An Analysis of Narrative Relationships in Animal Farm

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to explore in depth the narrative relationships in George Orwell's classic work *Animal Farm*. By analyzing the novel's narrative structure, character setting, plot development, theme and symbolism, as well as narrative technique and language style from multiple perspectives, it reveals the profound political and social allegory behind the work, analyses the methods of global analyze and micro analyze in the novel, further analyses the novel's writing characteristics, and discusses the wonderful use of these coherent relationships and rhetorical techniques in the novel. An analysis of the narrative relationships in *Animal Farm* not only reveals the profound political and social allegory of the work, but also demonstrates author George Orwell's remarkable literary talent and profound insight. By analysing various aspects of narrative structure, character setting, plot development, theme and symbolism, as well as narrative technique and language style, this paper provides readers with a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of *Animal Farm*.

Keywords: *Animal Farm*, oherence relationship, global analyze, micro analyze.

1. Introduction

English novelist George Orwell wrote the satirical book *Animal Farm* in 1945. This book, which is set against the backdrop of the Animal Uprising, tells the tale of the animals who, encouraged by their leader Old Major, mount an uprising to seek freedom and equality and to end the oppression of the farm owners. But after the two dominant pigs, Napoleon and Snowball, engage in a bloody power struggle, the farm finally succumbs to an authoritarian government that is not unlike that found on human farms. Orwell uses this book to allegorically illustrate the nature of totalitarianism in the Soviet sense, its hazards, and how corruption and human depravity may result from having too much control [1]. From a rhetorical standpoint, the book *Animal Farm* shows how valuable language can be. As a political allegorical work, it enriches the issue by using deft rhetorical devices to make the text more vivid and potent, while simultaneously satirizing the alienated equality under dictatorship with its sharp yet hilarious language.

First of all, the book heavily employs anthropomorphism and metaphor as rhetorical devices. [2]Readers can feel the joys and sorrows, as well as the animals' quest for power and independence, more intuitively by visualizing these inanimate animals and giving them human features and feelings. For instance, the power struggle between Napoleon and Snowball, two pigs, is compared to that of competitors for power and represents the essence of power struggles in human society. This rhetorical device strengthens the text's overall image while simultaneously highlighting the theme.

Second, the narrative also employs contrast and exaggeration as rhetorical devices. The readers are given a deeper understanding of the animals' inner struggles and pains by means of the exaggerated description of their behaviors and feelings. In addition, the distinctions in the moral principles and personalities of the various animals are brought to light through a comparison of their behaviors and attitudes. For instance, the author compares the differences before and after the revolt to emphasize how authoritarianism destroys society and distorts human nature while portraying the lives of the animals. The narrative also employs superposition and repetition as rhetorical strategies. The content becomes more contagious by enhancing the language's rhythm and rhyme with the repetition of specific words or phrases. In the meantime, the description becomes more vivid and precise by layering on more adjectives or verbs. For instance, the author often uses the phrases "uprising" and "freedom" to highlight the animals' longing for freedom and resistance to oppression when describing the scene of their uprising. For example, when describing the scene of the uprising of the animals, the author emphasises their desire for freedom and resistance to oppression by repeating the words "uprising" and "freedom".

Finally, it is worthwhile to investigate *Animal Farm*'s use of the passive voice from a rhetorical perspective. The author emphasizes the brutality and savagery of the power struggle while also making the text more neutral and unbiased by using the passive voice.

1.1. Value of the discussion

Using astute rhetorical strategies, *Animal Farm*, as a political allegory, reveals its great linguistic value. These rhetorical strategies not only improve the text's image and contagious quality, but they also help to clarify and deepen the theme. Thus, examining this book from a rhetorical standpoint might help us comprehend its themes more fully and offer us a fresh way to look at and evaluate the dynamics of power and human deception in human civilization.

2. Summary of narrative

Animal Farm is a dystopian political allegory. The novel is a story about farm animals who build a new society and rule in it. The plot elements of the novel *Animal Farm* can be summarized as follows:

2.1. The background

The story is set at Manor Farm, where Mr. Jones, the owner, keeps and mistreats a variety of animals. One evening, Old Major, a boar, sows the seeds of revolt in the hearts of the other animals by explaining to them how humans are to blame for their suffering. Following the celebration, the animals enthusiastically chanted "The Spawn of Ireland," a song that represents freedom. The farm animals staged their rebellion in June of that same year. Manor Farm becomes Animal Farm after the animals unintentionally chase Mr. Jones from the property[3].

2.2. The Struggle for Power

In the process of building the farm, an animal education campaign and a split within the farm occurred respectively. On the one hand, Snowball, one of the two intelligent pigs, was busy with the education of the adult animals, while Napoleon, the other pig, secretly hid the nine doggies and did the ideological education of the animal pups, in preparation for controlling the farm in the future.

While building the farm, Snowball, an idealist, and Napoleon, who wants to be an emperor, disagree politically, leading to a split within the farm. During an argument over the construction of a windmill, when Snowball is about to win, Napoleon uses his vicious dogs to drive Snowball off the

farm. He also declares that the pigs will be solely responsible for all issues concerning the operation of the farm thereafter, and that the other animals will just have to listen.

2.3. Dictatorship

After Napoleon drove Snowball out of the farm, alienation and corruption took place in the group of pigs, and at the same time, tragedy struck the ordinary animals on the farm.

The pigs, as the leading class, gradually lived a life of luxury, no different from humans, and even began to wear clothes, drink alcohol, and suppress rebellious animals, among other things. The pigs gradually break the Seven Commandments, such as conducting business with humans and living in Mr. Jones' mansion.

And the most faithful believer of Animal Farm, the stallion Boxer, collapses from lung disease in the fatigue of building windmills for years and years, and is eventually sold by the pigs to a horse-slaughtering workshop. The pigs go on a rampage to discredit the missing Snowball and embellish their image over time in order to cover up their incompetence and combat opposition.

2.4. The End

The animals realize that they have been betrayed and attempt to rebel against the rule of the Pig Nobles, but discover that the Pig Nobles have long since established collusion with the humans and betrayed their original ideals. The animals are deeply helpless and desperate as they watch the Pig Aristocrats enjoying the prosperity of the farm with the humans.

Through the revolution and decay of the *Animal Farm*, this novel allegorically reveals the cruelty of the power struggle and the weakness of human nature, and deeply criticizes Soviet-style totalitarianism.

3. Global Analysis proposal

3.1. The division of paragraphs

As for the global analysis, the paper has briefly sorted out several important storylines of the novel.

The novel develops in chronological order, so there is coherence between each chapter of the story. The connection between these episodes is cause and effect.

Because the old pig Major gave a speech, the animals had revolutionary ideas in their minds. This leads Napoleon and Snowball to lead the animals to drive the humans away from the farm. After the humans left the farm, the animals became the owners of the farm, and the smart pigs managed the farm. A dispute arose between Napoleon and Snowball over the division of management, leading to a series of fights between Napoleon and Snowball. After Napoleon's victory, he exploited and oppressed the animals. Orwell's writing purpose is to indirectly oppose totalitarianism through the political classes represented by different animals in the novel. The phenomenon of collective forgetting, which we will discuss in this paper, is also a manifestation of totalitarianism. This phenomenon reflects the role of totalitarianism in the social context.

The whole text of *Animal Farm* can be divided into parts:

Πa: The story takes place in a place called "Manor Farm", where all kinds of animals are kept and oppressed by the owner, Mr. Jones.

Πb: One night, a boar named Old Major explains to the other animals how mankind has caused their misery, and sows the seeds of rebellion in their hearts.

Πc: The animals accidentally drive out the owner of the farm, Mr. Jones, and change the name of Manor Farm to Animal Farm. The animals begin to build their own homes.

Πd: Under the leadership of Snowball the boar and Napoleon, the animals create the Seven Commandments, a code of conduct for the farm, which is written on the outside wall of the big barn. Snowball busies himself with the education of the adult animals, while Napoleon secretly hides the nine doggies and does the ideological work of educating the animal pups for future control of the farm.

Πe: Snowball and Napoleon disagree politically, leading to a split within the farm. During an argument over the construction of a windmill, Napoleon uses his vicious dogs to drive Snowball off the farm.

Πf: Napoleon declares that thereafter the pigs will be solely responsible for all problems in the running of the farm, and that the other animals will simply do as they are told. The pigs, in an effort to cover up their incompetence and to combat opposition, smear the missing Snowball and glorify their image for a long time.

Πg: The animals realize that they have been betrayed and try to rebel against the rule of the pig nobles, but discover that the pig nobles have long since established collusion with the humans, betraying their original ideals. The animals watch as the Pig Aristocrats enjoy the prosperity of the farm with the humans, and are left with a deep sense of helplessness and despair.
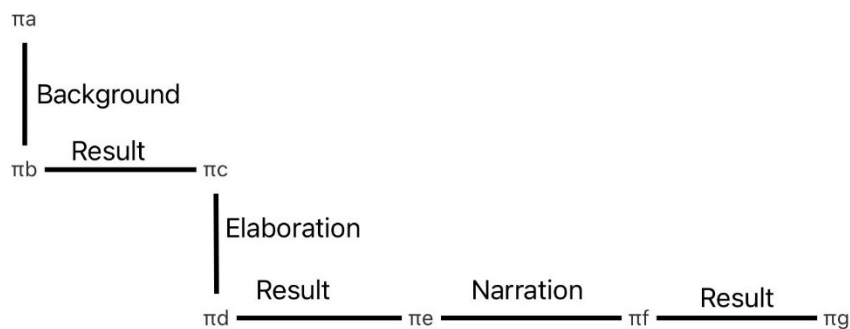

Figure 1: Global Analysis graphic

The characteristics and challenges of the global analysis of the narrative analysis of the whole plot in the novel *Animal Farm* are mainly expressed in the following aspects:

3.2. Characteristics of global analyses:

Clear themes and symbols: the novel symbolically reflects the real problems of power struggle, class solidification and social injustice through the episodes of animal uprising, leadership struggle and farm decay. When analyzed globally, it can be clearly seen that these themes run through the whole text and form a main line[4].

Clear narrative structure: the novel starts with the animal uprising and ends with the decline of the farm, interspersed with the animals' efforts, contradictions and conflicts. This clear narrative structure helps to grasp the development of the story when analyzed globally[5].

Rich characterization: the novel shows different personalities, positions and fates through the portrayal of various animal characters, such as Old Major, Snowball, Napoleon and Boxer. The role and influence of these characters in the story and their relationship with the theme can be analyzed in the global analysis.

Profound allegory and revelation: Through the story of *Animal Farm*, the novel allege rises various problems and conflicts in human society. By digging deeper into these allegories and

revelations during the global analysis, readers are able to understand the author's criticism and reflection on the real world.

3.3. Challenges of global analysis:

Complex and Varied Plot: The plot development in the novel is complex and varied, involving multiple stages of the animals' uprising, struggle, division and decay. Global analysis requires sorting out these plots and understanding the logical relationships and intrinsic connections between them, which challenges the analyst's logical thinking and comprehensive ability.

Numerous and Complex Characters: There are numerous animal characters in the novel, and each of them has its own unique character, position and destiny. Global analyses need to focus on the characteristics and changes of these characters to understand their impact and influence on the development of the story. However, due to the large number and complexity of the characters, it may be difficult for the analyzer to fully grasp the characteristics and variations of each character[6].

Rich in symbols and metaphors: The novel is rich in symbols and metaphors, e.g. the animal uprising symbolizes the revolutionary struggle in human society, the leadership of the pigs symbolizes the corruption and abuse of power. A global analysis requires an accurate understanding of the meanings and roles of these symbols and metaphors, which requires a high level of literary literacy and critical thinking skills on the part of the analyzer.

Profoundness of theme and moral: Through the story of *Animal Farm*, the novel deeply reveals the problems and conflicts in human society. Global analyses need to dig deeper into the profundity of these themes and allegories to understand the author's critique and reflection on social reality. However, due to the profundity of the themes and allegories, the analyzer may need to put more effort and thought into the reading and comprehension process[7].

To sum up, the global analysis of the narrative analysis of the whole plot in the novel *Animal Farm* is characterized by clear themes and symbols, clear narrative structure, rich characterization, and profound allegory and revelation; whereas the challenges are mainly reflected in the complexity and variety of the plot, the numerous and complex characters, the richness of symbols and metaphors, and the profundity of the themes and allegory.

4. Micro Analysis proposal

4.1. Text Introduction

As for the micro analysis in the novel, take the death of Boxer as an example. Due to his advanced age and level of physical fitness, the dedicated boxer in Animal Farm collapses at work; nevertheless, rather than obtaining emergency care, a car with the name "Alfred Simmonds, Horse Slayer" arrives a few days later. Willingdon is home to Alfred Simmonds, a glue producer and horse butcher. Distributes bone meal and hides. Can deliver to clients who own dogs. The car took him away. Three days later, it was announced that the boxer had died in the hospital in Willingdon, but the other animals had not seen the boxer's body. They therefore suspected in their minds that Napoleon had dragged the old, sick boxer to the horse slaughterhouse for sale. However, through the clever explanation, and Napoleon's clever use of appearances, speeches, wreaths, graves, etc., the animals saw the words on the slaughtering van, imagined the boxer's murder in their minds, and the trauma they suffered this time were successfully transferred to the psychological consolation of the "perfect mourning"[8]. From then on, the animals are no longer obsessed with the cause of the boxer's death and forget the truth of what they have seen[9].

In the micro-analysis of the novel, specific storylines are cited to support ideas about micro-analysis. For example, when describing the boxer's loyalty, the episode in which he builds windmills

over the years and eventually collapses from lung disease may be cited. Specific plots and characters help readers gain a deeper understanding of the microanalysis of the novel.

The plot of the death of Boxer can be divided into parts:

Π1:hard-working boxer collapsed on the farm but did not seek medical attention in time;

Π2:a car labeled with information about the horse slaughterhouse pulls Boxer away

Π3:Three days later Boxer is pronounced dead in hospital;

Π4: The animals did not see Boxer's body thus suspecting the cause of Boxer's death;

Π5: Squealer used cunning to hoodwink the animals on the farm so that they gradually forgot about the cause of Boxer's death.
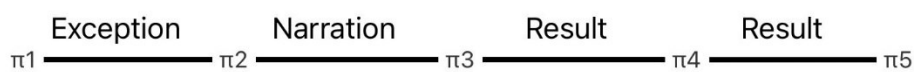
Exception   Narration   Result   Result
π1 ———————— π2 ———————— π3 ———————— π4 ———————— π5

Figure 2: Micro Analysis graphic

In Animal Farms, we can find that different animals represent different class roles. This horse obeys social rules, works hard every day, and supports the ruler. But his end was tragic. This is an exception.

At the same time, the character of the horse also allows us to see the situation of ordinary people under totalitarian rule. Ordinary people can only be oppressed and exploited in the face of totalitarian rule. This expresses the author's view against totalitarian rule.

However, in the process of analysis, readers are also influenced by Napoleon's men. It is easy to confuse the correct storyline in the previous chapters with the false memories fabricated by Squealer through dialogue. Like the animals on the farm, readers reflect and doubt their own memories while reading, needing to repeatedly confirm the specific plot content.

4.2. Characteristics of micro-analysis

The characteristics of micro-analysis in the narrative analysis of some of the episodes in the *Animal Farm* novel can be summarized as follows:

Rich in details: Microanalysis focuses on the detailed interpretation of the novel's plot, paying attention to the specific behaviors of the animal characters, their dialogues, and the interactions between them. For example, in the "Battle of the Cowshed", how Snowball leads the animals to resist the counter-attack of Mr. Jones, the micro-analysis of this plot will cover the details of the animals' specific actions, courage and the outcome of the battle.

Psychological Profiling of Characters: In-depth profiling of the psychological changes, motivations and personality traits of animal characters is an important part of micro-analysis. Examples include how Napoleon's ambition grows, Snowball's persistence and sacrifice for his ideals, and Boxer's loyalty and dedication to the farm[10].

Plot Logic Sorting: Microanalysis also involves sorting out plot logic, i.e., how transitions are made from one plot to another and how these plots work together to move the story forward. For example, how Snowball's power struggle with Napoleon leads to the division of the farm and how this division affects the lives of the other animals.

4.3.   Challenges of microanalysis

The challenges of micro-analysis in the narrative analysis of some of the episodes in the *Animal Farm* novel can be summarized as follows:

Large amount of information: when conducting micro-analysis, a large amount of information needs to be processed, including the characters' dialogues, behaviors, and psychological changes. This information needs to be carefully sifted, organized and understood in order to be able to accurately grasp the development of the plot and the characteristics of the characters.

High depth of understanding required: micro-analysis requires a deep understanding of the novel's plot and the ability to gain insight into the deeper meanings hidden beneath the surface. This requires readers to have a high level of literary literacy and critical thinking skills.

Strong subjectivity: Since micro-analysis involves the interpretation of the psychology of the characters and the logic of the plot, it is inevitably subjective. Different readers may understand and interpret the same plot differently.

5.   Conclusion

Analyzing Narrative Relationships in *Animal Farm* Essay Topics Important Aspects and Difficulties of Research.

5.1.   Key Components

5.1.1. Character Setting and Narrative Perspective

In *Animal Farm*, character setting and narrative perspective are the key to building the framework of the story. Author George Orwell skilfully shows the farm animals' desire for power, the class struggle and the process of revolution through the special perspective of animals. We need to analyse in depth the different animal characters, such as the two pigs Snowball and Napoleon, who lead the revolution, and the classes and interest groups they represent. By exploring the psychological changes, behavioral patterns and interactions between these characters, we can better understand the narrative direction and thematic ideas of the whole story.

At the same time, the animal perspective of the narrative also provides readers with a unique angle of observation. Through the perspective of animals, readers can feel more intuitively the cruelty and ruthlessness of the power struggle, as well as the contradictions and conflicts during the revolution. This narrative style makes the whole story more vivid and interesting, and also deepens the readers' understanding and perception of the thematic ideas[11].

5.1.2. Narrative Structure and Plot Development

The narrative structure of *Animal Farm* is compact and tense, and the plot development has ups and downs and is exciting. We need to carefully analyse the various parts of the novel, such as the beginning, development, climax and ending, and explore how they work together to build a complete story framework. At the same time, we also need to focus on the key events and turning points in the novel, such as the uprising, power struggles, internal conflicts, etc., and how they drive the plot.

While analyzing the plot development, we also need to pay attention to the interaction between the psychological changes of the characters and the plot development. As the story progresses, the animals' psychology is constantly changing. These psychological changes not only affect their behavioral choices, but also influence the narrative direction of the whole story. Therefore, we need to dig deeper into the reasons and motives behind these psychological changes in order to better understand the plot development and thematic ideas of the whole story.

5.1.3. Theme and Symbolism

Animal Farm is a work with profound political and social allegory. The author reveals the themes of power, class and revolution through the special scene of *Animal Farm*. When analyzing these themes, we need to pay attention to the symbolic elements in the novel, such as the "windmill" and the slogan "four legs good, two legs bad". These symbolic elements not only enrich the expressive power of the work, but also enhance the infectious and persuasive power of the work.

At the same time, we also need to explore how these themes and symbolic elements interact with the narrative relationship to jointly construct the overall meaning of the novel. For example, we can analyze the animals' changes of mind and behavioral patterns before and after the uprising, and how these changes reflect the evolution of the whole narrative structure. Through this kind of analysis, we can gain a deeper understanding of the novel's thematic ideas and symbolism[12].

5.1.4. Narrative Technique and Language Style

The narrative techniques and language style of *Animal Farm* have distinctive individual characteristics. The author uses narrative techniques such as metaphor, irony and anthropomorphism to make the whole story more vivid and interesting. At the same time, the language style of the novel is simple, clear and profound, which makes the readers feel the author's deep insight and unique insight into political and social issues during the reading process.

When analyzing these narrative techniques and language styles, we need to pay attention to how they serve the theme and moral of the whole story. For example, narrative techniques such as metaphor and irony can help readers understand more deeply the power struggle and class conflict in *Animal Farm*; while the simple and clear language style enables readers to quickly grasp the core content and thematic ideas of the story[13].

5.2. Key Challenges

Complexity of Characters and Narrative: As there are many characters in *Animal Farm* and each of them carries a rich symbolic meaning, it is a challenge to understand and analyse the narrative function of these characters. An interdisciplinary perspective and deep literary literacy are required to gain a deeper understanding of the narrative logic and interactions between the characters from an animal perspective.

Diversity of Narrative Structures: *Animal Farm* adopts a narrative structure with multiple interwoven threads, which gives the whole story a complex and varied dynamic. When analyzing this narrative structure, we need to have clear logical thinking and keen insight in order to accurately sort out the relationship between the clues and how they work together to promote the plot development.

Profundity of Themes and Symbols: The themes and symbolic elements in *Animal Farm* have deep political and social allegories, which makes it a challenge to understand these allegories and to explore their intrinsic relationship to the narrative. A solid background of political and historical knowledge is required to gain a deep understanding of the historical context and social realities reflected in the novel and how they interact with the narrative relationship.

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