Why did Orwell choose to represent the Russian/German crisis and war through characters like animals? What did it represent?

How did Orwell’s most famous works aim to impact his audience?

How did Orwell develop his writing style? What is an example of his style manifesting in his works?

What were Orwell’s “Six Rules for Writing?” What had driven him to establish them?
Why did Orwell choose to represent the Russian/German crisis and war through characters like animals? What did it represent?

At the present time of the German invasion of Russia, Orwell was struggling to speak his mind about the dilemma, and he could not just stage a direct attack about the current events, so he was forced to find a more indirect and imaginative way of conveying his point. As a result, he used an animal fable/satire to avoid raising red flags of any type of attack towards the current situation. George chose the animals, in particular, pigs, whom he considered among the smartest, represented the leaders, while animals such as dogs displayed the loyalty and violence of the Russian army.

He wished to display the flaws in communistic ideas, in which the working class must make a stand against the higher-classes to achieve their classless utopia. Yet, Orwell recognized a loop in which it’s inevitable that another group will instead establish themselves as a class instead of executing on the promised equality. As Orwell is able to represent in *Animal Farm*, while power is transferred from human-pig, the effect of power on any sort of individual remains consistent, communist or not. Through this book, George Orwell aimed to not simply criticize communism but to represent the false promises and deception of those who promise change from those in power, simply to gain power themselves.

The picture symbolizes Orwell’s parallelism between the humans and the animals that are becoming “shadows” of them.
How did Orwell’s most famous works aim to impact his audience?

Of Orwell’s various works, two of them became staples of his writing career. The first, *Animal Farm*, was a fable/satire written about the Russian Revolution and the era of Stalin that followed. The second was *1984*, a dystopian novel where Orwell writes about a totalitarian future where individualism and autonomy are prohibited and the government is in full control of the lives of its citizens.

As for a book like *1984*, it had changed the perspective of many people on government policies and rights. With its reading audience, the views of future voters and citizens were made more precise, especially towards how the government functions. The book’s ideas on conformity manifest by displaying the result of such dependent thinking (a government in full control), and thus, proved as a warning to people that are not autonomous in their beliefs and thoughts. In terms of *Animal Farm*, the risks Orwell took to convey his opinion on the Russian Revolution were bold, but like in *1984*, readers were encouraged to formulate their own opinions on the war instead of conforming to the norm. By using the parallelism (to animals) that he did, George Orwell did not write the story as an enjoyable pastime, but he wrote it to speak out against the actions of Stalin and how his ideas had betrayed the communist revolution that many had originally supported. Orwell wanted to enlighten the community as to be wary of a totalitarian government in a way that people could assimilate.
How did Orwell develop his writing style? What is an example of his style manifesting in his works?

Orwell’s writing style has been accredited to a multitude of his experiences with systems of imperialism, socialism, and totalitarianism in countries like Spain or colonial India. Yet one common circumstance throughout his writing was that there was what he considered to be an “evil” or, often times as it was, political ideas that conflicted with the flow of society through violence, ruthlessness, etc. Not only did he aim to attack certain types of politics and economic systems, but, as an author, George despised reading about new ideas with new terminology meant to baffle the public. Instead, Orwell became prominently known for his concise, vivid, and to-the-point writing style. In fact, he was exceedingly direct in his opinions towards ideas he felt strongly against, for Orwell was on a constant mission to attack totalitarianism and that similar to it, while supporting his socialist ideals.

This can be seen in his writing of Animal Farm, where he is consistently explicit in how Stalinism and the rise of his impending dictatorship are negatively affecting “tricked” supporters who continue to believe Stalin is alleviating their society’s dilemmas. His dislike of perplexing language and propaganda is also relayed in Animal Farm through the pigs’ use of these concepts to maintain their power. George Orwell continues to display his distrust of propaganda, by implying that just as Stalin continued to hide behind a mask of propaganda in support of communism, the pigs repeatedly used propaganda and altered their own communist ideals (amendments) to justify the very same violent and criminal actions that Stalin himself carried out as well.

The above image displays Orwell’s action against totalitarianism by using his hand (in writing).
What were Orwell’s “Six Rules for Writing?” What had driven him to establish them?

Four years before his death, Orwell authored a piece of writing named “Politics and the English Language,” in which he discusses the traits of poor writing and its connection with the advocating of politics. In the work, Orwell provides six rules of writing: never use a figure of speech that you are used to seeing, use a short word over a long one, cut a word out when possible, use active terms instead of passive ones, avoid foreign phrases if you know everyday ones, and the last is to break any of these rules before saying anything barbaric.

Orwell made these rules to express his contempt towards excess, meaningless writing. George Orwell felt extremely strongly against writers’ use of vague, stale language, as he believed it was to relieve the writer from authoring thoughtful, clear words. That type of language, he argued, was the basis of most government propaganda, and it was effective in persuading uneducated citizens of the efficiency of a truly flawed system. In the aforementioned rules, it’s plain to see how the rules he developed are only “quick” solutions to what Orwell found problems with. One of his main issues with that type of writing was that dictators often utilized it to shield the eyes of supporters from the savagery behind the paper they see. A man of change like Orwell would not sit as a bystander; he took to the books in order to stop the crooks.
Works Cited

Research:


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Images:
