

**Allegory, Personification, and Fantasy in Orwell's *Animal Farm*
and Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*: A Comparative Study**

التشخيص والرمز والخيال في رواية جورج اورويل حديقة الحيوانات
وأليس في بلاد العجائب للويس كارول: دراسة مقارنة

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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Master in English Language and Literature**

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May, 2018

Authorization

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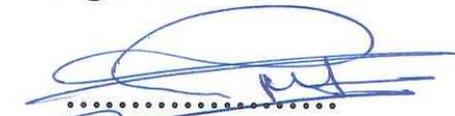
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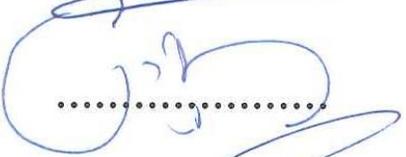
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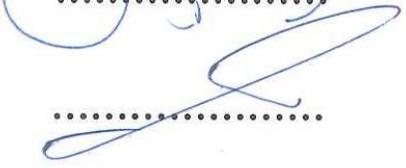
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To my best friends, thank you for your understanding and encouragement in many difficult situations. Your friendship makes my life a wonderful experience.

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to

My precious father Omar Khraisat whose love for me knew no bounds, who gave me trust, support, love, confidence, and encouragement to achieve my goals. Thank you so much father, you mean the whole world to me,

My mother who is always there for me, who really supports me when I truly need her,

My beloved brother and sisters; particularly my dearest sister, Samira, who stands by me when things look gloomy,

My best friends who really stood by my side, gave me hope, and raise me up whenever I fall down.

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**Allegory, Personification, and Fantasy in Orwell's *Animal Farm* and
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Abstract

This study aims to investigate two novels *Animal Farm* by George Orwell(1945) and *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll (1865), in terms of their employment of literary devices, and comparing between the political, social and philosophical aspects of each novel, in addition to determining the impact of each novel on children's literature.

The researcher used the descriptive analytical method in the analysis of the two narratives to reach the conclusions, which are that both writers used literary devices in their own way; and the researcher found that Orwell relied heavily on allegory and personification, while Carroll relied on fantasy. The researcher also confirmed that the *Animal Farm* is a political novel, while *Alice in Wonderland* is purely a fictional novel, and both novels have a relatively different impact, for *Alice in Wonderland* was more influential on children's literature than *Animal Farm*.

Keywords: Comparative Literature, Allegory, Personification, Fantasy, Animal Farm, Alice in Wonderland.

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الملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى البحث في في روايتين وهما مزرعة الحيوان لجورج أورويل (1945) وأليس في بلاد العجائب للويس كارول (1865)، من حيث توظيفهم للأدوات الأدبية، والمقارنة بين الجوانب السياسية والإجتماعية والفلسفية لكل رواية، بالإضافة إلى تحديد تأثير كل رواية على أدب الأطفال.

استخدم الباحث أسلوب التحليل الوصفي في تحليل الروايتين للتوصل الى النتائج وهي أن كلا الكاتبين استخدمتا الأدوات الأدبية بطريقتهما الخاصة وقد وجد الباحث أن اورويل اعتمد بشكل كبير على خاصية التجسيد والتشبيه ، بينما اعتمد كارول على خاصية الخيال. كما وقد أكد الباحث أن مزرعة الحيوان تعتبر رواية سياسية بحتة، بينما رواية أليس في بلاد العجائب رواية خيالية بحتة، وأن كلتا الروايتين لهما تأثير مختلف نسبيا على أدب الأطفال؛ فرواية أليس في بلاد العجائب كانت أكثر تأثيرا على أدب الاطفال من مزرعة الحيوان.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأدب المقارن، التشبيه، التجسيد، الخيال، رواية حيوانات المزرعة، رواية أليس في بلاد العجائب.

Chapter One

1.1 Introduction:

The novel holds a prominent position for both young and adults, due to its portrayal of a series of events from beginning to climax and then the final results of the events, that are often satisfactory to the reader, by bringing back the same calm that was in its beginnings. Writing novels is like a mirror which reflects the imagination, thoughts, opinions, and social life of the writer. They can be referred to directly or through the use of a symbolic style, by drawing figures inspired by his imagination.

In this study, the researcher studied two novels which had a great impact in both children and adults; these novels are George Orwell's *Animal Farm* (1949) and Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* (1866), where both authors used allegory and the simulation of logic and imagination at the same time.

George Orwell was influenced by the life he lived, where his family was interested in politics, so he grew up as political military, he used his novel *Animal Farm* to reflect his ideas and political beliefs and the reality

he lived in, which is the era of Russian fascism. Orwell used in writing this novel allegory, personification, and fantasy, to express real characters through the use of animals as symbols of the characters at that time. The basic idea of *Animal Farm* is the revolution, individual freedom and the rejection of oppression, dictatorship and the consideration of the interests of governments and their presentation to the general public.

On the other hand, Lewis Carroll grew up in Britain, and he was a mathematician and worked in teaching his entire life. He wrote several novels, the most important was *Alice in Wonderland*. The novel carried a psychological dimension, especially with regard to the feelings and relations between the characters. It carries a lot of psychological content that the child lives in his journey of growth. The name of the heroine Alice was derived from reality. Carroll has used allegory, fantasy, and personification of animals and inanimate objects, therefore, this novel can be classified as a fantasy work.

Through this study, the researcher looked at the selected novels in terms of the style of writing, and how each author employed literary devices

including allegory, personification of animals and inanimate objects, which enable the author to reach the main idea. In addition, this study explained how each writer used animals as a symbol within the selected novels with an analysis of each individual figure.

1.2 Statement of the problem:

This research compares between the two works in terms of how each author reflected his ideas through using allegory, personification of animals and inanimate objects, employing fantasy, fables, his imagination, and merged both fiction and reality. In addition, the researcher showed how each novel has impacted children's literature.

1.3 Objectives of the study:

This study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Identify the similarities and differences between the selected novels in terms of allegory, personification of animals and inanimate objects, fantasy and beast fable
2. Illustrate the similarities and differences between the selected novels in terms of their philosophical, social and political contexts.
3. Compare the impact of each novel on children's literature.

1.4 Questions of the study:

1. What are the similarities and differences between the two selected novels in term of using allegory, personification of animals and inanimate objects, fantasy and beast fable?
2. What are the similarities and differences between the two selected novels in terms of their philosophical, social and political contexts?
3. What is the impact of each novel on children's literature?

1.5 Significance of the study:

The significance of this study comes from focusing on how each author employed his imagination, allegory, personification of animals and inanimate objects, fantasy and beast fable, and worked to integrate fiction with logic through storytelling. In addition, this study takes into consideration the philosophical, social and political context, and discusses the impact of the selected novels on children's literature.

1.6 Limitation of the study:

The study is limited to the sample, and the selected novels. Therefore, the finding of this study cannot be generalized.

1.7 Limits of the study:

The study was conducted in Amman during the second semester of the academic year 2017/2018.

1.8 Definition of terms:

Comparative study:

Theoretically: is an academic field dealing with the study of literature and cultural expression across linguistic, national, and disciplinary boundaries. It may also be performed on works of the same language if the works originate from different nations or cultures among which that language is spoken. (Isma'el, 1998).

Operationally: compares the similarities and differences between two narratives of two different authors, in which the authors used imagination and symbolism.

Allegory:

Theoretically: the expression by means of symbolic fictional figures, actions of truth and generalization about human existence. Characters and

events represent particular qualities or ideas related to morals, religion, or politics. (Jones, 1999)

Operationally: the author uses this type of collage to replace the characters and create a kind of mystery or what is known as abstraction.

Personification

Theoretically: it is a projection of characteristics that mostly belong to humans onto inanimate objects or animals, which include human feelings, emotions and adjectives that describe human condition.

(Horowitz, 2007).

Operationally: attributing human characteristics and adjectives to something that is not human.

Fantasy

Theoretically: is a genre of literature that includes magical and supernatural elements as a part of the story. (Dewei, 2004).

Operationally: it is a fiction set in the fictional universe and is distinguished from the genre of science fiction, often using magic and supernatural elements as a main plot element, theme or setting.

Beast fable:

Theoretically: a prose or verse fable or short story that usually has a moral lesson to share. (Mann, 2010).

Operationally: it's a traditional form of allegorical writing in which animals talk, and human behavior and weaknesses are subject to scrutiny by reflection into the animal kingdom.

Chapter Two

Review of related literature

This chapter is divided into two parts, the theoretical review of literature and the empirical studies. Theoretical review sheds light on the literary devices including (allegory, personification, fantasy, and beast fable), and empirical studies review studies that deal with the selected novels and related to the field of this research.

2.1 Review of theoretical literature

2.1.1 Allegory

Fletcher (1964) said that allegory says one thing and means another. He also notes that allegory exists to put a secondary meaning into orbit around them, but the danger of such a view is that the secondary meaning may lose touch with the literal meaning as the interpreter's imagination takes over.

Macqueen (1970) stated that the origin of allegory is philosophic and theological rather than literary.

Quilligan (1979) stated that allegory means the fact that language can signify many things at once.

Frye (1981) affirms, in addition, that the authors use allegory when the events of narrative obviously and continuously refer to another simultaneous structure of events or ideas, whether philosophical, or moral ideas, natural phenomena or historical events.

Dyke (1985) agrees with Quilligan by admitting that allegory is a text that says and means two things, thus must say and mean one complex thing.

Abrams (1993) described allegory as a narrative fiction in which the agents and actions and sometimes the setting as well are contrived to make coherent sense on the literal or primary level of signification and at the same time to signify a second correlated order of agents, concepts, and events.

Plate (2005) stated that allegory in the simplest sense, says one thing and means another, it destroys the normal expectation about the language.

2.1.2 Personification

Personification is an important literary device also used widely in novels. This device gives human adjectives to animals and inanimate objects such as talking, feeling, communicating together, and having moral concepts.

Lakoff and Johnsen (2003) defined personification as the obvious ontological metaphors where the physical object is further specified as being a person, in which gives a variety of experiences with non-human entities in terms of human characteristics, activities and emotions.

Oanh (2012) agrees that personification has expressive and cognitive functions, and defined it as using the words denoting activities and properties of people to indicate the properties and activities of other different types based on the associative relationship of the similarities of the properties and activities between human and non- human entities.

Marijani (2014) said that personification is one of most commonly used literary devices, it refers to the practice of attaching human characteristics to inanimate object, phenomena and animals.

2.1.3 Fantasy and beast fable

Fantasy and beast fable are considered a main element in writing stories for adults and children. This device is set in an imaginary world in which the characters usually have supernatural powers or abilities.

Tymn, Zarhorski, and Boyer (1979) said that phenomena plays a significance part of fantasy literature, which means that the events in some places couldn't have taken place or exist according to the reality and to our natural laws. Fantastic stories are made up by the author, not based on other resources than out of his imagination, and he uses a certain character to express his ideas, while beast fable is usually a short narrative making a cautionary point and employing as characters animals that speak and act like humans.

Jackson (1981) argued that the basic structure of fantastic narrative is contradiction, and using the oxymoron which merges between two opposite ideas to create an effect. He also added that the commonest types of fable are animals, like birds who speak and behave like human beings in a short tale usually illustrating some moral point.

Mathews (2005), stated that the oldest example of fantasy is the tale of the shipwrecked sailor, dated about 2000. B.C, found on papyrus from ancient Egypt. He also added that the fable animals are given human qualities and abilities and through these talking animals we learn our strength, weakness, and moral choices.

Mendelsohn and James, (2009) fantasy has many different types such as: strange monsters, sorcerers, dragons, magical transformations; also they added that the stories about gods and heroes come from the ancient world and we understand as fantasy.

2.2 Animals in Novels

Some novelists found that they can reflect their opinions and thoughts through the animal symbols in a suitable manner full of thrill, pleasure, and entertainment to those who do not aspire to dive into the deeper layers of text. Animals have held an important place in written literature for thousands of years.

Many writers use animals as symbols to guide their stories and to embody the personalities of individuals. Therefore, there is a specific science in which the characteristics of this person and the characteristics of the

animals are applied, for example, the fox is known as a traitor, the dog is the attribute of loyalty, the birds represent the spirit of humanity and peace, and so, in addition, some writers used the confusion between animals and imagination to show the fictional and mythical figures such as dragons, mermaids, fairies and others, which represented part of the old human fears.

Opinion varied on this subject, Al- Hosni (2015) said that animal story is a dramatic fabric but what distinguishes it is that the characters in the events are animals, even if we find human figures in the animal story, they are usually events that make up stories that enrich this kind of story, she also added that animal stories express an abstract idea that informs the story, just like friendship, brotherhood, cooperation or insight and other ideas.

Al-Wahaibi (2007) stated that an animal story has literary themes as it is specific religious theme characterized by an explicit declaration of the solutions of an irrational object in place of humans, on the level of that act or the roles of the character or the foe. It may be possible to distinguish this genre by referring to the moral, educational, social and political implications of the narrative attributed to it. Also, he saw that

the presence of the animal in the literary or religious text was not cut off from the anthropological roots of human presence to the presence of animal. The human has learned many things from animals just like saving, settled in a place, go to work such as collecting food; the dog buries the bone, the squirrel that gather nuts to enjoy the future days, ants that store food to the rainy day, are animals that have some credit for the creativity of civilization itself.

2.3 The use of animals in the novels of George Orwell and Lewis

Carroll

It is obvious that each author used animals as a literary device in the two novels *Animal Farm*, and *Alice in Wonderland*, to reflect his thoughts and beliefs, and to unleash his imagination in the embodiment of these ideas and personalities that may be inspired by reality, through the characters of talking animals and issuing a name for them. The events of the novels revolve among the animals themselves to be the commanding, forbidding, strong, weak, good, villain and the wise and the resemblance of the reality of humans and sometimes merge between them. Therefore,

the reader concludes by reading this novel the ideas that the author wanted.

2.2 Empirical studies

Baysoy (1996) studied the English society in the beginning of the 20th century in terms of literature, economy, history and political status, and the factors that made Orwell write *Animal Farm*, and the way he used allegory. The findings of the study showed that *Animal Farm* is a political modern allegory, telling the story of Russian revolution, and it deals with any kind of revolution and its consequences. In addition, Orwell used the novel to alert the community and the leaders of revolution.

Libuse (2007), focused on the real elements of *Alice in Wonderland*, where the novel combines fiction and reality. The real elements of the novel include: children's activities such as jogging, playing and love of exploration, children's songs which are still known to this day, and animals that are already present in British environment, and gave a glimpse of Victorian life. The fictional elements that are included in the novel were: talking animals, many events and strange forms that haven't any connection to reality. The results of the study showed that Carroll

inspired future generations on how to combine and simulate reality and fiction in literature, and his goal of sending Alice into the rabbit hole was only to entertain three young Victorian girls on a boat trip.

Al- Aoqali (2009), analysed the style of Orwell through the use of satire and ridicule, through which he reaches the goal behind the writing of this novel. The writer showed the political goal in a wonderful manner where the novel contains many human and moral concepts, and therefore, the study tried to analyze these concepts which the writer wanted to criticize in his style through the writing of the novel taking into account his orientations and political ideas. The researcher worked on analyzing the basic characters in the novel and analyzed the human aspect of each character. Since the writer used characters of animals in his novel so as not to give direct criticism and hide in a fictional framework far from reality. The result of the study showed that the human concept that has long occupied the writings of Orwell was not psychological but was mainly political. The characters and events in the novel undoubtedly refer to the same characters and events during the Russian Revolution. In addition, Orwell's use of animal characters was of great significance, in this way he was able to conceal his explicit hatred of the dictators behind

fictitious characters, instead of shouting that all the rulers were bad; he used to say that all the problems would soon be referred to the Council of Animals.

Fadaee (2010), aimed to find out the effect of using figures of speech on the writer's style. Figures of speech are imaginative tools in both literature and ordinary communication, used for explaining speech beyond its usual usage. Also, the researcher found that the aims of literary text is to say as much as possible as briefly as possible, means to say more in few words to achieve maximum effectiveness. In this case, figures of speech, specifically symbol, and metaphor have an important role, as they include figurative meaning of words besides their literary meaning. In this novel, metaphors and symbols in Orwell's novel *Animal Farm* were studied to find out the effect of using figures of speech on the writer's style. For this aim, these three figures of speech were founded in the novel and their types were determined according to Newmark's (1988), Fromilhagues (1995) and Roknis (2009) classifications, respectively. The results of this study show that the writer wants to convey his message of this novel in an implicit and indirect way, so he used more types of metaphorical which have figurative meaning beyond

their literal meaning. In addition, the result of using these types of figures of speech was that the addressee doesn't explicitly understand the concept of the story and he must refer to the allegorical dimension of the novel and discover its hidden concept.

Johannessen (2011), analyses the development of Alice's identity. The researcher applied discourse theory, established by Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe, to explore how the discourses, which Alice encounters on her side of the border and in Wonderland, shape her identity. Language, discursive articulations in the form of exposition, and bodily experience are agents in shaping Alice's discourses, and applied border theory to understand how crossing over to and from Wonderland can be seen as entering a new set of discourses. The results of the study showed that all of the adaptations, which were analyzed, maintain several important elements and scenes, which are present in the book and are important for Alice's developing identity. Depending on the type of medium, the adaptations implement technological tools, which are used in presenting this major theme.

Forss (2013) aimed to elucidate how Alice's adventures in wonderland (1865) functions as a bildungsroman, and how the novel has a coming of

age aspect based on feminism. Whilst Alice matures in the traditional sense, she also in parallel does so as a stronger female fighting for gender rights with signs of feminism. The feminist angle as well as the surreal world of Wonderland (above reality) that makes the novel a not very obvious Bildungsroman in a genre dominated by male protagonists. The findings of the study showed that dynamic protagonists, unpredictable development, symbols of modernity, the quest for universality, and minor characters who make sure that the protagonist develops, as well as feminist struggle by means of disregarding the “cult of true womanhood” in a genre and society dominated by men.

Meghaouri (2013), explained that Orwell uses several literary methods in the narrative of the novel such as simile, metonymy, irony, metaphor, symbolism, but they are overshadowed by the use of personification, in his novel *Animal Farm*. In addition, she discussed the personification theory, and how Orwell used it to reflect his thoughts and ideas. The finding of the study showed that Orwell used personification to show the common denominator between the people and the authority and to reflect his feelings toward the Russian revolution at that time. The study proved

that the use of personification in *Animal Farm* was effective and achieved the desired goals.

Huici (2015), demonstrates that one of the underlying intentions of the author was to satirize the Victorian age. In order to corroborate this statement, her research provides the reader with a historical and political background, and social and cultural background of the Victorian era. The analysis of the novel consists of two major aspects: First, analysis of diverse elements related to the political and historical context, this exposes how British imperialism and ethnocentrism are satirized in the novel. Secondly, there is an analysis of the social and cultural elements that are satirized in the novel. The satire on these elements is mainly focused on the rigid educational system of Victorian Britain, which was based on memorizing techniques. The essay then discusses the satire on the social conventions, manners and etiquette of the Victorian era, which is represented through the bizarre conversations and situations with Wonderland creatures in which Alice gets involved. The findings of the study showed that Carroll is portraying a society which intends to be perfect but can in fact be as incoherent, absurd and unpredictable as a child's imagination. Victorian Britain is depicted as an adult world in

which childhood has no place and the strictness and absurdity of its laws make it very difficult to be a child. Its inhabitants, as in Wonderland, do not speak, but rather talk in monologues, as if they lived in permanent solitude and isolation. They follow absurd and contradictory rules and codes of conduct. Both in Britain and Wonderland, the figures of authority seem to be inflexible, which leads them to rule a chaotic and incongruous world where there is a crisis of values; nonsense has invaded every corner.

Hirvisaari's (2016) research is distinguished from other researches by studying the type of relationship between the humans and animals, and between animals themselves, and achieving equality among animals. The results of the study showed that *Animal Farm* criticizes the idea of animal equality, explained animal's point of view of each other, humans directly responsible for the discomfort of animals and non-human beings in general, and similar to the situation with the problems of people living in an authoritarian society and then the Soviet Union existed and dealt about that. The results of the study showed that the issues of animal equality is a common subject of the novel and that it provided critical ideas about animal abuse.

Chapter Three

Method and procedures

In this chapter the researcher presented the methods and procedures of the study.

3.1 Methods of the study

This study is based on a comparative and analytical, descriptive approach, and concentrates on analyzing the use of literary devices which include allegory, personification of animals and inanimate objects, fantasy and beast fable, in both novels. Then the researcher compared between the selected novels in terms of the philosophical, social and political circumstances in which the novel was written, merging between fiction and reality, and its impact on children's literature.

3.2 Sample of the study

The sample of the study consisted of two novels the first was *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and the second was *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll.

3.3 Procedures of the study

The researcher followed these procedures in order to conduct the study:

1. Read both novels carefully.

2. Collected the references related to the study.
3. Read the literature and previous studies in the same field.
4. Identified the objectives, and questions of the study which utilize reading from previous studies.
5. Reviewed the related literature, including theoretical and empirical studies.
6. Analyzed the two novels in terms of using literature devices, impact on children literature and their success.
7. Reached the main findings and results, conclusion and recommendation for further studies.
8. Documented the references using the APA style.

Chapter Four

Analysis of the Study

The literary novel is a lengthy art form that adds fun and excitement to the reader, therefore the writers often use literary devices as embellishments for the parts of writing which transform a boring piece of literary work into a more attractive piece, in addition, to giving a deeper sense of literary meaning and giving a new dimension to ideas (Johannessen, 2011). The use of literary devices vary between writers, some write a novel from mere imagination, with mysterious events that draw the attention of the reader, while others may narrate realistic events and incorporate them with fictional characters related to his ideas and beliefs, so each writer has his own style in writing, but it's worth mentioning that the novels try to keep as far away as possible from boring and abstract narration.

The two novels that this study deals with by Orwell and Carroll use varied literary devices in the narration and each writer used them in his own way. Both narratives are regarded as distinct and immortal literary works, where the writers added through using these devices the elements of suspense and curiosity and love to identify events and

follow them closely, in addition to moving the reader from the world of reality into a fantasy world where both animals and inanimate objects are connected with humanity.

Through this chapter the researcher answers the questions of the study by analyzing the use of literary devices (allegory, personification, fantasy and beast fable) in each novel and determining the similarities and differences between them. It also explains the similarities and differences between the two selected novels in terms of their political, social and philosophical contexts, and finally discusses the impact of the selected novels on children's literature.

4.1. *Animal Farm* by George Orwell

The idea for the novel came to Orwell when he saw a young boy, perhaps ten years old, driving a horse cart on a narrow road and hitting the horse with a whip whenever he tried to spin. Orwell was shocked and thought that if animals were to rise we wouldn't have power over them (Nouasri, 2015).

This novel is an example of warning literature on the political and social movements that overthrow corrupt and non- democratic

governments, and their use of repression and violent methods to maintain their political status and enjoy their powers at the expense of communities. The characters and events represented in *Animal Farm* ridicule the political dictatorship and also mock the authoritarianism and credulity of humans (Nawaz, et al., 2015).

In writing *Animal Farm*, Orwell used different types of literary devices to reflect his beliefs and draw a clear image in the reader's mind about the resemblance between the events of the Bolshevik revolution and *Animal Farm*, and to uncover the reality of these revolutions. The researcher sheds light on these literary devices which include allegory, personification, fantasy and beast fable.

The novel revolves around a farm in England where a variety of animals live including pigs, sheep, cows, horses, a donkey, dogs, mice and various species of birds like chicken, ducks, and geese. This farm was run by a drunken man, who neglects his duties towards the farm. As a result the old pig Major pointed out to the necessity of rebellion towards humanity, due to their exploitation of animals and their dictatorship and depletion of their resource. He said:

Our lives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty. No animal in England known the meaning of happiness after he is one year old, no animal is free.

(Orwell, 9)

He pointed out to the productivity of animals as opposed to human beings by saying:

Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he can't run fast enough to catch rabbits.

(Orwell, 10)

Pig Major also pointed to the seven commandments, and the Beast of England song which has aroused feelings of fervor among the rest of the animals (Appendix 1,2).

After the death of pig Major, the revolution actually took place and all the humans were expelled from the farm. Then the animals began

to run the farm and carry out their duties until the power struggle widened. The farm became an arrogant dictatorship ruled by a pig called Napoleon.

Animal farm is known as an allegorical novel, where Orwell used symbolic fantasy in his novel, which in turn conveyed facts and generalizations about human behavior, and encouraged readers to look for the hidden meanings that he intended through this work. He used allegory so every event mentioned in the novel is a representative of real-life events. For example, the rebellion that old Major spoke about in its hidden meaning is the same as the Russian revolution of 1917 which Karl Marx urged, and every fictional character with all its qualities represents real personalities that had a main role in the Russian revolution, hence the role of the reader is to deduce and identify the characters and the truth that Orwell hid behind this novel (Nouasri, 2015).

The second device that Orwell used is personification. Through this device Orwell transferred his political ideas and narrated the real events of the Russian Bolshevik revolution through *Animal Farm*, where he worked to personify the leading political figures and turn

them into animal figures who carried out the same heinous acts of humans using their political position to achieve their goals.

Rad (2015) presented a discussion and matching of each character, where Mr. Jones represents the Russian Tsar Nicholas II, for they were both overthrown from their leadership. Jones, the owner of the *Animal Farm*, was a drunk who misused his power, neglected the farm and starved the animals, which caused his expulsion. The same for Nicholas II, who was the last emperor of Russia, and had no political experience in government and ministries; he was overthrown and replaced by a provisional government in the first revolution of February 1917.

Old Major the pig that founded the idea of the revolution and “Animalism”, which stated that all animals are equal, made the pigs’ life easier and the rest of animals’ harder. His character agrees with Karl Marx the founder of “Marxism”, which developed later to other theories such as Leninism and communism.

Napoleon the leader pig of the farm used nine trained attack dogs, which presented military police, to intimidate and consolidate his

power over other animals. His hunger for power made him change the commandments of the farm for his own benefit. This character is very similar to Josef Stalin who controlled the union under communist ideals and turned the idea of communism to his theory of Stalinism (Fadaee, 2010)

Snowball, a pig, tried to take control over the farm and gain the animals' trust. He was always against Napoleon, and thought about what is best for all animals, but he was punished and expelled by Napoleon and his nine attack dogs. This character represents Leon Trotsky, who was a commissar of war in the new Soviet government, and tried many times to take control of the union, which causes his exclusion to Siberia.

Through the previous comparison between the novel's characters and the real characters of the Russian revolution, the researcher found that Orwell depends heavily on accurate personification, which reflected the qualities and ranks of the real characters. For example, he portrays the leaders of Russia as pigs, and it's known that pigs are considered selfish, greedy, sluggish, dirty, and intelligent animals. So, he gave pigs the power and authority to control the farm.

On the other hand, the researcher noticed that Napoleon's behavior resembles Stalin, for they both spread terror among the members of society, some of whom feared them to death, some declare full loyalty, and some blindly follow them such as the horse Boxer, who enjoyed his muscular strength and his ability to withstand hard work, and met all the requirements of work without any objection or grumbling. Orwell gave a true picture of Boxer in the sentences – His two slogans, "I will work harder, and Napoleon is always right" (Orwell, 36-37). This was his response to all animals that might make a conversation among them. He believed that hard work is the perfect solution to all problems.

Each group of animals personifies a different group of people which can be found in any society. Another example involves the sheep of the farm, for they are not capable of understanding all the ideas that were discussed due to their lack of intellectual skills, which made them easily persuaded to follow Napoleon. "Napoleon was better at canvassing support for himself in between times, he was specially successful with the sheep" (Orwell, 28). After the end of any meeting, the sheep would cut off any opportunity for the rest of the animals to

express their opinion or allow anyone to speak through a set of phrases that were repeated for several minutes which is “four legs good, two legs bad” (Orwell, 51), but their blindness and misunderstanding drove them to change the slogan when Napoleon walked on two legs to become “four legs good, two legs better” (Orwell, 123). Through this repeated sentence, it is clear that the sheep’s fear and misunderstanding made them shout for the officials without realizing the consequences of these decisions.

Through using personification Orwell was able to give Napoleon the same qualities as Stalin, this was clear through the sequence of the events of the novel. Napoleon and Stalin both used terror and intimidation. Any animal who opposes Napoleon or questions his loyalty exposes himself to the hurdle of execution through the nine attack dogs who served as guards for Napoleon. This is the same with Stalin, where Russia has witnessed many executions of those who disagreed with him through the soviet police KGB (Nouasri, 2015). Also, Orwell personified Leon Trotsky in Snowball’s character. He was a communist leader in the Russian revolution in 1917. When Napoleon was threatened by Snowball, he got rid of him to have

control over the farm. The same happened to Trotsky who was expelled from Russia in 1929.

The character of Squealer represents Vyacheslay Molotov, who was a statesman and a diplomat. When he faces any difficult point, he had a way of skipping from side to side and whisking his tail, and stated that “no one believes more firmly than comrade Napoleon that all animals are equal, he would be only happy to let you make your decision for yourselves, but sometimes you might make your wrong decisions, then where should we be?” (Orwell, 33). He always threatened them with Jones’ possible return “surely, comrades, you don’t want Jones back?” (Orwell, 33).

The researcher believes that Orwell did not only personify the characters and suffice at this point, but he also gave the same personal qualities and the same acts with different meaningful names.

Animal Farm is considered an advanced version of beast fable, where the main focus is on the correlation of the story and the gradual degeneration of the farm under the pigs’ management (Aguire, 2016).

One of the features that made the beast fable popular in this novel is that it is relatively short, written directly, in addition to the acceleration of events. From the researcher's point of view, Orwell showed the beast fable in the form of an unjust man whose return to the farm was feared by the animals, and in the form of the pig Napoleon and his nine attack dogs that the animals feared to death. So in *Animal Farm*, Orwell combines humans and animals as a beast fable. Fables in *Animal Farm* tend towards detailed, observed social realism which lead to satire. He also allowed us to view the rise and fall of a society changing, so if the characters were humans instead of animals, greater concentration would have been placed on the human emotions instead of the activities involved in the society's failure. In this fable, the animals are not similar to what they are in a classical fable, for it is not a typical fable which ends with the giving of a lesson, moral or advice, but rather it is a political fable. Orwell used it to warn nations and society against totalitarianism. In addition, he used the pigs as the main characters in the novel, which is rarely used in fables, to play the role of the most intelligent animals in the farm. Usually in fables, writers do not define animal's names, but in *Animal*

Farm Orwell gave each animal a name that reflects his human qualities. He named the pig who took the command of the farm (Napoleon) which represents the name of the leader of the French revolution, and through this name he derives power, authority and prestige. He also imposed a dictatorship in the government and forced his decisions on others. As for Snowball's name and character, Orwell used this name to reflect his love for independence from power away from dictatorship and domination; the names of Boxer and Squealer were characterized by strength, belief in victory, blind loyalty and their deep faith in Napoleon's abilities and (Animalism) . (Fadaee, 2010)

The use of fantasy in *Animal Farm* is an extension of the realism, social, and moral life that existed at that time. Orwell transformed the real life of humanity into the life of animals' community, trying to warn societies of the danger of the implemented policies by governments towards their people. Through the use of fantasy, Orwell has given some animals powers and characteristics to distinguish them from other animals, for example, pigs considered themselves the smartest among animals, so writing and reading became a right only

for the young pigs. On Sunday meetings only pigs are allowed to put on a decoration tie and sit on the platform while other animals sit in the barn. They make others believe that their work is very difficult and depends on mental and intellectual efforts 'brain workers', which means that they are entitled to consume more apples, milk and wine, knowing that they had never made any physical efforts, thus the pigs totally replace men. Orwell worked through fantasy to make events realistic and direct, by drawing characters of animals inspired by his imagination. The reader of this novel can understand and easily link it to the real political events that took place during the Russian revolution, which may take place in many of the ruling regimes. In addition, the reader has a preconceived idea in his imagination about the animals mentioned in the novel by Orwell and their qualities, which facilitated the harmony of events with characters. For example, greed, delight and dirt are the characteristics of pigs, and so their roles in the novel never looked different. The horse is known for physical strength, the donkey is known for his patience and indifference, sheep are known as weak in mental skills, fear, and drifting behind others, and the cat is characterized by pride and selfishness, who didn't care

about anything else. These characters, chosen by Orwell, helped to make it easier for the reader to connect the characters with their qualities and follow the events of the novel.

4. 2 Alice in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll

Carroll successfully created children's novel, which attracted not only the interests of children but also of adults, for wonderland appeals to many perhaps as fictional space to take refuge, where rules and structure are replaced with the absurd. As a result of the popularity of this novel it has been transformed into many forms of media, in this field Johanessen (2011) confirmed that the adaptation of Carroll's book has taken many forms, Carroll himself adapted the first book into the nursery because he desired his tale to be accessible for younger readers, and in the 19th through 21st centuries the novel has found its way into theater, plays, graphic novels, movies, video games and TV- series.

The story began when Carroll was on a trip with three young girls who were bored on the back of a small boat, and in order to entertain

them, he recounted his story for the first time. The heroine's name was inspired from a little girl called Alice Liddell who accompanied him on the boat trip and her picture was painted on the first printed version (Razzkova, 2011). *Alice in Wonderland* tells of a young girl who falls through a rabbit hole and enters wonderland , this marks her entrance into a foreign world , where everything she previously took for granted is not certain anymore. This fictional world is inhabited by strange creatures, where animals can talk, walk on two legs, and the croquet game no longer has rules . Alice saw a world full of strange and crazy things. Carroll draws a fantasy world full of fictitious creatures and events far removed from reality.

Carroll used a wide range of literary devices in this novel, one of which is allegory. The researcher believes that *Alice in Wonderland* is an allegorical novel full of mystery and hidden meanings, these events are indicated when Alice jumped into the hole and followed the white rabbit who has impressed her. She jumped without thinking or knowing what was waiting for her, or if she will be able to get out of this hole again, which meant that she went to the unknown as this jump could be a one way trip. So, Carroll used this event to symbolize

an experiment of something new and unique. Alice's fall continues for a long time, during which she felt bored and thought of many things while falling. It took a long time to fall as though it in slow motion. Through falling she saw strange things, books and shelves filled with chaos.

Allegory also appeared through Alice's arrival in a circular room filled with large locked doors and a small door with a golden key placed on a table. At this point, Carroll stimulated the reader's imagination to look for a way to let pass Alice through these doors. Alice took the golden key from the table but it didn't open any door due to the small size of the key and found a very small door in a small tunnel overlooking a wonderful garden but her shoulders didn't enter through the tunnel. Here Carroll pulled the reader closer as Alice looked around for a way out. She found a small bottle that said "Drink me", when Alice drank it, she became small and could pass through the tunnel but she left the golden key on the table that she couldn't reach now. Once again Carroll manipulated the readers imagination by finding another way out for Alice by the magical cake

that wrote on it “Eat me” which makes Alice’s size become very big, at this time the white rabbit passed near Alice but he was afraid due to her size, he didn’t help her and his fan fell out of his hand while he was running. Alice held the fan and didn’t know what to do, and what a child will do except cry in such a situation. Her tears caused the formation of a lake of tears, and the fan made Alice’s size become smaller again. Through this event at the beginning of the novel Carroll hid many meanings, including the insistence on searching for alternatives and solutions to all our problems and not giving up (Johannessen, 2011).

Prados (2018) said that there could be many interpretations of this episode, hence the reader of the tale should use his imagination to find out what happens to Alice such as the explanation that the little girl has to be molded according to where she goes, another reason that Alices get older as she advanced in her adventures, as an allegory of the girl’s passage from childhood to adolescence, she added that once Alice is in wonderland, she leaves behind her family where she lived a comfortable life, and moved to a new world, to face a new experiences by herself without any help from relatives or friends.

Because of this new adventure, Alice grows up, but not just once: she grows up and shrinks constantly depending on her needs, and the reader can notice Alice's doubts and concerns during her journey in wonderland. The process of becoming an adult is not effortless as seen in some episodes of the tale, where Alice gets confused as it could happen to any other girl of her age, so the possibilities of understanding these ideas are open to the reader's imagination.

Personification can be defined as giving the attributes and qualities of humans to animals, inanimate objects, nature, and abstract concepts, sometimes complete with dramatic stories about their social roles, emotions and intentions; it also defies logic thus belongs to the world of imagination and creativity. Sometimes we may think of objects like dolls and houses as humans with voices, thoughts and feelings as children but we are taught early how unbalanced and silly this is (Clark, 2010). The researcher noted that Carroll used personification in a remarkable way. He has given animals and inanimate objects some tangible and physical human qualities such as wearing clothes,

cooking food, drinking tea and hookah, and non-physical qualities such as speech and feelings such as anger, sadness, happiness and other sensations, in addition to paying special attention to certain things especially in time and dates, and this was what drew Alice's attention to the white rabbit, and Carroll referred to this in his novel:

Suddenly a white rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her, there was nothing so very remarkable; Alice think it so much out of the way to hear the rabbit say: oh dear! I shall be late... but when the rabbit actually took a watch out of its waist pocket, looked at it, then harried on.

(Carroll, 13).

Personification has added an important feature to the novel. It has attracted the readers and took them away from the real world to the fantasy world. Since the novel is directed to children, Carroll has taken care that children employ personification in their imagination and in their daily lives to all things around them, they may give personification to their dolls and exchange conversations with them in their imagination, and may share their food with dolls or favorite pets,

also they may sit and talk with trees and roses, or use their imagination to create fictional friends and give them the qualities that they would like to see in their real friends. Through the use of personification children are guided and educated about moral values and correct habits, and it has highly contributed to the great success achieved by the novel in being closer to the hearts of children and adults. (Dougherty, 1971)

The novel *Alice in Wonderland* has also employed fantasy, as can be noted in large parts of the novel. It is clear from the title of the novel *Alice in Wonderland* that it talks about a fictional world. The word “wonderland” shows that the novel deals with a fictional part about a land or a world that may only be in our imagination and does not exist in real life. Carroll moves us from the moment of the long fall of Alice to a fantasy world full of excitement, a world of absurdity where Alice meets many fictional characters, such as the white rabbit who works in the royal court, the caterpillar who drinks hookah, a tortoise, hat maker, mouse, mad rabbit, Cheshire cat, funny twins, red heart queen, playing cards soldiers and as evidence of using fantasy Carroll said that Alice saw a duchess who carries a child and then tossed him

in the air, then Alice discovers later that it's a pig not a child:

There could be no doubt that it had a very turn- up nose more than a real nose; also its eyes were getting extremely small for a baby. Alice thought if it had grown up, it would have made a dreadfully ugly child; but it makes rather a handsome pig.

(Carroll, 62)

In this field Huici (2015) said that this novel is often perceived merely as a trip to a fantasy world created by Alice's imagination, where the reader is conveyed to a wonderland, a world that has no apparent connection with reality, and seems to be a place ruled by nonsense and incoherence where the readers lose track of time and space. Nonetheless, many elements of the novel reflect aspects of the author's time, i.e. Victorian Britain.

Carroll did not give names for animals but merely mentioned them as a rabbit, a tortoise, a laughing cat ...etc. And it's worth mentioning that the fictional characters that appeared in the novel were numerous

and varied, but their appearance and role was rather short, and there is no precise analysis of each individual embodiment or personality, but in general it can be said that they were all in a chaotic situation (Nielsen, 2015). Some critics have pointed out that the inspiration for all these fictional characters came from British reality, for example Carroll created the inspired Dodo bird character from a statue in the British museum of the dodo, an extinct bird, as well as the rabbit character through the practice of croquet sport in a green yard full of rabbits. Carroll saw a Benjar and a turtle during a walk on the beach, the laughing cat was inspired by a statue of an acting and seemed to smile broadly at the corner sight. All these characters and fantasies exist only in one place, which is our dreams, where real events and feelings are connected with imagination in a way that we hope to wake up from our dreams and get back to the real world. The beast fable, a short story that usually has a moral lesson and which can include a predatory animal that threatens the security of those who live around or near him, such as a dragon who flares flames, a predatory animal, and others who spread panic among people, didn't exist or even form a part of Carroll's novel. In this

fable, Carroll didn't give names to the characters in his novel, but merely referred to their titles as animals, and even the human characters were not given a real name but were referred to with certain titles such as duchess, the king, queen of red hearts, and the hatters.

4.3 Comparison

The researcher finds that when reading the novels *Animal Farm* and *Alice in Wonderland* closely, we find that each of them has taken a certain direction whether political, social or philosophical deduced by the reader from its hidden sense. It is known that *Animal Farm* apparently focused on the political side, but we can also discover a philosophical and social aspect. This is also the case with the novel *Alice in Wonderland*, for though it is apparently in the fiction and fantasy frame work but it carries social and other political and philosophical trends through the events. The researcher has attempted to find the contents and trends carried by each novel, and explain the points of similarities and differences between them to answer the second question of the study.

Animal Farm is considered a purely political narrative novel, where the political aspect appeared clearly. The novel depicted the situation, the events and personalities of the Russian revolution in detail. Orwell compared the *Animal Farm* with Russia and the rebellion of animals with the Russian Bolshevik revolution, for the events and personalities are very similar.

Orwell deliberately wrote about the events of the Russian revolution and ridiculed it. He expressed his opinion of this revolution by hiding the true events behind the cover of the fictitious novel, and using fake names. Brox (2009) pointed out that although Orwell based his characters and events on fictional ones yet the resemblance to the revolutions events caused him to face many difficulties in publishing, and his work was rejected as anti – Soviet writings. Orwell sought another publisher called Jonathan Cape who had initially agreed to publish it, but he refused to publish after being warned by an official in the British ministry of guidance to do so. It turned out later that the official was a Soviet spy and Cape wrote to Orwell: if the story dealt with dictatorships in general, it would have been published normally, but the story seems to follow the course of the Russian Soviets and

their dictatorship, Lenin and Stalin. So that it applied only to Russia and excluded other dictatorships. He added that: it would have been less aggressive if the dominant class in the story were not pigs, he saw that portraying pigs as the ruling class will anger a lot without a doubt, especially if they are impressionable like the Russians. (Hart, 2004)

It's clear from the author's speech the extent of the dictatorship enjoyed by the Russian authority, and although Orwell has created a society of animals and hid in his novel the real events of revolution to distance him from legal accountability, the story was clear and understandable to everyone, so the publishing houses refused to publish this novel. In 1945, Sacker and Warburg published the first edition of *Animal Farm*. (Eliot, 1969).

Brox (2009) confirmed that Orwell had written a preface to his novel complaining about the self – censorship practiced by the British activities at that time, and how the British people were repressing the Soviet Union's criticism of their ally in the Second World War that literary censorship was voluntary in England, then books were prevented from publication not for government interference but for a general implicit consensus that these facts cannot be remembered or

written, and this preface has been blocked from all editions of *Animal Farm* books until this time.

As for the political aspect of *Alice in Wonderland*, Carroll wrote this novel in the Victorian era, and when reading closely about this era, we see that it is distinguished from others by the industrial and economic prosperity and peace that prevailed during that period. Furthermore, the age of Queen Victoria was named the golden age due to its prosperity and development in all levels of life. Despite the peace that prevailed during the reign of queen Victoria in the Victorian era, Carroll used this novel as a symbol of politics, as wonderland symbolized England, and Red hearts queen symbolized the rule of arrogance, brutality, and domination of all around her, for every time she was angry if any one lost in a croquet game, or any trivial reason, she sentenced him to death by saying “cut off his/ her head”. The critics considered that the red hearts queen symbolized Queen Victoria. cohean (1996) said that the wonderland possessed an absurd political structure with a sadistic monarchy and judicial system that failed to achieve justice in the simplest and most complex cases: punishment first, judgment second.

Alice in Wonderland is considered as a model of political satire aimed to criticize monarchy in general and not just the Victorian era. Carroll pointed out to the war of the roses in his novel, the civil war that took place in Britain during (1455 -1485) between Lancaster and York for the throne which ended with the victory of Henry Theodore of the Lancaster family and the union of the two families to put an end to the war that established the stability of the country's monarchy. It is worth mentioning that the Lancaster Family logo was the red rose while the York family's was the white rose (Burstyn, 1980).

The researcher found that the two novels were symbols of policy that each author hid in a framework of fantasy and fiction, and personified political figures through fictional characters. Both novels talk about injustice, tyranny and colonialism, in addition, they expressed their rejection of all kinds of injustice and dictatorship, from both Napoleon in *Animal Farm*, and Red Hearts Queen in *Alice in Wonderland*, where the writers counted these characters as symbols of dictatorship and oppression of society. The differences between them were according to place and time, for while *Animal Farm* is an account of oppression and dictatorship in the twentieth century as reflected in the

Soviet revolution, *Alice in Wonderland* dealt with the domination and arrogance of the nineteenth century within Victorian era. we find that the difference in the style of storytelling between Orwell and Carroll in shaping the political direction, is that in *Animal Farm* the fictional narrative style represents reality while *Alice in Wonderland* was purely sarcastic in style, full of wonders and mad situations.

As for the social context, Orwell painted the social life of *Animal Farm* by describing it as a normal quiet life like the rest of the farms in England, where some owners may take care of their farms, while others neglect them, as is the case with communities. The community of *Animal Farm* began to change after the old Major's speech, which clearly advocated the rebellion and turned the state of this society from a society led by its ruler Mr. Jones to a community that is self-governed. Then there was a sudden change in the life of animals, who drove the humans out of the farm and took over leadership. They now had their own leaders whose orders they obeyed and implemented blindly without any discussion. They left the circle of normal quiet society and turned to revolutionary society, which was more tiring than before.

Orwell used this novel not only to talk about it, but also to warn societies that live within a particular policy, which after a while come out of silence and reject all kinds of persecution, choose new leaders who make promises to work and achieve all the needs of society, and as soon as they reach the high positions they want, give up all the promises they made to the members of society.

Carroll, on the other hand, moved from a real community at the beginning of his novel to a community full of fictional and illogical characters. This imaginary society began when Alice fell into the rabbit hole, and saw a society of talking animals and inanimate objects. It was a different society, neglected by all standards, speaking in a strange way which is full of ambiguity and mysteries at the same time. It is known that the English society is conservative and characterized by courteousness and politeness, but the researcher saw that Carroll has taken care of social etiquette some times and neglected it at other times, so he noticed that Alice said many words such as (please, thank you, sorry...) and neglected the rules of politeness other times where the characters exchange some insults such as (crazy, stupid...) (Dougherty, 1971). In addition, Carroll

referred to a well-known and important tradition in English society which is the tea party, but he referred to this custom in an unrealistic way full of insanity, for it is held by the mouse, the bunny, and the hatter. It looks like Carroll showed the community as a displacement of the nature of English life in that era, especially the life of the middle and high classes.

The researcher concludes that both Orwell and Carroll had created vibrant societies with different characters. The community in *Animal Farm* was a vital society that revolutionized, planned, and provided constructive scientific and practical ideas that focused on increasing productivity through the construction of a mil that conserves time and effort, and other constructive ideas that enable Orwell to draw the attention of the reader that the animal society thinks the same way as human society, where he divided the farm community into three classes, the ruling class, the guards and assistants, and the working class.

On the other hand Carroll began with the natural and real society, then moved into a society in a world of fantasy filled with chaos, magic and strange things. In other words, he created a society without a goal

or productivity, except to meet and entertain the red queen. He also divided the wonderland society into two levels: the red queen milieu, the guards (playing cards) and the rest of community.

The philosophical aspects are shown dramatically in both versions. The researcher believes that Orwell relied on his own philosophy in *Animal Farm*, in which he showed how perversion, ignorance, greed and shortsightedness had corrupted the revolution at the hand of its leaders. His philosophy was reflected in the creation of a synonym for Marxism, which Karl Marx called (Animalism) which old Major talked about, believed in it and left it as a legacy for the rest of the animals to follow its path on the basis of this philosophy. Old Major believed that humanity is the main reason for Animals' problems, and if they unite among themselves they will be able to overcome humanity and all their problems (Orwell, 4). Animalism stated that all animals are equal, all work for their own interests, and all benefit by receiving their full share of the food they need, and the beliefs of old Major was summarized to seven commandments. It was implemented and applied after the revolution for a short period and the situation was then quiet among all the animals due to their sense of equality

and satisfaction with the food ration, despite the hard work. Orwell showed another aspect of philosophy in the plot of the novel, the big problem emerged when pigs felt smarter and better than other animals because they learned to read and write, and therefore, did not deserve to be equal with the rest, but they were higher. Pigs thought they are smarter and unequal with the rest of animals from this point the commandment of “all animals are equal” was broken then these commandments were broken one by one when Napoleon took the command of the farm he carried out a series of executions, lived in the farm house, slept in beds, drank alcohol, dressed in clothes, and finally the pigs walked on two feet instead of four, and thus violated the seven commandments and changed them in line with their interests. (Appendix3). The novel ended with this commandment which states “All animal are equal, but some are more equal than others” (Orwell, 112). This commandment showed important philosophical aspects, which is that although people have chosen their leaders and revolutionized their political system, yet despite the slogans that the leaders raise on the achievement of equity between all

sides, equity in their view indicates that they are more (equal) and higher than the rest (Fadaee,2010).

Carroll's philosophical aspect appeared directly through Alice's identity crisis when she asked herself "who in the world am I?" (Carroll, 15), and continued by saying that "this is a great mystery", through this simple question the basic characteristics of children's literature and philosophical writing were shown which include the most important need for knowledge and search for meanings. It is clear that Alice is not sure of her identity, and arrived to a conclusion that she cannot be anyone else than herself. The researcher sees that Alice's personality is unique, what is called an early maturity that gradually appeared to give her confidence that she would not be someone else, despite the physiological differences she was exposed to.

Carroll presented another philosophical dimension in his novel which is "Memory" by the meeting of Alice and the caterpillar, who always smoked hookah and spread smoke everywhere. He began to question Alice with a simple and deceptive question "Who are you?" Alice replied " I hardly know sir, just at present- at least I know who I was

when I got up this morning, but I think I have been changed several times since then” (Carroll, 47). The caterpillar’s conversation shows us that the more complex philosophical questions could be presented in an exchange dialogue, his interrogations continued to mystify Alice more and more when he asked “so, you think you are changed, do you?” Alice answered “I can’t remember things as I used” (Carroll, 48-49). Alice could not answer the question of who she was or knew about herself, and her memory became confused due to the strange events she had, hence the memory is very much associated with what we know. Memory is both understandable and mysterious at the same time, and it is very important for understanding ourselves. Sometimes it seems that the closest things to us are harder to understand. Plato (427 -347 BC) noted that “memory resembles the wax disc that printed the inscription on our self” (Lamb,1962). While craig (2005) mentions that memory is the store of our thoughts, and the reference of Alice to this point serves as an aid to us to understand who we are or even who we will become. On the other hand, Alice’s encounter with the laughing cat sheds light on a controversial philosophical question which is “the goal”, when Alice asked Cheshire cat “Would

you please tell me which way I ought to go from here? The cat replied ‘that depends on where you want to get to’, ‘I don’t much care where’ said Alice, the cat replies ‘then it doesn’t matter which way you go’”(Carroll, 63).

The researcher concludes that Carroll developed another philosophical context through his novel stating that if you don’t set your goal in life you will not reach anything. Even if you reach your goal, this is not a success because you did not set your goal from the beginning, but you have reached it by coincidence, and to determine the goal of your life you must determine your place, what to do, and which way to take; what Carroll said through the cat is if you do not specify where you are going, then all places are the same for you. Carroll ended the philosophical aspects as a dream that had just ended when Alice wakes up and returns to her real world.

Each writer presented a philosophical dimension different from the other. This philosophy was born in Orwell through the bitter political reality that the country experienced which reflects his deep understanding of political matters and their processes, and the knowledge of what is happening behind the political scenes and what

governments sought to mislead and hide through it. Orwell's objection was not to the revolution itself, but to the events that took place within the revolution. His philosophical style was characterized and directed by unreal characters. On the other hand, Carroll's philosophical orientation lies in the mysteriousness and madness that dominate the novel, including, scenes, characters, animals and things. Through this novel Carroll demonstrates his depth of understanding of children's psychology. He achieved something different by looking at things through the mentality of these children and their worlds, without any prior ideas, and without being aware of any common logic. Also his style of portraying events and characters in a comic way reveals the depth of the writer's study of social and philosophical matters.

The researcher had noticed that both *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, and *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll left a great and clear impact on literature in general and on children's literature in particular. Al-Hitei (2015) stated that Children's literature is a collection of literary productions presented to children that take into account their characteristics, needs and their level of development. Novels that work on the recruitment of animals instead of humans in

the events and personalities are closer to the mind and psychology of children because of their concern in animals, which helps to deliver some of the moral and social ideas to them, instilled by their souls, and contribute in one way or another in their education. As the researcher sees through the two novels of the study that animals speak, wear clothes, and have a life similar to human life, which is close to the picture of children's imagination, and in this regard Galada et al. (2010) stated that the talking animal in general was classified in the category of "animal fantasy", where animals are given human characteristics. These novels are considered as the best known novels in children's literature. They have been translated into several languages and published around the world, and present a source of inspiration for theatrical and movie productions. Zarif (2015) added that *Animal Farm* is considered as emergent literature, which means that it is a literature that doesn't fit children perfectly, and is difficult to define as adult literature, it's the literature of transition from childhood to adulthood according to the agreed definition of psychology. It is possible to say that *Animal Farm* is not fully directed to children for two reasons which are first, as the

researcher explained previously that this novel illustrates the Russian revolution. Second, despite the simplicity of Orwell's style in his novel, it can't be entirely directed to children, because it hides behind its simple title and spontaneous writing style deep meanings not found in any large and complex novels, as well as to hide a sense of sorrow.

In contrast to *Animal Farm*, the impact of *Alice in Wonderland* was greater on children's literature, for it led the children to an imaginary world full of imagination and strangeness, which children can easily draw in their imagination. This novel can be considered as literature that is directed for both children and adults too, because sometimes the adults need to move away from life's troubles and escape to a fantasy and cynical world to reduce the pressure of their daily life. In this field Roth (2009) said that *Alice in Wonderland* gives both children and adults an opportunity to create a new world and a unique experience by letting them escape to the wonderland world and leave their problems behind.

Alice in Wonderland was not only for new generations of children literature but also for the generation of adult readers, and despite of other literature that may contain fantasy and children's songs which

doesn't give the same effect specially that the characters in *Alice in Wonderland* are in contradiction to the real world (Aas,2004). The researcher sees that the impact of *Alice in Wonderland* on children's literature is greater than *Animal Farm*.

Chapter Five

Findings and Recommendations

This chapter presents the conclusion and the recommendations that the researcher reached after reviewing the previous studies, and through using the descriptive analytical method for the two selected novels.

5.1 Conclusions and Discussion

This study agrees with the previous studies in some aspects and differs with them in terms of other aspects that were not covered by them. It combines two global novels, which are *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll, and according to the researcher's knowledge, there is no previous study that combined these narratives before. In addition to that, the previous studies have specialized in one novel and discussed one or two of the literary devices, while this study has discussed several literary devices employed by the writers and has varied between

allegory, personification, fantasy and beast fable. Furthermore, the researcher explained through this study how each writer employed these elements accurately and professionally to weave a world of imagination that reflects behind the scenes their ideas and their political, social, and philosophical directions.

The researcher worked through this study to explain and analyze the social, political, and philosophical aspects between the two narratives and comparing between them, and found that *Animal Farm* is a political novel, while *Alice in Wonderland* is a philosophical and pure fantasy novel.

The researcher also noticed that the impact of these huge works on literature in general and on children's literature in particular. The two novels have been taught in school curricula as well as issued many copies of visual and legible works, so it's easy to note that these novels have been translated into several languages around the world, in addition to the issuance of a series of children's films and cinematic works directed to all ages.

The researcher reached several results through using the descriptive analytical method of *Animal Farm*, which are:

1. Orwell employed several literary devices, where the majority were formed by gradation (allegory, personification, fantasy) while the beast fable was relatively less influential than other literary devices, in addition to its emphasis on several aspects, the most important of which was the political aspect.
2. *Animal Farm* is based on the political foundations and problems resulting from the Russian revolution and the subsequent oppressive communist state, in addition to reflecting the real image of events and personalities.
3. There is a direct relationship between power and corruption. The more influence of the authority, the greater the corruption and repression, and power may turn into a worse government than before, even if it looked good and had good intentions in its infancy, and its worth mentioning that
4. The use of propaganda to manipulate minds, and change the laws and seven commandments in proportion to the higher interests only, without taking into account the interests of the rest of the

animal community members, and restore the hierarchy to the life of animals, which eliminates the principle that all animals are equal.

5. The study proved that the revolution that took place on the farm reflects the Russian revolution in particular.

The researcher reached several results through using the descriptive analytical method in *Alice in Wonderland*, which are:

1. Carroll used his imagination and employed what he sees in his daily life of statues, animals and inanimate objects and combined them to produce a narrative literary work.
2. *Alice in Wonderland* relied entirely on the employment of the element of pure fantasy far from the limits of logic, reality and reason, and ending the story as just a dream of overlapping events.
3. Carroll employed a number of literary devices, the most influential of which is fantasy, then personification, allegory, and least of all beast fable.

4. The philosophical aspect formed the largest part of the novel, especially within the part that referred to Alice's identity and the part of identifying her directions and goals.
5. This novel reflected the stages that Alice experienced during childhood, which was characterized by curiosity, fear and sadness, and the stage of adolescence through which Alice relied on the use of mental abilities and decision – making.
6. Despite Carroll's use of some hidden political and social symbols behind the events of the novel, however, this novel is especially directed to the children, though it is interesting to adults too.
7. The novel has a traditional moral significance, where Carroll manipulated tales of ethical standards in his time to turn them upside down.

5.2 Recommendation of the Study:

After exploring and studying *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll, the researcher finds it proper to suggest the following recommendations:

1. The need for further studies about the diversity of literary devices in the two narratives which are discussed in this study.

2. Conduct further studies that examine the political, social and philosophical aspects of the novels, which according to the researcher's knowledge, there are no studies that have dealt with these aspects in depth.
3. Conduct further studies that examine the importance and impact of such novels on children's literature.
4. Conduct more comparative studies between these two novels.

Appendix (1)

The Seven Commandments of *Animal Farm*

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

Appendix (2)

Beasts of England Song

Beasts of England, beasts of Ireland

Beasts of every land and clime,

Hearken to my joyful tidings

Of the golden future time .

Soon or late the day is coming

Tyrant man shall be o'erthrown

And the fruitful fields of England

Shall be trod by beasts alone.

Rings shall vanish from our noses

And the harness from our back

Bit and spur shall rust forever

Cruel whips no more shall crack.

Riches more than mind can picture,

wheat and barley, oats and hay,

clover, beans and mangel-wurzels

shall be ours upon that day

bright will shine the fields of England

purer shall its waters be,
sweeter yet shall blow its breezes
 on the day that sets us free
for that day we all must labour,
 thought we die before it break;
cows and horses, gees and turkeys,
 all must toil for freedom's sake
beasts of England, beasts of Ireland,
 beasts of every land and clime,
hearken well and spread my tidings
 of the golden future time.

Appendix (3)

The Seven Commandments after editing

- Four legs good, two legs better.
- No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets .
- No animal shall drink alcohol to excess.
- All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.

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