Animal farm

1.what is the main theme of the book? The book tells the story of animals living on a farm who rebel against the owner of the farm because they are dissatisfied with their lives, throw all people off the farm take over the management and eventually achieve their goals(equality of all animals, good living conditions). But in fact, the main theme is that inside each person there ıs a desire to establish superiority over others, and because of this feeling it is not possible for all people to live on equal terms and freely. And freedom has no value for any being who cannot use his mind.

2. In what period and in what kind of political/social/cultural/economic environment does the story take place? "Animal farm" is an allegorical work by George Orwell, which the started writing in November 1943 and finished in February 1944. In the story, in 1945, Stalin's time was tried to be reflected. The story takes place in a political environment where there are authoritarian and totalitarian regimes, there is no justice and equality, those in power are selfish and work for their own interests wıthout thinking about their people, without caring. An environment where there is no middle class left socially and economically, where vices and dark deeds are committed, where what is good and fair is considered stupid, where everyone thinks of themselves and everyone tries everything to make money in an easy way. And these situatıons have enriched the rich, impoverished the poor, led to income inequality, the middle class has disappeared. Culturally, people have forgotten their own essence in order to earn money. It was no longer ımportant to be a good and honest worker, tradesmen. He who had money was seen as good, honest, just and exalted.

3. Which metaphors are used in the book? What do they symbolize? Many metaphors and symbols are used ın the story. In fact, the whole story is George Orwell's telling of the SSCB in symbolic language. Animal farm, just like the SSCB, broke away from the foundations on which it was built and turned into a system that it rebelled against. The work "animal farm" has transferred this transformation in the SSCB into a symbolic narrative.

Examples:

Napoleon

The great leader of the Farm and the mightiest of the beasts. He is a magnificent pig and all the animals on the farm listen to him. He is a very controlling pig. It allows itself to smoke and drink, and the privilege of sleeping in bed and wearing human clothes; Thus, he also treats other animals unequally. Other animals often become his scapegoats. Napoleon represents 'Comrade Stalin' in the symbolism of Animal Farm.

snowball

He's also a pig, but his history on the farm isn't that old. He fights heroically for animals but is driven from the farm by dogs. Both his rhetoric and creativity are more developed. Symbolizes Trotsky.

Squealer

He's a pig. He is an excellent speaker and all animals listen to him. Whenever one of the rules was to be changed, he would say that it was necessary to make everything better. Squealer had a squeaky voice and always lied to animals, because that's what Napoleon told him to do. According to some commentators, Squealer symbolizes the pro-party newspaper Pravda in the Soviet Unio.

Moses

a crow. He keeps telling the animals about the Sugar Covered Mountains, an imaginary place to go when they die. An agent and a very smart speaker at the same time. Animals hate him because he never works and only tells stories. Some of the animals believed in him, and the pigs had to try very hard not to be fooled by the other animals. Moses represents the church or, more broadly, religion.

Jones

is the owner of the Farm; at least initially! He drinks and smokes a lot. He drinks so much that he forgets to take care of the animals. When his dogs are old, he ties a rope around their necks and throws them into the lake. Mr. Jones's Tsarist period, even Tsar II. It is said to represent Nicholas.

Pigs

This group supporting Napoleon obviously represents the party organization and the bureaucratic class. In short, they form Stalin's inner circle. Unlike other animals, they live in luxury and abundance; in short, they benefit from all the blessings of the society they help control.

Dogs

symbolize the KGB (Soviet Secret Service) and Satlin's bodyguards. They are used in all kinds of prosecution and removal work. They don't talk much, but they are effective. Napoleon uses them cunningly: Snowball (i.e., Trotsky) is hastily taken away by 'hidden' dogs in the early morning before he can convey his new view on the mill. Orwell somewhere tells the dogs to Napoleon, just as their previous owner, Mr. He writes that they rubbed and wagged their tails as they did to Jones.

Mr. Jones' Farm

is said to represent the Kremlin in short.

The mill

is claimed to represent Russian Industry.

Foxwood Farm

Symbolizes England

Pichfield

Farm Germany's counterpart in the novel The collapse of the

mill The

The failure of five-year development plans

4. What can ISL195 student can learn about business by reading this book?The student who reads the book learns the causes and consequences of the collapse of the SSCB. He can compare with his own country and other countries. Gain new perspectives on politics. He can see the facts more clearly. He learns not to compromise his freedom and rights and to defend hımself. In other words, a student reading this book also look at the business course from a different point of view. Reading, especially as soon as you start university, changes the student's decisions and perspective on events during university life and after gradutıon in a positive and correct directıon.

5. What has affected you most in the book? Explain with your reasons.In the book, ı was most impressed by the speech made by the pig at the entrance of the story. In that conversatıon, as the pig said "it was a period when no one dared to say their thoughts" and ı think it's great that the author freely said what he thought from the pig's mouth. That speech that we need. Because the pig was defending the importance of freedom in his speech and that everyone has the right to a beautiful life. It argued that the source of all his problems was human. But after sending people, it didn't want to look like them. Because it knows that the real problem was not managers, but the order established by the managers. It ıs not enough to send the leaders to change everything. It is necessary not to do what they are doıng. What really needs to change is the system.