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Golding's *Lord of the Flies* and Orwell's *Animal Farm*

Comparative Study:

Allegory and Characterization

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Dedication

This work is dedicated:

To our dear parents for their endless support, guidance and patience.

To our highly respected supervisor for his encouragement and precious advice.

To all our teachers.

To all the members of our families.

To our relatives and closest friends.

To all those who care about us.

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Abstract

By the beginning of the 20th century, the world witnessed many changes and significant events. Whether they were historical, political, social, or economic, literature used to be a collection of works, ideas and views that clearly portrayed the world. In this context, we highlighted the two significant novels: Golding's *Lord of The Flies* (1954) and Orwell's *Animal Farm* (1945). The study aims at investigating the use of characterization and allegory in aforementioned novels. The study is conducted in a comparative method.. A Formalist and a Marxist theories were chosen as theories to be worked with all along the work. Thus, a descriptive analytical research was conducted to investigate the characterization and allegory in both novels. The research paper is divided into three chapters. The first chapter deals with the theoretical, historical and developmental perspectives of allegory. Furthermore, this chapter discusses the types of allegory and examines concepts which are essentially related to it. The second chapter is devoted to the historical background of both novels and writers. The third chapter tackles comparison. The results show similarities in ideas and characters. The core difference between the two literary works is that *Lord of the Flies* allegorizes the awful nature of human beings, while *Animal Farm* allegorizes that not every change is pleasant and fruitful in the political area. Another core difference to be stated is the exaggerated reliance on symbolism in *Lord of the Flies* while in the *Animal Farm* reliance is on personification.

Keywords: Allegory, Animal Farm, Characterization, Lord of the Flies.

List of abbreviations

KGB :- (Russia): Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti

- (English):State Security Committee

USSR : Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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1. Background of the Study

At the beginning of the 20th century, and by the end of the 19th century, the world witnessed many changes and significant events. Whether they were historical, political, social, or economic, literature used to be a collection of works, ideas and views that clearly portrayed the world, its triumphs and depressions. Modernist literature emerged as a reaction to literature works written in previous ages and times. This literature tackled many issues and events as the industrialization, urbanization horrors of WWI, rapid social change, alienation, loss in lawless world among others.

As it is described in Britannica(2012), modernism was seen as "a radical break with the past and concurrent research for new forms of expression". In the second half of the 20th century, the world witnessed more major events that took place in Europe and all over the world. The horrors of the WWII, the Cold War, the Korean War, the revolutionary movements in Asia and Africa, among many were the themes of Postmodern literature(the literature of the period after 1945) was seen as a break, a reaction and a continuation to modernist literature, a literature which tackled the dark chaotic world. European writers, thorough those works, could portray how humanity survived and lived in a time characterized by the continuous depressions, crises, political and social conflicts. Among the Europeans writers, two famous British novelists influenced the world through their writings. William Golding, through his novel, *Lord of the Flies*, and George Orwell, through his novel, *Animal Farm* endeavoured to explain how the reality, the world and life had been in the second half of the 20th century. Thus, this dissertation tackles some issues concerning both British novelists, William Golding and George Orwell and their famous novels *Lord of the Flies* and *Animal Farm* which used specific choice of allegory and certain types of characters.

2. Aim of the Study

This research aims generally at tackling the allegory and characterization in both novels, since they are considered important, and how the two novelists used them to convey their ideas and views within their works.

3. Previous Studies

This research as a qualitative comparative study is based on previous studies. Whether they are treating allegory or similar aspects, they have much in common.

The first study (May 2018) is a Master Degree in English Language and Literature Prepared by Sara Omar Qammaz Al-Khraisat, A Master Degree student in Department of English Language and Literature, Middle East University, Amman (Jordan.). The title of this research paper is **Allegory, Personification, and Fantasy in Orwell's *Animal Farm* and Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*: A comparative Study**. The method used in this work is analytical descriptive method to analyze the two literary novels and to reach certain conclusion. The methodology used in this comparative study is qualitative comparative one. Certain results and conclusions were achieved. The researcher states that both writers use allegory, personification, and fantasy in their own ways. The differences are shown in certain aspects. While *Animal Farm* is a political novel, *Alice in Wonderland* is a fictional fantasy novel. Orwell in his work relied heavily on allegory and personification, but Carroll relied heavily on fantasy. *Alice in Wonderland* has its impact more than *Animal Farm* on Children's literature. *Animal Farm* has more impact on adult literature. Other results to be mentioned are that this research study may be regarded as the first study that combines the two narratives, and which treats not only one literary device but more. *Animal Farm* is influenced by certain historical events as the rise of Communist power, Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917, and the political system witnessed in Stalinist era, while *Alice*

in Wonderland is inspired by animals and his life statues which provoked his imagination to write this masterpiece. Beast fable is the least literary device used by Carroll.

The second study is also a Master Degree research paper in English Language and Literature, prepared by a Master Degree student Anglo-Saxon Literature in Kasdi Merbah University-Ouargla (Algeria). The name of the researcher is Ms Megahaouri Khalida (2013). The **title of the** dissertation is **The Use of Personification in George Orwell's Novel *Animal Farm***. The method used in this research paper is descriptive analytical of personification in *Animal Farm*. It is also used to cast lights on the author's motives behind the use of this figure of speech. The methodology used here is the qualitative methodology of research. After this study, certain results were reached by the researcher. The use of personification is intended by the author to facilitate access to the narrative, to send some messages to the audience without falling in problems with the political milieus during the Soviet War. Other results to be mentioned is the researcher's suggestion that personification is used to have impacts on the psychology of readers by raising psychological motives, and all this to enhance narration.

The third study a Bachelor Degree research paper of Arts in English and Literature, prepared by Al-Khalil Adil Khalil (April 2018). The researcher is a student in College of Arts, in Al-Iraqia University (Iraq). The name of this academic study is **The Use of Fable and Allegory in William Golding's *Lord of the Flies***. The method used in this research paper is descriptive analytical one to show how Golding used both allegory and fable in his masterpiece. The methodology used here is qualitative analytical one. Certain conclusions and results are reached by the researcher. The first one this work of literature, written by Golding, is a fable, since the writer shows the evil inside human beings through the beast, and evil is within every human life. The researcher also suggests that using fable in this novel is to show that not all people have the same degree and level of evil and savage nature,

but they can reach maximum when released from the boundaries of society as civilization, knowledge and morals. The last result to be mentioned is that not every person can act in the same way as others when sharing the same destiny: despite they fall in the same problem, under the same circumstances, Jack, Ralph, and Piggy have different personalities and reactions to their destiny.

4. Statement of the Problem

This research paper compares two works in terms of how each author reflected his ideas through using allegory and characterization, employing his imagination and merged both fiction and reality. In addition, the research shows how each novel has impacted adult literature.

5. Research Questions

The objectives of the study are directed by the following questions:

1. What are the similarities and differences between the two novels in terms of allegorical representation?
2. To what extent could both writers rely on allegory to convey their messages via these two literary works?

6. Research Methodology

Choice of the Method

The present dissertation is purely qualitative research based on the descriptive analytical method. The Formalist and Marxist literary theories were used to tackle a comparative method between William Golding's *Lord of The Flies* and George Orwell's *Animal Farm*,

based on the way in which Formalist theory and Marxism depicted and analyzed the use of allegory and characterization.

7. Outline of the Dissertation

This research is composed of two parts, the first part contains two chapters which are considered the theoretical part. The first chapter tackles the theoretical, historical and developmental perspectives of allegory as a concept, what it encompasses through explanation and concepts of terms. It also stresses the types of allegory. The second chapter respectively deals with the brief biography of the authors, the historical context and the plot summary of both literary works, and in the end, a conclusion sums up the details of this chapter. The third chapter which represents the practical study is going to be a comparison between the two novels in terms of the allegory and characterization in an analytical study. A short conclusion then sums up the whole chapter. After the three chapters, a general conclusion to summarize the findings of the research paper.

CHAPTER I

Theoretical, Historical and Developmental Perspectives of Allegory

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Introduction

Literature as an art of writing has always chronicled many and various aspects of human experiences. With the emergence of urban life, and the rise of civilizations, man needed literature, as one of the different arts, to express himself as a creature who lives, thinks, feels and reacts to all life moments and stages. Whether in war, in peace, in love, in separation, or whatever circumstances, the human being has always embraced literature to convey his thought, experiences and feelings. Literature, as a noble art, seeks to teach, and open eyes to certain realities such as the struggle between good and evil, the cruelty of the world, and the importance of virtues and morals in our daily life. Whether they are in myths, legends, folktales or other modes or literary genres, the aim is to reveal truth. Allegory has been regarded as one of the literary genres to teach lessons and reveal facts and experiences about life and the human nature.

In this study, we used Formalist and Marxist theories to highlight the use of allegory and characterization as follows:

Formalism is defined as "a school of literary criticism that grew up in Russia in the experimental 1920 and is created on the foundations laid by the symbolist movement." (Childs & Fowler, p.93). This movement had with New Criticism much in common. This literary school tackles the literary style and the aim of the study of literary works, according to Formalist Critics, is the literariness." what makes a literary text / work different from other texts / works". Employing some literary devices in a text emphasizes the deformation of reality, or *Defamiliarization*. One of the terms and concepts advocated by Formalists is *Foregrounding* which is related and associated with linguistic deviation. Linguistics deviation can be viewed as the violation of rules and conventions of literature to awaken the reader. (p.93). "The Marxist analysis has got nothing to do with what happened

in Stalin's Russia: it's like blaming Jesus Christ for the Inquisition in Spain.” (Tony Benn, 1925: 79).

Marxism is a philosophy attributed to Karl Marx or any thought related to social criticism. It is not only Marx an avant-garde founder of this school of thought, others like F. Engels and Vladimir Lenin are historical personages who had their share in founding the bases of this philosophy (Audi, pp. 538-593).

The Marxist approach to literature is influenced by Marx's ideologies. Marx argues that society is controlled by those who own the means of production. Literature, as Marx claims, is a reflection of culture, and in the same time it is its impact. Engels also gave this thought the paved way to flourish. He explained the principles of communism and helped in founding the new school of thought since he found out that he might share some perspectives with Marx. Their contribution led to Marxism. Works of literature are considered by Marxists as the product of certain historical forces that can be analyzed by looking at the material conditions in which they are formed. Some Marxists tend to focus on the struggle between the dominant and repressed classes in a community. This fierce struggle may encourage art to imitate what is named “objective” reality. The object of Marxist is not primarily the theories of literature, but the historical, economic and social issues (Bretens, pp. 62-64).

1.1.1. Definitions of Allegory

Many definitions have been attributed to this literary term. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2009) defines allegory as "a story, painting, etc. in which the events and characters represent ideas or teach a moral lesson".

Abrams defines allegory as "a narrative, whether in prose or verse, in which the agents and actions, and sometimes the setting as well, are contrived by the author to make coherent

sense on the "literal", or primary level of signification, and at the same time to signify a second, correlated order or signification." (Abrams)

Allegory can also be defined as "an extended metaphor in which characters, actions and scenery are systematically symbolic, referring to spiritual, political, psychological confrontations." (Childs & Fowler, p.4). They both acclaim that this literary device was the subject of critical disrepute in the mid-twentieth century, despite the fact that it flourished in satire (ibid).

Two main types can be mentioned: Firstly, historical and political allegory in which historical events or personages are represented through actions or characters that are signified literally. Secondly, allegory of ideas in which an abstract thesis or doctrine is allegorized, and concepts are represented by literal characters. (Abrams, p.5). This is a classification, however Encyclopedia Britannica (2012) suggests that there are two main kinds of allegories: Literary allegories and symbolic allegories.

1.2. Types of Allegory

1.2.1. Literary Allegory

According to Britannica (2012). Literary allegories are concerned with either describing situations and events or highlighting abstract ideas in terms of the concrete. This kind of allegory has got its roots in the Western literature from the time of Cicero, Apuleius, and Augustine. These writers, and others, used it in their writing. This kind of allegory became famous in the Middle Ages. Some reputable famous examples of the allegorical writings are: the "Romance of the Rose" (13th century), The Pilgrim's Progress (1678), Everyman (15th Century English morality play). This kind of allegory is still existed.

1.2.2. Symbolic Allegory

Symbolic allegory is another type which has its own features. These allegories are concerned with characters or concrete things that do not merely represent transparent vehicle for an idea. An example of these allegories is Dante's *Divine Comedy*. In this literary work, Virgil, as a character, represents two meanings:

The first one shows Virgil as a historical literary figure who wrote *The Aeneid*. The second meaning; Virgil indicates reason. Beatrice is also a main character in this long poem. She is both a historical figure whom Dante knew, and the source of divine revelation. This kind of allegories has often been associated with political and social issues. This kind of allegories was a feature of many novels as the 20th century British novel *Animal Farm* (Britannica, Allegory)

1.3. Allegory: A Literary Form

1.3.1. Allegory and Myth

Myth is defined, in Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, as "an ancient story, especially one invented in order to explain natural or historical events, myths are of unknown origin and traditional, and they are related especially to religious belief. However, this term may also refer to any ideological belief which is the object of a quasi-religious faith.

Allegory is associated with the emergence of myths. Stories were means to reveal how different cultures used mythical structures to explain how society regards life. Religion has always been regarded as teachings to preserve wisdom, values and principles. To do so, exemplary stories are the "bridge,, to tell or explain the old beliefs . Central beliefs of any culture can be asserted and reflected in literature by its author. (Britannica, Fable, Parable and Allegory).

1.3.2. Allegory and Fable

Fable is not a recent or modern literary form. The word fable derives from the Latin word *fibula* which means `` story, or discourse. Many definitions have been attributed to fable A fable is defined as " a short narrative in prose or verse which points a moral". characters are either inanimate or non-human characters. (Cuddon). It is, as Mays stated in *Norton Introduction to Literature* (2016), "an ancient type of short fiction, in verse or prose, illustrating a moral, or satirizing human beings"(Mays, p. 2052)

A fable can also be defined as "a short moral, in verse or prose, in which human situations and behaviour are depicted (chiefly) through beasts and birds, or gods or inanimate objects. (Childs & Fowler, p.82).

As a form intended to highlight human follies and weaknesses, the fable in Western tradition is thought to date back to 6th century BCE in Greece. It was advocated by the legendary figure Aesop, and it was chronicled that the Roman *Phaedrus* and the Greek *Babrius* were his principal successors.(Cuddon, p.264). The mediaeval age witnessed the flourish of this literary form. A highly appreciated notable collection of fables was attributed to Marie De France, a literary figure of the 12th century. Beast epic was born as an expanded form.

1.3.3. Allegory and Parable

Parable is a literary device which has a relation with allegory, and many interrelated or similar definition have been attributed to this literary form. Parable is derived from the Greek word Parable which means "comparison", and this Greek noun is derived from *Parabole* which means "to compare". Parable can be defined, according to Merriam Webster Dictionary, as a short fictitious story that illustrates a moral attitude or a religious principle. Cuddon (2013) defines parable as a short and simple story, related to allegory and fable, which points a moral (509)." It is a short work of fiction that illustrates an explicit moral but

that, unlike a fable, lacks fantastic or anthropomorphic characters. Especially familiar examples are the stories attributed to Jesus in the Bible" (Mays, p.2057)

While in fables the characters are animals personified, the typical parable employs humans as characters. Furthermore, parables are not meant to focus on the storytelling, but to make a mysterious tone and teach values and spiritual principles.

There is also a difference between myth and parable. A myth is normally a narrative not intended to illustrate a standard of conduct or doctrine explicitly. Parables do. Thus Parables can be called illustrative tales.

1.3.4. Allegory and Exemplum

Exemplum is a Latin word which means example. Many definitions are associated with this term. Merriam Webster Dictionary of English Language (2012) defines it as "an anecdote or short narrative used to point a moral or sustain an argument (Britannica, *Exemplum*).

Cuddon (2013) says that *exemplum* is used to point a moral through stories intended to sermons. Occasionally these religious moral narratives turned into literary forms and modes (259). One of the major literary works that was influenced by *exemplum* is Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (pp.1387-1400).

1.3.5. Allegory and Proverb

Proverb is one of the terms that go under Allegory. It is defined by Quinn (2006) as a short saying expressing a point of view commonly held to be true within the culture in which it is cited. (Quinn, p. 341).

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (2010) this term is associated with well-known phrases or sentences intended to give advice or to state that something is true. These proverbs are regarded as "short, pithy statements of widely

accepted truth about everyday life". Whether by analogy or by extended reference, These "pithy statements" tend to own, or show a general application (Abrams, p.8).

This form of folklore culture has always been related in form and content to maxims and aphorism. These three forms are believed to be a part of any nation's culture, and the same wisdom beyond can be the same, but under different languages. They have their roots in human history. It is stated that the best known examples of proverbs chronicled is *The Book Of Proverbs* follows *The Psalms*.(Quinn, p. 341).

The English word *proverb* is derived from the Latin word **proverbium** which means "to put forth word". They are of anonymous and untraceable sources or known ones, proverbs appeared in oral tradition as an adaptation of oral sayings. These oral sayings which became later proverbs gathered have always been valuable in societies and nations. They were used in ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, ancient China and India for didactic ethical purposes (Britannica, Proverb (folklore)).

1.4. Allegory : A Stylistic Device

There is a number of stylistic devices related to allegory. They are thought to be techniques . They can be figures of speech .

1.4.1. Metaphor

Metaphor is regarded as "the most important and widespread figure of speech". words and expressions are used to denote a meaning for things and actions, not the literal one. This means metaphor employs shedding light to common quality shared by two things. This resemblance is conducted as an imaginary identity and not as a comparison. Metaphor is not only employed in literature, but it is also common in everyday language, since many words and phrases embody metaphorical tone.

Metaphor has strong relation with allegory. Baldick(2001) suggests that allegory is a metaphor extended into a structured system(p.5). Childs and Fowler(2006) regard allegory as an extended “metaphor” which employs systematical symbolic tone to highlight psychological, political and spiritual encounters. This figure of speech has its distinctive feature (p.4).

This figure of speech is distinctive because of two elements: the metaphorical term and the subject to which it is applied. In other terms, I.A Richards suggests other alternatives to the elements; the subject to which metaphor is applied to is called tenor. The metaphorical term is replaced by vehicle. Different kinds of metaphor are determined by the quality of the metaphorical term. The implicit metaphor is a kind of metaphor in which the tenor is implied. I.A .Richards also mentioned the grounds of metaphor (Abrams, p.97).

Dead metaphor is another kind of metaphor. It is considered as a metaphor used so much till it has become lifeless. This overuse of metaphors turns them to cliché s. Examples of these dead metaphors in English are: “top dog” and “pride of place”(Cuddon, p.186). Mixed metaphors are metaphors in which two or more diverse metaphoric vehicles are combined. One of the reputable poets who used to use these mixed metaphors in their literary works was William Shakespeare. One of his famous mixed metaphors is “ to take arms against a sea of trouble,/ And by opposing end them” in Hamlet(Abrams, p.98). This kind of metaphors exists when there is discrepancy between the two elements of impaired comparison. (Cuddon, p.440).

1.4.2. Symbol

Circlot(2001) states that writers have distinguished in essence between allegory and symbol. Allegory, a broad concept, is seen , according to Jung , as a “ limited kind of

symbol reduced to the role of pointer , designating only one of the many potential series of dynamic meanings. The difference lies in the truth that symbols explore and communicate with the incomprehensible, the vague, the unknown and the incommunicable.(p. 42). In his Dictionary of Literary Symbols, Ferber (1999) states that poetry is abode of symbols in literature, since poets intend to use them more than stories or prose in general. This claim of Ferber is assisted by his arguments that many symbolic occurrences were easy for him to find in poetry in minutes, however when treating works of prose, he might need the assistance of a colleague(p.13).

The word symbol is of Greek roots. It derives from symbolon which means "mark", "emblem", "token", or "sign". Symbol is an animate or inanimate object which represents or refers to something else. Symbol has a real existence; and this makes it different than an allegorical sign. Scales symbolize justice, goat symbolizes lust, and the lily refers to. Action and gestures have also symbolic references. Arms raised means surrender. Allegorical signs are not like the symbols since they are arbitrary(Cuddon, p.699).

Symbols can be employed in literature. Poets, for example, tend to use some symbols. These symbols may have an association with the concepts they indicate. In some cases objects, events, or actions are difficult to interpret in literary works since they are regarded as symbols invented by some poets or writers. These are similes and metaphors indicated by using symbols. Some literary works have a unique characteristic. As an example, in The Romance of the Rose, the rose is used as an abstract personification , and it tends to represent an "allegorical emblem". In this medieval allegory, rose indicates both lady's love and her lovely body(Abrams, pp. 311-312).

Even though symbolism is a technique used in allegories, symbols and allegory have differences. These differences were stressed by some literary figures as Goethe and

Coleridge. They both state that an allegory provides both an image and a concept, however a symbol presents only an image. This claim is associated with the literary view of symbols as the highest modes of expressions. This view to symbols has earned its importance because of the special characteristics linked with their significance. Despite the fact that symbols have their prestige among modes of expressions in literature, some literary figures, like Paul de Man, saw **the** superiority of allegory over symbol (Abrams, p.113).

1.4.3. Personification

It is also one of the techniques employed to indicate allegory in a literary text. This literary term has a strong relationship with allegory, since the first one is employed to indicate virtues, abstract ideas, states of mind, and modes of life (Abrams 5). J.A. Cuddon(2013) defines it as“ the impersonation or embodiment of some quality or abstraction; the attribution of human qualities to inanimate objects”. (p.29). Baldick (2001) states that this technique is the principal one of allegory, whereby some qualities, which are not concrete, are shown in human shape (p.5).

J. Peck &M. Coyle (1984) state that “personification makes the idea seem solid so that we can grasp and understand it”. (p.143). This figure of speech has been a part of the Western literature since Homer. John Bunyan, for example, used this figure of speech with characters in his *Pilgrim's Progress* (Death, Fellowship, Knowledge sloth, Piety, Hypocrisy). Personification became a trend in the 18th century Neoclassical poetry.(Britannica, Personification (literature)).

1.4.4. Metonymy

Metonymy is also regarded as figure of speech encompassed by allegory.“ It is a figure of speech that replaces the name of one thing with the name of something else closely associated with it”. An important kind of this figure of speech is synecdoche (Baldick,

p.154). Synecdoche is literary term of Greek origins. It means “taking up together”. This word refers to a figure of speech expressed by using the part to indicate the whole, thus what is understood beyond the word used is the whole(Cuddon, p.704).An example of this “head”stands for “an individual or a person in charge of something as a leader or a director.” e.g : He is the head of this campaign.

1.5. Religious Allegory

1.5.1. Bible as Allegorical Text: Important Themes in Bible

Many people think wrongly of whom the Bible belongs to and what it aims to teach. Bible is a collection of sacred scriptures for Jews and Christians. The Jewish Bible encompasses what the Christians call the Old Testament. The Christian Bible encompasses both the Old Testament and the New Testament. (Britannica, Bible (Sacred Text)). Bible is a religious text which aims at teaching. This sacred book highlights many life issues and themes. seeking the aim of “glorifying” virtue and morals. Evil and the fall of human nature is one of the major themes that the Bible highlights as well as other sacred books of other religions. Evil can be either natural or moral. Natural evil encompasses blindness, death, diseases, and it destroys or disturbs the perfection of natural beings. Moral evilness can be regarded as the break between the actions of a moral agent and the rule of actions. Other concepts indicate the deviation of human nature of the laws or acting contrary to principles and values regarded as unethical acts (wickedness, sin, fault). Many debates concerning the origin of evil have always been perplexed by philosophers and divines. Plato stated that the origin of evil refers to the imperfection in the works of God which breeds blind and refractory nature which the matter can possess. Plato also argued that The Supreme Artificer cannot execute his design when it resists His will. Thus a mixture of good and evil is found, and evil in this mixture should be destroyed. Other philosophers rejected those claims.

1.5.2. Sin Versus Expiation

Religions have always highlighted these two concepts. From religious points- of -view, sin is not regarded as natural evil, but moral one. The Christians and the Jews regard it as the deliberate and purposeful violation of the will of God. Sin has always been associated with either the failure of a human being to be in accordance with external standards of conduct, values and principles or the drive to violate the moral code and laws. It was seen by the ancient Greek as the inability of a person to preserve his proper connexion with the world, thus appropriate self-expression cannot be achieved.

Christianity and Judaism have always attributed this evil act to human pride, self-centeredness and disobedience. Christians believe that Jesus Christ came to this world to heal and overcome through redemption (Britannica, expiation).

Because of a person's violation of the moral code or the disobedience of God's will, expiation is needed. Through acknowledgment of sinfulness acts, recognizing the evil consequences of sin, the act of atonement are what to expiation to renew the relation between the man and the Almighty (Smith, p.697).

1.5.3. Salvation

This concept is mentioned in the Holy Bible. According to Encyclopedia of World Religions Salvation in a general religious context means rescue. In Christianity, salvation is associated with sins. Jesus Christ is believed to be the saviour and the path of salvation. Because of sin, man breaks the covenant with God. Sins may have bad consequences. Salvation is the path to God. This concept has always been attributed to sin.

1.6. Political Allegory

When tackling politics, it is so obvious to recognize some issues, themes phenomena associated with. Since they are critical and important, some writers or poets have always been devoting their writings to seek some goals and intentions. Since ancient times and ages, they have been chronicled.

1.6.1. Power and Dependence

Politically speaking, power and dependence are two interrelated concepts. Power is associated with domination. In his Dictionary of Politics and Government, Collin(2004) proposes three definitions to this term (p.185).The three definitions highlight certain terms: strength, ability, authority and state. Dependence means being dominated under the influence, control or rule of others. Some concepts and terms refer back to the side of power such as: Totalitarianism, tyranny, absolutism and authoritarianism. All these concepts may share one notion. i.e. one to control, govern and rule, whether this one is a group of people, an organization, a state or a single ruler.

Others may argue that power has the meaning of achieving some effects to be desired. Whether it is conferred, delegated, shared or limited, it is a tool for a person or a group of people to achieve what they seek through either influence or control (Scruton, p.543).

Sociologists also tackled these two concepts. Parsons, Giddens and others identified power with the transformational capacity of people. A person tends to change others, or else they will be affected by them. This chance to intervene is associated with desire to impose (Bruce& Yearley, p.241).

1.6.2. Corruption

Politically speaking, corruption is regarded not ethical. Corruption refers to the act of accepting bribes on the part of officials (Collin, p.57). The Latin Lucan once said: "Whether corruption dissolve the carcase, or whether the funeral pile, it matters not". Corruption can also be identified as obtaining gains, whether they are social or financial. These gains are the consequence of using public office without paying attention to the duties attached to the office. An example of this concept can be personified in a politician who can accept bribes for certain goals. Many parts in the world, as in Africa, has this problem since politicians use their office and employ their authority to help achieve certain expectations as giving privileges to family members (Scruton, p.145).

1.6.3. Rebellion and Revolution

Before defining this concept, it is necessary to mention its importance in philosophy. A human being can even rebel against reason, and demand for the victory of will and instinct. Stirner claimed that human nature may attack such terms as the religion, the state, the humanity since they are just illusions. Thus, a rebellion of a human being means that there is one reality to rule: egoism and life with no obligations or duties. Through these claims and thoughts, it had a fame in the 19th and 20th centuries. A fierce harsh criticism was held by Engels and Marx (Audi, p.879).

Rebellion and politics have got a very intimate relationship. As a reaction against existing conditions, rebellion is meant to change and subversion. Collin (2004) stated that this concept refers to a fight against a government or against persons in authority (p.204). Many European writers, like Jack Lindsay, Edgell Rickword and Christopher Hill, took into consideration the role of rebellions in the past. They insisted that such rebellions and revolts, as the Peasants' Revolt in 1381, were agitated to the sake of subverting the dominant

ideology, having some claims as the hard economic conditions as roots and excuses (Bounds, p.70). This concept can be more than philosophical and political. Marxist critics highlighted other phase of rebellion which takes part among classes within a society. Marxist literature was regarded as an effort to fend off class rebellion (Mays, p.1987). Rebellion and revolt are held to subvert and dominate, however some people in society view them as negative reactions, since they claim subversion may need crime and chaos.

1.7. Social Allegory (Satire/ Satirical Allegory)

Social allegory, as political allegory, is one of the types of allegory which has an intimate relationship with fable and satire, since the mentioned hitherto are its modes. In their *Routledge Dictionary of Literary Term*, Childs and Fowler (2006) state that satire is a literary genre which aims at attacking some object, using humor wit. This genre criticizes and refuses tolerance to human imperfection (p.211). The aim of a satirist thus is to show truth and justice.

As a literary mode which aims to attack flaws, satire dates back to early days. Lalitha (2003) says that satire is one of the oldest literary modes. Critics have distinguished two kinds of satire: formal (or "direct" satire) and indirect satire. The formal satire is characterized by the use of first person. Indirect satire is cast in some literary form other than that of direct address to the reader (pp.95-96).

As a literary genre aims at criticizing some issues in society, satire has got a strong connection with dystopian literature. It shows the flaws of society.

This genre of literature depicts flaws, and mocks them in an individual, a class of society, a nation or all the mankind as in the case of Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. Social satire serves to depict certain qualities of an individual or more. In Pope's "*Rape of the Lock*", the poet satirizes the aristocratic class in society. This work of literature depicts how the

aristocrats exaggerate in treating social incidents, and how they are over-affected by even small details. This literary work is about two families **who** cut their ties because of a lock notched by the young Lord Peter. Rape is an exaggerated term used by Pope to indicate how the two families regard this silly matter as the big loss of chastity. Swift's Gulliver's Travels satirizes all human race, and mocks humans' institutions. For Lalitha (2003), this work of literature is regarded as social criticism to some human values and qualities (p.101).

Conclusion

In this chapter, allegory has been explained and demonstrated to the readers. It is one of the literary modes that attract critics' and reader's attention. Allegory is not a recent literary term, since allegories have been always used from the first writings of man. As a broad mode, it encompasses other literary concepts, terms or modes such as: Fables, myths, parables, metaphors, personifications ...etc. Allegories are various and numerous, since they can be religious, social, political, psychological and other types. All these types have their own characteristics and features.

CHAPTER II

Biography of the Writers, Historical Context and Summary of the Novels

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Biography of the Writers, Historical Context And Summary of the Novels

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Introduction

The British, like all Europeans, witnessed many pivotal events. The Great Economic Depression, the WWI, the WWII, the end of WWII and the rise of the Cold War, among all times and events were gloomy and tragic. In these periods, British writers and poets aimed at conveying their experiences through literature. Among their messages, the need to open readers' eyes to reality: reality is bitter, and the world is a field of clashes and calamities. Corruption and destruction are two final truths. Two British literary figures who portrayed the world as a dystopia: William Golding and George Orwell. In this chapter, we provide an overview of the two narratives respectively, mentioning: the biography of the writer, the historical context of the novel, and the plot summary of the novel.

2.1. Lord of the Flies by William GOLDING

2.1.1. A Brief Biography of the Author

John Carey, an editor, once said: "While William Golding the novelist is famous, William Golding the person "remains virtually unknown".(Reiff,p.9). William Golding is an English novelist. He was born in Cornwall, England in 1911. His literature is often associated with evilness and corruption of the human being.

William Gerald Golding has been recognized as a spiritual pessimistic British novelist who uses both allegory and his novels to depict the struggle between a man's civilized nature and his evil uncivilized hidden nature (ibid).

His father was a teacher at Marlborough Grammar School. William was educated there, and later at Brasenose College in Oxford, England. He graduated in 1935. After graduation, Sir William Golding worked in a settlement house and in small theatre

companies, but later he was appointed as a schoolmaster at Bishop Wordsworth's School in Salisbury (Reiff, pp. 9-11).

After the WW II broke out, Golding joined the Royal Navy in 1940. In the war, he witnessed many events and took part in the action as the sinking of the German battleship *Bismarck* and commanding a military campaign during the invasion of France in 1944. After the WW II, Golding resumed his career as a schoolmaster in Bishop Woodsworth's School until 1961 to devote himself to write full time. (Britannica, "Golding, Sir William" British Novelist).

It was believed that the period of five years (1940-1945) made an influence on Golding's life since he witnessed the cruelty and savagery of human nature. In his writings, he gives readers a portray of his wartime experiences. He declared once that 'human beings can produce evil as bees make honey (Kelly, p.3).

In the beginning of his career, three of his early novels were never published and lacked success since no publisher was interested in them. Golding's first successful work was *Lord of the Flies* (1954). The next year, *The Inheritors* (1955) appeared, and it was his second reputable literary work. It discussed the struggle of Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon hominids. *Pincher Martin* (1956) is also one of his famous novels. As in the previous novels, Golding sought to question the border lines among the various dichotomies and oppositions as: sacred and profane, good and evil. *Free Fall* and *the Spire* are two other novels of his own which depict the life as a variety of oppositions and the world is a place which turned upside down (Crawford, p.10).

William Golding's most popular work was *Lord of the Flies* which was published in 1954 earned its reputation due to certain factors. William Golding, as a writer who depicts the melancholies and depressions of the world, was a satirist who attempted to highlight the

flaws of human societies due to the blemish of human nature. The novel is regarded as a symbolic book which has reference to society, ethics and politics (Babb, pp.7-8). The time when the novel was first published was an age of critical situations. It was a time of the postmodern era. Gindin (1988) asserts that the time when the novel was written was a time of great grief(p.21). This masterpiece was written and published nearly a decade after the end of the WWII. It was in a time when the world was still affected by the crimes and the heinousness of The Second World War as the Holocaust and the atomic bombs. This work was also brought to the light in a dark period of the postmodern world called the 'Cold War'(Kelly, p.8).

It was a time when the Communist waves were threatening the west behind the Iron Curtain, in addition to the fear of socio-economic distress and rapid technology advancements. Golding's *Lord of the Flies* was a symbolic in terms of characters and events. One of the events in the novel is the joining of the hunters to Jack, and the sacrifice of moral reservation which symbolize the age after The First World War when Germany had economic problems , and this led to the emergence of Hitler's Nazism (ibid).

2.1.2. The Historical Context of the Novel

William Golding was one of the English writers who witnessed the calamities of the two world wars. The periods of the two wars were an age of critical changes and events. The novel was published in the 1950s, after the world had witnessed the end of WWII. The World War II was the age of sensitive changes, terrifying events and repercussions as the rise of Nazism as threat, destruction of Europe and the horror of atomic weapons. These were the motives which urged the writer to shed light on.

England, as well as all Europe, after and within the global war witnessed a hard time. England had been hit so severely during the war, so that the country was virtually over in

destruction and chaos. Destruction also had other consequences as bankruptcy and starvation. It was also a time of recruiting armies and mobilizing societies with propaganda against other nations or countries. It was a time of alliances and conflicts. The Soviet Union, France and Great Britain joined hand on hand to stop the danger of Adolf Hitler and his Nazism. The overrun Danzig by the Germans were the starting point to start conflicts and Alliances, and thus the war broke out and Europe were victimized in chaos, destruction, starvation and massacres.

Hitler and his Nazism raised as a severe danger in Europe. Hitler and his hatred to the Jews led to anti-semitic views. He opposed the Jews and other ethnic groups since he had the belief that the Aryan race was the superior race. The Holocaust was one of the phenomena that led to the persecution and imprisonment of many Jews in Europe. Nazism were regarded not only as an anti –Jewish movement, but also as a party and political military organization state that fight for values and liberties against the archaic powers in Europe.

Destruction, rise of enmities and alliances, and the rise of the ghost of Nazism were not only the face of the WWII. The speed race to destruct the world by dangerous inventions was horror for humanity. Atomic bombs which were dropped in Japan led to the beginning of the end to the WWII were two heinous events that led to a global fear of technology.

2.1.3. The Plot Summary of the Novel

Lord of the Flies is one of the British novels which was written and published after the end of the WWII. This novel was a Noble Prize work of fiction. This novel had many themes and issues to shed lights on. *Lord of the Flies* earned nice reputation among the literary milieus through its setting, characters, and its plot.

Golding chose the suitable setting for his novel. A plane which carries a group of boys falls in a deserted island. This island is uninhabited place in the Pacific Ocean. The

time of the novel is a time of tension. The plane is attacked during a nuclear war that breaks out in England. (Arizmendi 1). After the airplane falls in island, one of the boys is their leader who calls them by a conch shell(Reiff, p.68).

The characters in this novel are not any boys. They are British school boys who live in a deserted island. Their leader who takes care and responsibility of other boys, after they land in the island, is called **Ralph**. He is a British handsome good-natured boy from the middle class in British society. He is not as intelligent as Piggy, but he has the qualities to lead the whole community in the island(Reiff, p.78).

Piggy, is a boy in this group with physical disabilities. he cannot swim and cannot see well , and asthmatic. With his glasses, fat body, and soft personality, the boys make fun of him despite the fact that he has nice ideas and intelligent schemes(Olsen, p.6).

Jack, was not like Ralph or Piggy. Jack is a boy who likes hunting. He does not approve of Ralph's leadership, and starts resenting the group. He becomes Ralph's enemy, and recruits most of the boys in the area to be his followers.(Arizmendi, p.1).

Simon, is also a major character in the novel. He is a boy with bright eyes, skinny and fragile physique who helps the littluns and Piggy. He has his own special place in the island to rest in. An odd mystic boy who asks boys some question can never find answers to, he is shown in the novel as the source of darker knowledge. He is killed by the followers of Jack.(Kelly, p.81). Sam and Eric are identical twins who are civilized and socialized. They are submissive to the collective will of the group. They laugh of Ralph when they witness his loss. They betray Ralph to save their lives when they know that Ralph is no longer able to lead the boys (Kelly, p.82).

Roger, is an evil boy, but his evil is not to gain leadership or power, but because he is a sadist who likes blood. He is shown in the novel as the assistant of Jack, because the latter gives

him chances to unleash his cruel dark desires. He kills Piggy and tortures the littluns (ibid, p.83). Other minor characters to be mentioned are the littluns who represent the followers and the little boys, and the hunters who were under the command of Jack. What can be mentioned about characters is that each character does represent certain parts or qualities of human nature.

The plot of this work of fiction has got many interesting events. The novel starts with the scene of a group of boys in an airplane. The airplane is shot down during a nuclear war in England. The plane fell off in a deserted island. The boys find themselves in a distant place with no adults, so one of the boys, Ralph, is elected as a leader. Jack wants to lead the boys, but he becomes the chief of some hunters. The boys set fire in island, and Jack and his followers hunt pigs in the island.

As a rival, Jack resents Ralph and seeks to get rid of him to take his place as a leader. Jack is later the chief, promising everywhere in the island to enjoy and has food, and his followers are commanded by him to hunt and kill. Ralph becomes alone and helpless, only to protect himself. A corpse of a pilot is found. Piggy and Simon are killed. Many boys are victims of Jack, and even the survivors seek to finish one another. The novel ends with tragic scenes.(Arizmendi, p.1).

Lord of the Flies as a novel of the era after the WWII has always been seen as one of the novels that depicted fears and calamities of humanity. It tells us numerous facts about the human nature. This work of literature depicts the world as a place of struggle, and the human beings as creatures able and ready to kill and demolish where the human nature is far from any signs of civilization, knowledge and virtues.

2.2. Animal Farm by George ORWELL

2.2.1. The Author Biography

V.S Pritchett once said: "George Orwell was the wintry conscience of a generation which in the thirties had heard the call of the rasher assumptions of political faith." (Ratcliffe, p.268). This was the opinion of one of Britain's writers about one of the masters of British literature.

George Orwell (pen name of Eric Arthur Blair) was born in India, on June 25th, 1903. His father, Richard Blair, was a member of the Indian Civil Service. Richard joined this service in 1875. His mother, Ida Limouzin Blair, was the daughter of a French businessman. The year he was born in was a tragic year: India had been in a tragic situation because of a plague which lasted all the first decade of the 20th century. The next year, the Blairs moved to England. They lived in Oxfordshire. Eric's formal education began in a convent school where Anglican nun and French Catholic nuns were in charge. The life of Orwell at this school affected his life in the sense he developed feelings of ambivalence towards Catholicism. Later on, Orwell educated at Cyprian's preparatory school, East bourne, then Eton. After his graduation, Orwell had different places to work in, in different posts: A private tutor, a school teacher, a policeman in Burma, an assistant in a book shop, and in the end a writer who earned money through works of fiction. He died of tuberculosis in 1950.(Quinn, 2009: 3-5).

George Orwell, is not just a pseudonym he chose, but also a name which expresses his *Englishness*(Orwell refers to a name of an English river, and George is the name of England's patron saint). He has always been regarded as a writer of major literary works. Some of Orwell's works show his hatred and distrust to imperialism and autocracy (as in *Animal Farm* and *Burmese Days*).

These feelings were eminent due to his experiences, as he was an Englishman who served the nation in Upper Burma from 1922 to 1927. The first book which was published in 1933 was *Down and Out in London and Paris* (Armstrong, p.1-2). *A Clergyman's Daughter* (1935) is one of his first novels. It depicts the messy life of a girl called *Dorothy Hare* because of an attack of amnesia she suffers. *Keep the Aspidistra Flying* (1936) is another famous novel of Orwell.

This novel is seen as a socially critical work which depicts the life of *Gordon Comstock* and his ideal belief and ambition to defy the money-god and status. All he has a difficult miserable life.

Nineteen Eighty-Four (1949) is a novel which depicts the heinousness of totalitarianism and its terrible consequences, such as the acceptance of domination. Winston Smith, a common man, who aims at finding out truth and decency ends up as a victim of a rigid social system which controls everyone and limit liberties. This book shows readers how power is the “only voice” that commands; and how the political discourse of those who are in authority can restrain liberties and thought (Drabble, p.726).

Though his major works, Orwell has had a global reputation as a literary figure, and every work of fiction which depicts and satirizes the political systems that tend to control and erode liberties is known as *Orwellian*.

Orwell was not only a writer, but also a political thinker who witnessed many critical and crucial events in Europe. Orwell joined the Spanish Republican government's troops against the Fascist troops led by Francisco Franco. He joined a small Marxist group which was working against the Fascists in Spain. At that time he had witnessed betrayals by the Soviet Union. This affected his writing, and developed a sense of hatred to revolutions since

he witnessed the ugly truth that although Marxism opposed Fascism, those Marxists did not seek to fight for their creed to achieve their claims (Armstrong, p.5).

Animal Farm is one of the masterpieces of English literature which was brought to light in a critical time in European and Western history. This novel is regarded as a satire on dictatorship on general. It is a novel written during the WWII to attack the soviet totalitarianism. This work of fiction has always been regarded as an allegorical novel and a modern fable which depicts the political and social life during the Stalin era.(Nawaz, Jabeen et al .2015 :p-48-49).

Socialism was revealed and uncovered in this work of fiction. In his book Orwell, a political thinker who knows really what socialism is, criticizes and satirizes both the Tsarist period before the Bolshevik Revolution and the period after the revolution in 1917. The tsarist period before the revolution was a time of faulty political system, with a society divided into classes with struggle. The Bolshevik Revolution was intended to be the beginning of a new era, an era of classless society and liberties. This novel gives readers a clear image of how things go wrong, and how the thought of Marxists and socialists, as Marx and Engels, turned into a '*SovietUnion*' run by dictatorship. The message which the novelist wants to convey beyond this book is that when the power and leadership are at a ruler's hand, he will dominate and manipulate others, whether he is an emperor, a king, or even a political leader(Nawaz, Jabeen et al .2015 :p-48-49).

2.2.2. The Context of the Novel

George Orwell was one of the English writers that witnessed the two global wars. He wrote *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and *Animal Farm* as two novels after the World War I to depict certain themes. This novel was written and published in 1940s. As a writer, who was influenced by the major events of his era, he wrote to oppose and refuse such events

corruption, emergence of new revolutions and ideologies as Marxism and totalitarian rule of societies.

Corruption in societies is a social phenomenon. Russia had witnessed ages of Tsarist rule. As an empire, Russia had a governor to rule, and to expand. The expansion and rise of empire were the task of a working class or lower classes in the empire. This toil of lower classes had realized the glories of Russia as a nation. The lower classes were to satisfy the comforts and luxuries of the upper classes. The gap among classes in a society led to manipulation of group of people and this bred corruption in society.

The corruption in the Tsarist era led to hatred of some slices of society. This sense of hatred and sufferance led some thinkers and the elite of Russia to look for liberty and justice. Lenin and others regard Marxism and Communism as ideologies to free the lower classes from the dominance and power of money and rule. This turn toward social, political and economic led to changes. Some of the changes of this reform was the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 which adopted the Marxist Communist thought as a motive.

The Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 led to the fall of Tsarist dominance and rule in Russia. The Romanovs were no longer the ones who control the nation. Russia was later a Communist country, and later a union of countries known as The Soviet Union which embraced the Marxist Communist Thought. Tsarist empire turned later into a totalitarian state in the age of Stalin. The Stalinist Russia was governed and controlled by Marxists and Communists, and no space for other ideologies and liberties.

2.2.3. The Summary of the Novel

First published in 1945, *Animal Farm* was an influential work of literature. Written and published in a sensitive era, it aimed to shed light on certain issues as the horrible side of politics and governments. This novel earned a nice reputation and the recognition of literary milieus via its captivating setting, characters, and interesting plot.

The events of the novel, as the writer intended, do not take place in a common place. In a farm owned by an English drunken man called *Jones*, some animals live in hard conditions. Jones, as a farmer, owns a farm called "Manor Farm". Instead of managing the affairs in his farm, he is trying harder to earn and accomplish his interests (Armstrong, p.19). The animals in the farm are different since there are pigs, horses, dogs and other animals.

The characters of this work of fiction are chosen carefully. Orwell intended to use animals and human beings as characters. *Old Major* is a pig who groups animals together, and gives them discourse to change the situation they are in. Old Major claims all the animals are alike. After the old Major dies, two major characters appear in the novel. *Snowball* and *Napoleon* are two pigs who command animals to revolution, and keep them safe of human beings' abuse.

Napoleon, is manipulative animal who tries wickedly for achieving personal goals. *Snowball* is a pig who follows the principles of the Old Major. He organizes meetings and arrangements. Later the two companions fall in adversary. *Squealer* is one of the pigs who help *Napoleon* overthrow *Snowball*. He is an assistant who helps *Napoleon* pass his laws and decisions as legitimate acts to be followed and obeyed.

Boxer, is one of the major important pigs in the novel. He is a pig who keeps working hardly until he loses his life. Other animals to be mentioned are: *Mollie*, *Clover*, *Jessie*, *Benjamin*, *Blueball* and other characters who are not pigs like dogs and horses in the novel (Gnanasekaran, 2017). All can be seen that most characters here are animals since it is seen as a fable.

Animal Farm was first published in 1945. A novel with many chapters, it shows how revolution and struggle against tyranny turns in some cases into chaos and other forms of

dominance. The novel starts with a drunken farmer, Mr. Jones, the owner of manor Farm, does not care about his farm. Every night a pig called the Old Major gathers animals and gives them speeches. Because he dreams that animals get better live conditions, he tells them that their lives are miserable and short, and they are slaved and abused because of man, so man should be removed. Old major also states that only the animals work harder, and they lose their lives working, unlike human beings who only consume.

Revolution against man is the solution, and all men are animals' enemies. Old major, as a leader, teaches animals a song called "Beasts of England" which refers to his dream-world. (Armstrong, p.22). After The Old Major dies, two pigs called *Snowball* and *Napoleon* command animals to transform the wishes and hopes of the Old Major into reality.

The animals rebel and overthrow Mr. Jones. After this victory over Mr. Jones, the two chief pigs form a state in which all animals should be equal and have the same rights and liberties. Seven rules are formed, as principles, to command and organize the life of animals in the farm. These laws represent Seven Commandments of Animalism. Animals work harder, and Snowball and Napoleon control everything. At this moment, Napoleon starts revealing his dark side.

He falls behind one day when the animals go all to work. After this incident, corruption starts in the farm since pigs start working less than the other animals, and direct them expecting more freedom, liberties and privileges than other creatures in the farm. Napoleon and Snowball are actually two companions who work together despite the fact they have got some disagreements.

Every Sunday, Snowball gathers animals to meetings in order to set new arrangements. Napoleon does not like Snowball, and his desire is to overthrow him and got power and dominance over others. Animals start feeling disgust of pigs taking all the milk

and apples for themselves, and here Squealer starts convincing animals that if pigs do not take them, Mr. Jones will take the farm back and abuse them again. Stories of this farm and its laws spread in the area, and other animals in other farms start singing the song of “Beasts of England”. After that a battle led by Snowball and Napoleon is waged against Mr. Jones and his companions: Mr. Willington, Mr. Pilkington, and Mr. Frederick. This battle is called “Battle of Cowshed”. At the point for a fight to earn a windmill, Napoleon opposes Snowball. After this disagreement,

Napoleon sends his dogs to dispatch Snowball from Manor Farm. Squealer, after the overthrow of Snowball, works harder to tell the other animals that Snowball is not the honest leader. Napoleon starts his corrupting acts, as slaughtering animals and abusing them. Life conditions become worst than they were in the time of Mr. Jones, and pigs have the superiority over other animals were the beginnings of the corrupting world that Napoleon seek to prove that he is the only leader and owner. Napoleon, as a new commander, starts to step on The Seven Commandments and break them, since he starts having business with human beings for his own personal goals. Squealer, as a manipulative pig, while seeking benefits from his propaganda, tells animals either obeying what the new leader say, or pay prices.

Those animals who reject business with human beings are killed. This forces a group of animals to surrender to the orders of the pigs and accept little gains. After this step, Napoleon rises up as a totalitarian ruler who messes with laws and liberties, abuse others, kills who reject obeying his ultimate control, and spreads his suite to harden his rule. The novel ends with the idea that all animals have hard conditions worse than how they used to live when Mr. Jones was the owner (Gnanasekaran, 2017).

Animal Farm, as one of the works of Orwell, aims to depict some issues. This novel aims to clarify how revolutions start and how they may end. Because of certain incidents of the writer himself, he aims to share his experiences. Orwell, as man of both literature and military life, seeks to tell others that revolutions and rebellion can go wrong, and principles and laws can be a tool in dictators' hands to enslave masses of people.

Conclusion

George Orwell and William Golding are two controversial literary figures. They were successfully able to manage their life and social experiences. As writers, officials of the British nation, teachers they had many happenings in their lives to share with their readers. They both suggest that human beings are evil, corrupted and destructive whether they are British or not .

CHAPTER III

Allegory and Characterization in Golding's Lord of The Flies and Orwell's Animal Farm (Comparative Study)

CHAPTER III

**Allegory and Characterization in Golding's Lord of the Flies and
Orwell's Animal Farm (Comparative Study)**

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Introduction

The consequences of the Second World War and political changes influenced the writers to alter their views about life. George Orwell and William Golding as reputable English writers, published their two outstanding novels; *Animal Farm* in 1945 and *Lord of the Flies* in 1954, to share their ideas about life and the political or social regimes controlling the society. What makes these two novels exceptional is that they are not criticizing the society directly: they used symbols and characterization techniques that would represent more than; young boys locked in island or just animals rebel against the system. In this chapter, we deal with the characterization and the use of allegory in both novels. The study exceeds to compare and contrast between these two outstanding novels.

3.1. Allegory and Characterization in *Lord of the Flies*

Publishing his novel in 1954. William Golding was influenced by the war he had noticed. Therefore, the “influence of the war on him” (Telgan, p.175), has appeared all over the text. It is all about a group British boy who settled in an island where no grown-ups are there. The story begins by the boys trying to make rules to save themselves until one of the adults come and take them off the island.

Ralf who was “old enough, twelve years and few months (Golding, p.4), was appointed as the boy who is in charge of all the group. The boys trust him when they choose him as leader because they saw that he seemed to “have lost the prominent tummy of childhood and not yet old enough for adolescence to have made him awkward.”(ibid). Ralf tends to be a good-hearted boy even though he looked like “a boxer, as far as width and heaviness of shoulders went.”(ibid). but his strength did not elevate upon his reason

properties as “there was a mildness about his mouth and eyes that proclaimed no devil.”(ibid).

Ralf along the novel tends to have rules with the boys and with these three characters: Piggy, Simon and Jack. In their first meeting, the characteristics of the boys tends to appear. Everybody tends to show himself. Only one who was” a slight, furtive boy whom no one knew, who kept to himself with an inner intensity of avoidance and secrecy. He muttered that his name was Roger and was silent again.” (Golding, p.14). Along with Bill, Harold and Henry, they made the choir who are the obedient servants for Jack.

Concerning Jack, he is presented as the character which is usually characterized indirectly. Although he announces himself to be a leader too, in comparison with Ralf, he looks more charismatic and powerful. He tends to win Ralf in conversation since Jack has the conch too, and thus he can speak as Ralf does. He knocks Ralf when he succeeds to make Littluns believe in the existence of a beastie.

James Stern reviewed *The Lord of Flies* and concluded that the book is “an allegory on human society today”. It is about the idea that what do we call “civilization is no more than skin deep” (Hemingfo, p.187). Thus, the novel could be allegorizing the postwar politics; Freudian psychological state of human kind;; or as a Christian understanding of the humans’ sin and redemption .

3.1.1. Political Allegory

In *Lord of The Flies*, the characters stand for some abstract political ideas. As the election starts to choose a leader, the boys had pondered between Jack and Ralf. Jack wanted to be the leader, but it does not sound that he has the qualities to be so since his intelligence was “traceable to Piggy”. (Sathyaseelan,p.100). On the contrary, there was Ralf,

around him, there was only his size, and attractive appearance; and most obscurely, yet most powerfully, there was the conch.” (Golding, p.15).

Ralf stands for being democratic, raised his hands, and asked, “Who wants Jack for chief” (ibid, p15). He did not even asked for himself first. The choir under a sign of fear supported Jack. After that, Ralf turned to ask who wants him and thus was “Every hand outside the choir except Piggy’s was raised immediately. Then Piggy, too, raised his hand grudgingly into the air.”(ibid). Consequently, Ralf was announced as the leader by clear voting.

The boys divided into two groups, those of Jack and the others of Ralf. The latter stand for an institutionalized part of the society in which people abide the rules and the good relationships between society’s sections. Ralf represents the democratic leader who is not very effective, the one who wants to lead by rules. Even his advisor, Piggy, could not rule effectively because of his shortcomings. The protagonist represents the democratic utopianisms’ ideology.

On the other hand, Jack represents the totalitarians who rules by fear and power. Jack had inherently the intent of savagery. In the moments, Ralf was thinking to rescue themselves because of the island was “uninhabited.”(Golding, p22). Jack cried fiercely saying “we’ll get food, hunt, catch things” (ibid).

He insisted that when they want to have met, they need to “cut a pig’s throat to let the blood out” (Golding, p.23). He tends to show no “mercy” (ibid). Jack after all to keep his image good he painted his face to hide his inhumanity. Always he depends on his followers’ fear the control. His friend and supported Roger represent nothing only a henchman necessary for such people to be on the top of the power.

This can be read even in the context of time WW II. Jack's and his followers allegorize the fascist power and Ralf's followers allegorize the democratic utopians. Politically speaking, the story tells the clash between the two powers in one side and between the society and the mob on the other. Since Ralf controls by reason and order, Jack unites the boys by creating ideology of a monster, which has nothing to do with reality just to control them by fear.

Jack as an antagonist shows the fascist way of thinking. They both created the rules and gathered the choir. These choir allegorizes the blind followers; they "stand still wearily obedient. The choir huddled into line and stood there swaying in the sun" (Golding, p.26).

Another political issue has been discussed in the novel. At first, boys agreed upon the idea of who has ever processes the conch, he also possesses the right to speak. Piggy was always ridiculed and called "fatty" (Golding,p.14). He is introduced as a fat boy who is with-glasses and has "asthma". He was always fine as long as the others do not call him "piggy". Thanks to Ralf he did his best and said straight out "this is Piggy"(ibid).

He once shouted at the elders who had the conch to "let him have the conch too" to give a room for the younger group of boys to speak too. Piggy embraces the ideology of democracy. Since that elder boys have the right to be elected and discuss upon the laws, why should not he take the conch and have a word. Later, when the conch was broken, the laws ended too. Accordingly, disorder begins. Thus, the conch allegorizes authority and democracy.

Democratic thoughts have also penetrated in Ralf's personality. Ralf promised welfare to his companions. This character assembles the civilized world. He gave boys the freedom

to join one of the leader whether Ralf or Jack. A great evidence of that is that Ralf always respects and gives a value for other people opinion even if they have completely different ideas. In all, Ralf represents reasoning capacity and humanity, which differentiate humans from animals.

The antagonist shows completely the opposite traits of Ralf, the protagonist. He is hungry for power. This hunger for power and the dream of being the most powerful made him blind. He was always calling for hunting excursion. He just gives the image of stony age man. Jack is the dark side of all personalities.

Historically and in context of *Lord of The Flies*, for many years British Prime Minister Churchill and U.S. President Franklin ruled democratic countries against the totalitarian regime like Adolf Hitler and Mussolini. Jack allegorizes Hitler. He behaved always as an autocratic chief.

He frightens his companions into the implicit obedience. After all he built his military regime. He created a monster as a common enemy to gather all hunters the same like Hitler did when he accuses Jews as a common enemy to unite all Germany. Sooner, Jack follows a holocaust in which Piggy and Simon are brutally killed for Jack “fair is fool and fool is fair.”(Diane, p.187).

Speaking of Piggy, he was intelligent and Ralf respected this value in him. This character believed always in an organized society and laws’ respect. After his awareness of the changing between the rows he asked a question “what we? Humans? or animals? or savages?”(Golding,p.129). He believed in science and he was like a philosopher who thinks differently.

He met his death at the end because he gave advice for savage and he was telling a spade a spade, which turn off to be his mistake. He allegorizes the idea of the irrational fear and physical strength are more respected than science and laws.

3.1.2. Religious Allegory

The setting of the story serves to make us understand that it has not been chosen randomly. An island which is full of plants and trees which turns off to be “uninhabited” (Golding, p.22) and the water was all along the island borders. The boys had a place, which is wonderful to see it as residence, yet there seem to be all what they have to live like if they are in heaven. According to Diana Andrews that island allegorizes “the garden of Eden” (Diana, p.188). It also allegorizes the story of Adam and Eve when they were living happily until the demons show and seduce them.

Additionally, Jack is characterized as a hunter whereas Ralf as shelter builder as sign, Diana said, for “Cain and Abel story” (ibid,p.108). Here Jack played a great role to emphasize the idea. He was always showing the boys meat and fruit to turn them against Ralf. Consequently, heaven changes to hell.

Thus, a redeemer appeared and save the world. Between Ralf’s rationality and Jack’s witty savage, there lies Simon. This character who was always calm. He was “a skinny, vivid little boy, with a glance coming up from under a hut of straight hair that hung down, black and coarse” (Golding,p.16). Many of the literary critics read Simon as a Christ figure. He allegorizes Faith. He possesses spiritual qualities like kindness, virtue, generosity and ultimately courage to search the truth. Simon decided to go and search for the truth of the beast. He was surprised that it is nothing but a rotten dead airman.

He wanted to say the truth, but he was killed and met his death the same like the crucifying of the Christ. As the Christ was a redeemed who had been crucified for preaching the gospel truth. Thus, as Sathyaseelan said “evil walks out with crownly killing reason, intelligence and virtue”(p.102).

Lord of The Flies allegorizes the tragedy of all humanity; those who are proud of their civilization. This civilization is nothing but a cover which will turn off as soon as the crisis happens. Thus, the reality shows up the savage nature of human beings.

3.2. Allegory and Characterization in *Animal Farm*

Both novels portrayed leaders and followers. In *Animal Farm*, the focus is mainly on Napoleon, Snowball, Squealer and Boxer while in *Lord of The Flies* on Ralf, Jack, Piggy and Roger. The characters are presented according to two schema; the authoritative and the followers. It means that we will shed the light on what is in characters' psychology that makes them dominate other characters and what makes the others to be just blind followers.

Taking into account that every leader must have a charm personality, the Old Major, in *Animal Farm*, is characterized as “highly regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour's sleep in order to hear what he had to say”(Orwell, p.4). Charismatic leaders attract people who always want to listen to them.

The Old Major never opposes his thoughts on the other animals instead, he invited them to have better life. That was clear when the dogs attacked. Directly the old Major called for a vote to decide whether they are enemies or friends. That was a sign that he wanted every single animal in his system. Eventually all animals were all ears and even after his death, the Old Major's thoughts are still alive in every corner of the Farm.

Right after his death a new leader is born: A leader who was influenced by The Old Major ideas just like all animals, but was more qualified than they were. Snowball was very intelligent and very enterprising. He always took care of the farm and planned to make welfare in it. He took the farm upon his own interests, contrary to Napoleon who is “more vivacious pig, quicker in speech and more inventive” (Orwell, p.16). He shows a leadership tendency by leading the animals after Major’s death.

Snowball read and learnt about how to make the farm a good place where everyone can live in equality. He “made a close study of some back numbers of the Farmer and Stockbreeder which he had found in the farmhouse, and was full of plans for innovations and improvements” (Orwell, p.48).

His intelligence and altruist nature are what makes him try to find solutions to the farm’s problem. But he is somehow naïve since he cannot see Napoleon’s plan to overthrow him. Thus, Snowball teaches a lesson that to be a leader you need to expect the bad from others even if you are so straight a good.

Another influencer had a big role in the Farm. Squealer, the spokesperson of Napoleon, was very “brilliant talker, and when he was arguing some difficult point, he had a way of skipping from side to side and whisking his tail which was somehow very persuasive” (Orwell, p.16). Squealer manages to pass on any idea to the animals and make them believe in it firmly through his master of argumentation and rhetoric. The animals even say “he could turn black into white” (ibid).

Snowball and Squealer are not the most remarkable leaders of the farm and they do not have the same depth of character as Napoleon. The narrator describes him as “a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar”. However, his appearance and his psychology are

rather contradictory. The narrator makes a contrast between him and Snowball who is “more vivacious pig [...], quicker in speech and more inventive.” (ibid).

Napoleon is not vivacious enough; rather he is deep in character and very difficult to figure out because he is intelligent, calculator and hypocrite. After the rebellion he shows himself able of leading. After the burning of the objects related to Jones by the animals, “he led them back to the store-shed and served out a double ration of corn to everybody” (Orwell, p. 21).

3.2.1. Political Allegory in *Animal Farm*

According to the period and the political environment when it was written it is not difficult to understand why *Animal Farm* has only been studied as political symbolism. The representation of three core ideologies is well presented in the text. Snowball, Napoleon and Squealer adapted the Old Major's, as Karl Marx's voice, ideas into a “complete system of thought” which they name it Animalism. Thus, every character represented a political figure.

Nicholas II, a poor leader, is compared to western kings. He was cruel and sometimes brutal with opponents. With drunk and unfair Mr. John, the animals lived miserable lives. The narrator depicts him as a cruel who applied the autocracy upon the animals. The animals were working harder and receiving little. In the time Mr. John has a nice home and comfortable life in the farm, he “*consumes without producing*” and “sets animals for working” (Orwell, p.2). The animals, on the contrary, have to make Mr. John's better and theirs worse. So, they were only slave under Mr. John's autocracy.

Karl Marx, believed in equality, better life and welfare. He invented Communism. He united workers to make a united world and to get rid of classism. Similarly, the Old

Major invented Animalism and put its thoughts. He states clearly that all animals must be equal and make rebellion to change their awful situation.

The pure core of communism, is that there is no owner for the property. In addition, there must be no poor or rich. It spreads the idea of all humans must be equal. The same like animalism; The Old Major insists on the equality between animals and everybody's need to work to better the life.

The Old Major called for "rebellion"(p.10), to achieve welfare and create the animalism which turns to be an allegorical reference to Communism; the ideology of having equal properties as The Old Major announced before his death "all animals are equal" (Orwell, p.4).

Trosky and Stalin: the confrontation between Napoleon and Snowball was a clear metaphor for the confrontation between Stalin and Trotsky. Both of them were leaders in the Bolshevik Party. After Lenin's death, they began to compete to take Lenin's position as the leader of the party and the President of USSR.

At the end of the competition, Stalin turned out to be the winner of the intraparty rivals. The victory gained by Stalin was not because of his ability to lead Russia, but because he was a major political manipulator who used *Pravda*, the official party paper, to persuade the people to give their vote to Stalin to be their future leader. After Stalin became the first man in Russia, he exiled Trotsky to Siberia, while those suspected to be in Trotsky's side, were imprisoned, exiled or even killed by Stalin's agents. In the story of *Animal Farm*, only sometimes after Snowball was expelled, there was an animal massacre because they were suspected to be on Snowball's side.

The revolution succeeded to make Jones expelled from the farm. The animals then, without any elections, were led by two young boars, Snowball and Napoleon. Snowball was not only smart, but also a good speaker and able to write and read. On the other hand, Napoleon was power hungry boar who was not effective public speaker.

The Rebellion occurred and they kicked off Mr. John, who represent capitalists thought, and his comrades. The new name of the Manor Farm has been changed and the rules that will organize the animal's life has been painted on the barn. There were two boars as leaders of the animals: Snowball and Napoleon. They were ordering the other animals and organizing their affairs.

Snowball suggested building a windmill to make life better in the farm by bringing out the electricity. As usual, Napoleon did not appeal to the idea. Thus, they were obliged to argue about building the windmill. At the end, the animals elected Snowball because he was a brilliant talker, which was very good in persuading his comrades to vote for him. Realizing the situation, Napoleon, who laid his power on politics, uttered a strange sound, which suddenly made nine huge, dogs run after Snowball, ready to bite and kill him. Snowball, who immediately realized the situation, decided to escape from the farm. Similarly, like when Stalin created the KGB for his own interest.

Squealer allegorizes Propaganda, In the Stalinist Russia, the government, under the communist control, exploit the public by making them feel that their life became better through a strategic technique called the propaganda. People in communist states are more vulnerable to governmental manipulation because they give up personal possessions and individual freedoms, trusting their leaders completely.

Similarly to Orwell's *Animal Farm*, the animals won over Mr. John and set their own government. Later the animals became submissive because of Napoleon's propaganda which made by his spokesman, Squealer, who was able to "turn the black into white" (Orwell, p.6). The characters' use of propaganda mirrors that of Russia in the height of Stalin's autocratic rule.

Orwell allegorizes Squealer as the sweet man who deceives the masses and thus, he wants to say that, in a communist state, the controlling of the masses through propaganda enables the abuse of power; the educated must eradicate this propaganda in its infancy or take responsibility for the personal and society consequences.

The propagandists usually utilize slogans to influence the masses' hearts and minds. They use these slogans to captivate and inspire the audience. Napoleon deploys such slogans to resound the powerful arguments created by Snowball, or to alter the topic once animals begin to question his legitimacy. as an example, the pigs teach the sheep a strong catchword to manage key moments within the farm conferences. once dissention is voiced, at the goad of Napoleon or Squealer, the sheep... bleat...out "4 legs good, two legs bad!" (p.47). Squealer strategically prompts the sheep to interrupt Snowball's speeches at key moments within the argument with this on the face of it animalist locution. If the sheep had been higher educated, they may have thought Squealer was taking advantage of them.

With this quote, Orwell shows that slogans square measure effective tools employed by the intellectually superior to govern the inferior. The catchiness and execution of this locution makes it inevitable for Napoleon and the sheep to realize their goals. Squealer's slogans and electronic messaging course into the center of Boxer, a powerful horse and an influential character within the novel. Boxer mutters that slogans to inspire himself and his comrades. His justification, is that "If comrade Napoleon said it, it must be true!" (p.56).

Long as Boxer was inspiring animals, his loyalty and ignorance helped Squealer to use him as a tool. Animals trust Boxer very much and since he is saying that Napoleon is good, Boxer must be right. Therefore, they all fooled and followed Napoleon's controls. Through his characters' use of contagious slogans, Orwell suggests that without proper resistance, powerful messages of propaganda spread quickly, infecting the masses.

Orwell used another propagandist technique, which is appealing to fear. This fear could be visual or psychological. This fear used to control animals and prevent them to disobey. Napoleon raised "Nine enormous dogs"(p.53) and turned them as private army. Their job was expelling any animal which questions or disobeys Napoleon's regime.

The animals literally fear for their lives, imagining the gruesome, bloody consequences for disobedience. However, Squealer also utilizes more subversive forms of fear to manipulate the animals. When the circumstance calls for a softer approach, like when Squealer must explain why the animals should trust Napoleon and why Snowball's exile is necessary, Squealer uses psychological fear. Playing off the animals' distrust of humans, Squealer threatens, "One false step and our enemies will be upon us! Surely comrades, you don't want Jones back!" (p.37).

Squealer reminded the animals to live as they used to be under Mr. John's regime so that they need to listen and succumb to Napoleon's will. Thus, Appealing to fear strengthens the pigs' relative power over the rest of the animals, but this, coupled with the use of slogans, might not have been enough to establish and maintain control. This is why scapegoating is necessary.

Blaming someone innocent for another's mistakes called scapegoating. Blaming another one for our failure completely upraise our power and control within the masses. In

Animal Farm, when the windmill which symbolized the independence and sustainability and symbolized the animal pride, crumbles, they blamed Snowball for Napoleon's faulty of engineering of the windmill.

After the storm, the animals found the windmill in ruins. Napoleon controlled the situation by claiming "Do you know who is responsible for this? Do you know the enemy who has come at night and overthrown our windmill? SNOWBALL!!!"(pp.69-70).

By announcing Snowball as an enemy, Napoleon takes off the blame and responsibility for his error and makes the animals distrust his opponent. Though it is obvious to the discerning reader that Snowball could not have been the culprit, the oblivious farm animals both want to believe Napoleon and have no alternative explanation. In this one act, Napoleon crushes any remaining loyalty to Snowball among the animals.

Napoleon did not only scapegoat Snowball, but also, he turned as political advantage. He unites the animals by preaching, "We will teach this miserable traitor he cannot undo our work so easily... forward comrades! Long live the windmill, and long live Animal Farm!"(p.71).

This moment represents the intersection of using effective slogans: «long live Animal Farm», appealing to fear by utilizing the disparaging "miserable traitor", and scapegoating Snowball to maintain his own power. By including this in the book, Orwell illustrates that in a state lacking sufficient information, propaganda can be used to seize even more power, eliminate all enemies, and unite the public.

Normally, there should be someone to stop what was happening in the farm, but unfortunately, there be none. Even Benjamin was able to read and realized what was happening but he preferred to "say nothing" (p.109). When other animals, suspicious of

potential changes to the posted Commandments, reach out to Benjamin, he “refuse[s] to meddle in such matters” (p.91).

If Benjamin uttered his concerns, he could have empowered the animals and took off Napoleon’s domination. He kept silent and thus, other animals were manipulated by propaganda. No one spoke because everybody was easily under the regime. Benjamin’s inaction makes him as culpable as the pigs. At the end of the novel, when Benjamin finally took action to save Boxer, it was too late.

Boxer, the hardworking and loyal of all the animals, became unable to work; the pigs summon a horse slaughterer. Benjamin, able to read the words on the side of the van, protests, “Fools! Fools!... Do you not understand what that means? They are taking Boxer to the knackers!” (p.122).

If Benjamin had voiced concerns earlier, when the other animals sought his advice, the momentum of the pigs ‘propaganda could have been stopped. Because Benjamin chooses not to use the knowledge and skills, he has until it is too late.

He also killed Boxer as the pigs did. Orwell allegorizes that: Malicious groups of people, like the pigs, will continue to use propaganda to usurp power, to exploit the vulnerable, and to control the masses, unless courageous individuals spread the truth and stand up for those who cannot fight for themselves.

3.3. Comparison: Parallels and Contrast between *Lord of the Flies* and *Animal Farm*

While analyzing both novels; Golding’s *Lord of The Flies* and Orwell’s *Animal Farm*, it has been noticed that there are similarities and rather core differences concerning characterization and the use of allegory.

First, both novels dealt particularly with society; more specifically, each describes different forms of governments; what make them strong or weak. The attention was forwarded to the social criticism in *Lord of The Flies*, and secondarily, to political criticism. According to Golding, no matter what is the leader like, if he was dynamic enough: his government will upraise and succeed. The leaders regardless good or bad intuition, leadership strong enough, that paves the way to the government to win over other ways of control even if they are better in thoughts.

To make it clearer, in *Lord of The Flies*, Golding characterized two boys to be leaders. Jack who symbolizes anarchy and Ralph who symbolizes democracy. During the development of the events in the novel, Jack won over Ralph completely although Ralph's personality is better than Jack's is. On the bigger picture, Golding's purpose was that the dynamic individual captures success for the type of government he advocates.

In contrast, Orwell pointed clearly to political criticism all along the novel. In *Animal Farm*, he opposes, also, between two types of governments; capitalist symbolized by Mr. John, totalitarian and communism respectively: Napoleon and Snowball. The novel starts by animals collapsing Mr. John's government. The Old Major symbolizes Marx, they established their owns.

In the course of the novel, Snowball was the leader who put animals' interest first and his the second. He was busy enough about till he did not notice what Napoleon was planning. After he was chased off the farm, Napoleon was announced as the new leader who was completely a pragmatist. For Orwell there is no possibility to achieve a classless society. At the end, Orwell shows that both forms of the government are weak. According to Orwell, the strength or the weakness of the individual who lead the government is insignificant in determining the effectiveness of a given form of a government.

In both novels, there are secondary characters who worked as the right hands of the leaders doing their dirty job. In each there is a leader. Jack, in *Lord of the Flies*, and Napoleon, in *Animal Farm*. These two have not been chosen according only to their personal and mental properties which Ralph and Snowball was better in. Thanks to Roger in *Lord of The Flies* and Dogs and Squealer in *Animal farm*. These characters helped by making fear, seduction and propaganda to make the leader stronger and trustful.

Lord of the Flies, tells the story of the transformation from a man to a pig. While in *Animal Farm*, Orwell shows the transformation from being a pig to a man. Golding's characters are non-grown people. He utilizes boys who still have their mind and hearts white sheets to depict the true nature of humans. Making Jack furious enough and seductive, enough to gather all boys around him and get rid of Ralph, picture the idea of savageness. Boys killing and shedding blood intentionally declare that the pure inherent of man is savage. It appears when man no longer wear the mask of civilization that is taken from the ancestors.

In both novels, characters tend to have regular meetings. After the rebellion, the animals gather every Sunday to discuss what makes better life in the Farm. It seems like the animals do that intuitively and have an idea about the importance of such meeting. In the contrary, the boys after getting rid of the elders' supervision have such meeting only after Piggy suggestion of that and Ralph just put a suggestion of Piggy on the action. What makes the meeting have different nature in each novel is that in *Animal Farm* the animals made detailed meetings only because they had a planned rebellion and already laws unlike *Lord of The Flies* in which the boys landed to the island spontaneously

Accordingly, another core difference between the two novels; is the setting. In both, *Lord of The Flies* and *Animal farm* all the events in the novel happen in one small

accurate setting; the farm and the island. The choice of these different settings shows different purposes and allegorizes different ideas.

The former shows a rebellion against a capitalist regime, which tends to be the Russian revolution according to the historical timeline. The animals are aware that the farm is theirs and so they took it back from Mr. John's hands. As result, the setting of *Animal Farm* tells about the place where the communism raised and thus the importance here is allegorizing Russia itself and political concerns.

The latter is not the boy's own, and they landed spontaneously. After making sure that no grown-ups are there, they behaved as if the island was theirs. The description of the island as heaven-like allegorizes that it is a good place to live in without problems. After, it turned to hell because of the boy's actions. Here the idea of suddenly landing in island with innocent boys picture the religious and psychological nature of the novels. It shows that humans are savage even if they have enough welfare lives.

In addition, both novels had some comparable symbols. In the *Lord of the Flies*, the conch symbolizes the authority. By the conch, all boys are unified and had rules to follow so that the order-system was completely applied. Similarly, the song of "Beats of English" was a slogan to unify all animals and remind them of their rules and they need to respect to achieve their goals, a welfare in the Farm.

In both novels, the sign of the authority destroyed the disorder happened. In *Lord of The Flies*, when the conch destroyed, all the order-system became upside down and that lead to bloodshed when Jack wanted Ralf dead and when Simon and Piggy brutally killed. This gives the idea that when people get rid of the law, and respect no-humanity alert for not

shedding blood and violence. Similarly, in *Animal Farm* when the song was banned, the hope of a better life was vanished and gone with the wind.

In each novel, not only the destruction was the sign of authority and laws the cause of the disorder. There are different strategies applied by the leaders to gather the masses around them. Those who were deceived by the seduction of the leaders helped the corrupted governments to be stronger and stronger.

The techniques in *Lord of The Flies* of gathering the masses around Jack are mainly seduction as irrational fear. The first is that Jack always gave the boys what fed their basic interest like food and drinks. That gave him the picture of the protector and the stronger who deserves to be the leader. To ensure their support, he invented the beastie who was nothing in reality but a dead airman.

On the contrary, in *Animal Farm*, Napoleon used two different techniques: propaganda and physical fear. Squealer helped to alter the animals' opinion whenever they were close enough to know the truth. For those who dare to tell the truth or come against the laws, he was brutally killed by the dogs who mainly serve as the protector of the unjust leaders.

On one hand, Golding used characters as boys. One of these boys symbolizes all humans' savageness and evil. Only two boys symbolized the goodness and science; respectively Piggy and Ralph. Other dimension has been emphasized in the novel, which is the allegory of the sin and damnation; which were clear in Simon. Even if Simon knew, the truth there is not any beast supported by scientific explanation of there is no such thing by Piggy, he was killed.

Thus, humans believe more in fear and in irrational thought than truth itself and science. What differs *Lord of The Flies* from *Animal Farm* is that it tells the essence of

human psychology and human inherent nature. It tells that the humans are bad and savage. As soon as the civilization ceased and the laws collapsed, the awful nature and the true face of humans shines savageness and blood-shedding lovers.

On the other hand, Orwell used animals as the main characters to symbolize the humans and to give allegorical picture to what is happening in the political world. Not like *Lord of The Flies*, the *Animal Farm* portrays what one can pay to have power over people and what they obliged is not lose that power. At first, the animals revolted against the capitalist. Later Napoleon and Squealer did their best to return the farm as it used to be "a manor" farm.

They led by propaganda and physical fear. By time, no animal could utter truth or claim the changes in the laws. They revolted to make better life. However, in the end, the animals and the humans were together on one table; the thing which was prohibited. Thus, work in classless society cannot be achieved and not all political changes are always good, sometimes they do just the worst.

Even though both novels show the truth of humans and portray them as beautiful monsters, *Lord of The Flies* teaches us that the moment the law disappears no human will be honest and decent and our bad core will appear. It also tells that religion and civilization are modes that make our nature beautiful and keep us safe from one another.

Animal Farm tells about political power. It explains why anyone should not trust and believe propaganda and not fear in times when the revolution needs to keep its principle. *Animal farm* further tells that not only corrupt people need to be blamed; the persons who feed them are blamed more. One keeps the right hand of the power and others, like Benjamin, know the truth, while others blindly believe in the government without reasoning. Orwell aimed at

persuading his readers whenever the change comes from a society which veasily blinded and deceived, this change would only bring the worst.

Conclusion:

In this chapter, the comparative study has been settled to show similarities and differences in characterization and the use of allegory in both novels; *Animal Farm* and *Lord of The Flies*. The investigation of the allegory is conducted separately in each novel then the differences and similarities are analyzed clearly. Although there are similarities in characterization and narrating techniques, there are rather core differences. Unlike *Lord of the Flies*, *Animal farm* allegorizes that not all changes are effective and pleasant, and that the entire political regime is playful. On the other hand, *Lord of The Flies* states clearly the nature of humans when they put off the mask of religion or civilization.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

The study under investigation aimed at discovering the use of characterization and allegory in Golding's *Lord of The Flies* and Orwell's *Animal Farm*. The study was conducted through three chapters, in a form of descriptive research to draw a detailed comparison between the aforementioned novels.

The first chapter tackled the theoretical, historical and developmental perspectives of allegory as a concept. In brief, the term allegory was defined as a figure of speech that expresses an idea or teaches us a moral lesson. It can be literary or stylistic. The former has mainly three types; social, political and religious. The latter, has a direct relationship with all figures of speech since the writers use them to convey an idea.

The second chapter highlighted details concerning the historical background of the novels and the authorial backgrounds of their writers. Each novel demonstrated the period of time in which it was published. Both writers portrayed in these two literary works their attitudes towards life, and how the world is not a safe place, but an abyss. Thus, they composed pieces of art that have secret and allegorical forms to teach us more than just animals in a farm or just the flies had a lord.

In the third chapter, *Animal Farm* and *Lord of the Flies* was held in analysis. First, the characterization in both novels was highlighted. In this step, the personal features of the characters along with their actions were explained. In the two novels, both protagonists and antagonists have features in common, despite the fact they represent different ideas. In addition, they all have right-hand assistants who execute schemes and plans.

Concerning the characters' actions and the settings, certain similarities were detected, despite the fact each novel teaches us a completely different lesson. *Lord of the Flies*

teaches us about the awful nature of human beings they have and hide through civilization, morals, and religious principles.

On the other hand, in *Animal Farm* the political allegory had the lion's share. It does not only present what happened in Russia in certain critical period. It exceeds to show the society class struggle. It ensures that those who have the authority, even if they control starting from good principles, will be corrupted later. In a nutshell, it tells that not every rebellion will make a change, yet not every change is pleasant and fruitful too.

These two novels have been regarded as two English masterpieces. Golding's *Lord of the Flies* has been taken into account as an issue of debate among critics and readers whether it is a science fiction novel, a fable, a parable or an allegory. *Animal Farm* is also a novel that fuels many doubts and debates among readers and critics whether it can be considered as a didactic work for children to teach what is good and what is evil. These issues can be seen as recommendations to further studies.

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