

Orwell is trying to draw the reader away from what is going on in the background (Napoleon has been raising the dogs to attack the animals). This mirrors how the animals are kept in the dark about many of the pigs' plans.

Quickly, the narrative shifts back to focus on Snowball's "eloquence" and passion about his speech. This sudden change in focus could reflect Snowball and Napoleon's arguments as well as the other animals' opinions of them. Indeed, Orwell writes that "the animals had been equally divided in their sympathies". This shift could also highlight how easily people can be indoctrinated under a dictatorship, much like Stalin's regime in following the Russian Revolution of 1917.

Q3) "Animal Farm is really about how language erodes people's ability to think for themselves".

To what extent do you agree?

Orwell uses the form of an animal fable to convey the consequences of being passive and the abuse of power and control that can lead on from it. He writes how "Snowball climbed up and set to work" painting the Seven Commandments on the wall of the barn. These supposedly formed an "unalterable law". However, as the pigs are the only literate animals on the farm, they decide what will be included in these principles - many are, in fact, left out from Old Major's original commands. This is one of the first examples of how the animals are being manipulated due to their lack of education. The commandments are also taught to everyone whether they like it or not, meaning that the animals own thoughts erode and all their morals become based off the pigs' ideals.

We later find out that the pigs have been stealing the milk and apples, however Squealer is used as a messenger by the pigs to brainwash the animals into thinking otherwise. Indeed it was said that he could "turn black into white". This shows Squealer's persuasive nature and his symbolism - he could be part of Orwell's allegory for the 1917 Russian Revolution. During this time, propaganda was used to indoctrinate and control the common people and here we see Squealer doing the same thing. He states that milk and apples "contain substances absolutely necessary to the well-being of a pig", using logos to get the animals to come round to his way of thinking. He also adds that "(this has been proved by Science, comrades)". The use of ethos here not only exploits the animals' stupidity, but also makes them feel guilty for ever questioning him. The word "comrades" also reinforces their sense of community and family, while the "Science" jargon makes his opinion sound more logical - after all, the animals wouldn't want "to see Jones come back?". This blackmail also highlights scaremongering tactics which are used by Napoleon to silence and scare the animals into submission. The emotion and fear behind even the thought of Jones returning, manages to erode the animals' own instincts (that the pigs have done something wrong) and forces them to conform.

We see Squealer's talent for rhetoric later on when he manages to convince the other animals that Snowball was to blame for the windmill's destruction. He uses rhetorical devices while describing Snowball as "the enemy". This causes the