



Creation 	Context 	Communication 
<p>When analysing the language used in any text we want to make sure we include all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point – this is answering the question in your own words. This is the start of your argument so should link to the rest. • Evidence – you use a quote from the book to support your idea. For example, is there a quote that shows how power is abused? • Terminology – pick out a key word and/or linguistic device. For example a verb, simile or metaphor. • Analysis – zoom in on the word or feature that you have identified and explore the connotations. Also try to link back to your point. How does this help prove what you are trying to argue? • Link – can you link any of what you have learnt about the background of Animal Farm to the question? Think about the key themes and WHY Orwell wrote the book. 	<p>Characters</p> <p>Main characters</p> <p>Old Major – a pig. He delivers speech described the utopian idea of Animal farm.</p> <p>Napoleon – a power hungry pig that turns Animal Farm into a dictatorship.</p> <p>Snowball – a pig who takes Old Major’s ideas and tries to make them a reality.</p> <p>Boxer – a horse who is hardworking but naive.</p> <p>Secondary characters</p> <p>Mr Jones – the original human owner of Animal Farm.</p> <p>Squealer – a pig who spreads the propaganda of the Animal Farm regime.</p> <p>Themes</p> <p>Animal Farm is a didactic text - Orwell aims to teach the reader a number of lessons on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • class • equality and inequality • power, control and corruption <p>Context</p> <p>Orwell created Animal Farm as an allegory for the Russian Revolution. The animals' unhappiness represents class struggle, this leads to the Rebellion which offers some equality. Then the pigs' actions allow inequality back on the farm.</p>	<p>Linguistic Devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simile - comparing using like or as. • Metaphor – comparing directly. • Personification –giving objects human characteristics. • Tripling – 3 adjectives in a row. <p>Vocabulary</p> <p>Think about how you can adapt the verbs you use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walked – crept, ambled, sauntered etc. • Ran – darted, scurried, darted, charged etc. <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi colon ; is used to separate 2 main clauses. • A colon is used for many purposes: to introduce lists (like this one!), introduce quotations, include extra information and separate closely-related clauses. <p>Sentence Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A short sentence doesn’t have a subject AND a verb. This can be used to build tension. • A complex sentence has a main clause and a subordinate clause. This can be used to add description and detail.

Socialism	An economic system where the country’s trade and profit is shared by the whole community.
Authoritarian	Favouring complete obedience to authority as opposed to individual freedom.
Allusion	A brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance.
Dictatorship	A form of government in which absolute power is given to a dictator.
Totalitarian	A system of government that is centralised and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.
Allegory	Where a text can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
Mouthpiece	Being a voice for someone.
Dystopian	The genre is usually set in a bleak and apocalyptic future with technology used as a tool for power.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Didactic	intended to teach, particularly in having moral instruction as an ulterior motive.
Climax	The highest point of tension and drama in a story.