

Symbolism and Allegory with reference to Animal Farm

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Abstract: *This paper attempts to portray the effects of Allegory and Symbolism along with the importance of the terms (Allegory, symbolism) exposing and unmasking totalitarian regimes in general and Stalin in particular oppressing the masses and taking advantage of their political ignorance in George Orwell's novel Animal Farm with reference to his technique expressing his own ideas revealing Salin regime, it also explores the corruptive nature of those in power and how can power make a conscienceless out of a person shown in (Pigs) having treated themselves with apples and the seven commandments made by (old major) and later on changed by (Napeleon). The paper finds a clear evidence justifying Orwell's technique of Allegory and Symbolism by using analytical and critical discourse analysis methodology along with the novel as primary source and collected views of writers as secondary source of data. In conclusion Orwell's technique of using allegory and symbolism can obviously be viewed as away of alarming the generation of the new time about what might become of them, their usage as well can be a platform of freedom expression when nessessarily needed.*

Keywords: Symbolism, Allegory, Totalitarianism, Ignorance

0. Introduction:

The British author George Orwell, with pen name Eric Arthur Blair, was born in Motihari, India, June 25, 1903. His father was an important British civil servant in India, which was then part of the British Empire. A few years after Eric was born, his father retired on a low pension and moved back to England. Though their income was not much enough, the Blair family sent their son to a boarding school which was an exclusive preparatory school, to prepare him for Eton College. Eric later won a scholarship to Eton College. During his education from the age of eight to eighteen, as he wrote in his essay about his school experiences titled "Such, where the Joys," he experienced many things about the "world where the prime necessities were money, titled relatives, athleticism, tailor-made clothes", inequality, oppression and class distinctions in the schools of England. After his education at Eton College in England, Eric joined the Indian Imperial Police in British-Ruled Burma in 1922. There, he witnessed oppression again, but this time he was looking at things from the top. Having served five years in Burma, he resigned in 1927 and went back to Europe where he lived in Paris for more than a year.

Though he wrote novels and short stories he had no money to get them published and there was no one ready to help him publish them. He worked as a tutor and even as a dishwasher in Paris. During his poor days in Paris, he once more experienced the problems of the oppressed, the helpless and lower class people. In 1933, after having many experiences about the life at the bottom of society, he wrote Down and Out in Paris and London and published it under his pen name "George Orwell." After a year, in 1934, he published his novel Burmese Days, which reflected his experiences. Then, he published A Clergyman's Daughter in 1935, and Keep the Aspidistra Flying in 1936. In 1936, his publisher wanted Orwell to go to the English coal-mining country and write about it. This was another important experience in his life. He wrote The Road to Wigan Pier to reflect what he saw there, the real poverty of people of the Lancashire Town of Wigan, and published it in 1937. 1937 was the year that Orwell, who for some time had been describing himself as "pro-socialist", joined the Republican forces in the Spanish Civil War.

When the Communists attempted to eliminate their allies on the far left, Orwell fought against them and was wounded in the fight, and later was forced to flee for his life. His experience in that war was to have the most significant impact on his political thoughts and his later works. In 1938, Orwell wrote Homage to Catalonia, which recounts his experiences fighting for the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War. One of his best-known books reflecting his life-long distrust of dictatorial government, whether of the left or right, Animal Farm, a modern beast-fable attacking Russian Revolution, Stalinism and totalitarianism, was published in 1945, and in 1984, a dystopian novel setting forth his fears of an intrusively bureaucratized state of the future was published in 1949. His first fame was brought by these two novels and they were the only ones which made a profit for him as a writer. Orwell died at the early age of 47 of a neglected lung ailment in London, January 21, 1950.

1. Significance of the study:

The research conductor attempts to discuss a vital factor in the subjugation of the masses that is ignorance and lack of political awareness among the nation which can be utilized by totalitarian regimes to surpass the people as it happened in Russia during Stalin regime.

2. Objectives of the study:

- The study explains how lack of education influences the masses to be oppressed.
- The study reveals how allegory and symbolism can be effectively used to show totalitarianism's regimes over-limits.
- The study exposes the misunderstanding of power among the rulers which leads to their corruption.

3. Questions of the study:

1. How did ignorance of the masses lead to their subjugation?
2. What is Orwell's writing technique in Animal Farm?
3. How literature can reflect misusage of power?

4. Background:

Literature has given humans the ability to express ideas, tell story, publish philosophy etc. In his novella "Animal Farm" George Orwell has gone beyond the superficial understanding using a terrific allegorical satirical style its profound meaning shown clearly throughout reflecting the life of ours.

The writing technique of the novel is combination of fable, allegory and symbols, Orwell reflects vivid image of reality in its characterization, the novel has different sides it detects humans nature and analyses the ways which we live, moreover it discusses not only the English society but all the communities of the world, it also shows how individuals behave when they possess power.

Among the methods presented to control the masses Orwell displays how ignorance can be used as a dominant factor and this appears in the way the pigs use the language as manipulative by fabricating the articles of the so-called "Animalism" taking advantage of the animals inability to read and persuading them that Snowball is a traitor, Despite the fact that Snowball has shown courage in the battle of Cowshed and has been faithful to the document of the truly founding father and the revolution as well.

In the world of today controlling people is effortless especially when they are all connected through networking sites, thus in a wired world people are lost in the middle of nowhere uncounted false news, propaganda is used, information is given, What is the truth? is a never answered question and an interjection as well, thus without a watchful eye that can help individuals to think critically we are with no doubt oppressed, moreover people should understand their reality by asking themselves what if what is given to be named education is far from what real knowledge is, so Orwell was aware of education as well as its lack and the possibility of it being used to control and subjugate people and that precisely what he wants us to see in the very themes of his novel "Animal Farm".

5. Literature review:

Allegory:

The Oxford dictionary of literary terms (2008) defined allegory as a story or visual image with a second distinct meaning partially hidden behind its literal or visible meaning.

Roberts, E and Jacob, H (1998:382) state that an allegory is like a symbol because it transfers and broadens meaning, the term is derived from the Greek word *allegorein* (from *allos*, "other" and a *goreuein* "to speak in public", which means "to say something beyond what is commonly understood"). Allegory, however is more sustained than symbolism. An allegory is to symbol as a motion picture to a still picture. In form an allegory is a complete self-sufficient narrative, but it also signifies another series of conditions or events. Although some stories are allegories from beginning to end, many stories that are not allegorical, allegories are often concerned with morality and especially with religion, but we may also find political and social allegories, to the degree that literary works are true not only because of the lives of their main characters but also because of life generally, one might maintain that much literature may be considered allegorical even though the author did not plan their works as allegories.

Understand the applications and meaning of allegory:

According to Roberts, E and Jacob, H (1998:383) Allegory and allegorical method are more than literary exercises. Without question, readers and listeners learn and memorize stories and tales more easily than moral lessons, and therefore allegory is a favorite method of teaching morality, In addition, thought and expression have not always been free and safe. The threat of censorship and the danger of political economic reprisal have sometimes caused authors to express their views indirectly in the form of allegory rather than to name names and write openly, there by risking political prosecution, accusations of libel, or even bodily harm, hence, the double meanings of many allegories are based not just in literary type but also in the reality of our difficult and sometimes hazardous world. In studying allegory, determine whether all part of work can have an extended allegorical meaning. The popularity of George Lucas' film Star Wars and its sequels in video tape and newly refurbished readers, for example it's attributable at least partly to its being an allegory about the conflict good and evil. Obiwan Kenobi (intelligence) assist Luke Skywalker (heroine, boldness) and instructs him in the force (moral and religious faith), Thus armed guided, Skywalker opposes the power of Darth Vader (evil) to rescue the princess Leia (purity and goodness) with the aid of the latest space ships and weaponry (Technology). The story has produced a set of popular adventure films, accompanied by dramatic music and ingenious visual and sound effects. With the obvious allegorical overtones, however, it stands for any person's quest for self-fulfillment.

To apply a part of the allegory more specifically, consider that for a time the evil Vader imprisons Skywalker and that Skywalker must exert all his skills and strength to get free to overcome Vader. In the allegorical application of the episode, this imprisonment signifies those moments of doubt, discouragement and depression that people experience while to better themselves through education, work self-improvement, friendship, marriage and so on.

Almost from the beginning of recorded literature, similar deeds have been represented in allegorical forms. From ancient Greece the allegorical hero Jason sails the Argo to distant lands to gain Golden Fleece (those who take risks are rewarded), from the Anglo-Saxon England, The hero Beowulf saves King Hrothgar's throne by killing Grendel and his monstrous mother (victory comes

to those who rely on the forces of good). From seventeenth century England Bunyan's pilgrim progress tells how the hero Christian overcomes difficulties and temptations while travelling from the world to the next (belief, perseverance and resistance to temptations save the faithful). As long as parallel connections are close consistent, such as those mentioned here, an allegorical interpretation is valid.

Symbol:

Webster, M (2003:1190) states that the word symbol is derived from *symballein*, meaning to show Together from the Greek "Symbolon and Latin *Symbolum*", which meant token sign.

Farshidvard, K, (1373:) states that although the school of symbolism appeared in France in 1880, but one thousand year before appearing this school, people used symbols for expressing their feelings and thoughts about this phenomena, life and death. "The founders of school of symbolism were three great poets Stephen Mallarme, Paul Verlaine and Arthur Rimbaud, who used symbols for expressing their thoughts.

Symbol is defined in the online encyclopedia Britannica as "a communication element intent to simply represent or stand for a complex of person, object or idea. It is a kind of figures of speech used for increasing the beauty of the text and has figurative meaning besides its literal meaning.

Show, H (1881:367) presents the following definition for symbol: (symbol is) something used for, or regarded as representing something else. More specifically, a symbol is a word phrase or other expression having a complex of associated meaning; in this sense a symbol is viewed as having values different from those of whatever is being symbolized.

Many poets have used the rose as a symbol of youth and beauty; a flag is a piece of cloth which stands for or is a symbol of a nation. As Perrine, (1974:211) states "A literary symbol is something that means more than what it is. It is an object, person, a situation, an action or some other item that is a literal meaning in the study but suggests or represent other meaning as well.

Here are some universal symbols in literature:

Tree: It is a symbol of growth and the sign of immortality Gostaniong, (1377:10).

The symbol of tree in myths has an important role. For instance, "Forbidden tree" of paradise or Moses talking with his interlocutor by he uses of a tree of this kind.

See: It is the symbol of purity, innocence and sacredness of man Gostainoing, (1377:10).

Desert: It is the symbol of freedom of soul and being naked for this reason, God selected plain / desert of judgement for considering human deeds Gostainoing, (13377:10).

Fire: It is a symbol of purity and always great prophets as Zoroaster, Buddha and Moses praised it.

Symbols are dealt within different domains of human's life, it forms the basis of literature and has direct relation with poetry. Symbols are used more in epic poems allegorical poems and gnostic poems.

Shamisa, (2004) classifies symbols into two types:

Arbitrary symbols and personal symbols, arbitrary symbols are those common and familiar ones that the reader simply can recognize their meaning like spring that is a symbol of youth and freshness.

Personal symbols are those fresh and new ones which the writer or the poet newly created, and contrary to arbitrary symbols their recognition is difficult for the reader, like lion which is the symbol of God in Molana's poems.

Another classification of symbol is selected for this article is stated by Rokni, (2009):

Significance arbitrary symbols which are common in each particular field of study for instance @ is a symbol used in email addresses.

Metaphoric: significant symbols used for natural phenomena like lion which is a symbol for courage.

Commemorative: Symbols which add a real event to memory.

Sacramental: Symbols used in Myth and customs.

In studying symbols of a literary text first we should search for the general concept of the symbol as most of them have stable and fixed meaning, Also we should search for the specific concept of the symbol arises from the writer's thoughts.

A reader should be alert for symbolical meanings, and according to Perrine,(1974:214) she or he should observe some cautions:

- The story itself must furnish a clue that a detail is to be taken symbolically. It means that symbolic phenomena can be identified by repetition, emphasis or position.
- The meaning of literary symbol must be established and supported by the entire context of the story. It means that not outside it.

Symbols & Political Symbols:

A symbol is defined by Cuddon, (1998) as the use of a concrete object to represent an abstract idea. The word symbol is derived from the Greek verb "symballein" which means "to put together and the related noun "symbolon" which means "mark", "taken", or "sign" Wikipedia, (2013). The term, symbol, when used in literature, is often a figure of speech in which a person, an object, or a situation represents something in addition to its literal meaning. Halliday and Hassan,(1976). Conventional or traditional literary symbols work in much the same way, and because they have a previously agreed upon meaning, they can be used to suggest ideas more universal than the physical aspect itself. A symbol may appear in a work of literature in a number of different ways to suggest a number of different things. Most commonly, a symbol will present itself in the form of; 1) a word 2) a figure of speech 3) an event 4) the total action 5) a character (Peters, 2004). Symbolism is when the author uses an object of reference to add deeper meaning to

a story (Coughran, 1907). Symbolism in literature can be subtle or obvious, used sparingly or heavy-handedly. An author may repeatedly use the same object to convey a deeper meaning or may use variations of the same object to create an overarching mood or feeling. Symbolism is often used to support a literary theme in a subtle manner. Symbolism, as a movement in literature, occurred and lasted from the 19th century to the early 20th century (Zhang 2009). Symbolic literature mainly covers poetry and drama and its influence has continued to this day. Western mainstream academics believe that the birth of symbolic literature is a watershed between classical literature and modern literature. Symbolism can be defined as the art of expressing ideas and emotions indirectly, by suggesting what these ideas and emotions are by recreating them in the mind of the reader through the use of unexplained symbols. (Jiang 2004: 7). The charm of symbolism is to explore the meaning that hiding behind every image. Symbolism focuses on personal illusion and inner feelings in the subject and it rarely relates to the broad social themes. It negates vague and general rhetoric and rigid and simplified preaching in the artistic method. Symbolism emphasizes textural image and the method of a hint, contrast, associated to create works. Zhang (2009) gives some inspiration. She thinks that many of the classics are filled with symbols, and it is the symbolism that causes the story to stick in the reader's mind and heart and gives the story extended meanings beyond its surface value. When we read, we may feel that certain characters and certain things in the story stand for more than themselves, or hint at larger meanings.

6. The Political Symbols in Animal Farms :

The Seventh Commandments

Before he died shortly Old Major set up the constitution by which he thought that all animals would be able to regulate their lives accordingly: "Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings is a friend. And remember also that in fighting against Man, we must not come to resemble him. Even when you have conquered him, do not adopt his vices. No animal must ever live in a house or sleep in a bed or wear clothes or drink alcohol or smoke tobacco or touch money or engage in trade. All the habits of man are evil. And, above all, no animal must ever tyrannize over his own kind. Weak or strong, clever or simple, we are all brothers. No animal must ever kill any other animal. All animals are equal." (Old Major, p.42) These are the words of Old Major, a system of thought that is adopted by the animals and is coined —Animalism. In this system of thought, the animals are to be totally different from man, whom they consider their oppressor. This anti-human rhetoric is thus condensed into seven commandments that the animals have to adhere to after they successfully chase away Mr. Jones from the farm. Accompanying the seven commandments is the song the Beasts of England, which acts as a national anthem for the animals in their newly acquired freedom. Everything goes as planned initially. However, the pigs take advantage of their leadership role and bend all the rules to suit their extravagant living. The first rule to be broken is that —All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others. It becomes apparent that the two pigs, Snowball and Napoleon (together with other pigs and dogs) enjoy special treatment at the expense of others. When other animals are toiling hard from morning till evening in the farms, the pigs assume supervisory roles dishing out orders for them to work harder. Strong animals like Boxer do most of the work, sometimes waking up earlier than usual to ensure work is completed on time. The weak ones like ducks and hens also do as much as their feeble bodies could allow them to. As the other animals allow the pigs to call the shots and do the thinking, as they waste away on hard labor, a social class develops with the pigs becoming the ruling elite and the other animals becoming their slaves or subjects. With this unwarranted power, the pigs can do whatever they wish. They set aside the harness room for their own convenience, where they learn important trades, such as blacksmithing and carpentry, as the other animals are taught only basic reading and writing. It is also discovered that milk, which is always disappearing mysteriously is mixed with the pigs' mash, while all the apples are forcefully taken away from the animals for the pigs' consumption. The second commandment to be broken is —No animal shall kill any other animal. There is a battle for supremacy between Snowball and Napoleon evidenced by the constant arguments, disagreements and debates between them. The animosity between the two stems from ideological differences. While Snowball is an innovative and visionary leader always looking for ways to better the lives of all animals, Napoleon is pro-status quo. He supports the old order and is afraid of change. Napoleon feels that the idea of a windmill, though very noble, will make Snowball a more popular leader and decides to attack him using nine dogs that he has been secretly breeding. With his canines, Napoleon is able to consolidate all the power to himself. He uses fear to intimidate everyone into submission, without question. He uses the same instrument that Mr. Jones used to create fear among the animals — a pack of dogs that are only subservient to him alone. When the hens oppose Napoleon's order to sell their eggs to Whymper, they are met with such cruelty from Napoleon's dogs that result in nine dead hens. Napoleon further warns that any animal found helping the hens' revolt will be sentenced to death. There is also a series of deaths to all animals believed to be working with Snowball from outside, which results in a pile of dead corpses in the animal farm — a phenomenon that had never happened even during Mr. Jones's time. The sixth commandment was the first to be amended to —No animal shall kill any other animal without cause. Although not part of the seven commandments, the Old Major's edict that all animals should not engage in commerce is also broken by Napoleon. When it becomes apparent that the animals will lack the necessary materials for the construction of the windmill — an idea he initially opposed, Napoleon orders there be a trade to exchange wheat crop, hay and eggs for the scarce materials. This is a complete violation of all their rules that forbade any human interactions with animals. He also engages in business dealings with Frederick, despite his reputation for being too cruel towards animals in his Pinchfield farm. Subsequently, the pigs move into the farmhouse and break the fourth commandment, which forbids them from sleeping in beds. To put the matter to rest, the pigs make some slight adjustment to the rule to meet their obligation. It finally states that —No animal

shall sleep in a bed with sheets. In the farmhouse, the pigs stumble upon a case of whiskey in the cellars and they are unable to resist the temptation of getting drunk, including Napoleon and his propagandist Squealer. After their night of drinking and singing, Napoleon asks Whymper to procure for him booklets on brewing and distilling liquor. He further takes away the paddock area that was used as grazing ground for animals to plant barley. The sixth commandment, which states that —No animal shall drink alcohol had another addition to it in the end – No animal shall drink alcohol _to excess'. However, the biggest shock to the animals comes when the pigs begin walking on two legs like humans. The bleating of the sheep that —Four legs good, two legs betterl makes it clear that Napoleon and his allies have fully adopted human ways. The first rule – —Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemyl is now a distant memory to the animals. Napoleon soon begins inviting humans from neighboring farms to take a tour of his farm, as other animals toil away in the farms shocked at the treacherous pigs. Napoleon and his comrades also begin wearing clothes that belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, just to ensure that all the commandments are broken. Eventually, all the commandments are thrown aside and in their place stands one permanent rule on the wall of the big barn: All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

8.The corruption of socialist in the soviet union:

Animal Farm most famous in the west as a stinging critique of the history and rhetoric of the Russian revolution, retelling the story of emergence and development of soviet communism in the form of an Animal fable,Animal Farm allegorizes the rise to power of the dictator “ Joseph Stalin” . In the novella the overthrown of the human oppressor Mr.Johnes by a democratic coalitation of animals quickly gives way to the consolidation of power among the pigs.Much like soviet intelligentsia . The pigs establish themselves as the rulling class in the new society.

The struggle for pre-eminence between Leon Trotsky and Stalin emerges in the rivalry between the pigs Snowball and Napoleon. In both the historical and financial cases . the idealistic but politically less powerful figure (Tortsky and Snowball) is expelled from the revolutionary state by malicious and violent surper of power (Stalin and Napleon) the purges and show trails with which Stalin eliminated enimies and solidified his political base find expressions in Animal Farm as the false and the executions of Animals whom Naploen distrusts following the collapse of the windmill Stalin’ s tyinnical rule and eventual abandonment of the founding principles of the Russian revolution are represented by the pigs turn to violent government and the adoption of human traits and behaviors ,the tarppings of their own oppressors.

Although Orwell believed strongly in socialist ideas , he felt that the soviet union realized these ideals in a terribly perverse form.his novella creates its most powerful ironies in the moments in which Orwells depicts the corruption of Animalists ideals by those in power, for Animal Farm serves not as much to condemn tyranny or depotism as to indicate the hypocrisy of tyrannies that base themselves on , and owe their initial power to ideologies of liberation and equality.

The gradual disintegration and prevention of the seven commandments illustrates this hypocrisy with vivid force as Squealer’ s elaborate philosophical justification for the pigs, Thus the novella critiques the violence of the Salinist regime against the human beings it ruled and also points to soviet communism’ s violence against humans logic,language and ideas.

The dark side of power:Animal Farm demonstrates the idea that power always corrupts,the novella heavy use of foreshadwing,especialy in the opening chapter,creates the sense that the events of the story are unavoidable, not only is Napleon’ s rise to the power inevitable the novella suggests that any other possible ruler would have been just as bad as Napleon,Although Napleon is more power hungry than Snowball.plenty of evidences exists to suggest that Snowball would have been as corrupt as the ruler.before his expulsion. Snowball goes along with the pigs’ theft of milk and apples,and the disastrous Windmill is his idea.Even Old Major is not incorruptable.despite his belif that “ animals are equal” (chapter1) he lectures the animals that the other animal from a raised platform suggesting he might actually view himself as above all the other animals on the farm.In the final image the pigs become indistiguishable from human farmers which humors how the idea of power inevitably has the same effect on anyone who wield it.

The failure of the intellects:

Animal Farm is deeply skeptical about the value of intellectual activity.the pigs are identified as the most intellectual people animals but their intellects rarely products anything of value,instead the pigs use their intellegence to manipulate and abuse the other animals.the novella indentifies several other ways in which intellegence fails to be useful or good,Benjamin is literate,but he refuses to read,suggesting that intellegence is worthless without the moral sense to engagein politics and the courage to act.the dogs are nearly literate as the pigs but they are not intersted in reading any thing except the seven commendments(chapter3),the dogs use of their intellegence suggests that the intellect is useless even harmful when it is combined with a personality that perfers to obey orders rather than question them.

Ignorance of the masses:

The pigs who are educated, can take advantage of the other animals by using their knowledge to create lies, along with using the idea that they are smart to stay in power. In Animal Farm the pigs took over as the “ leaders” and explained it by saying they are smart. At this point in the book the animals had just thrown out Mr. Jones and all of his workers. They then woke up and now had to start on the hay harvest. At this point the pigs took over and started commanding and telling everyone what to do. This is important because this is the start of the pigs getting very power hungry and making the farm corrupt. Along with that it is the start of the pigs taking advantage of the other animals.

Throughout the book the pigs create many lies to stay in power and be very persuasive with the animals to keep them on their side. One example of this is when there is a problem with the apples and milk. The pigs have been taking all the fresh apples and milk and consuming them rather than sharing them with the farm. This causes the animals to become a little unsettled by the pigs’ greed. Then Squealer hosts a speech explaining to the animals that they have to run the farm and milk and apples have proven to help pigs work with their brains because of this extreme task. This is important because this is just one lie that the pigs present to the animals to help stay in power, get their way, be persuasive, etc. Another example of the pigs lying to get their way or what they want is at the end of the story with food cuts given to each animal. As the animals are running low on food they have to buy food. Once they have a sufficient supply the animals start to question why they are still getting very small portions. Squealer then proceeds to give statistics of food increases rather than decreases or equal portions. This is a lie again by the pigs, trying to keep the animals content. This is important because it is another lie by the pigs to the animals showing that the pigs are doing everything they can to stay in power, keep their people content, and have the pigs live a luxurious life compared to the other animals. The animals believe that they are getting smaller portions of food at the end of the story. Squealer tries to convince the animals that they are getting increases through statistics and explanations. “ and fed no better than they had done in Jones’ s day.. class of foodstuff had increased by two hundred per cent, three hundred per cent, or five hundred per cent, as the case might be. The animals saw no reason to disbelieve him...” (Orwell VIII 27). This quote shows that the animals were getting fed as they had been fed when Jones was around. Squealer then argued that they were being fed way more than they had before and were eating much more. This clearly is a lie based on the fact that the animals are being fed as much as they were when Jones was there. Also the randomness of increases in food also seems a little questionable with some days being 5 times as much food and some days 2 times as much food. This just shows that the pigs are again lying to keep the animals content and against rebellion and with the pigs.

In conclusion, the lack of education throughout all the animals caused many hardships for them through the power hungry pigs. The pigs took advantage of all the animals throughout the book to live a luxurious life. Along with that this society was running fairly well throughout the entire book. These pigs took advantage through the book in ways such as the animals not being able to read, not having any ideas from the lack of education, and the idea of the smarter you are the ore power you get. This created many opportunities for the pigs throughout the book that they happily took advantage of. This could relate to the world in the government of a dictatorship. This could relate to a couple countries where in the eyes of someone from a different country, they see corruption.

Results:

Education can be both disastrous weapon or a grace depending on the way which it is used thus when it is dedicated for the people's awareness it is a bless and this what Orwell tries to massage his reader with nevertheless when it is consciencelessly used the people can fooled or oppressed by those who are educated and illmannered that are hungry for power the way the pigs used it to control the other animals as Orwell symbolised shows how ignorance can easily be a control element when the power is climbed by an oppressor. Education also can be aimless when it is not dedicated for the benifit of the others (Neapleon) taught (The dogs) to serve personal interest to stay in power.

Symbolism was, is and will always form protection when democracy and freedom of speech are absorbed by totalitarian regimes that’ s why being aware of its use sheilds us when these rights are forced away.

The upcoming generations should be connected to their past to have a better future that is built on true foundations and realism, when this past is irrelevant to the real incidents as a result of the dictators’ manipulation the mistakes of the fathers will be repeated over and over “ History repeats itself for those who do not know” ,Thus symbolism reveals the real face of the totalitarians who try to hide behind the artificial truth guiding the masses towards an inevitable abyss blindly.

Conclusion:

Orwell discussed his own ideas portraying totalitairanism in general and his negative feeling satiring the soviet union using animal characters allegorically symbolized reality moreover he discribes humans eager of power to control showing how savage humans can be when manners donot make men and self critisizm is not applied .

Using characters as (Bejamin.The dogs) Orwell implies that when Education is not directed towards benefiting the masses it could be an oppressive factor that forms an easily effortless trap which can chakemate the masses who are diving knowing nothing and its inevitably leads them towads the slaughter house.

George Orwell techingue of Symbolism and allegory draws a fine picture of art that speaks itself when it is not the right time to speak thus this unique technique forms a platform of freedom when it is not found.

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