Farm is easy to read Orwell worked hard to make it so . He was very aware that dictators manipulate the way people think by controlling language. You may think, so Orwell does, that political speech and writing are tragedy the defense of indefensible and that political language is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, , He was very concerned that the language he used should be as clear and open as possible because the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts.

Orwell started writing *Nineteen Eight four* in August 1946 and completed it in November 1948 – He was seriously ill for much of the time during this period. In October 1948, he wrote to a friend: I am not pleased with the book, but “I am not absolutely dissatisfied- I first thought of it in 1943 - I think it is a good idea, but the execution would have been better if I had not written it under the influence of tuberculosis”.

Nineteen Eighty-four published on June, 8, 1949 It created some bitter political controversy. Orwell tried to clarify his position thus. "My recent novel is not intended as an attack on socialism or on the British

Labour Party (of which I am a supporter) but as a show-up of the perversions to which a centralized economy is liable and have already been partly realized in communism and fascism. Orwell in this book is presenting the world of 1984 as pass if the world did not become aware of the terrible problems facing it, not in 1984, but here and now, Orwell wrote the novel not as a prediction, but as a warning. He believed that in many ways society was regressing back in the direction of barbarism, and that in fight against fascism and other totalitarian and terroristic systems of government, western Civilization could all under fascist rule. 1984 is the kind of book in which a writer finally explores the limits of this obsession and the darkest aspects of themes he has been concerned with for years – Animal Farm, which is considered to be Orwell's master piece, and 1984 are concerned with political evil and the misuse of language. Animal Farm is a tale – Orwell rewrote it with human beings as the personae in 1984- The two books express his unique assumption that evil is primarily political. The two best – known works of Orwell, the beast tale and the anti- Utopian fiction seem to have more universal satirical meanings. Both books deal with corruption of any originally revolutionary ideal into just another dictatorial regime. As if Orwell is saying, men will always allow themselves to be tricked and to behave, in the terms of like Boxer and sheep.

Animal Farm is a Satire that uses its characters to symbolize leaders of the Russian Revolution – The animals of " Manor Farm", the setting of this novel, which symbolizes Russia, overthrow their Human master after years of mistreatment - The theme in the novel being that in every society there are leaders who will, if given the chance, likely abuse their position – Old Major is prize white boar who helps point out to the animals that no animal in England is free. He continues to the animals that their labor is stolen by man, who benefit.

Nevertheless "1984" is the story about Winston Smith, a low – ranking member of the party" which rules the nation of Oceania. Orwell's book has had so much influence that it would not be appropriate to describe other literary dystopias as 1984 because in that time there was the idea of political party.

In the United States, the term politically correct takes on the meaning of George Orwell's thought police, in the book 1984.

There are plenty of examples of irony in 1984 it's a satire about the general global stolidity that can be applied to anything from religion to the media to politics. There are examples of irony in 1984 the novel itself, on the surface a satire on utopian novels, it contains lots of satires' examples, Orwell in Animal Farm pictures the lie in Russian as like as the animal.

In 1984, Orwell's main goal was to warn of serious danger totalitarianism poses to society. He goes to great lengths to demonstrate the terrifying degree of power and control a totalitarian regime can acquire and maintain. His idea about 1984 give anyone his personal rights, freedoms and individual thought, but in real way the life not like this ideas because it control by the powerful hand of the government- Orwell was socialist and believed strong in the potential for rebellion to advance society, yet too often he witnessed such rebellions go wrong and develop into totalitarian rule. Orwell saw such developments during his time Spain and Russia, where he witnessed the rise of communism and the accompanying destruction of civil liberties, honest government, and economic strength. During a time when much of the western world was lauding communism as a step towards human progress in the development of equality in government, Orwell clearly and definitively spoke out against the practice.

In 1984, Orwell presents a dystopia, or in other words, the perfect totalitarian state. Orwell gave the world a glimpse of what the embrace of communism might lead to if allowed to proceed unchecked. The party became to control over society, as evidenced by its ability to break even an independent thinker such as Winston. This is the reason that provides the Orwell by many evidences of his novel. In the first time the party creates many ministries and any ministry does its own function but nothing happened like this when the party took control over society. The Ministry of Truth fabricates lies, the Ministry of Love specializes in torture; the Ministry of Plenty causes shortages, and the Ministry of Peace was war.

3.4 Political Satire In 1984

George Orwell is perhaps one of the greatest authors of political fiction in our time. Orwell focuses on the idea of socialism, but he was very critical of communism and especially totalitarianism.

George Orwell demonstrates political satire by exaggeration the flaws of a totalitarianism. The main flaw of the government system displayed in the novel is deprivation of freedom of the citizens of Oceania. Unfortunately the government controlled and enforced its power without giving any one his right. We knew that the government should make a personal freedom available. The using of political Satire for humor, irony exaggeration or ridicule to expose and criticize one's stupidity or vices, in politics. George Orwell vision of the world in 1984 outline extreme totalitarianism; by doing this, he makes the flaw of the government system evident "Who controls the past, controls the past". In the dystopian dire; (characterized by human suffering or misery). Societies of Oceania power over the mind and power over the past are both necessary to ensure power over the population. In this point, the party declares the idea that wherever government is in power at a given time

has the power to control everything that is, everything that was, and everything that ever will be. One of strategies of the party was to mutate and mutilate the history. The party is truly powerful in that it can influence the present, the past and the future. In other words, one of the issues raised in 1984 is the idea that history is mutable or changeable, that truth is what the party judges is to be and that the truths found in history are the bases of the principles of the future. Some Fascist German leaders of the time boasted that if you tell a lie loud enough and often enough, people will accept it as truth. In 1984 you will going to discover more things that let you to disappoint about the cleaning of the society and you will also going to something that you can't imagine it.

The Stalinists perfected this modus operandi by re-writing people and events in and out of history or distorting historical facts to suit the party's purposes. The idea of controlling can guarantee their authority. On the political mainstream love is not involved as it is in Oceania. The parts work to quell all physical sensation of love, and depersonalize sex to the point where it is referred to as a "duty to the party". Winston suffers the party's removal of personal fulfillment or enjoyment in relationships is his failed marriage with Katharine. Later, when he finds Julia, Winston relishes the freedom of being able to love someone is a physical and emotional way. So much of Winston's seeming rebellion turns out to be guided and influenced by the party.

I can't imagine that can be natural to control people's manners and conductance, but within the party ran be normal. Winston and Julia begin a secret love. The first meeting up in the country side and then in a rented room a top Mr. Carrington's shop is the pole district. This relation lasts for some time, Winston is sure that the they will be caught and punished sooner or later while Julia is more pragmatic and optimistic.

Unfortunately, Winston never finds any kind of happiness just he gets tortured. Hence away one fall in love or has romantic relation, he will be punished , Winston finds that O'Brien, too is a party spy who simply pretended to be a member of the Brotherhood in order to trap Winston into committing an open act of rebellion against the party. The one who wants to love the one who is going to struggles in his live. Obrien Warns Winston that the party will kill him whenever it thinks is appropriate.

Winston is sent to Room 101, where a person is faced with his greatest fear here in this point Orwell wants to teaches the society an important lesson that how to deal the people and give then their rights so that the using of satire within 1984 makes from it to be masterpiece. Winston calls out "do it to Julia!" That's pretty much what O'Brien was looking for, So Winston gets to go back being a happy member of the rat race.

The novel describe the suffering of society ironically is order to make the people be awaring about what happened and what will happen in the future time . If the people just focus on the idea of totalitarian. Orwell's discussion of love is not only relegated to romantic love. Through Winston's memories at his mother and the contrast between how she cared him and his sister and the average party family is striking. Winston's mother deeply loved her children and did all she could to protect them during the aftermath of the revolution and the party's rise to power.

3.4.1 Power for the sake of power:

Behind this, we are going to get more idea about the using of power in 1984. The party in order to control the people make a lot them under its power. The party uses its hand to control but is form to the world the idea socialism and what behind this idea.

O'Brien then proceeds to enlighten Winston and the subject of power and the motives blind the party seeking and holding power. This is how he explains the case: "The party seeks power entirely for its own sake. We are not interested in the good of others; we are interested solely in power. Not wealth or Luxury or long life or happiness: only power, pure power. We know that no one ever seizes power with the intention of relinquishing it, power is not a means it is an end . The object of persecution is persecution. The object of torture is torture. The object of power is power".

Orwell explains the psychology of power. The ruling party seeks power not with any motive: instead of party looking of how it can develop society. They need to hold the power. In Winston's time, the part has removed such inter familial loyalty, demanding that all love and loyalty be reserved for Big Brother and party. In this way, the bonds between parents and children are broken. Even worse children commonly report their parents to the though Police, Placing the party above the lives of their mother and father, The party's eventual goal is to destroy the family unit entirely and have all children raised in party facilities . The party has no room for love, unless that love is directed with full force at Brother and Oceania.

No none can imagine his life be like as the party partied long time ago.

3.5. A satire on the British Society of his time

As we know Nineteen eighty four is a satire aimed at Soviet Russia, It is also in some ways directed against the British society of Orwell's time. He used direct and strong language. He knew very well that totalitarian states use language to manipulate and brain wash people. He pretended that such kind of the these thought or that language can corrupt their main, so he wanted from the people to ready and to stop these ideas (socialism) . Orwell hated language that was not clear, He

never use long word where a short one will do, So that we found him preferred satire irony or symbolism. Orwell saw elements of Oceania is the England of his own day as well, not to speak of the United States. The Society of Nineteen Eighty four hated and disliked any one embodied in his own surroundings. The government controls everything in Oceania, even the people's history and language history and language. The party forces the people to invent language called newspeak, Which attempts to prevent political rebellion

3.6 "New Speak".

"New speak" is much less a satire on the Stalinist idiom than Anglo- American journalese he hated and with which, as a journalist, he was well familiar. It is also to tell which features of the party in Nineteen Eighty four satirize the British Labour party rather than in the Soviet Communist Party. No one has a hand to change the ideas of Stalinism. Orwell was sure that the language of the political and economic should be controlled. He presumed that the languages of countries under dictatorships, such as the Soviet Union or Germany, had soured under respective regimes. When the general atmosphere is bad, language must suffer," The idea of controlling could be very cleared in that point. Orwell was successes to reach his strong message to the society are that errand is to the new generation. The language is so important concept so he emphasized a lot on this idea.

In addition for that, Orwell writes in this novel about the idea of thought and language. "If thought corrupts language, language, language can also corrupt thought". He continues in this concept in order inform that the idea of corruption could total destroys the moral society because any one of these concepts (thought and language) has direct effectiveness. So that to understand the idea of corruption in this is Quote you need to know how you can understand satire, be find the meaning of this novel,

Orwell wants to illustrate the idea that language can corrupt thought and that totalitarian systems use language to restrict rather than export, Orwell created Newspeak, the official language of Oceania in order to the idea of satire could be very cleared and understood to anyone.

Orwell writes about Newspeak very clearly. He is going to explain the key of the new language in order to exam the awareness and Knowledge of its speakers.

On the other hand, Orwell brings different and effective style that he represent opposing concepts, for example the word "good" means (having positive attributes) not bad, presumes the opposite of "bad" the word " bad" is unnecessary - Similarly, all degrees of " goodness" can be expressed simply by adding standard prefixes and suffixes to this one root word: un good (bad) and plus good (very good) and double plus good (wonderful) . In so doing , Newspeak not only discover " unnecessary" word, but it also brought stupidity, Hence made the thought same be very narrow, so that Orwell wanted to aware the society about this idea, one of the party plan to make the language very limit and less effective among the people, after all this the mind become easy to govern and controlled the citizens' mind.

The meaning of satire in1984 makes from it to be satirical novel and difficult to understand it from the very beginning.

3.7 Satire within the Slogans:

1984 is a satiric statement of what could happen if people in the world didn't recognize the problems and do something about it. The novel isn't a prediction really, but it's worming of what could happen if no one does anything. There for Orwell reflects what was happening in Soviet Union with Stalin as the pattern of what can happen- Stalin's dictatorship controlled everything and everyone is the Soviet Union. He rewrote history so the books would say that Lenin had wanted Stalin to

follow him for these reason Orwell wrote Nineteen Eighty four and Animal Farm Orwell in Nineteen Eighty four created Big Brother as the greatest totalitarian leader who dominates and controls all of his society. Orwell also reflected many ideas is this novel.

Orwell actually against the idea of socialism and totalitarian, so that you will find him presented all wrong concepts is totalitarian societies. His ideas reflected the real situation in that time. The satire then is what Orwell was afraid would happen if the problems of world after WW II weren't dealt with. He saw he dictators of various countries with their selfish concepts control the second. Class citizen. Orwell wanted to release the innocent people from totalitarian leader. He believed that all these problems came caused by these people. This point will take us to another concept (The idea of Slogans) .

In this story a party known as the inner circle uses a few slogans and sayings to control everything. The inner circle uses all that the say to brainwash people is to believing what they are saying is true. This could an excellent idea to put your hands on the situation in order to achieve what you want by these wrong practicing a among people. The party has it own and special plan that the limit the mind and after that everything can be easy. The inner party's slogans are "war is peace, freedom is slavery, and ignorance is strength" By using these Slogans can see that the inner circle can manipulate everyone into believing in what the inner circle tells them to believe is. These Slogans have different meanings. The party's aim to use ambiguous language, in order to continue controlling people long time.

The understanding of these slogans depending on who's reading it, making it an intelligent. The Inner party wants to make the people believing these ideas. The party informs that has Skillful thought by creating slogans like these. The Inner party all the time wants to be ready

for any difficulty and complication. The Inner Party uses these Slogans to make the idea of believing expand the idea of controlling.

Orwell creates a different and strong slogan. This idea means Orwell succeed to attach his clear and strong message. This idea let the reader to write deeply in order to find the relation between what happened in the real life and what happened in the story. If you want understand the story you have to find these relations.

To understand satire you need to understand and analyses the slogans. Hence you to take them one by. But first we have to the meaning o slogans. Slogan means easily remembered saying.

3.7.1. Used to get the attention of the public "war is peace"

This first "war is peace" . The Inner circle has his slogan to convince people that there is no such thing as peace. The irony here is his slogan you cannot understand and get this concept unless to read more time to find figurative meaning , for the inner party it means as long as Oceania is at war ,the people are able to direct their anger at an enemy and not at the party; the inner party enjoys its freedom is so much as it enslaves the people . This thought of dictatorship.

The Inner party seems to get people to believe they are in a constant state of war. The inner party has a purpose from using these slogans:

First to continue controlling people long time. Second, they can achieve what they have been planted before while other were fighting. The party used ambiguity language to make misunderstanding. The inner party trying to control everyone and getting them to hate every other country. The inner party uses this state to keep the people always occupied with a war and to keep them away from thinking about rising up against.

The government. According to their thinking to free is with this society, you can bring trouble. So that they need to worry all these things can be under this meaning: The workers in the war; as long the citizens remain

ignorant to the truth. The party remains strong. It is so difficult live in society.

The inner party believes peace can only be achieved by conquering the world and eliminating the enemies of the party of Oceania. They believe that to act freely would lesson Oceania's Strength and lead it to possible doom. The irony has been taken from the deeply meaning of these slogans. "The paroles are constantly being bombed". This slogan gives people a sense of anxiety keeping them scared and to make them think that Big Brother is taking care of them and will look out for them and protect them. All these things have been planted by the government and the party. The inner party has a managed to turn any things the feathers of the human to the animals' ones. Orwell wants to send his message but directly in order to real interpret and understand it clearly. As you are author or writer you have to bring something that can new in order to provide students by different and interesting style that makes you to distinguish writer. Orwell use satire to be general global stupidity that can be applied to anything from religion to the media to politics. Communism isn't what is about, It's just the costume 1982 has many example of satire. The story itself, on the surface a satire on negative utopian story, contains enough truth to frighten even the most diligent head in the citizen.

3.7.2 Freedom is Slavery:

The second slogan " Freedom is Slavery". The slogan against the human rights. AS we know freedom is the state of being free, of not being imprisoned or enslaved. This idea here could for away from the human nature, by another side you just compare between freedom and slavery, you will find any two concept has its own pole like the different between North pole and South pole because slavery is an institution or social practice of owning human beings as property. Especially for use as forced

laborers. The aim of inner party is trying to control every one and getting them to hate every other country. This slogan compare between freedom and slavery as the same thing, But in real life totally different. The inner party means that to have freedom is to be a slave. The inner party convince the people that is much better to be under Big Brother than it is to be your own individual and have freedom to decide what they would like to do b these actions , the inner party controlled the people by limit their rights. The inner party destroys all sense of independence and individuality their life seem to be the same, for examples: Everyone wears the same clothes, eats the same food and lives in the same dirty a apartments. Life is kind of order and you have to obey without refusing. The using of satire M this slogan adds literacy-meaning makes it to be used to the form of an ambiguity meaning.

No one can imagine a life like this, no one has its own choice, no one can stand out, and no one can be unique. You don't a right to take your independence thought. For this reason, writing such as Winston does in his diary have been out lawed. People are only permitted to think what the party tells them to think, which leads to what same refers "duck Speak". Independent thought can be dangerous, to lead to rebellion. Moreover these ideas represent the purity of a totalitarian regime, in that independent though must be destroyed to promote the needs and goals of the party. As result of this Winston and Julia's have different views and they believe that are special. The inner party arrests them and breaks down any king of rebellion or movement against the policy of the party. We witness Orwell warning against totalitarian rule.

The language in this story, language of controlling. So that the inner party believes peace can only be achieved by conquering the world and eliminating the enemies of the party and of Oceania. The believe that to act freely would lesson Oceania's strength and lead it to possible doom.

They believe that any deviation from preferring to remain ignorant. This point takes us to the another slogan.

3.7.3 Ignorance is Strength:

"Ignorance is Strength". This slogan is so clever from the beginning. Truancy means the condition of being uninformed or uneducated- or lack of knowledge or information. On behalf of the meaning of strength is the quality or degree of being strong or the strongest part of something; that on which confidence or reliance is based.

In my point of view, think the party put excellence and complicated slogan.

Through over the world we find this slogan in our society. Thinking like this can give you more time to control the people because you deprive them from education and knowledge. After that, you will find any problem to be more time ruling the people by your own ideas and concepts. It is important to us to write and express our emotion through literary criticism, because literature estimates, evaluates and judges the quality of works of Art by the critic who has the probing sight. It also reflects. Artistically and respectably the reality in the society and edifies its members some literary work perform their literary tasks honestly like what happened in Animal farm and Nineteen Eighty four. Orwell touches human problem through his two stories.

Orwell was very concerned about the rise of dictatorship as the political force of the 20th century, but he was equally concerned with the failure of language to deal with this reality. He discusses this in a paper entitled "Politics and the English language". 1946.

1984 also discusses the attempt to limit the language that is available to us. The "Newspeak" dictionary is always shrinking, Limiting the words and thoughts that are available to "us" Orwell discusses this in

the aforementioned document. Orwell was afraid of socialism ideas to expand to the people through the world. He focuses on these ideas and H he tries to make something that can help the people to practice their rights without any kind of controlling. It is very clear from above. Any people within this society keep their emotions non noticeable labor for the rest of their life. All these plans can be down by controlling people thinking and emotion.

This it could a life without life. Because no one has right to practice his emotional life. This is it could be frozen life.

Winston began to state his diary. When he wrote the thought "Down with Big Brother", in his diary over and over, he was committing a thought crime and new the thought police would catch him sooner or later. You don't have any a right to dream to practice normal life. Winston has a dream about a dark haired girl that takes off her clothes in front of him. The girl is a mystery at this point in the story and is trended as someone he frequently has profound thoughts about Winston and Julia meet in real life and go to the woods to make love. They keep doing this more often, which makes it easier for them to get caught.

To understand Nineteen Eighty four, you need to study the satirical situation so we can say that this novel isn't easy to understand with the theme for the first time. But it need more time to understand the idea of this novel.

Satire of irony is when the expected outcome is the opposite of what really happens. It is a very common literary device, and we see it cane continuously throughout. George Orwell's novel 1984.

The writer wants to use different to make his novel to be so clever. The big points of satire that show up in the novel are closely involved with the party. The parry is the only name given to the ruling government of Oceania, where the novel takes place.

"The emblem of the Junior Anti-Sex League was wound several times around the waist of her overalls, just tightly enough to bring out the shapeliness of her hips".

An obvious example of situational satire as Winston secretly lusts and despises Julia, no one has a right to live his / her own life, because all of them under the policy of the Party. I believe that any one has his/her own right to select the someone who agree with you and understand you well.

This point could be essential issue in this novels so that it gives us more background about the nature of the story and the events that within the story.

Orwell's discussion of love is not only relegated to romantic love. Through Winston's memories of his mother and the contrast between how she cared for him and his sister and the overage party family is striking. This point takes us to the important and satire one is this novel the understanding of names of the ministries.

3.8 Satire in the Names of Ministries:

We see this aspect of satire again in the names of the Ministries that are the center of the party's power. The Ministry of Love concerned with future, the Ministry of Truth with lies and propaganda, and the Ministry of Peace with war. Here, again, positive and happy terms are used to disguise the negative things that are actually associated with the Ministries.

As we now that form the first time any government establish the ministries according to its job and services that could help the citizen (people). The government of Oceania is run of three Ministries. The Names of these Ministries are completely opposite of what they actually do, and so they further the pattern of satire we see in how the party is run.

3.8.1 The first ministry in the Ministry of Truth:

This is where Winston works. Ironically, the Ministry of Truth is centered on creating lies. The workers in Winston's department spend their day changing historical records so that they reflect whatever is currently happening at the time, for example, when Oceania switches from being at war with Eurasia to being at war with Eastasia every historical document is changed so that it looks as if they have always been at war with truth. The Ministry of Truth is concerned with fabricating things so that history and the present all run together in a continuous lie. Everything under the Big Brother controls life in Oceania through the four ministries of Peace, Love, Plenty, and Truth – Winston's job at the Ministry of Truth involves revisions of historical documents and rewrites of news stories to reflect the party's infallibility. This point takes us to the so important theme in this story the idea of propaganda.

The idea of propaganda. A major factor in the party's rule over Oceania is its extremely well organized and effective propaganda machine. By this thinking the party established the Ministry of Truth, which is ironically where Winston works, is responsible for disseminating all party publications and information. All figures and facts come from the Ministry of Truth, and all are dictated by the party. In other words the party did not do anything just for the people's accomplishment. They know the effectiveness of the propaganda machine which constantly convinces the people about what has never happened before. The purpose of the party's policies, the party wants to preserve and continue the party's dissemination to the public, there are also basic forms of propaganda, such as the two Minutes Hate, Hate Week, posters of Big Brother, and required daily. Participation in the physical Jerks. The party uses literally every waking opportunity to instill

its ideals in to its citizens, and is strikingly successful in achieving its goal of total loyalty. In 1984 we see the story under the concept of propaganda, in order to capture the citizens. The successful of the party create aggressiveness among the people. Instead of creating stability and development the party helps the people to be hatred, so that the citizen of Oceania are filled with hatred for the country's stated enemies, but hatred is easily re-direct if he enemy happens to change.

Orwell's presentation of the power of propaganda to support working against totalitarianism. If the party rules all information, it is impossible to have any kind of reality.

The aim of satire is to criticize the object to attack, teaching a moral indirectly with humorous tone, the author uses the Ministries' name as satire its job or task.

3.8.2 The Second Ministry is the Ministry of Peace:

We never hear much about it and never focusing on peace exactly. The party focused on creating a problem. Oceania is continuously at war, and the Ministry of peace is where everything related to the war is handled peace is never considered, and so the name is very ironic. The aim of the inner party keep the people always occupied with war and to keep them from thinking about rising up against the government " war is peace". The inner party seems to convince the people that, if you want peace, you have to be war with b neighbor. Examples of the constant state of war, one is "the paroles are constantly being bombed". With this Slogan it gives people a sense of anxiety keeping them scared and to make them think that Big Brother is taking care of them and will look out for them and protect them. IN order to comprehend the Satire and criticism brought by the author it is necessary to consider the form of the novel, analyzing the methods he makes use of. Orwell tells the story form

the view point of the party that uses the names and concepts of the Ministry without taking care of the Citizen's right.

3.8.3 Finally the Ministry of love.

Which is the most feared ministry of them all it is not allow to practice your own right as you are human? Winston describes very well: "One did not know what happened inside the Ministry of love but it was possible to guess: torture, drugs, delicate instruments that registered your nervous reactions, gradual wearing down by sleeplessness and solitude and persistent questioning". These are not the behavior and manner of the ministry of love.

Finally all of these ministries, like the slogan, represent the irony that everyone in the party is met to accept .The satire or irony represented in Newspeak, the official language of Oceania, as "double I think". It basically means that you are supposed to separate your minds so that, if the party wants you to , you can accept immediate with hesitation, The party idea to control anything irony, , and forcing people to accept is blindly, is a tool the party knowing and purpose fully uses as we have seen in the previous examples.

3.9 Summary

Satire as defined above constitutes are of the effective literary technique , authors or writer used in their different noel or stories to attack a person, and idea or behavior that you think is bad or foolish. A writer in a Satire or irony uses fictional charterers, which stand for real people to expose and condemn their corruption. What is necessary and important in this part of the research is that a clear definition of the term Satire was presented as well as is the body of the research which attributed the origin of the term as of Latin, which means medley"

As I mentioned above that there are many writers used this technique in the literary works. In this part George Orwell as the one of the greatest writers uses this technique in most of his stories such as Animal Farm, and "Nineteen Eighty four". These two novels were considered in satirical and allegorical novels of Soviet totalitarianism. Animal Farm is a modern tale. Orwell has presented major events during the Satire 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 and Nineteen Eighty Four has a great goal was to warn of the serious danger totalitarianism poses to society. Orwell goes to great lengths to demonstrate the terrifying degree of power and control totalitarian regime can acquire and maintain specifically, Orwell saw such developments during his time in Spain and in Russia, where he witnessed the rise of communism and the accompanying destruction of Civil liberties honest government, and economic strength.

The researcher wants to present and to show how Orwell in his two novel used the idea of Satire. He is a few of the greatest writers used Satire techniques, in order to warn people socialism. Orwell prepared these novels carefully selected Satire and irony techniques carefully. Satire is in fact very important literary technique used, Satire is helping developing the plot structure as well as help the readers and how the audience (reader) discover some hidden inner thoughts and feelings of the characters. Satire is writing meant to make something seem foolish and laughable and can be the vital in the story and especially in Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty Four, Orwell presents his two novels as through the idea of Satire.

There is strong relation between the writer as the present of this idea and the audience who received this idea. Could so difficult to

understand Satire from the beginning unless to have a background to literary techniques. The suing of Satire gives audience or deep understanding about the story and the theme of it. Thus Orwell is a man of Satire in literature so that you may find his literary work could be difficult to get its ideas. Therefore, Satire is most important in literature in general to make it so interesting and enjoyable story. To develop story, to need to we Satire to build your plot structure. Without any can of literary technique you may find on any progress and no relation events that build the plot pyramid.

Chapter Four
Summary, Conclusions, and
Recommendations

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.0 Introduction:

The purpose of his study was to prepare and elaborate with example of how literary works such or novels or stories are analyzed, using literary technique analysis as it's one of the major aspects of studying the field of literature. Since to the best of the researcher's knowledge that there is possibility that some of those interested in literature in general, and specifically those students who major it, pay little attention to the already mentioned aspect of studying literature, this research is specifically designed to meet the need of such groups, and help them understand the way how any literary works is analyzed, using literary technique analysis.

In addition for that is the study will explain the needing of literature research and gives the researcher in the first time to get lots of background and information about literature in general and the will help the new researchers to courage them to write many research.

This study is also meant to stress on the important of understanding the dramatic technique analysis which could be applied in any literary work as there are many literary devices or techniques which can be used as a subject of study. This study also was guided by the following research objectives: To explain through literary analysis of how George Orwell excelled to use satire as literary technique in *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty Four*. In this connection, the researcher wanted to elaborate in details how Satire and irony as novel technique and literary device of writing or art are vital in understanding several literary elements, such as theme, characters and the plot.

Above all this research will again help the common and the literary device, and how the writers and authors beautify such as Satire. Finally, the researcher in this research indicated the literature reviews of others who touched many political issues of mutual concern with the researcher in answering the research questions, which includes the importance of Satire as novelist technique in enhancing the plot and theme of Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty Four. As well as elaboration of how this technique particularly necessary in understanding and explaining Orwell novels and how he made different and interesting style that let anyone to be understood and excited his works. Furthermore, the research explained in details how Satire or irony played such a key role in help to bring different and interested method.

4.1 Summary of the Study

The following are summaries made from data collected and as per the objectives of the study.

George Orwell and the history of satire

After the literature review and practice of looking closely at small parts of the two novels Animal farm and Nineteen Eighty four, most of the literatures reviewed were spoken about how the two Novels described the idea of satire through the concept of totalitarian people in the world and those people conveyed these ideas to the new generation, Orwell employed satire and other technique to create an effect and impression on the audience and readers. Also, the literature reviews clearly described the importance of satire as one of the literary techniques in understanding both the author style and his stories. According to the reviews, satire is Truly had its effect upon shaping and enhancing the plot and themes of Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty Four.

Animal Farm is an animal satire through which Orwell indirectly attacks on the Russian Communism, on Stalinism- Through a humorous

and effective animal allegory, Orwell directs his satiric attack on the events of the Russian Revolution and on the totalitarian regime.

1984 is also a satire of the upper class. The members of the upper class believe that they have superiority over the common people. They always want more than what is given to them. Very much like O'Brien.

Orwell's writing career spanned nearly seventeen years. Tactically, although Orwell didn't consider himself a novelist, he wrote of most important literary masterpieces of the 20th century: *Animal Farm* and *1984*. While these are the most famous novels of his career, his memoirs, other novels, and essential work as an essayist all contribute to the body of work that makes up important twentieth-century literature.

Satire is important for both of them because Orwell wants to convey his messages or made these two novels with political purpose, meaning, and warning. Orwell also uses this novel to satirize the fanaticism and blind stupidity possible in people as a group. He does this through the blind acceptance of party members of anything the party says. Both of them create two similar societies attempting to achieve perfection through tyranny but the environment of each supports a different culture.

It could be difficult to understand any kind of literature without knowing literary techniques or without understanding any term or concept that has related to literature. So we just find that technique gives the author opportunity to connect with all the people especially with those people who have a relation with the political side. Orwell is also able to convey his message through his incorporation of the techniques, to create more of an impact on the reader, and allows the reader to approach the events or understand the two stories more directly, without using the direct language.

Orwell uses irony throughout that goes hand-in-hand with satire. He is perhaps one of the greatest authors of political fiction in our

time. Two of his most famous and most popular novels are undoubtedly *Nineteen Eighty-four* and *Animal Farm*- Orwell considered himself to be a socialist, but he was very critical of communism and especially totalitarianism.

One of the first things that a person may notice of reading these two novels is direct similarity of the characters. It is easy to see the similarities between Napoleon and Big Brother. In a way they are almost the exact characters. They are power by overthrowing the previous regime- In the case of Napoleon, it was Mr. Jones, the farmer, and in the case of Big Brother, it was the capitalists. They also betrayed expelling them from the community. Any story through literary technique such as satire, it can be very readable and very stimulant. Thus, writing a literary work such as novel story, or play not difficult. But the difficulty is that how one is able to use different literary techniques. Orwell also uses another technique that play essential role in these two Novel especially *Animal farms* is symbolism. In literature it is used to provide meaning to the writing beyond what is actually being described, The plot and action that take place in a story can be thought of as one level while the symbolism of certain things to enhance the story. He uses symbolism to compare his characters with their real- life counterparts.

One of the most compelling aspects of *Animal farm* and *Nineteen Eighty four* is Orwell's understanding the roles that thought and language play in rebellion and control. In newspeak, Orwell, Orwell invents a language that will make rebellion impossible, because the words to conceive of such an action cease to exist.

Satire is alive, well, and living in many places, one of them being your daily newspaper. Here is apolitical cartoonist talks about his job.. Jack Higgins said "my interest in politics also came at a young age. On election day when I was a boy, the politicians gave us Kids palm cards to

pass out of voters – but the important point in this interview Mr. Jack pointed to the idea of satire" Although political cartoons are called satire I don't I like to use that term- putting labels on takes the fun out .

Based on the above, Animal farm after few time presented as cartoon talking about the life of animals in the farm. To some extent Orwell succeeds to write these two novels and could be capture to the people to read his novels.

4.2 Conclusion:

Literature is one part that can play vital rule in studying English language. We need to teach literature in order to make the learner's aesthetic and critical sensibility reject, it is important to keep in mind that literature gives readers a wider imagination to discover the world and see things through their eyes. It is important to remember that literature is the mirror, which reflects artistically, and respectably the reality in the society and edify its members. We must study literature to achieve two aims. The first aim should be to enlighten the learner about life in general. Throng this aim we can know and discover more about the language. The second aim is to foster the learner's skill in English language- literature is interesting to common people in general and students majoring it in particular. The difference is that the latter group should have to see literature with a broader sense, that to say; see it literary by way of looking at the inner aspects of it , such as understanding why some literary works are best, what quality makes some works better than others This would takes us to some to what is known as literary analysis and critical analysis of work and the beauty of arts, which is the main objective of this research literature represented a big umbrella , which is divided to may branches. It's subdivided to literary devices, literary elements, and then literary techniques. In order to know more about literature, it would be a chance to anyone to understand any literary

technique or any kind of literature like short story, novel and drama, it helps student in this field to purpose of studying and teaching literature and literary techniques. In this study show literary worker literary technique play great role to enrich this field. Literary technique is used in Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty four is Satire and why and how Orwell used this technique in his novel. Behind this idea we can understand that form the writer of these two novels to give a wide picture about the society. He was excellent writer used a different and interesting techniques. Especially the idea of animalism (the doctrine or those humans are merely animas, and lack any spirituality or enjoyment of physical appetites) also he focused on so important type of stories a fable (story teaching about good heavier; using animals instead of people).

Finally Orwell also in order to enhance these two novels, in corporate technique like Satire to help him send his message, this technique helped him to master his novels and made him a great and true writer by true action in farm of animal.

This study analyzes Animal Farm and nineteen Eighty-four. It focuses on of the key aspect of studying literature; that is the literary technique.

4.3 Recommendations:

Based on the findings and for the purpose of a wider area of literary devices of technique analysis , the researcher came up with the following recommendations so that could help in addressing most of the challenges facing literature students and those interested in the field.

1. Literature can help student to strengthen his linguistic competence- in spite of the fact that the language of literature is a peculiar one and there is no exact competence.
2. Lecturers at universities of literature need to intensify their teaching methods especially of critical thinking and literary techniques analysis

to equip the students who would major the field and extended their ability in analyzing any literary works of all genres.

3. There is a need of persistent literary analysis seminars to be carried out as a method during lectures, especially for the university students who majoring literature field. This idea would acquaint these concerned with the ways to be followed in analyzing literature works, avoid just reading – for – gaining vocabulary purpose , which most readers do nowadays.
4. Teaching literature must be based on a comparative cultural framework. Within this framework, literature can offer a systematic knowledge about Islamic culture in contrast with foreign cultures.
5. Student at universities should try to make presentation to encourage themselves to bring new and modern way of discussion in order to raise the level or standard of students.

4.4 Suggestions for further Studies:

This research studies one of the several literary that used by writers in their novel to give the works appreciation and acknowledgment, that is the Satire. It is certainly important and I think I can play many roles. It can ease tension and fear when appropriate. The best Satire does not seek to do harm or damage by its ridicule, unless we speak of damage to the structure of vice, through this literary technique Orwell created strong relation with his readers also through this technique

In this regard, there are plenty of similar applications of such literary techniques analysis can be used for the result of this study for future works. These future works include study of Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty for as political Satire. These two novels have relevance with the research study in question as Satire in Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty four. Also this studies one of the many literary devices such as theme, plot, characterization, the narrative mode, and conflict. All

these could be a further studies as they are all of relevance of this study and especially of Animal Farm and Nineteen eighty-four as satirical novels. Orwell used this technique to create suspense and develop the theme.

Finally, apart from Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty for used Satire. There are other novels which can be used similarly such as the road to Wigan pier and Homage to Catalonia all have similar or other aspect of literature which could be further studies to relate with the result of this research in under study.

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Appendices

Appendix

About the author

George Orwell (whose real name was Eric Blair) was born in India in 1903. His father was among the privileged officials who ran India when it was still part of the British Empire. Orwell was sent to England to be educated at Eton, one of the most prestigious public schools, an experience he did not enjoy. He returned to India and from 1928 served in Burma as a member of the Indian Imperial Police. Again, he disliked this experience. Though it did provide him with material for some of his early writing. By the end of the 1920s, he was back in Europe, working as a dishwasher in Paris and as a school teacher in England in a series of ill-paid jobs. The novels and accounts he wrote during the 1930s describe these experiences among the underprivileged and unemployed classes he met on his journeys through France and England, and include a stirring documentary on the Lancashire miners in *The Road to Wigan Pier*.

In 1936 the Spanish Civil War broke out between the ruling Republican government and the right-wing Fascist rebels, the newly married Orwell and his wife, like so many socialists, went to Spain to fight for the Republicans. He was wounded and returned to England. When the Second World War broke out, Orwell served in the Home Guard (Dad's Army) whilst working as a journalist and as a broadcaster for the BBC. In 1941, at the end of the war, he published *Animal Farm*, which was an instant and enormous success worldwide, as would be his final novel, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, published in 1949. He did not have much time to enjoy his fame for he was taken seriously ill and died in London in January 1950.

Until 1945 *Animal Farm* was the only about Orwell had written that had made him any money. Now it has become one of the most influential classical of twentieth-century literature. It has been translated into many languages, adapted for radio into a highly successful cartoon film.

Why Orwell wrote

George Orwell had always wanted to write:

“From a very early age, perhaps the age of five or six, I knew that when I grew up I should be writer. Between the ages of about seventeen and twenty-four I tried to abandon this ideas, but I did so with the consciousness that I was outraging my true nature and that sooner or later I would have to sit down and write books”.

He began writing *Animal Farm* in 1943, but did not find it easy; claiming that he “sweated” over it, yet Orwell knew that he must write it he had to make people aware of the truth about communism and dictatorships. (Until recently. Communism was a widely held political theory which promoted class war and the public ownership of all property) All his life had been leading up to writing of *Animal Farm*. As he said:

I do not think one can assess a writer’s motives without knowing something of his early development.

So we can see from this quotation that many of his previous experience have had an enormous influence on *Animal Farm*. His work in the Indian Imperial Police, which he said was ‘an unsuitable profession’.

Increased my natural hatred of authority and made me for the first time aware of the existence of the working class.

We can see here the views that were to be given life in the characters of the authoritarian Mr. Johns, Napoleon and the downtrodden animals on the farm. It was his experience in the Spanish Civil War, however, that was to give Orwell one of his major incentives to write *Animal Farm*.

The Spanish war and other events in 1936-7 turned the scale and there after I knew where I stood. Every line of serious work that I have written since 1936 has been written, directly or indirectly, against totalitarianism and for democratic socialism as I understand it.

In Spain, Orwell saw, at first hand, totalitarian police methods and, later, when he came to study the Communist accounts of what had happened during that war, he saw how they twisted and distorted the truth to suit their own purpose. Squealer, Napoleon's mouthpiece, was born out of these experiences.

In 1943, the British people were full of admiration for the bravery of the Russians, led by the Communist dictator, Stalin; they were fighting against the Germans who had invaded their country. The British were dazzled by his heroism and could not see any of the faults of Communism. Orwell knew these faults only too well because of his experiences in Spain. He was also worried that at home the British Communists were preventing the truth about Stalin and Russia from being made known to the people "Animal Farm" was to be Orwell's alarm call to Britain and the world as he said.

"When I sit down to write a book... I write it because there is some lie that I want to expose some fact to which I want to draw attention, and my initial concern is to get a hearing".

Nevertheless, what gave Orwell the idea of exposing the lie about Stalin and Communism through the story of a rebellion led by some pigs on a farm? Because he thought it so important to reveal the truth about Communism, he wanted to find a way of telling the story that was simple enough to be understood by everyone. He tells us that whilst he was living in small country village he once saw a large carthorse being driven along a narrow path by a small boy with a whip. These have him his idea:

“It stops me that if only such animals become aware of their strength we should have no power over them, and that we exploit animals in much the same way as the rich exploit the proletariat [the working class]”.

This was just the spur he needed and these ideas developed into the theme of *Animal Farm* and particularly the story of Boxer.

Orwell likes animals, though he was not sentimental about them in the way that many British adore their pets. For Orwell, as one of his friends remarked:

“Animals, children and oppressed people stood on one side, and the oppressor, whether they were farmer, school teachers, Sahibs [British rulers in India] or party bosses, on the other.

So, we can see that it was quite natural for him to write his political story in the form of an animal tale”.

What Orwell said about writing?

“Animal Farm” is easy to read. Orwell worked hard to make it so. He was very aware that dictators manipulate the way people think by controlling language. You may think, as Orwell does, that ‘political speech and writing are largely the defense of the indefensible’ and murder respectable’. He was very concerned that the language he used should be as clear and open as possible because the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts.’ In a novel that is so much concerned to expose the way that Stalin and all dictators use propaganda (persuading people by twist in the truth), Orwell was determined to make what he wrote as free from ‘sheer cloudy vagueness’ as he could. He succeeded”.