

<p>Squealer's Ch 5. Speech Analysis</p> <p>"Comrades," he said, "I trust that every animal here appreciates the sacrifice that Comrade Napoleon has made in taking this extra labour upon himself. Do not imagine, comrades, that leadership is a pleasure! On the contrary, it is a deep and heavy responsibility. No one believes more firmly than Comrade Napoleon that all animals are equal. He would be only too happy to let you make your decisions for yourselves. But sometimes you might make the wrong decisions, comrades, and then where should we be? Suppose you had decided to follow Snowball, with his moonshine of windmills—Snowball, who, as we now know, was no better than a criminal? Discipline, comrades, iron discipline! That is the watchword for today. One false step, and our enemies would be upon us. Surely, comrades, you do not want Jones back?"</p>	<p>Chart the progression of this argument in your own words:</p> <p>Premise: "Because all the animals appreciate Napoleon as their leader</p> <p>Premise: "Because the animals might make wrong decisions</p> <p>Premise: "Because Snowball is bad</p> <p>Conclusion: "Thus accept Napoleon's dictatorship.</p> <p>Are any of his premises false or faulty? Put a star by the False Premises.</p> <p>They are all false.</p> <p>Did he have evidence? If yes, what?</p> <p>His evidence are the false premises.</p>
<p>Is Squealer biased? How or why?</p> <p>Squealer is biased because starting from his previous speech, we can see that he was biased toward the pigs. Now we can see that again.</p>	<p>So what's his main claim?</p> <p>Accept Napoleon's dictatorship.</p> <p>Is it stated or implied?</p> <p>This is implied as he never says that Napoleon is a dictator. He tries to poke at the animals actions.</p>
<p>Text Structure: What is the organizational structure of the speech above?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cause and Effect Sequential Compare-contrast Problem-solution 	<p>Rhetoric: Is this more logical or emotional? Explain.</p> <p>This is more emotional because Squealer pokes at how the animals might make mistakes.</p>
<p>List 3 ways this speech is similar to Squealer's speech in ch 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is still biased towards Napoleon The main point is still the same, he still wants the other animals to accept his Napoleon's leadership He uses false premises 	<p>Rhetorical Devices: Choose each device used in the speech.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rhetorical question Hyperbole Generalization Repetition Parallelism Analogy (metaphor or simile) Loaded Language/diction

Logical Fallacies: Which logical fallacy or fallacies are evident in this speech? Explain each.

Appeal to fear, he asks "Surely, comrades, you do not want Jones back". He uses the fear of Jones coming back to ensure that the animals get his point. Hasty generalization is also used when Squealer mentions that they all make mistakes, but then draws the connection that they will all follow Snowball.

Squealer's Ch 5 Speech Analysis

Instructions: Answer the questions below.

1. What's the author's purpose for giving the speech?
Squealer's purpose for giving this speech is to let the animals basically allow Napoleon's dictatorship to begin. He also backs Napoleon up by saying everything that he does is right.
2. Consider the Speaker's Point of view. Is he fair or biased? Explain.
He is biased towards Napoleon. From the start, Squealer has always been biased toward Napoleon; he always supported him, he would talk for him. In the previous speech Squealer gave (the one about apples & milk) the bias was very clear, and it appears that Squealer is still biased.
3. **What's the point/claim of the speech? Stated or implied?**
Squealer's point of this speech is to allow the animals to accept Napoleon's dictatorship. He also says that Napoleon always does the right thing. This is implied as Squealer never says that Napoleon will basically become a dictator.
4. What evidence does he offer?
He had false premises, he said whatever that the animals would take in so that they would listen to Napoleon.
5. **Is his reasoning logical? Why or why not?**
No. He used more of Pathos instead of Logos. He was appealing to the animals using emotions.
6. How does Squealer develop his point? Use the sentence frame below as a topic sentence and write a rhetorical analysis paragraph explaining how Squealer develops his points in his speech.

"In his speech, Squealer developed the idea that all the animals should accept Napoleon's dictatorship by because Napoleon is devoted as a leader, because the animals might make mistakes, and that Snowball is a criminal."

In his speech, Squealer developed the idea that all the animals should accept Napoleon's dictatorship because Napoleon has sacrificed so much time and is devoted as a leader, because that the animals may make mistakes, and because Snowball is a criminal. Squealer uses all of Ethos, Pathos, and Logos in his argument. He uses Ethos when he talks to the animals like they are their peers, he calls them "Comrades" in order to gain their trust. He uses Pathos when he asks them to "Do not imagine Comrades, that leadership is a pleasure! On the contrary, it is a deep and heavy responsibility." By asking them to imagine all of this, he is using their emotions and thinking to make them accept Napoleon's dictatorship. Squealer also uses Logos in his argument, when he says Snowball is a criminal, he implies that if the animals may make mistakes, that some could follow Snowball's path as a criminal. Squealer also uses Rhetorical devices in his argument. He asks them a Rhetorical Question "Suppose you had decided to follow Snowball, with his moonshine of windmills- Snowball, who as we now know, was no better than a criminal?". In that same quote we can see some Loaded Language/Diction being used when Squealer describes Snowball with the words "moonshine of windmills". Squealer also uses Generalization, he implies that the animals would've made the mistake of following Snowball. Squealer also had some logical fallacies in his argument. He uses Non Sequitur when he mentions Jones coming back. Jones coming back has nothing to do with Napoleon's leadership. But we can also see that he is using Appeal to Fear when he mentions Jones, it gets the animals scared. He also uses Hasty Generalization when we talks about the animals making mistakes. Not all of the animals would've made the "mistake" of following Snowball. Snowball reinforced his statement with Ethos, Pathos, Logos and Rhetorical devices, he also uses Logical Fallacies.

Then provide textual evidence to support each of your choices in the sentence above:

1. **Rhetoric:** Find Logos (logical appeal), Pathos (emotional appeal), or Ethos (credibility)
2. **Rhetorical devices:** Find Rhetorical question, Parallelism, Repetition, Hyperbole, Generalization, Analogy (simile or metaphor), Loaded Language/diction
3. **Logical fallacies:** Find uses of flawed logic such as Non Sequitur, False Dilemma, Ad hominem, Slippery Slope, False Authority or False Attribution, Weak or False Analogy, Appeal to fear, Hasty Generalization, Red Herring, Loaded Question.