

Y8 T3: Animal Farm

1. Metaphor

allegory - a narrative in which the characters, places, objects, and events have a symbolic meaning. Allegories often use simple stories to express truths or generalisations about the human experience.

personification - where the tenor is an inanimate object, and it is described using generic human-like emotions or intentions.

anthropomorphism – when something is described as having human form.

2. Micro-structure

The Literary Present - In literary analysis, we ALWAYS talk about the text and the writer as if they are in the present tense, even if they were writing hundreds of years ago. *e.g. Orwell is implying that... The pigs are manipulating the other animals...*

polysyndeton- a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected by the repeated use of the same conjunction

asyndeton- a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected without conjunctions

tricolon- a series of three words, phrases or clauses

3. Linguistic Devices

universal human truth - an idea or feeling which everyone in the world understands and is often explored through art and literature.

rhetoric – the art of persuasive speaking and writing.

direct address – addressing the reader directly using pronouns such as ‘we’, or ‘you’

rhetorical question – a question which encourages an audience to think.

Pathos – words which provoke an emotional response from the reader.

4. Genre

fable – a story told to highlight human weaknesses or follies, usually featuring anthropomorphic animals, featuring a moral lesson.

Aesop – a possibly legendary ancient Greek storyteller who lived circa 4BC, to whom is attributed hundreds of fables, many of them famous.

oral tradition – stories, knowledge and other cultural information being passed from generation to generation through spoken word.

5. Vocabulary

politics – the way a country is run; a person’s personal beliefs and convictions about how a country is run.

spectrum – a sliding scale measuring any position between two extreme points.

left wing – the radical, reforming, or socialist section of the political spectrum; beliefs include higher taxes for the rich to support the poor and vulnerable, as well as greater state intervention.

right wing – the conservative, reactionary section of the political spectrum; beliefs include free markets, personal profit, social Darwinism and reduced state intervention.

propaganda- the biased and sometimes misleading use of media and information to promote a political cause or point of view.

6. Form and Macro-structure

allegory – a narrative in which the characters and events are symbols of something else, often political or religious.

satire: Satire is a form of writing that uses humour, irony, and exaggeration to criticize and mock people, institutions, or societal issues.

cyclical structure – when a story ends in a similar way to how it started.