

The Negative Effects of social and political hypocrisy in George Orwell's "Animal Farm."

Fahim Cheffat Salman
Diwaniyah Directorate of Education, Iraq
fahimhamdawe@gmail.com

تاريخ الاستلام: ٢٠٢٣/٦/١٣

تاريخ القبول: ٢٠٢٣/٧/٤

Abstract

The current article uses "Animal Farm" as a case study to illustrate the detrimental effects of social and political hypocrisy in George Orwell's writings. This essay aims to demonstrate the political and social hypocrisy in the book and to depict them as negative forces that break down interpersonal connections. In addition to warning his audience not to remain silent and pleading with them to speak up against the scandals of totalitarianism, the author urges the next generation to do the same. His mission is to expose the distortion of power when exercised by obnoxious politicians as carried out by hypocrites. The researcher employed a descriptive approach to carry out the study's main purpose and discover concrete justifications that went beyond Orwell's theory. The main source of data collecting is Animal Farm. The secondary data of the data collection comes to the conclusion that hypocrisy is a disease that frustrates people and strengthens tyrants.

Key words: George Orwell, Totalitarianism, Animal Farm, and Politicians

الآثار السلبية للنفاق الاجتماعي والسياسي في رواية
جورج أورويل "مزرعة الحيوانات"

م. د. فاهم جفات سلمان

المديرية العامة لتربية الديوانية وزارة التربية - العراق

ملخص البحث:

استعملت هذه الدراسة رواية الكاتب جورج أورويل مزرعة الحيوانات، كدراسة حالة لتوضيح الآثار السلبية للنفاق الاجتماعي والسياسي في كتابات جورج أورويل، وقد هدف هذا البحث للتطرق إلى حالة النفاق السياسي والاجتماعي في الرواية، وتصويرهم كقوى سلبية تقطع الروابط الشخصية فضلاً عن تحذير جمهوره من إلزام الصمت ومناشدتهم التحدث ضد فضائح الشمولية كما حث مؤلف الرواية الأجيال القادمة على فعل الشيء نفسه وعدم السكوت عن الفاسدين، وتتمثل مهمة الكاتب في كشف وفضح السلطة عند ممارستها للنفاق السياسي والاجتماعي؛ بغية تحقيق السيطرة على الشعوب ولقد استعمل الباحث المنهج الوصفي من أجل تحقيق الهدف الرئيس من الدراسة، واكتشاف المبررات الملموسة

التي تجاوزت نظرية أورويل، ولقد مثلت رواية مزرعة الحيوانات المصدر الرئيس لجمع البيانات، وكذلك استعرضت الشخصيات التي كانت تتحكم بمصير الشعوب في تلك الحقبة، ومن ثم استنتجت الدراسة أن النفاق هو مرض يثبط من عزيمة الناس ويقوي الطغاة.

Introduction

The best author of the 20th century was George Orwell. He emulates H. G. Wells and Charles Dickens' stylistic principles. Orwell writes traditionally. He tells stories uniquely journalistically, especially in his autobiographical works. His speech is apparent, concise, and easy to comprehend. He produced several works, "Animal Farm," among them. This essay about Russian myth is quite conversational and allegorical. Orwell agreed that existence was criticized for stifling civilization.

Orwell excels at two things in particular: picking the correct details to explain activities that occur in daily life, such as the adoption and amendment of laws. The main problem with Orwellian simplicity is this. However, the language used in the current work is of the highest academic level because it is appropriate for these circumstances.

On June 25, 1903, George Orwell was born to an Indian mother. He was a police officer in Burma, where he ultimately rose to the position of sub-divisional officer. In Spain, The author fought against the fascists. He worked for BBC following World War II. He started building a career as a writer around 1930. His two most recent pieces, Animal Farms (1945) and Nineteen are already receiving acclaim.

1. The Significance of the Study

This paper is significant because it can be considered a mirror reflecting the time's way of life and governmental policies. It demonstrates the existence of repressive, dishonest, and anti-democratic forces.

2. Objectives of the Study

- Explain how politicians at the time are using hypocrisy in a negative way.
- Illustrate how literature helps to expose how tyrants and individuals in power abuse their power.
- Consider the impact of societal hypocrisy on coming generations.

3- Research Questions

1. How much does societal hypocrisy aid the author in getting his point across?
2. How can literature serve as a mirror to expose the authority of politicians and dictators?
3. How did hypocrisy contribute to human corruption?

4- Background of the study

daughter of a pastor. According to Ghimire (2008), Orwell uses his experiences to create one chapter of the book in a dramatic style. Then, in 1935, Orwell published "Keep the Aspidistra Flying," which was hailed as one of the best critical novels in the social aspects genre. The aspidistra is a long-living plant used as a houseplant in Britain, and according to Quinn (2009), the main topic is Gordon Comstock's romantic yearning to reject the worship of the money god and the horrible life that flows from it. *Coming Up for Air*, written by George Orwell in 1939 before the Second World War, combines pictures of an idyllic Edwardian boyhood with warnings about the approaching conflict. The novel's negative tone shows how capitalism and speculative builders ruin rural England's perspectives: "everything cemented over" and under significant threat (Quinn, 2009: p. 19).

Farm is a dystopian novella and allegory by George Orwell, according to Dickstein (2007), and it was initially published in London in 1945. Orwell viewed "Animal Farm" as a satirical work against Stalin, which is evident in his essay "Why I Write" (1946), he was a democratic socialist who was critical of and hostile to Moscow-directed Stalinism and who believed that the Soviet Union had become a brutal dictatorship. This novel deals with events related to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and to Stalin. Between November 1943 and November 1945, while the Soviet Union's alliance was at its strongest, Orwell wrote this book. It was first rejected by the British and Americans, and its publication was delayed, but when it was ultimately released due to the Cold War that followed World War II, it became a big hit. p. 33; Zhang, 2009).

5. Animal Farm as a fable Novel

(Drabble and Stringer, 2007) asserted that a fable is a short work of literature in which animals play the role of the protagonist and frequently serve to highlight a moral. Adventures can also feature prominent characters who are inanimate objects, natural forces, or mythical heroes. The personification used in the incident, which imparts a moral lesson from the author, is one of its distinctive features. This class occasionally addressed the primary goal of producing such literary work. It appears in a short proverb or advice at the fable's end. Orwell's novel "*Animal Farm*" was inspired by his reaction to the arrival of Stalin. The novel is a fantastic example of a tale written in the modern period. All of the main characters are animals, but they stand in for a variety of people who were influential in Russia at the time and took part in the Russian Revolution. To highlight the true evil of Russian Communism, George Orwell included the fabled element in this work of fiction. The following short passage demonstrates how the animals in Snowball rely on sayings like "Four legs good, two legs bad" to make

their points clear to the other animals. When he saw such oversimplification in his era, Orwell grew suspicious of it. Zhang (2009).

The birds did not understand snowball's long words, but they Accepted his explanation, and all the humbler animals set to Work o learn the new maxim by heart, FOUR LEGS GOOD, TWO LEGS BAD, was inscribed on the end wall of the born Above the seven commandments and in bigger letters (p.??)

6. The Seven Commandments in "*Animal Farms*".

Old Major established the constitution before he passed away, asking all animals to control their lives in accordance with it.

"Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes Upon for legs, or has wings is a friend. And remember also That in fighting against man, we must not come to resemble Him. Even when you have conquered him, do not adopt his Vices, No animal must ever live in a house or sleep in a bed or Money or engage in trade. All the habits of man or evil. And Above all, no animal must ever tyrannize over his own kind.

Weak or strong, clever or simple, we are all brothers. No Animals must ever kill any other animal. All animals are Equal." (Old Major, p. 42)

Old Major, whose way of thinking is known as "Animalism" and is adopted by animals, said those mentioned above. These systems speak of the distinction between humans and other creatures they view as their exploiters.

Therefore, the seven commandments that all the animals must follow after driving Mr. Jones off the property are elevated from this anti-human symbolic language.

The scheme proceeds as initially intended. The pigs, however, assume the position of authority. "All animals are equal, but some animals are equal to others" is the first rule to be broken. Snowball and Napoleon receive extra attention in consideration of the other pigs. When other farm animals are working round-the-clock, the pigs are in charge of supervising by giving them instructions to work harder. While the weaker animals, like hens and ducks, only contribute to the extent of their abilities, strong animals, like Boxer, decided to do most of the work. Pigs are given the authority to think because other animals respect their intelligence. As a result, a social hierarchy develops, with the pigs having the honor of ruling and the other animals serving as their subordinates. While other animals were only taught writing and reading, the pigs constructed a harness room for their own needs where they could learn lucrative trades like

carpentry and blacksmithing. The pigs take advantage of even the animals' food and steal milk and apples for enjoyment.

and Snowball indicate a power struggle—the animosity resulting from ideological disagreements between the two leaders.

Napoleon is a pro-status who enjoys the status quo and is wary of change. In contrast, Snowball is the imaginative and visionary one who constantly considers how to improve the circumstances of all animals. Napoleon decides to use nine canines that he has been covertly training to attack Snowball after getting the concept of a windmill. Frederick (1972).

Napoleon can concentrate all the power in his own hands' thanks to his insanity. He employs a particular form of terror to terrify everyone into submission. He uses "A pack of dogs that are only following him alone" in the same manner Mr. Jones used to instill terror in animals. For instance, Napoleon's hounds punish the hens who refuse to comply with his commands to sell their eggs to Whymper. Napoleon further decrees that any animals seen aiding the hen uprising will be put to death. An occurrence that had never happened before, including during Mr. Jones's tenure, also occurs, with several fatalities of the animals thought to be helping Snowball from the outside, leaving a pile of corpses on the animal farm. The first commandment to be changed to "No animal shall kill any other animal without cause" was the sixth. Napoleon also violates the Old Major's rule that no animal should be employed in labor, even if it is not one of the seven commandments. Napoleon has an idea as it becomes apparent that the animals will suffer due to a lack of the materials required to construct the windmill. When giving orders, he mentions that "crop, hay, and eggs will be traded for the scarce materials." This would be against all of their policies against human contact with animals. Despite his negative reputation for being excessively harsh towards animals, he also becomes quite active in commerce with Fredrick. The pigs then proceed to the farm and break the fourth commandment, which forbids them from resting in beds. To accommodate their requirements, the pigs slightly alter the rule. The last sentence reads, "No animal shall sleep in a bed covered with sheets. behavior. They partied and drank all night. Then Napoleon asks Whymper to oversee a unique book on making spirits by distilling and brewing it. Napoleon began considering claiming the paddock that served as the animals' feeding area. He aimed to plant it barely. The sixth commandment prohibits alcohol consumption by animals. The biggest surprise for the animals was when they noticed that the pigs had begun to stand on two legs like people. "Four legs good, two legs better," the sheep bleated. This makes it more evident that Napoleon and his friends adopted human traits.

"Whatever goes on two legs is our enemy," is the first rule. As other animals working hard in the distance are shocked by the disloyal pigs, Napoleon invites people from nearby farms to visit his farms. To ensure that all prohibitions are broken and disregarded, Mrs. and Mr. Jones. *"Animal Farm"* represents a literary critique of the communist system that the Soviet Union adopted under the administration of Stalin. Two revolutionaries, Trotsky and Stalin, downfall the Russian Czars and changed the Union into a communist state. Stalin (the prominent dominant leader- Napoleon) drove out Trotsky (Snowball) from the leadership and built a dictatorship type of government. He lets down all the leaders of the revolution and replaces them with the traitors of their former regime. Sahoo (2019).

Communism, which can be viewed as a typical system, is a plan that opposes capitalism in all respects. Most of these viewpoints are exploited to realize a purpose, and most rulers return to the system they fought against, as shown in the novel.

7. GEORGE ORWELL'S WRITING STYLE

gained additional knowledge about democratic socialism and totalitarianism, which he then used to create his groundbreaking books "1984" and "Animal Farm". Orwell's writings are a scathing condemnation of the social forces that stifle life. He is a part of the greater tragedy and adopts Orwell's language, which displays the same direct, self-conscious honesty as his own—character (M. Hasan and Ch. Khdir, 2019: p. 7).

Additionally, they claimed that Prof. Ganeswar Mishra (Former Head of the Department of English, U. U., Vanivihar, Odisha)'s personality and body of work were compared. He never employs effects for their own sake and never resorts to producing products by hiding complexity. His two principal literary goals were to accomplish and impart his political lessons. manages the tone. In particular, Orwell is exceptional at two things (Hasan, M., and Ch. Khdir, 2019: Standing in the entryway of the English Literature building, one is momentarily overcome with astonishment and excitement at the singular simplicity and immense amplitude of a writer like George Orwell. He is considered the finest author of the 20th century, and H.G. Wells and Dickens were stylistic influences on him. A legendary novelist, Orwell. It isn't easy to put him in a particular category. Particularly in his autobiographical works that fall into the category of non-fiction, his journalistic style seems clear. He has a powerful voice that is easy to comprehend. He comes across as simple, unsophisticated, and syntactic. His figurative work "Animal Farm," based on a Russian story, is wonderfully simple and fun. His writing is well-organized and verbally clever. Sahoo (2016).

8. Ideas of Corruption in the Novel

One of the novel's central themes is the perils of power—the book's opening (Stephen, M., 1949: 315). Old Major discusses the mistreatment of animals and predicts they will one day overcome humans and establish a civilized civilization. Jones knows the time has come for the Manor Farm's animals to depart (Fitzpatrick, 1982). However, we quickly observe that the pigs, who led the revolution, have developed rapidly into a corrupted power. Napoleon continues to express support for the goals of the revolution for the majority of the book, but his actions are wholly at odds with these ideals. He starts to demand remuneration, as do the other pigs. The shifting Seven Commandments demonstrate how the revolution's guiding principles have been perverted. They are broken throughout the book until they eventually read, "All animals are equal, but some animals are equal to others," near the end. (AnimalFarm,16).

playing cards with Pilkington and the other humans in the farmhouse, best illustrates the corruption of authority: "Twelve voices were yelling in rage, and they were all alike. Now that there was no doubt, what had happened to the pigs' faces? However, it was already there when the animals outside glanced from the pig to the man, then from the man to the pig, and back again. This assertion implies that the pigs initially come into power. They are overjoyed. According to Lord Acton's quote, "Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely," it is generally believed that all influential people eventually turn corrupt. Animal Farm serves as a significant turning point in his desire for power. Corruption is a constant result of force. This situational requirement is illustrated in Animal Farm.(2019, Albloly & Nour)

(www.google.dz). The pigs discover that when they are given a little power, it has a good result. They gain the respect of everyone and start to lead everyone, which gives them the authority to reign over a big group. To gain more power, they become corrupted. And finally, all that will remain of them will be mirror images of the people they previously battled (<http://www.google.dz>). Power and corrupt behavior often go hand in hand. More than just a word, power is a strong force that motivates people to engage in various activities. His desire for power causes him to corrupt himself and turn dangerous. This final point is further illustrated when the trio of pigs later gets into a power struggle. The formerly united house is now fragmented and under threat of subversion due to power (Stephen, M., 1949: 322).

9- Conclusion

Through his literary masterpiece "Animal Farm," George Orwell did his utmost to make his inner thoughts about social and political hypocrisy clear. He encourages people to confront tyrants who have abused everything in their lives by using the image of an animal. The author depicts the desire for power and glory in human

beings. The book was an effort to make some symbolic imagery manifest. Along with the explicitly addressed names, this work also includes several more political terms, including Napoleon, Manor, Snowball, and Telescreen. The fundamental causes of corrupted regimes are social and political symbols.

Using this study as a mirror, political and societal hypocrisy was revealed. It helped Orwell convey his political viewpoint and the negative effects of political and social hypocrisy.

The author of the current book wants to make a point about how horrible things are for people and how scared he is about how such crooked people, particularly politicians and those who support them, will ruin humanity's future. Finally, the author demanded rights for all and exhorted people to rebel against the evils of injustice and inequality.

References

- 1) Albloly, A. M., & Nour, H. S. M. (2019). **The Political Symbolism in George Orwell Writings: With Reference to "Animal Farm" and "Nineteen Eighty Four"**. International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention, 6(9), 5642-5648.
- 2) Dickstein, M. (2007). **Animal Farm: history as fable**. na.
- 3) Drabble, M. and Stringer, J. (2007) **Concise Companion to English Literature**. Oxford University Press: New York.
- 4) Fitzpatrick, Sheila.(1982). **The Russian Revolution**. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 5) Ghimire, S. P. (2008). **Fictionalizing the History in George Orwell's Animal Farm** (Doctoral dissertation, Department of English).
- 6) Hasan, M., and Ch. Khdir. (2019)**Literary Stylistics: Literature and Language**.
- 7) Karl, Frederick R.(1972). **A Reader's Guide to the Contemporary English Novel**. London: Thames & Hudson.
- 8) Quinn, E. (2009). **Critical Companion to George Orwell**. Facts On File, Inc. An imprint of Infobase Publishing: New York NY 10001.
- 9) Sahoo, B. K. (2016). **George Orwell in Our Time. Strength for Today and Bright Hope for Tomorrow** Volume 16: 6 June 2016 ISSN 1930-2940, 145.
- 10) Sahoo, B. K. (2019). **George Orwell and His Relevance to the Twenty-first Century**. Language In India, 19 (2), 440-456.
- 11) Stephen, M. (1949). **English Literature: A Student Guide**, England.
- 12) Zhang, Q. (2009). **Symbolism and Its Application in Allan Poe's Gothic Novels**. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.