



**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS & SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE**

**A CRITICAL APPROACH TO
GEORGE ORWELL'S *ANIMAL FARM*
WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE EFFECTS
OF MARXISM ON ORWELL**

(Undergraduate Thesis)

Submitted to: Assoc.Prof.Dr.Gül Celkan

Submitted by: Ümit Gören

**TRNC
1999**

CONTENTS

I-PREFACE

II-INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1 'MARXISM'

A-WHAT is MARXISM?

B-WHAT is COMMUNISM?

C-WHO is KARL MARX?

D-NINETEENTH CENTURY ENGLAND

a-The CHRONOLOGY

b-HISTORY

E-THE INFLUENCE of MARXISM on VICTORIAN ENGLAND

F-THE INFLUENCE of MARXISM on ENGLISH LITERATURE

G-DAS KAPITAL and the COMMUNIST MANIFESTO as LITERARY WORKS

CHAPTER 2 ANIMAL FARM

A-GEORGE ORWELL

B-HISTORICAL and POLITICAL BACKGROUND

C-STRUCTURE and STYLE

D-ANIMAL FARM and SATIRE

E-PLOT

F-SUMMARY of CHAPTERS

G-CHARACTERS

H-CONCLUSION

-FOOTNOTES

-BIBLIOGRAPHY

PREFACE

I have always been interested in literature and politics. For that matter, I decided to concentrate on Marxism and George Orwell to point out the truth called 'communism'. Reading Animal Farm as a child and a grown up made me realize how the English Department developed my level in English and in literature

I would like to thank to the President Dr. Suat Günsel. for establishing such a highly esteemed department at the university and I also want to thank to our chairperson, Associate Prof. Dr. Gül Celkan for her teaching for five years and for helping me while writing this undergraduate thesis. I also want to thank to her secretaries Gülay and Ajda for their helping during my schooldays and particularly Taşkın and Yakup for their company.

Ümit Gören, 1999, Lefkoşa, TRNC.

INTRODUCTION

Marxism is a social and economic philosophy, emerged in the Nineteenth Century, in England. Marxism developed on behalf of the working class which, Marx thought, was being exploited by the capitalists. Marxism is associated with communism. The first principles of Marxism appeared in 1848 with the Communist Manifesto, which asserted a classes society where everybody were equal. However, The demands of Marx has never been realistic; it has never been applied in the right sense. In order to emphasize this fact we will concentrate on Animal Farm (1945) a novel by George Orwell in which communism is declaired, However, the leaders use Marxism and Communism so as to carry out their dictatorship tendencies.

In this thesis we will define Marxism, communism, suggest their effects on the Victorian England and on English Literature, then we will refer to George Orwell's Animal Farm.

1.A-WHAT IS MARXISM ?

Communism is a social and an economic system in which all
Marxism is the pursuit of communism with emphasis on Karl
Marx's publications such as Das Capital and
The Communist Manifestation. Marx's publications were the
sign of a new revolutionary regime. Simply it was called
'communism'. The Oxford Dictionary defines Marxism as :
"Political and economic theory of Karl Marx, stating that
class struggle is the force behind historical change and
that capitalism will inevitably be replaced by socialism and
a classless society: Communism is based on Marxism"¹.
Before talking about Marxism we will mention about communism.

The goal of workers, their welfare and securing the
government are the main targets of Communism. When the
revolution is done, the production and distribution of goods
will be under the control of state and the prevalence of the capitalist mode.
The state manages everything representing the public.
Communism, as in other economic systems, did not emerge
spontaneously. There should be a historical course of time,
there should be capitalism; the number of factories should
be sufficient for the needs of the public; the proletarian
ought to be oppressed by the bourgeoisie. These conditions
were necessary to make a revolution.

There are two ways of doing revolution; the first way is the
union of workers and their welfare against the capitalist
class; the second way is rather difficult; the state
should be in a war and get defeated, afterwards a revolution
should take place and the country should proclaim the new
regime. For instance in Turkey, after the Ottomans got
defeated in the First World War, Mustafa Kemal, the main
commander of the army, established Republic of Turkey in

1.B-WHAT IS COMMUNISM ?

Communism is a social and an economic system in which all the members of the society are considered as equal. In such a society production is not under the control of the bourgeoisie class, i.e. , private ownership is prohibited. Communism developed as opposed to capitalism. The origin of the word communism comes from 'common'. Communism as a doctrine or as a theory , is the identification and exposition of capitalism. In communism , no matter what sort of profession you deal with , you just get the same wage as everyone. This means that the hierarchy is abolished , i.e. , the social classes are abandoned.

The union of workers , their upraise and capturing the government are the main targets of communism. When the revolution is done , the production machines get under the control of state and the prevalence of the capitalists ends. The state manages everything representing the public. Communism , as in other economic systems , did not emerge spontaneously. There should be a historical course of time, there should be capitalism; the number of factories should be sufficient for the needs of the public; the proleterian ought to be tortured by the bourgeoisie. These conditions are necessary to make a revolution.

There are two ways of doing revolution; the first one is the union of workers and their upraise against the dominant classes; the second way is rather difficult; the state involves in a war and gets defeated , afterwards a revolutionary leader takes over the country and proclaims the new regime. For instance in Turkey: After the Ottomans got defeated in the First World War , Mustafa Kemal , the main commander of the army , established Republic of Turkey in

October 29, 1923.

In communism the risk of war is less than in capitalism. Economic reasons play an important part in wars. For instance, Saddam Huseyin, the dictator of Iraq, attacked Kuwait for its petrol. As will be written later on, the notion of state disappears in communism. For example, Soviet Russia consisted of many countries, therefore there was not a risk of war among them since they were under the same roof. Communism does not have a national purpose but an international one.

There is no design of profit in communism. Nobody can ever run a business at all. Communism is associated with the left wing, its colour is red and its symbol is the combination of a sickle, hammer and a star. Communism is against religions since religions make discrimination among people.

When the communist regime is proclaimed the notion of state disappears. When the public is divided into classes, i.e. capitalism, the state is the source of social justice. The state is inevitable when the social and economic differences exist. The policy of the state is not always the same: as the public's economic structure changes the policy changes as well. However, the reason of a state's existence is always the same: to make a social justice by force. If the production is adequate for everybody and when everybody is equal, then there is no reason for the existence of the state. In communist countries it remains to control the production and public's labour, representing the public.

So far , the communist countries have been Soviet Russia , Bulgaria , Czechoslovakia , China , and Cuba. Today only Cuba and China remain. The most successful communist country was Soviet Russia which fell apart in 1991 with Gorbachov.

Now let us turn to Marx , his reasons to think of such a system and his ideas;

Marx graduated from high school at sixteen and went on to study at the University of Bonn. After graduating , he gave his doctorate thesis. Then he found a job at a newspaper where he wrote sophisticated articles. During his childhood and adult life , Marx led an extremely poor life. Despite being poor , he showed an extraordinary success in his work. He is considered a great writer because of his work. He dedicated his life to his design. Marx died at March 14, 1883.

Marx , a hard worker at the time , was influenced by the ideas taking place all over the world. Marx believed in a change in the world. He asked himself "How can the world change?"

There was a great revolution in France in 1789. An uprising in a country affected other countries as well. The most distinctive reason for Marx to write The Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital was the attitude of the employers toward

1.C-WHO is KARL MARX ?

Karl Marx was born in May 5, 1818 in Ren, Germany. He is originally Jewish. He was the son of Heinrich Marx who was an intellectual advocate. Heinrich Marx was Jewish but later on he became a christian. However , Karl Marx was not a very religious person , but he was interested in the Jewish problem. When Marx was in Treves at the time , he kept his relations with the Jews and with that society he asked for better conditions for the Jews from the government.

Marx graduated from high school at sixteen and went on to study at the University of Bonn. Having graduated , he gave his doctorate thesis. Then he found a job at a newspaper where he wrote sophisticated articles. During his childhood and adult life , Marx led an extremelly poor life. Despite being unrealistic he should be congratulated on his success of finding such a system because of his toil , dedicated for this design. Marx died in March 14, 1883.

Marx , a hard worker at the time , was influenced by the chaos , taking place all over the world. Marx believed in ultimate freedom. He asked himself "How can this world change ?".

There was a great revolutionary movement in Europe starting with the French Revolution in 1789. An upraising in a country effected other countries es well. The most distinctive reason for Marx to write "the Communist Manifesto" and Das Kapital was the attitude of the employers toward

the workers. In Europe , in the Nineteenth Century , there was a tremendous industrialism which caused the number of the workers to increase: the working class , having been degraded , started to look for ways to overcome this injustice. England was the greatest manufacturing country in the nineteenth Century and Marx's proposals appeared in this century. To understand the social situation in England we should go back to the Eighteenth Century ;

The Industrial Revolution started in about the 1770s in England. This revolution , which reached its peak point at the end of the Eighteenth Century , finished in about the 1830s. During this revolution new machines appeared , factories became bigger and the middle-sized factories disappeared. Before the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain the relationships between the workers and the employers were good , however , now it became violent. Employers started even torturing their labourers. The workers who were not very clever started to damage the machines in the factories instead of taking their control. They needed someone who could teach them what to do. In 1815 this rebellion reached its most violent degree and spreaded all over the country. This act is known as "The Ludite Movement". However , the dominant classes replied to this act terribly: those who destroyed the machines were given death penalty.

The proleteria thought that this act should have developed and that they needed some propaganda to become more successful. The English Oligarchy which feared to lose its dominance , decided to take strict precautions. The worker associations which had relations with each other were banned. The English working class was deprived of uniting.

As a reply to these restrictions , the working class tried to regain its rights. This struggle , starting in 1817 , ended up with the Manchester Reform Meeting which was dispersed by the military. However , the revolutionary struggle lost its temper: in 1824 the workers gained some rights which provided them with better conditions.

In England only the landlords had the right to vote at the time. Later on the bourgeoisie also gained. But somehow, the working class was excluded from this. Therefore the labourers founded the 'London Workingmen Association' , the purpose of which was to establish a labour party. William Lowett was the leader of this association.

Lowett and his friends were called Chartists and they had five demands: the right to vote , hidden vote , the renewal of the parliament every year , payment to parliament leaders and abolishing the limitation of voting with a standart property and the provision of equal rights among the election regions. During the Chartist Movement Marx was 19 years old and it reached its peak point when Marx was an adult.

"The Reform Bill of 1832 was passed in response to the demands of the middle classes who were gradually taking control of England's economy. It extended the right to vote to all males owning property worth 10 pounds or more in annual rent."²

All this time workers' conditions grew worse , they could hardly satisfy their hungers and the 'Corn Laws' made this

even worse: bread was more expensive.

"Even without the provocation of unemployment , conditions in the new industrial and coal-mining areas were terrible enough to create fear of revolution. Workers and their families in the slums of such cities as Manchester lived horribly crowded , unsanitary housing and the conditions under which women and children toiled in mines and factories were unimaginably brutal."³

In 1846 'Free Trade' was initiated whereby importation could be done with paying the minimum duty tax.

In May 1, 1848 the working duration was reduced to ten hours from fifteen hours, however, the workers wages decreased as well. Every year May 1 is celebrated as the Mayday ,i.e. , the labourers' day. In 1848 many revolutions took place in Europe and they had impacts on England.

To understand Marxism well , we should have a look at the Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital ;

Marx wrote his famous Communist Manifesto in a group called 'The Communist League'. Marx , being expelled from his country travelled all over Europe. The Communist League was an association of workers in London. Marx , in London , was summoned by the workers to join in The Communist League and to write a communist manifesto. Communist Manifesto was the product of The Communist League. It was not only related to a certain country but all the world where the bourgeoisie existed. Now let us have a look at the philosophy of the Communist Manifesto ;

a-The history of every society is the struggle between classes. This struggle , sometimes apparent and sometimes covered continued in a nonstop manner. This struggle will end up with the victory over the dominant classes.

b-The society splits into two blocks , i.e. , the bourgeoisie and the proleteria.

c-The free competence law has given power to the bourgeoisie which causes injustices.

d-The bourgeoisie causes to develop a social and a united society that is opposed to itself.

e-Workers can get rid of economic slavery by defeating the bourgeoisie and by creating social circumstances.

f-In the beginning the struggle of the working class is national but later on it turns to be international.

g-The working class should be organized in every country to conquest the government and to hand the factories over to the state.

The main targets of the Communist Maifesto are as follows ;

1-The possession of land and the profits gained from land should be handed over to the state.

11-Maximum collection of tax.

111-The credit should be gathered in one bank that is

established by the state.

iv-All the public transportation vehicles ought to be under the control of the state.

v-The number of factories and production machines should be increased and fields should be cultivated according to a plan.

vi-The same social working conditions for everyone and good organization for industry and agriculture.

vii-The abolishment of the contrast between cities and countryside in order to ally industry and agriculture.

viii-The free study of children at the state schools and prohibition of children's labour.

The purpose of the Communist League was to defeat the bourgeoisie and reconstruction of a new society which did not have classes and private ownership. The ultimate philosophy that prevails throughout the manifesto is :
"The economic production of every society and the social structure caused by this , generates the social and philosophical history of every single age; therefore all the history is the history of the struggle between classes , between the exploiting and the exploited classes."

Das Kapital has got a different philosophy compared to the Communist Manifesto . The former one tells the social , economic , political and the philosophical stages of a production starting from the raw material till it is consumed.

It also contains the salvation wars all over the world , and history of the Chartist Movement , slavery , banks , The agriculture , Corn Laws , the poverty of the proleteria. After reading it , the injustices expose themselves automatically. Marx refers to English Literature characters such as "Shylock". as a terrible capitalist.

Das Kapital consists of three volumes. The first volume was written in 1867 , the second one in 1885 and the third one in 1894. When the second volume was published Marx was dead. Friedrich Engels used to work with Marx and he always kept a copy of Marx's writings; therefore Engels prepared the second and the third volumes for publication. The philosophy of Das Kapital is as follows:

"Marx claimed that a workman's labour possesses more intrinsic value than is required to support him , and that the surplus is filched from him by exploiting capitalists , which is their profit. Thus there is nothing in common between the employers and the employed , the proleteriat: the latter must therefore develop a class-consciousness and unite , eventually to wage a class war in which the whole capitalist system would be overthrown".⁵

Marxism considers economic conditions as the basis of life: political and other systems merely being a 'superstructure' which undergo changes along with them. One quotation is worth reproducing: 'the workers have nothing to lose in this (revolution) but their chains. They have a world to gain. Workers of the world , unite.'

As capitalism developed, Marxism became a superior power and started to have a great impact on the labour masses. The Communist Manifesto became well-known, it became more popular. In Das Kapital Marx made a critical analysis of the capitalist economic system. Before Marx, the situation of workers was as follows: we can resemble the workers to people who lost their way to home, walking on every street; Marx appears suddenly in the misty darkness of the night and instructs them how to go home. Marx owes some of his work to Friedrich Engels who was also a communist like Marx but who always lived in the shade of Marx.

We mentioned about the situation of the proletariat in the Nineteenth Century, about Das Kapital and the Communist Manifesto. Now we will have a look at the other aspects of the Victorian Society;

1.D-NINETEENTH CENTURY ENGLAND

a- The Chronology

- 1838-'Great Western' steamer crosses the Atlantic.
- 1839-Chartists riot at Birmingham. (The Chartists were agitating for certain political electoral reforms).
- 1840-Penny postage introduced.
- 1842-Great Chartist demonstration in London.
- 1848-Widespread revolutionary movements on the continent. French Republic proclaimed.
- 1851-Submarine telegraph between Britain and France.
- 1851-The Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, London.
- 1854-War between England and Russia. Armies land in Crimea.
- 1856-End of Crimean War(Russians defeated).
- 1857-Indian Mutiny breaks out.
- 1861-American Civil War begins.
- 1863-Slavery abolished in America by decree of president Lincoln.
- 1865-Lincoln assassinated. Civil War ends.
- 1868-Disraeli Prime Minister. Resigns, succeeded by Gladstone.
- 1870-Franco-Prussian War(ends 1871).
- 1874-Gladstone ministry resigns. Disraeli succeeds.
- 1875-Britain purchases Khedive's shares in the Sues Canal.
- 1878-Cyprus ceded to Britain.
- 1879-Wars in Zululand(this the period of British colonization in Afrika).
- 1882-Cairo occupied by British troops.
- 1886-Upper Burma annexed.
- 1887-Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee celebrations.
- 1893-Irish Home Rule Bill rejected by House of Lords.
- 1894-The Dreyfus scandal in Paris.
- 1895-Ashanti expedition.

1897-Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

1899-Boer War begins(south Africa).

1900-Relief of Mafeking. Boxer outbreak in China. transvaal annexed to Britain.

b- History

Victoria was the Queen of England in the Nineteenth Century. She reigned from 1837 until 1901. Victorian Age was the period of many problems. The focus on industry caused the countrysiders to move to the cities. With the progress of capitalism and technology, human emotions and values started to decay. Social and economic circles gave way to spiritual loss. the priority was given to materialism. In 1851 The Great Exhibition show took place in Hyde Park, where the productions of modern industry was shown. England, for its industry, became the greatest power in the world and London became the most important city in Europe.

In 1859 Charles Darwin published his famous Origin of Species claiming that human beings are the descendants of apes. This caused a big crises of belief at the time. Religion was in conflict with reason: "Some chose to assume that evolution was synonymous with progress, but most readers recognised that Darwin's theory of natural selection conflicted not only with the concept of creation derived from the Bible but also with long-established assumptions of the values attached to humanity's special role in the world."⁶ However, there was not only a crisis in religious belief , but in the belief of people toward one another.

In 1859 The Crimean War broke out. Russia wanted to conquer the Balkans and they fought against England, France and The Ottoman Empire. France and England did not want to involve in a war but inevitably they were in the battle field. They were not keen on the war because they thought that its consequences will be bad even if they finish the war with victory. Marx was keen on the war since England, Russia, France and The Ottoman Empire were capitalist and imperialist countries and they would have lost power. The duration of war was more than it was expected and it ended up with the victory of England, France and The Ottomans.

"During Victoria's reign the population grew from two million to six and a half million". In the Victorian Age the rich became richer and the poor became poorer. With the initiation of 'Corn Laws' the poor became even poorer.

1.E-THE INFLUENCE of MARXISM on VICTORION ENGLAND

In about 1960s The Chartist Movement lost all of its impact on the proleteria. Some of the historians claim that traces of it disappeared just after the movement. However, the Chartist Movement in 1850 and during the Crimean War started to bloom. Chartism, with the help of Marx, his friends and Ernest Jones benefited from the disapproval of the proleteria during the Crimean War. This is the time when Chartists' newspaper "People's Paper" became one of the most important newspapers in the country. When the war was over, Chartists lost their publication media because of some reasons as follows;

The most important reason was the migration of workers to America and Australia. Two million workers migrated who were young and healthy, therefore the old and the children were left in England. The source, from which the Chartist Movement took its power, was running out. There were some associations which attracted the attention of workers such as the one against alcohol and the co-operative movements which were managed by the Christian Socialists. The main aspect of communism, i.e, the proleteria was reducing in number.

Later on Chartists started to establish co-operatives which did not disturb the dominant classes. This caused syndicates to emerge in about 1850s. The first proper syndicate came out in 1851. The two hardworking chiefs of this syndicate managed to defeat the typical English 'craft spirit'. Because of the craft spirit there was the tradition of having syndicates only in one or two cities. Despite the

development , the syndicates were 'destined to stop their development at a certain point which was not the full success. There was a big depression between 1857-58. Great unemployment prevailed the country. The employers were imposing a heavy oppression on the workers; they decreased their wages, extended the duration of working hours. However , the workers replied to this astonishingly; they broke a general strike in 1859. This was one of the biggest strikes London has ever experienced. There were big meetings in England especially in Hyde Park. When this strike was over the 'Trade Union' was established for the first time in London, which became the most effective worker council in 1861.

The Great Exhibition in 1851 made an opportunity for the French ,German and English workers to come together.

In 1860 a new committee was established, the name of which was 'The First International League'. Marx was one of the members of this new committee. He proposed some new ideas and explained the reasons of the defeat of workers in 1848, and their gains. This explanation is known as Introduction. The Introduction was the introduction to the Regulation.

One of the gains was the ten hour working period. Another one was the construction of co-operative factories. However, Marx thought that co-operatives included only a certain number of workers, therefore it could not serve as a solution. Marx in the introduction said that there is only one success factor for the workers that is the union of them; the workers should have mixed with each other and that they should have

followed knowledge and science. Marx, with a different sophistication , reached the same basic results in his new work.

The Introduction was written seventeen years after the Communist Manifesto . The historical time and the organization they were written are different. Marx, in the Introduction, expresses the demands and the targets of the proleteria. It consists of two parts; principles and problems of the organization;

The salvation of the proleteria sould be done by the proleteria. The salvation policy of the proleteria is not for abolishing the class privileges but for equal rights socially and for ending any sort of class dominance .

The reason of slavery and social injustices are the cause of workers' dependence on factory owners .

To succeed this we should unite internationally .

The salvation of the proleteria is a matter of union of modern countries .

This is the Introduction of the regulation.

During its foundation , the name of the organization was altered to 'The International Workingmen Association'. The main aspects of the regulation are as follows;

a-This association is established in order to protect the workers in various countries, to make them progress, quicken their salvation and to make the communication among the syndicates.

b-The name of the association will be 'The Workingmen Association'.

c-Every year a general workers' meeting will be done, the members of which will be from the delegates of every branch. This meeting will inform the workers' common expectations and it will take precautions for the association to operate properly.

d-Every single meeting will decide the date of the next meeting. In extraordinary cases the association may summon the delegates for an unplanned meeting.

e-The general council will consist of workers from various countries and they will choose the secretaries.

f-All the workers in one country will be acquainted with the movements in other countries.

g-The association will toil for all the fragmentary associations to attach them to itself.

The International Workingmen Association had a few meetings but all of their decisions melted in theory and it ended soon.

As a step on the way to democracy, civic workers got the right to vote in 1867. Although it is partial, this event is a great success for the workers.

At the beginning of the 1880s a change occurred in the European workers' act. Marxism gained power. In 1876 Social Democrat Party was proclaimed to be illegal. Marx said that this was a scandal. Marx died on 14 March, 1883.

1.F-The INFLUENCE of MARXISM on ENGLISH LITERATURE

Perhaps the first English author to be connected with Marxism was, the poet and painter William Morris. Morris, himself a man of independent means, was too much of an individualist to follow Marx in every respect, but he shared with Marx a conviction that Utopia could be achieved only after the working classes had, by revolution, taken the control of government and industry. Morris was deeply attached to his own literary master John Ruskin. Like Ruskin, he became progressively dissatisfied with the drabness of the modern industrial world and, in later years, became convinced that political revolution was a necessity to restore humanity to a state in which working could be enjoyed, without the exploitation of workers that seemed to be prevalent in Victorian Period. In his late poem the Pilgrim of Hope (1885) Morris prophesies a changed society in which: "Hope is awake in the face angerless now no more,/Till the new peace down on the world, the fruit of peoples war". And in his prose narrative News From Nowhere (1891) he expresses more explicitly his ideal partly derived from his study of Karl Marx but more from his lifelong love for the colour and vitality of medieval life. Morris, in A death Song, says:

Here lies the sign that we shall break our prison;
Amidst the storm he won a prisoner's rest;
But in the cloudy dawn the sun arisen
Brings us our day of work to win the best.
Not one, not one, nor thousands must they slay,
But one and all if they would dusk the day

John Ruskin was another author, influenced by Marxism.

The interest in the stultifying effects of industrialism led Ruskin into economics. After 1860 he became an outspoken critic of laissez-faire economics. His conception of responsibilities of employers toward their workers, is expressed in his Unto This Last (1860). What he was labouring to show was that self-seeking business relationships might be made over on the principle of dedicated service, taking as a model the learned professions and also the military. His writings influenced William Morris, George Bernard Shaw, D.H Lawrence and the founders of the British Labour Party.

The Scottish writer Thomas Carlyle criticized capitalism since it encouraged a situation in which payments of cash became the only connection with human beings. He believed that this situation could cause revolutions. He wrote On Heroes, Past and Present, The French Revolution.

Elizabeth Gaskell lived in Manchester and she had close knowledge of the working people there. She wrote Mary Barton and North and South.

Toward the end of the Victorian Period, Marxism helped develop a new literary movement called 'aestheticism': "In part aestheticism seems to have been a kind of reaction against the materialism and capitalism of the later Victorian Period; and also against the Philistines who embodied what has been described as the 'Bourgeois ethos'".¹⁰ The phrase 'Art for art's sake' developed from aestheticism. Aestheticism objected political and didactic writing. It dealt with the conception of beauty, and, above all, it was against the literature done for money i.e., capitalism.

Another issue, developed by the influence of Marxism is, the 'Marxist criticism': "Marxist principles, attitudes and modes of thoughts and inquiry have been adapted to create a Marxist theory of literature: what it has been and what it might and, perhaps, should be. The Marxist critic (who tends to be primarily interested in content) writes from definite standpoint of Marx's philosophical ideas, and from his view of history in which the class struggle is fundamental, or in terms of socio-historical factors."⁹

The first English Marxist critic was Christopher Caudwell. In Illusion and Theory and Studies in a Dying Culture he attempted definitions of Marxist theories of it. Another critic was Raymond Williams, who attempted a historical assessment of culture and literature in Marxist terms. His works are: Culture and Society, The long Revolution, Marxism and Literature. The principal theorist of Marxist criticism in Britain is Terry Eagleton who wrote Marxism and Literary Criticism, Criticism and ideology, and Aesthetics and Ideology.

"The concept of 'social realism' marked an important advance in the development of Marxist and communist views on literature and art in general. Basically, social realism required a writer to be committed to the working class cause of the party. And it required that literature should be progressive and should display a progressive outlook on society".⁹

There were some authors who were effected by Marxism indirectly such as W.H Auden, Charles Dickens, and Alfred Tennyson who dealt with the problems of the proletariat and the loss of emotions against materialism.

In my opinion the most distinctive author who dealt with communism was George Orwell, who had a realistic approach toward Marxism. He satirized the Stalinist period of Russia in his Animal Farm. The relationship between Marxism and Animal Farm is as follows;

Communism was the regime in Russia when Stalin was ruling. The founder of Soviet Russia was Lenin who was effected by the principles of Karl Marx, i.e., Marxism. The policy, therefore, carried out by Stalin was based on Marxism. In other words, Orwell did not only satirize Soviet Russia but also Marxism as well.

The fact that Lenin followed Marxism was obvious; after the Bolshevic Revolution in 1717, the Communist Academy was established in Russia, a department of which was called 'Marxist Historian Department'. We can say that Soviet Russia was based on Marxism.

The communism that took place at the time of Stalin was therefore based on Marxism. While satirizing the Soviet Union, Orwell bore Marxism in his mind as a criteria. In the novel, 'old Major', one of the characters, is a mixture of Lenin and Marx: "Lenin organized and led the October Revolution, and was the founder of both the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. He translated the Marxian philosophy into practice and action, cutting through millions of Marx's words to fundamental propositions, such as the creation of party; the overthrow of bourgeois supremacy and the basic conquest of political power. There is something of Marx, too, in Orwell's presentation of old Major. Karl Marx was a German economist and the founder of international revolutionary socialism.

In 1847 he drew up the manifesto which may be regarded as the modern socialism, and his classic work, Das Kapital, in three volumes, dealt basically with the surplus value. Marxism considers economic conditions as the basis of life: political and other systems merely being a 'superstructure' which undergo changes along with them".¹⁰

This is the relationship between Marxism and Animal Farm. The latter will be dealt in detail in the proceeding pages.

In Marx's works the designs and the dressed people are unrealistic and they contain fictional elements. When somebody reads them he says 'what a nice place, however, he knows that it is unsearchable'. The descriptions are clear but they are unlikely to come true. This is the fictional part of Marx's works that appeals to only our senses and spirit. The reality was richer than there is no such a place or the sufferings of the workers in real life. The literary type of Marx's works can be a "fairy tale" as they are good imaginative and unrealistic works.

1.G- DAS KAPITAL and the COMMUNIST MANIFESTO
as LITERARY WORKS

Das Kapital and the Communist Manifesto are not only political works but , in my opinion , they are also literary works, i.e. , they are fictional. They do not reflect the reality.

To prove this thesis , the definition of literature and the way it is done should be demonstrated: literature is a kind of art , done with the arrangement of words, appealing to our senses and spirit and we find such arrangement of words 'beautiful' ,i.e., we feel a special excitement in us. Literature consists of fictional elements based on reality, i.e., fiction is parallel to the reality. For example , when we say 'she is a rose' there is an impossibility that she can be a rose; the reality is that she is beautiful. The truth 'beauty' is associated with its unrealistic resemblance to a rose.

In Marx's works the designs and the dreamed Utopia are unrealistic and they contain fictional elements. When somebody reads them he says 'what a nice place , however, he knows that it is unreachable. The descriptions are nice but they are unlikely to come true. This is the fictional part of Marx's works that appeals to only our senses and spirits. The reality can either that there is no such a place or the sufferings of the workers in real life. The literary form of Marx's works can be a 'fairy tale' as they are good imaginative and unrealistic works.

Why I find Marxism unrealistic is that communism can by no means be achieved in the right sense and even if it is achieved it does not serve as a remedy to social problems. In addition to this, it spoils human abilities because in communism one can not do a job that he is good at , for instance, an artist may work in a factory. Communism can also kill the 'family' conception. Women have motherhood instinct in them but when they are deprived of looking after their children the family conception disappears. Human beings are born with different abilities and roles in this world, therefore they should be free to decide what to do. Communism provides the social equality by force ,everybody may not be keen on this. Communism also deprives people from carrying out their religious necessities. Communism makes people robots; start work in the morning and come back in the evening: this is the ultimate routine life of a communist citizen. Communism frustrates individuals' success. we can see the situation of communism just by looking at the world; the superpower Soviet Russia fell apart; whole Europe is cleared off from communism. The only dominant economic and social system in the world is capitalism and it will be in the future as well.

These are the reasons why I find communism unrealistic and unachievable. To support my idea furthermore I will write about George Orwell's Animal Farm since it decries communism , referring to the Stalinist period of Soviet Russia.

CHAPTER 2

2.A-GEORGE ORWELL

"George Orwell was the pseudonym of Eric Blair, who was born in India, where his father was a British civil servant. Orwell was sent to private school in England and won a scholarship to Eton, the foremost 'public school' in the country. It was at these schools that he first became conscious of the difference between his own background and the wealthy background of many of his schoolmates. On leaving school he joined the Imperial Police in Burma (both Burma and India were then still part of the British Commonwealth and empire). His service in Burma from 1922 to 1927 produced a sense of guilt about British Colonialism and a feeling that he must make some kind of personal expiation for it. This he would later do with a fiercely anticolonialist novel, Burmese Days (1934), and essays like Shooting an Elephant (1936). He returned to England determined to be a writer and adopted a pseudonym as one of escaping from the class position in which his birth and education had placed him. He went to Paris to try to make a living by teaching while he made his first attempts at writing. He found that he could keep alive in Paris only by taking the menial jobs, and even then he barely survived. His experience there was followed by a spell as a tramp in England, and both experiences are vividly recorded in his first book, Down and Out in Paris and London (1933). Orwell did not have to suffer the dire poverty that he seems to have actually courted (he had influential friends who have been glad to help him); he wanted, however, to learn about the life of the poor firsthand, partly out of humane curiosity, partly because, as he wrote, if he did so "part of my guilt would drop from me".

The Road to Wigan Pier (1937) discusses the experiences Orwell shared with the unemployed in the north of England. The book pleased neither the left nor the right, for by now Orwell was showing what was to become his characteristic independence mind on political and social questions: he wrote of what he knew firsthand to be true and was contemptuous of ideologies. He never joined a political party but regarded himself as a man of the uncommitted and independent left. He took part in the republican side in the Spanish Civil War, which broke out in 1936 when France raised his rebellion against the Republican government, and returned to write Homage to Catalonia (1938). This book strongly criticized the communist part in the civil war and showed from his own experience how the Communist Party in Spain was out to destroy anarchists, Trotskyists, and any other on the republican side who were suspected of not toeing the Stalinist line; it aroused great indignation on the left Britain and elsewhere, for leftists believed that they should solidly support the Soviet Union and the Communist Party as the natural leaders in the struggle against international fascism. Orwell never wavered in his belief that while profound social change was necessary and desirable in capitalist countries of the West, the so-called socialism established in the Soviet Russia was a perversion of socialism and a wicked tyranny. In Animal Farm (1945) he wrote an animal fable showing how such a perversion of socialism could develop, while in Nineteen Eighty-Four (1949), when he was an embittered man dying of tuberculosis, he wrote a savagely powerful novel depicting a totalitarian future in England where the government uses the language of socialism to cover a tyranny that systematically destroys the human spirit.

It was Orwell's independent innocence of eye that made him both a permanent misfit politically and a brilliantly original writer. He was an out standing journalist , and the essays he wrote regularly for the left wing British journal Tribune and other periodicals include some of his work".⁴¹

The role of Orwell in British politics, the main concern of George Orwell's essays. It is also closely related with Marxism which appeared in the sixteenth century.

In September 1, 1939 Germany, with the shame of losing the First World War, attacked Poland by land and air. Germany and Italy allied and in September 3, England declared war on Germany with a treaty with France and Poland. England led heavy losses in Poland and France, defeated, signed an armistice. Germany defeated Poland and partitioned it with Russia. In April 1940, Russia attacked Finland, and Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. Italy attacked Abyssinia, and Albania. Germany invaded Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Netherlands and Belgium. In April 1941, German Air Force attacked England. In 1941, Germany attacked the ally Russia. Japan invaded Philippines, China, Pearl Harbor, USA entered in the war. In 1943, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin met and decided to argue the situation and decide how to win. In the same year USA attacked Germany and the ally Japan. USA attacked Sicily and they also landed Rome in 1944 and Italy got liberated. Germany entered England for the last time. In 1945 Russians invaded Germany, British and Americans. Germany got defeated. USA bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki with nuclear bombs which heralded the end of the Second World War.

The reason of the war was the growth of fascism in Italy and Germany, and their loss of power after the First World War. Hitler conquered thousands of people, killed many more and made them slaves. Having been defeated, he committed a suicide.

2.B-HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND

Animal Farm was written in 1944 and published in 1945. This historical time clashes with the Second World War and the rule of Stalin in Soviet Russia, the main concern of George Orwell's satire. It is also closely related with Marxism which appeared in the Nineteenth Century.

In September 1, 1939 Germany, with the shame of losing the First World War, attacked Poland by land and air. Germany and Italy allied and in September 3, England declared war on Germany with a treaty with France and Poland. England had heavy losses in Dunkirk and France, defeated, signed an armistice. Germany defeated Poland and partitioned it with Russia. In April 1940, Russia attacked Finland, and Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. Italy attacked Abyssinia, and Albania. Germany invaded Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Netherlands and Belgium. In April 1940, German Air Force attacked England. In 1941, Germany attacked its ally Russia; Japan invaded Philippines, China, Pearl Harbour; USA involved in the war. In 1943, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin met each other to argue the situation and decide what to do. In the same year USA attacked Germany and the allied forces attacked Sicily and they also invaded Rome in 1944 and Paris got liberated. Germany attacked England for the last time. In 1945 Russians invaded Warsaw, Berlin and consequently Germany got defeated. USA bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki with nuclear bombs which heralded the end of the Second World War.

The reason of the war was the growth of fascism in Italy and Germany, and their lust of power all over Europe. Mussolini and Hitler tortured thousands of people, Hitler even burnt them alive. Having been defeated, he committed a suicide.

As is said before, Stalin was the leader of Soviet Russia who ruled between 1924-53. Animal Farm is based on this period of Russia. The main principle of socialism and communism is the fact that all the individuals are equal. However, in Russia this remained only as a theory, it did not come true in practice. The hierarchy in capitalism also took place in communism. Those who were managing the country had some privileges compared to the rest. The Turkish Society, living in the borders of Russia were degraded by Russians, who were supposed to be against fascism and racialism. The communist police forced people to work by torturing, even women. They had power compared to the ordinary public.

The revolution did by Lenin was supposed to be a remedy for all the injustices using Marx's views as a prescription for a Utopia. George Orwell, a writer of politics, was against the injustices in Russia. "Orwell Belived that socialist and communist countries could become dictatorships in which ordinary people were not free"¹². The quotation: "All animals are equal but some are more equal than others" justifies the injustice and hypocrisy of Stalin. It is true that Soviet Russia became one of the most powerful countries in the world competing with USA, however, Russia succeeded this by means of dictatorship and exploiting its public.

The essence of communism in Soviet Russia was 'Marxism', a social and political system, emerged in the Nineteenth Century. Therefore, the origin of communism in Russia goes back to the Nineteenth Century. As is mentioned before Marxism i.e., communism, is a system in which all the members of the public are equal, commerce is forbidden. Therefore in the Animal Farm, we will also see how Marx's principles are perverted in practice by the evil sides of human (animal) psychology.

2.C-STRUCTURE and STYLE

Animal Farm is written in chapters and its narration is in the third person. Two important aspects we encounter in the novel are : the time sequence of the of the plot and the narrative time.

The time sequence suggests us that Orwell is loyal to his principle of clear prose; we are convinced about where or when the events are taking place. The period between the first and the last chapter is three years. The particular time expressions are clearly expressed and the story flows in a chronological order.

As to the narrative timing: the majority of Animal Farm would appear to be strange and faulty if logical conclusions and sequences were fully pursued. For instance, it is clear that human beings could eventually defeat animals; The Animal Farm consists of more than milking, sowing and harvesting; the construction of windmill, both in theory and practice would soon have stopped over technical problems insuperable even to the most clever animals. But Orwell skillfully avoids getting involved in such detail and problems, for they would hold up the intention and pace of the story. For instance, the breaking down the stones for the windmill; lifting, collection and sorting is never mentioned.

Linked with this, is the timing and picking-up of threads and ideas before they have had a chance to be forgotten. The result is a subtle criss-crossing of material, brought out for emphasis or climax as the occasion demands. This is achieved

with great skill, and a few may suggest lines of enquiry. For example, the detail of Major's speech and when we consider how, throughout the novel, different aspects of it are reechoed, usually satirically. It is almost as though it had been written last as a deliberate parody of all that follows. Another example is the reintroduction of dogs or the whole windmill sequence. These and similar elements are introduced in a logical and a meaningful pattern. In such a way the essential ideas of the novel are allowed to flag or become forgotten. This 'timing', this skillful bringing into notice or emphasis relevant material at the accurate and opportune moment, is a feature easily overlooked, a first-rate instance of 'art concealing art'. The majority of Orwell's works, directly and indirectly, is taken up with illuminating and often provoking remarks on this topic. He admitted that Animal Farm was only one of his books he really sweated over and that it was the first book in which he tried, with full consciousness of what he was doing, to fuse political and artistic purpose into one whole.

The most obvious thing that strikes us is Orwell's use of 'said'; half of the novel consists of only 'said'. There is a repetition of number three in the plot sequence such as 'three nights later', 'three months', and 'on the third Sunday'. There is also a tendency to start the sentences with 'but' and 'and'.

The sequence, logical and chronological, have been mentioned: the questions of where, how many, how much, when, how are always clear in any situation. There is no multilayer interpretation, no significant detail is missed and there is no abandonment of any theme. The paragraphing and the sentence construction within the paragraphs is varied and never boring.

The bare bones of the story are cleverly concealed by circumstantial detail, which helps to translate the fable-like structure and message into real and human terms. We thus see and appreciate the characters as the animals they are, though they represent humans in human conditions. Orwell draws in realistic, often detailed, background scenes, so that we can suspend our disbelief in the literal impossibilities of the basic idea. Particularly strong and telling examples of this are to be found in the old Major's speech, the scenes of the farm and farmhouse, the details of the harvest, the whole campaign of the Battle of the Cowshed and the long drounout sequence concerning the windmill and its fates. They are all explicit, specific and immediately acceptable, unambiguous, clear and sharp.

As to the pace of the narrative: it should be noted how, in straightforward description, the detail accumulates swiftly pushed on speed towards a sharp climax, of terminating in some telling sentence. In this sense, the introduction and conclusion of each chapter are noteworthy; but internally too, the device keeps the story going, covering a great deal of ground in a little space, brought up every now and then to a sharp peak. Some examples are: old Major's speech(chapter 1), terminating in the exciting singing, the drunken shot of Mr Jones(chapter 5) the revolution itself(chapter 2), the exposure of Squealer(chapter 8), the Boxer episode(chapter 9).

Summarising the main features of Orwell's style, here are its simplicity and directness; it has pace and zest, but it is never loose, uneven or out of control. His style is purposeful and accomplishing, its satire nimbly and without hysteria, and its symbolism is never obvious or blatant. Its systematic satire serves a serious political purpose.

Animal Farm, in its light heartedness and smoothness, in its delightful creation of scenes of animal life, vivid, realistic and set in really absurd conditions; betraying a warm and sincere love of animal world, yet direct, wry, observant and sharply serious.

These are the characteristics of the structure and the style.

Secondly, it is a fable since animals act as though they were human beings. The savage sides of animals are focused on so as to point out the behaviour of human beings.

Finally, Animal Farm is a satire written in the English period of Soviet Russia. It is a warning and a portrait of what would be the inevitable destiny of Russia, given certain conditions, the ultimate objective of power. The novel itself is humorous: it shows the way in which the revolutionaries seek to obtain power and overcome the bourgeoisie by hypocritical methods. Much of the novel is comic. For instance, Major with his pseudo-political speeches (chapter 1) and Snowball's Animalism (chapter 2) and the working class by revealing that is visible.

The general method of the whole novel is the satirical

2.D-ANIMAL FARM and SATIRE

There is not only one label for Animal Farm but many. It can be regarded as an allegory, a fable and a satire.

It is allegory since the animals' situation stand not just for a human state, but a particular class of humanity, a particular society in a spesific condition. The animals and actions in the novel may represent any people and any time. This means that it has an appeal and a meaning at various levels. In one level it can be humorous and it can be political in another level.

Secondly, it is a fable since animals act as though they were human beings. The savage sides of animals are focused on so as to point out the behaviours of human beings.

Finally, Animal Farm is a satire written on the Stalinist period of Soviet Russia. It is a warning and a portent of what seems to Orwell the inevitable destiny of mankind, given certain conditions, the ultimate objective of power seekers. The novel itself is humorous: it exposes the way in which demagogues seek to obtain power and explores the humbugging hypocritical methods. Much of the novel is comic, for instance, Major with his pseudo-political meetings (chapter 1) and Snowball's Animal Commitees; Orwell makes fun of working class by resemling them to animals.

The general method of the whole novel is the deliberate

2.E-PLOT

Upon the dream of old Major, the animals of Manor Farm conquest the farm of Mr Jones, in the neglect of him. Napoleon, Squealer and Snowball become the leaders of the rest of the animals. Every single animal work hard in order to achieve the Utopia. The animals are of the opinion that they are against human beings. Regular meetings, commitees and classes take place in the farm to be more successful. However, the pigs have more privileges than the other animals.

Later on, Mr Jones tries to regain his farm by force which becomes unsuccessful which is called 'The Battle of Cowshed'. The contradictory policies of Napoleon and Snowball leads them to quarrel. The dogs of Napoleon chase Snowball from the farm permanently. Napoleon obtains the ultimate sovereignty with Squealer as his servile mouthpiece and apologist.

Napoleon decides to build a windmill, which supposedly will ease everyones toils. However, its building is a slow process in spite of Boxer's great efforts. The pigs move into the farmhouse, previously out of bounds: they sleep in beds, and one of the early Commandments is found to have been consequently and suitably amended. One night in a storm, the windmill demolishes and Napoleon accuses Snowball for this and sentences him to death in his absence. It is decided that another windmill will be constructed.

A cold winter is faced, and rations are reduced although the outer world is deliberately misled about such situations. Animals hold Snowball for all the problems and they suggest that his secret agents lurk in Animal Farm. One day Napoleon and his dogs execute some animals who have shown reluctance.

Animals hold Snowball responsible for all the problems and they even suggest that his secret agent lurk in Animal Farm. One day Napoleon and his dogs execute some animals who have shown reluctance or resistance to the new regime.

Napoleon, now leads a comfortable life. He negotiates the sale of some timber to neighbouring farmers, endlessly playing off one against the other. The sale is made, for cash, but in forged notes. A war breaks out, called 'The Battle of Windmill' in which some animals die and the windmill is blown up.

Boxer, staunch supporter of the initial principles of the regime, works beyond his strength and he expects his retirement. One day he collapses, and his final reward is to be taken off to the knackler yard, though Squealer details smooth words and facile lies about his last hours in hospital.

The Animal Farm gets older. Animals still hope that Utopia will be achieved, the republic of equal animals. However, pigs start walking on two legs as if they were human beings.

One day, some local farmers, after a tour of inspection of Animal Farm, are entertained by the ruling pigs. Humans and pigs play cards and drink. Napoleon's terse and relevant speech announces various changes in the established order, including reversion to the old name of 'Manor Farm'. Cheering and applause are followed by dispute and quarreling, over cheating at cards. The watching animals find out that they can not discriminate pigs from human beings.

2.F-SUMMARY of CHAPTERS

The story of Animal Farm is exactly the same as Soviet Russia's history, therefore the chapters will be summarized by referring to historical events in the Soviet Union.

Chapter 1: One night old Major, the prize boar of Mr Jones' Manor Farm, summons all the animals for a meeting. Old Major tells them that before his death, which he feels to be imminent, he must inherit some of his knowledge and tells them a dream he has had. Old Major tells them how animals have been tortured and exploited, human beings are their enemy and with unity, animals should defeat them. Afterwards, Major sings a song called 'Beasts of England' and the other animals repeat the song. Mr Jones, disturbed by this, fires his rifle and animals sleep.

That old Major is a mixture of Marx and Lenin was suggested before. As Marx, old Major is as if informing the animals with his Communist Manifesto, saying that bourgeoisie is their sole enemy and the working class should conquest the government and factories by revolution in order to banish class difference and bring an equality among human beings. It is obvious that Orwell is referring to Karl Marx while characterizing old Major. Mr Jones stand for Tsardom.

Chapter 2: Old Major passes away three nights after the meeting. For three months, the animals work ambitiously, especially the pigs: two young boars, Napoleon and Snowball, with a persuasive piker named Squealer, formulate old Major's

precept into a philosophy called 'animalism'. The revolution happens in a neglect of Mr Jones who is chased off from the farm. No traces of human remain in the farm. The next day they enjoy their liberty, the farmhouse is inspected and they decide never to use it for animal habitation. Snowball and Napoleon change the farm's name into Animal Farm and write seven commandments, i.e., the principles of the new the order. However, the pigs start having advantages while the others do not.

The three months before the revolution is the pre-revolutionary period. Napoleon represents Stalin. Stalin combated Tsarism and was repeatedly imprisoned and eventually exiled to Siberia. Snowball represents Trotsky, the alias of the boshevist leader. With Lenin, Trotsky seized the reins of the government and established the Concil of the People's Commisars. Later on, he was expelled from the country. The philosophy called 'animalism' is communism. The name 'Animal Farm' is the Soviet Union and the seven commandments are the constitution of the country. The fact that pigs have advantages stand for that communism can never be achieved and that its leaders become dictators.

CHAPTER 3: The summer passes happily. Boxer spends much of his effort although he is not very clever. On the Sunday Holiday the green flag, with its hoof symbol is hoisted and a meeting takes place in which the pigs, led by Snowball and Napoleon, plan out the next week's work. A new slogan is adopted as 'four legs good, two legs bad'. Napoleon concentrates on the young and personally takes charge of a new litter of dogs. The pigs have the best of everything.

Boxer stands for the hardworking public of Soviet Russia, while Snowball and Napoleon are dictators. Some organs of animals are used as symbols in their flag, where a hammer and a sickle were used in the Soviet Union: both elements are means of labour. The 'four legs' slogan represent the proleteria and the 'two legs' represent capitalists: proleteria is the animals and the capitalists are Mr Jones and his family. The dogs represent the cheka, a police department organized by Lenin.

Chapter 4: The news of the Animal Farm spreads: neighbouring farmers, especially Mr Frederick and Mr Pilkington, each on bad terms with the other, fear the revolution and spread rumours about it. The animals of the Animal Farm hear that Mr Jones is coming back with some men to take back his farm. The animals prepare themselves and they fight. Snowball is wounded, and a sheep dies but they chase off Mr Jones and his men. They sing 'Beasts of England' after the victory. They bury the dead sheep as a hero and this war is called 'The Battle of Cowshed'.

The neighbouring farms are other countries who fear from communism. In the battle Mr Jones is the Tsar and he wants to bring back Tsardom. 'Beasts of England' is similar to Russia's national march called 'L'Internationale'.

Chapter 5: Winter approaches. Mollie, the trap horse, leaves the Animal Farm permanently. The next season's work is planned by the pigs, but Snowball and Napoleon have different ideas. The construction of a windmill on the highest point of the farm is the problem. Snowball sees it as a center of power while Napoleon believes that food production should be

their paramount concern. They disagree further over the future defence of the farm. The windmill project is debated at a mass meeting: Snowball's eloquence is just winning over the animals when, at Napoleon's call, nine great dogs chase Snowball out of the farm. A few weeks later Napoleon announces that the windmill is going to be built.

The windmill is like Soviet Union's five year economic plans which emphasized on industry. That Snowball represents Trotsky was said before: In Russia when Stalin came to power he ousted him from all his posts. Later he was expelled from the country.

Chapter 6: The hard work continues: Sunday work is imposed, and the building of the windmill involves serious exertions. Shortages occur and Napoleon decides for trade with human beings. A local solicitor, Mr Whympers, is to be the intermediary. Animal Farm, though hated and suspected by most of the outside human world, command some respect for its achievements so far. The pigs move into the once forbidden farmhouse: as Squealer explains, they need the detachment and silence to follow their complex plans. The appropriate amendment is made to the seven commandments. In a november storm the windmill collapses and Snowball is held responsible, then Napoleon decides to reconstruct it. The climax takes place in this chapter with the quotation: "All animals are equal but some are more equal than the others".

Trade with the outer world is prohibited in communism, however, Soviet Russia had to do it since it suffered shortage of wheat because it is a cold country to grow wheat. Farmhouse is somewhere comfortable and it breaks the rule

that everybody is equal. That Animal Farm is hated by the outer world recalls us of the cold war between America and Russia.

Chapter 7: A hard winter suspends building operations, however, Boxer works with his maximum effort. Food becomes short, the outside world is deliberately deceived by various ruses. The hens are forced to sell their eggs to buy food from outside. Snowball is again held responsible for any crises and disturbance and squealer informs the animals that Snowball is and always has been a traitor to the cause, much to Boxer's amazement. Napoleon says that he discovered secret documents proving Snowball's guilt. The animals who object Napoleon are attacked by his dogs. Boxer is also assailed, but he defends himself while many animals are killed. Some animals think that Animal Farm lost its pride.

When food becomes short and the outer world is deceived can be compared to the time when Soviet Russia sent cosmonots to the Space: people suffered in Russia while other countries thought that it was a successful country.

Chapter 8: The dictator Napoleon is hardly seen around now. He lives in separate apartments in the farmhouse and eats the best food. He hangs his portrait on the wall of the barn. Executions continue in the farm. After bargaining, the timber is sold to Mr Frederick. Napoleon thinks to buy some machines for the windmill but the notes given by Mr Frederick are forgeries and the next day he attacks the farm with some armed men. The windmill is again destroyed but the animals chase humans off. Many animals die in this event and they are buried with a ceremony. The pigs drink whisky which is an amendment to the commandments.

Chapter 9: Boxer had been the foremost fighter in 'The Battle of Windmill'. He is soon due for retirement. The next winter is a hard one, the food is reduced for all save the pigs. The pigs develop and increase their dominating impact. The farm is proclaimed a republic and the sole candidate for the presidency, Napoleon is elected. One day Boxer collapses and is taken off to the knackler's slaughter house. Squealer elaborately details Boxer's treatment and death in hospital. However, Benjamin, Boxer's old friend, knows the truth. The pigs have a memorial banquet in Boxer's honour and drink whisky.

In this chapter it is obvious that the regular hierarchy came back, i.e., the ordinary working animals and the bourgeoisie pigs.

Chapter 10: After a few years the Animal Farm is still alive and no one has been allowed to retire. The unjust conditions continue and the utopia is still believed to be on the way. One day a shocking event happens: the pigs start walking on their hind legs with whips in their hands. A party of local farmers arrives one day to inspect the Animal Farm. That night pigs and humans drink and play cards. In a speech Napoleon announces various changes, including changing the name of the farm back to 'Manor Farm'. Speeches and games continue and the watching animals are moving off, when a tremendous din bursts from the farmhouse. The watchers rush back to see Napoleon and Mr Pilkington at loggerheads, both apparently having cheated at cards. Now it is impossible to distinguish pigs from human beings.

The last chapter shows us that capitalism is the ultimate economic and social system and that utopia can never be achieved. The leaders become dictators. The quotation "all animals are equal but some are more equal than others" justifies this. Orwell says:

"In each great revolutionary struggle the masses are led on by vague dreams of human brotherhood, and then, when the new ruling class is well established in power, they are thrust back into servitude. History consists of a series of swindles in which the masses are first lured into revolt by the promise of utopia, and then, when they have done their job, enslaved over again by new masters."¹³

These facts are obvious especially in the last chapters: the pigs become human beings, i.e., they are like the ruling humans, which is the bourgeoisie. Napoleon is a mason, having relations with the bourgeoisie and is a tyrant like a human being.

The lust of power never allows to set communism. Soviet Russia collapsed eventually in 1991. Human beings, i.e., capitalists are more intelligent and dominant than animals, i.e., workers. Therefore communism is nothing but a dream.

2.G-CHARACTERS

Mr Jones: The first occasion, we encounter Mr Jones is, when he is drinking. Mr Jones and his men are lazy, neglectful and irresponsible. After his escape from the farm he seem to spend most of his time in the Red Lion. Any sympathy he might have expected is not forthcoming as the neighbouring farmers. Other humans are drawn equally unpleasantly and unflatteringly apart from Mr Jones, who escapes from the rebellion and the story in one sentence. After the 'Battle of Cowshed' he does not re-enter the story. Mr Jones and other humans represent the capitalist, bourgeoisie class in the novel.

Napoleon: He represents Stalin. He has got a lust for power and he conceals this under the name of pseudo-communism. His egos are inflated beyond normal; he tries to carry out the political system in his egos, i.e., dictatorship. He is also a hypocrite. He is corrupted by power and eventually corrupted to that inevitable animal-human contact which is the fundamental denial of the original spirit of 'animalism'. Napoleon assumes all seven of the deadly sins. He is envious for the state of human beings. Napoleon and his career exemplify the stock of the dictator classical and modern.

Snowball: He has a character less deep than Napoleon. He has more vivacity and invention. he is self-educated, writes the seven commandments and organises the animal commitees. All his practical brilliance and personal bravery, and his firm grasp of the potential of Animal Farm, come to nothing when set against brute force. Snowball is central to the plot and suffers the fate of all revolutionaries who, however, callous and unsentimental, are at least sincere in the pursuit of their purposes and in their behaviours, but are opposed by hypocritical power seekers and exploiters.

Old Major: He is a mixture of Marx and Lenin. He sees a utopia once man is banished, although his own lot and existence have been particularly happy with many privileges. He foresees uncannily more than he knows and he profounds those basic principles which form the creed of 'animalism' in seven commandments. However, his dream never comes true; a republic where there is no human beings and where all animals are equal, can not be achieved.

Squealer: He is the modern propagandist and the model 'public relations' officer. Squealer is a porker: small, fat, healthy and shrill, a brilliant talker with a persuasive skipping movement and tail-whisk. He helped Snowball in writing the seven commandments. Squealer is an excellent reader and interpreter of statistics, but when the next human invasion occurs, he is unaccountably absent during the actual fighting, though he later hails the bloody battle as victory. His hypocrisy and pretence over Boxer's disgraceful treatment reveal and develop him further in a most unpleasant and distasteful light. But Squealer thrives, growing enormously fat in his high office and he is the first scaring example of the pigs' acquisition of man's upright stance.

Clover: Clover is one of the few pre-revolutionaries, still exist at the end of the book. At the end she is fourteen years of age and she still works despite her bad health. She is not as strong as Boxer but more intelligent than him. Clover is always kind and soliticious on behalf of others and throughout, farns Boxer not to overtax himself. Clover remains steadfast to the end to the principles of 'animalism' , for she knows nothing else and knows of no other solution. The final events are witnessed through her dim eyes. She is a sentimental character.

Benjamin: Benjamin is the only working animal who is not fooled by the revolution and its leaders. Benjamin is the oldest, the most iracible, the most ill-tempered and the most serious animal in the farm. He is the real fellow of Boxer. He never expects any reward for what he does. He is not after trouble: he is secretly amused at the humans' destruction of the windmill, for to him this is a consequence of the counter-revolution. At the end of the story, after all, as he says, no one has ever seen a dead donkey, however, he is soured after Benjamin's betrayal and rejection in his hour of greatest need.

The characterization is achieved by using animals as if they were human beings which makes the book called a 'fable'. By using animal characters, Orwell exposes human behaviours and in doing this, he is quite successful and realistic. By saying human behaviours we mean that Orwell focusses on the corruptness in man's psychology such as lust of power, hypocrisy, egoism and ignorance. Doing this, Orwell means that communist countries never become successful and the leaders become dictators. In the beginning of the novel, the main characters, i.e., animals represent the proleteria who are complaining about their condition and are pre-revolutionary. After the revolution the lives of the characters change: some animals become dictators and some are exploited. The characters successfully convey us Orwell's point of view of communism.



2.H-CONCLUSION

In this undergraduate thesis we focused on Marxism, the classless society where private ownership is prohibited and where everything belongs to the state; Marxism's influence on the Victorian Period in England, where there were many problems, and workers struggled for better conditions; we related Marxism's impact on English Literature; we mentioned about the poetry and the prose works which were relevant to Marxism, then we discussed Karl Marx's works Das Kapital and the Communist Manifesto as literary works, finding them unrealistic and Utopic.

We emphasized George Orwell's Animal Farm to point out the fact that Marx's principles are distorted by the greed of power, hypocrisy, egoism and cruelty of human beings in the Soviet Union and that communism can not be achieved, only a totaliterian regime would emerge after a revolution.

7-Ronald Carter, *The Penguin Guide to English Literature* (London, Penguin Group, 1994), 2.125.

8-J.H. Dutton, *The Penguin Companion to English Literature and Literary Theory* (London, Penguin Group, 1993), 2.13.

9-John G. P. 377.

10-I.C. Bakker, *Stalin's Secret* (London, Pic Books Ltd., 1980), p. 15.

11-R. B. Storr, *The Secret History of English Literature* (New York, London, Norton and Company, 1991), p. 27.

FOOTNOTES

1-Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, (London, Oxford University Press), P.764.

2-M.H. Abrams, The Norton Anthology of English Literature: (New York, London, Norton and Company, 1993), P.893.

3-Loc cit, P.894.

4-David Riazanov, K.Marx/F.Engels hayat ve Eserlerine Giriş: (İstanbul, Belge Uluslararası Yayıncılık, 1997), P.83.

5-I.L. Bakers, Brodie's Notes:(London, Pan Books Ltd., 1990) P.26.

6-M.H. Abrams, The Norton Anthology of English Literature: (New York, London, Norton and Company, 1993) P.897.

7-Ronald Carter, The penguin Guide to English Literature: (London, Penguin Group, 1996), P.125.

8-J.A Cuddon, The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory: (London, Penguin Group, 1992), P.13.

9-Loc cit,P.527.

10-I.L Bakers, Brodie's Notes: (London, Pan Books Ltd., 1990), P.25.

11-M.H Abrams, The Norton Anthology of English Literature: (New York, London, Norton and Company, 1993), P2227.

12-Loc cit, P.2228.

13-I.L Baker, Brodies notes: (London, Pan Books Ltd., 1990),
P.17.

14-J. G. R. Jones, *The English Language in English Literature*
(Sixth Edition, Volume 2), J. G. R. Jones and D. Jones, New York
London, 1991.

15-I.L Baker, *Brodies Notes* (London, Pan Books Ltd.,
London, 1990).

16-J. G. R. Jones, *English Language* (Third Edition), Jones
Jones, London, 1991.

17-J. G. R. Jones, *The English Language in English Literature*,
Penguin Group, London, 1991.

18-J. G. R. Jones, *The Penguin Dictionary of English Literature and
Literary Theory*, (Third Edition), Penguin Group, London, 1991.

19-J. G. R. Jones, *English Language* (Volume 1, 2), Jones
Jones, 1991.

20-J. G. R. Jones, *English Language*.

21-J. G. R. Jones, *The English Language in English Literature*
Penguin Group, London, 1991.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1-Abrams, M,H, "The Norton Anthology of English Literature", (Sixth Edition, Volume 2), W.W. Norton and Company, New York, London, 1993.
- 2-Baker, I.L, "Brodies Notes",(Animal Farm), Pan Books Ltd., London, 1990.
- 3-Bourgin, Georges, "Socialism" (Third Edition), Remzi Kitapevi, İstanbul, 1974.
- 4-Carter, Ronald, "The Penguin Guide to English Literature", Penguin Group, London, 1996.
- 5-Cuddon, J.A, "The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory", (Third Edition), Penguin Group, London, 1992.
- 6-Marx, Karl, "Kapital", (Volume 1, 2), Sol Yayınları, Ankara, 1997.
- 7-"Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary".
- 8-Riazanov, David, "K. Marx/F. Engels Hayat ve Eserlerine Giriş", Belge Uluslararası Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 1997.