

T.C.

İSTANBUL YENİ YÜZYIL UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE PROGRAMME



**ANTHROPOMORPHISM IN ENGLISH LITERATURE REPRESENTED BY
GEORGE ORWELL'S *ANIMAL FARM* AND MARK TWAIN'S *A DOG'S TALE***

MA THESIS

Nadia A Mahmoud BADI

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İSTANBUL, JANUARY 2022

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PREFACE

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Nadia BADI

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ÖZET

GEORGE ORWELL'İN *ANIMAL FARM* VE MARK TWAIN'İN *A DOG'S TALE* TARAFINDAN TEMSİL EDİLEN İNGİLİZ EDEBİYATINDA ANTROPOMORFİZM

Bu çalışma anthropomorphism kavramı ve onun İngiliz edebiyatındaki kullanımı üzerinde yoğunlaşmaktadır. Anthropomorphism terimi inşa,,n-olmayan şeylerin insanileştirilmesi anlamına gelmektedir. Fire Bringer, Redwall, Watership Down ve başka bazı kısa hikayeler, romanlar ve anlatılar anthropomorphism kavramı üzerine kurgulanmıştır. Araştırmacı bu çalışmasında *A Dog's Tale* hikayesi ve *Animal Farm* kısa kurmacasını İngiliz edebiyatındaki anthropomorphism analizi için seçmiştir. Her iki eser de animalizm üzerine kurulmuştur. Her iki yazar da incelediğimiz eserlerinde hayvanların karakterlerini insana özgü niteliklerle yansıtmıştır. Öte yandan araştırmacı Orwell'in sınıf mücadelesi ve animalizm perspektivini de ele almıştır. Ayrıca Twain'in insan düşünceleri ve hayvanların düşünceleri arasındaki farkların analizi yapılmıştır. Araştırmacı bir grup hayvanın çiftçileri protesto etmelerinin betimlenmesinde insan-benzeri duygu ve özellikleri analiz etmiştir.

Nadia BADI, 2022

Anahtar kelimeler: Anthropomorphism, *Animal Farm*, *A Dog's Tale*, human-like, Animalizm

ABSTRACT

ANTHROPOMORPHISM IN ENGLISH LITERATURE REPRESENTED BY GEORGE ORWELL'S *ANIMAL FARM* AND MARK TWAIN'S *A DOG'S TALE*

The study sheds light on the concept of anthropomorphism and its usage in English literature. Therefore, the term anthropomorphism refers to the idea of the humanization of several non-human things. Furthermore, several short stories, novels, and writings are based on the concept of anthropomorphism, such as *Fire Bringer*, *Redwall*, *Watership Down*, and others. Thus, the researcher selects a short story named *A Dog's Tale* and *Animal Farm's* novella to analyse Anthropomorphism in English literature. Both the selected writings are based on the concept of animalism. Both of the writers analyse the characters of the animals with the characteristics of humans in the writings.

On the other hand, the researcher analyses the perspective of Orwell towards class struggle and animalism as described in the novels in the research study. Apart from that, the perspective of Twine towards differences between human thoughts and animals' thoughts is analysed in the study as described in the short story. Furthermore, the story of *Animal Farm* is focused on the concept of class struggle in nineteenth-century society. Thus, the writer portrays the farm's animals as the working class's people, and the farmers and the group of pigs are analysed as the ruling class's people. In addition, a female dog is analysed as a mother in the short story, and the dog tells the story of her life as a narrator. Therefore, the humanization of animals can be identified in both pieces of literature.

Therefore, the writer analyses human-like emotions and characteristics by describing that the animals protest at a point against the farmers. In addition to that, Twine analyses different types of human-like emotions in this short story.

Nadia BADI, 2022

Keywords: Anthropomorphism, Animal Farm, A Dog's Tale, Human-like, Animalism

INTRODUCTION

The research study is based on the concept of Anthropomorphism in English literature. Therefore, the researcher has chosen two specific pieces of English literature for the research study, such as *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and *A Dog's Tale* by Mark Twain. After that, anthropomorphism means the humanization of non-human things or aspects. The two writings showcase representation of nuisances of human beings through animals. Furthermore, the animals in the literature story think and feel like humans and stand for themselves. The purpose of the research study is to analyse the concept of anthropomorphism in *Animal Farm* and *A Dog's Tale* English literature as analyzed by the writers. Moreover, the theory of anthropomorphism in the selected novels is analysed in the research study. The writers also use the theory to analyse their thoughts through the animals in the research study.

On the other hand, there are three factors of anthropomorphist theory such as human-like emotions, characteristics and motivations. After that, Orwell analyses the farm animals' struggle and the animals' protest against the farmers in the *Animal Farm*. Therefore, animals cannot protest humans in real life, so the anthropomorphist theory in the novel can be identified. Apart from that, Twain analyses a life story of a female dog where she lost everything along with her son because of the humans. Moreover, the dog thinks and feels like hummus, and the dog tells the story of her life as a narrator of the story. Thus, a dog cannot be a narrator and cannot talk, so that

the anthropomorphist theory can be identified in this story. In addition to that, the relation between the animals and human-like aspects is analysed in both novels.

Along with that, the story of *Animal Farm* is based on the concept of class struggle and the story of *A Dog's Tale* is based on the life story of a dog. Therefore, Orwell analyses his thoughts about class struggle in nineteenth-century society by analysing the animals' struggle in the novel. Thus, *Animal Farm* is one of the most famous novels that is based on class struggle. In addition to that, a clear portrayal of differences between the ruling class and the working class can be noticed in the specific novel. Apart from that, Twain analyses a female dog who saves the children of her family, but later, the family kills her puppy. Therefore, the dog expresses her pain and feelings in the story as a narrator. After that, the writer analyses the differences between the thoughts of humans and dogs in the short story.

The particular research study is focused on analyzing the concept of anthropomorphism and its importance in English literature. The history of the anthropomorphist theory is analysed below in this part of the research study. In addition to that, the relationship between humanization and novels is also analysed in the research study. The writer's usage of anthropomorphism in *Animal Farm* novel is analysed in the research study. Moreover, the research study appropriately analyses the usage of anthropomorphism and its terms in the *A Dog's Tale*. Thus, the concept of anthropomorphism as represented by the writers in *Animal Farm* and *A Dog's Tale* is significantly analysed in this research thesis.

In English literature, there is a significant contribution of anthropomorphism. Anthropomorphism is used in English literature to address society's issues and people's life stories. It helps to portray the life story of people without taking their

name, and also it gives morale to others that helps to open the eyes of phenomena. Animals are used in a story or novel to depict society or politics; it is called anthropomorphism. In the story characters, the animals provide the messages of religion, politics, spirituality, and societal superstitious perspectives. Besides, through using this concept, the authors provide many messages to phenomena, and also through understanding the moral of the story, people change their thoughts sometimes. Anthropomorphism differentiates the behaviour of humans and animals, such as the contribution of animals in humans' life and the human behaviour of humans to animals.

These stories impact adults, but it also has a significant impact on children and helps improve the mind and thoughts about society and beliefs. The imaginative novella and stories help provide the concept of social beliefs and religious beliefs that impact freedom in females, divide class and caste, and understand the class struggle. These stories and novella help prevent class struggles. From the 1960s, anthropomorphism starts, impacting humans' lifestyles and improving societal behaviour. The term anthropomorphism helps to gain knowledge of social beliefs and the impact of society on humans' and animals' lifestyles.

Anthropomorphism is a term that refers to human emotions, characteristics, behaviours and other aspects. Sometimes, non-human things such as *objects*, *plants*, *animals* and other aspects are analysed with human-like characteristics in several novels or books. Therefore, the humanization of the non-human aspects is called anthropomorphism. The usage of anthropomorphism can be identified in different novels, books and mainly in storybooks for children. Some of the literature is

Watership Down, Mossflower, Animal Farm, Fire Bringer, The Lion King and others.

Apart from that, several movies are based on literature and in those movies, the usage of anthropomorphism can be noticed, such as *The Lion King*. In this movie, Simba is the king, and several human-like factors can be noticed in this character of the story.

Thus, anthropomorphism can be identified in different kinds of stories, but mostly it can be noticed in fairy tales, fantasy stories, folktales and children's stories. In addition, anthropomorphism is distinct from personification, which refers to the description of things figuratively instead of the same as the human characteristics. Thus, Gods are non-human aspects, and God must be the same for watching, but different religions have their Gods similar to them. Moreover, Xenophanes analyses that the Gods of Greek are illustrated with light skin and blue eyes, whereas the Gods of Africa are illustrated with dark skin and brown eyes.

Thus, the Gods are non-human aspects and portrayed as humans and Gods are portrayed differently for different religions. Therefore, the usage of anthropomorphism can be noticed. According to the Emory Graduate Division of Biological and Biomedical Science, the brains of humans are tuned to understand the intentions, feelings and thoughts of other humans. The stated concept is called the theory of mind. Furthermore, predicting different actions and behaviour of animals or other non-human aspects as humans is called anthropomorphism. In addition to that, there are some important implications of anthropomorphism, such as thinking about several non-human entities in human ways. After that, anthropomorphism can be identified in several books and novels, and those anthropomorphized entities are

always responsible for their actions. Therefore, if they get punishment or reward for their actions, the entities are responsible.

On the other hand, there are several reasons that writers use anthropomorphism in their writings. The writers describe different characteristics of humans in non-human aspects in their writings that they want to provide to the readers. Furthermore, the humanization of non-human aspects helps the writers describe their perspective towards something and helps the readers relate with the books' characters. Apart from that, the usage of anthropomorphism helps the writers to create imaginative characters in the pieces of literature according to the needs of the study. In addition, anthropomorphism in literature helps the writers create vividness that helps the readers relate to the story's characters. The usage of anthropomorphism in literature also suggests that specific characteristics of humans are universal.

Furthermore, anthropomorphism can add a symbolic dimension to a specific character of literature, which helps the writer create a more allegorical story. For example, the usage of anthropomorphism in the *Animal Farm* makes the story more allegorical. The novelist analyses the group of pigs in the novel as the people of ruling classes after the farmers as the pigs are associated with greed. Therefore, the particular research thesis is based on the concept of anthropomorphism and the usage of anthropomorphism in the *Animal Farm* and *A Dog's Tale*.

The short story *A Dog's Tale* is published in 1903 that evaluates the life story. It is a short story that explains the behaviour of a Dog and a human. As per the story, the dog is a puppy when she came into her owner's house. The story tells the puppy's whole life, from her birth to death. The dog a risk to save the child's life of her

owner, but as a result of saving the child's life, she gets hurt by the owner, and her leg is broken. Humans always show their power to the animals and treat them as slaves. The owner of the puppy not only breaks her leg, but he also kills her baby through some scientific experiments. This kind of behaviour is explained in this story by some humans in society.

This story is based on the interaction between humans and animals and the difference in the behaviour of animals and humans to themselves. As per the dog's story, it can be said that humans do care about the life of animals and use the animals for their advantage. Animals help humans without thinking about self-advantages. Conversely, humans take advantage of animals and, after taking it, hurt the animals. This story of Twain wants to provide an animal's message to humans and the sad life story. The story's depiction helps people think about the life of a dog. In this story, the relation between the puppy and the father of the home also depicts the story of lower-class people and ruling class people's behaviour.

Ruling class people also take advantage of working-class people and do not give appropriate rewards to the working-class people. Instead of providing a proper reward, ruling class people hurt them and demotivate them. This story gives the understanding of the behaviour of humans to lower class people, or it can be said that the powered people always torture less-powered people. In this case, the less powerful people could be animals, lower-class people, low-caste people, and females. In society, the ruling class people always try to get more power through ruling on lower-class people, females, and others. On the other hand, humans always hurt animals to remove their frustration instead of spending time with animals. In

society, some people benefit from others and do not return anything, as in *Dog's Tale*.

A Dog's Tale depicts the cruel behaviour of the house owner to the central character, puppy. He is the only one who takes the puppy from her mother, breaks the puppy's leg, and kills the puppy's baby. In this story, the narrator is the dog, and she tells the cruel behaviour of the father of the house. Human behaviour is relatable with the narration of the puppy in the story, and Twain wants to portray the brutal habits of humans to animals and working-class people. Humans have a nature to hurt those who are less powerful than a human. In this case, animals such as dogs are less potent than all humans. Due to this case, the animals are getting hurt by humans in general. The main aim of this story is to provide the message of the ruthless behaviour of humans to animals in society. Besides, Twain wants to prevent this kind of behaviour and increase peace in society.

This story is related to the animals' lives; it also helps understand lower-class people, religious beliefs, and females' lives in society. In this society, females are used by other humans and also by the males for households, but the females had no freedom to live their own life. On the other hand, lower-class people or working-class people provide their results to the higher-class people. Besides, the higher class or ruling people punish the lower class without any reason instead of providing rewards. In the story *Dog's Tale*, the dog wants to save the owner's child. In this case, the dog took a life risk to save the child, but the owner misunderstood the puppy because he is an animal.

In this story, humans think that the lower-class people are always wrong and cannot be good men. Due to these thoughts, humans always punish the working-class

people as the owner hits the puppy. In this story, Twain also conveys that the concept of selling dogs is not suitable for the dog's life. In this case, the dog always separates from their mothers. The separation from the mother can hurt a puppy so much, and it is too hurtful for a dog. In this story, the dog mentioned that it is inexplicable to describe the pain of separation. In addition to that, the dog also explains the pain of separation from her baby. This story shows that the house's servant can understand the dog's pain.

From this part of this story, it can be said that the author wants to relate the life of the dog and the lower-class people. In this case, the behaviour of the servant and the dog had no difference. In society, the ruling class behaves with the servants or working-class people as animals. "*Like Animals*"-this accent helps define the ruthless behaviour of the animals of humans. The main message of this story is that humans have no right to think of animals as their property. In society, humans always think that they are superior and animals are inferior. Due to this case, humans are always showing rights to animals in their way.

In this story, *Dog's Tale*, it is clearly shown that the dog is unable to understand the accents of humans, and the dog thinks that the owner of the house always does the right thing for her. However, the dog's leg got hammered by the owner. Due to the tenureship, the father of the house thought that the dog is his property, and he kills the dog's baby. This ruthless behaviour is represented in this story in that humans think that they are superior and use the animals from time to time.

In this research, the relation and comparison between human and animal behaviour are appropriately addressed. This research describes dogs' being hurt by

human behaviour and human activities. The story focuses on the pain of animals, and the dog's character plays the role of animals that are inferior in society. The research focuses on the pet's thinking and the pet's pain. The research and the story focus on the impact of domestication on animals' lives and the ruthless behaviour of humans.

Orwell analyses the human-like characteristics of the farm animals in the specific novella. Therefore, the novella's relationship between humans and animals can be recognised as the writer analyses his perspective towards class struggle in nineteenth-century society through the animals. Furthermore, according to the *Animal Farm* novella, some animals on the farm work for the farmers and helped them in cultivation. Thus, instead of the help of the animals, the farmers torture the animals, and even the farmers did not provide enough food to the animals. After that, Orwell portrays the situation of society in the nineteenth century. There used to be two divisions among the people in the society at that time, such as the ruling class and the working class. A group of people who owns several companies became the ruling class, and those who works for the ruling class became the working class.

Therefore, Orwell analyses the struggle of the working class people by describing the struggle of the animals on the farm. In addition, the writer portrays the farmers and the group of pigs as the people of the ruling classes at that time. After that, the research study is based on anthropomorphism in the selected writings. Thus, the researcher has chosen the *Animal Farm* as one of the selected writings for analysing the concept of Anthropomorphism in English literature. Apart from that, two different perspectives of the writer can be identified in the specific novella. One of the perspectives is class struggle and another one of animal equality.

The writer analyses that the farmers torture the farm animals, and the animals work for the farmers. Therefore, the farmers do not provide enough time for the animals to rest and provide enough food. In addition to that, the farm animals have to work for the farmers till their last breath. Furthermore, at some point, the farm animals raise their voices against the farmers. Thus, the animals cannot rebel against humans, and anthropomorphism can be identified in the specific novella. Apart from that, by analysing the animals' protest against humans, the writer also describes that the working class should rebel against the ruling class.

On the other hand, the animals win the rebel, and the farmers provide the power to rule the animals to a pig named Napoleon and his group of pigs. In addition to that, the writer also tries to analyse the concept of animal inequality in the society of the nineteenth century. Therefore, by analysing the rebellion by the animals against the farmers, the writer analyses that there should be equal rights for the animals in society. Thus, the writer analyses the animals' situation after the pigs have the power to rule the animals in the second half of the novella. After that, before the rebellion, the pigs were also in the group of the farm animals, and after having the power to rule the animals, the behaviours of the pigs also changed. According to the story of the specific novella, the pigs also start to torture the other animals after having the power.

Furthermore, the writer tries to analyse the portrayal of society and the people at that time. People change after having power as the pig changed in the story, and analysing this writer tries to describe the concept of class struggle. The people, who had power, became the upper class and the other people became the working class. Furthermore, the working-class people have to face several restrictions created by the

people of the ruling classes. Thus, the farm animals have to face several restrictions created by the pigs. The writer analyses his perspective on society through the animals in the novella. Therefore, the writer's relation between humans and animals in the selected novella is analysed in this part of the research study.

Thus, the whole story of the specific novella is based on the life story and struggle of working-class people that they had to face at that time. The writer portrays the situation of the working-class people through the animals, and the relation between the animals and the humans can be identified in the novella significantly. Furthermore, Orwell's famous quotes in the specific novella are analysed in this part of the research study. Therefore, Orwell (2021) states that "All animals are equal" in the novella. Thus, it can be identified by the statement that the novella is based not only on the concept of class struggle but also on the concept of animal equality. According to Orwell, all animals have equal rights in society as humans have, and there is no division between humans and animals.

On the other hand, Orwell (2021) states that "*Man serves the interests of no creature except himself*" in the specific novella. Therefore, it can be noticed that Orwell raises his voice against people who torture the animals after using them for themselves. Thus, according to the statement of Orwell, humans only care for themselves and selflessly human torture other animals. In addition to that, Orwell (2021) analyses his perspective and states that According to the statement, a distinguishing mark is the main instrument of human ad by using humans' mischief with the animals. The animals are used by the farmers for their cultivation and then tortured.

Along with that, Orwell also states that It can be identified that this statement is also for analyzing the concept of animal equality and equality among people in society. The writer analyses that the working-class people were simple and not so clever and did not even protest against the torture of the working class. Therefore, the working classes were weaker than the ruling classes, and the farm animals were weaker than the farmers. Thus, the writer describes different types of people in the society, but there should not be any division among the people; all the people and animals have the same rights in society.

In addition to that, some quotes are based on the concept of anthropomorphism, which is also used in the mentioned novella. Thus, Guin (2020) states that “there are talking dogs all over the place,” and according to the statement, dogs can also talk, which is not possible, so the usage of anthropomorphism in the statement can be noticed. Along with that, it can be noticed that different writers have stated their perspectives towards anthropomorphism and animalism. Orwell analyses his perspective towards animalism, animal equality, anthropomorphism and class struggle in the specific novella.

FIRST CHAPTER

1. ANTHROPOMORPHIST THEORY

Anthropomorphism is a gesture that helps to give human characteristics to objects or non-humans. The founder of this Theory, Richard Gill, indicates anthropomorphism as viewing non-human things in the term of human. The main intention of this gesture is to form the individual behaviour of an animal or object as it is a person. It is the authorship of human emotions, characteristics, behaviour to non-living things or animals. In this theory, the character behaves similarly to human beings. Thus, in the majority of the cases, the indication of anthropomorphism can be found in children's stories. It is entirely the factor of fantasy and imagination, and it is easily acceptable for children. Thus, it is not indicated that a story using anthropomorphism doesn't mean it won't have human characters.

In many of Aesop's Fables and Greek myths, instances of anthropomorphism can be found. This study will lead with the help of two novels, such as Orwell's *Animal Farm* and Twain's *A Dog's Tale* to establish the relationship of anthropomorphism. Both of the novels portray the plot of during the Soviet Revolution, characteristics of people of power, and ordinary people. In addition, the current social condition is also highlighted throughout these novels to raise awareness of social injustice within anthropomorphist theory. Moreover, both novels will help represent the role of anthropomorphist theory in English literature.

Human beings often attribute anthropomorphic features, behaviour, and motivation to animals, natural phenomena, and artefacts. Anthropomorphism is

developed through various schools of thought, interpretations, and discipline. The common feature of most interpretations is distinguishing children's manifestation of these behaviours seen as natural from adult's occurrence. This manifestation should be defined by resorting to specific conditions. Generally, human beings' tendency to anthropomorphize non-human beings is determined mainly by three factors. These two have been examined to understand this theory, including "efficacy motivation" and "sociality motivation." The Theory of Anthropomorphism plays an essential role in determining unique predation regarding situational, cultural, dispositions, and developmental variability in anthropomorphism (Van Esch et al., 2019, pp. 35-42).

Human beings require other humans in their lives daily for various reasons, ranging from practical to existential. Sometimes, the requirement is vital that humans create humans out of non-human creatures through anthropomorphism. Specifically, this inference reproduction can be utilized to fulfil two fundamental needs that other humans can satisfy in their daily life, and this includes the need for "social experience" and the need to have the experience of "competence" (Meullemans & Abraham, 2017, p.187). Here, competence refers to the understanding of the environment and controlling it.

Anthropomorphism refers to perceive human-like characters in either imagined or real non-human beings. This human-like behaviour and attitudes include physical appearance, for example, religious agents to look like human beings and emotional conditions perceived to be uniquely human or inner mental conditions and motivation (Hasan & Sayakhan, 2017, pp. 146-153). The natural or imagined non-human creatures can be anything that acts, including religious agents, animals, technological devices, and natural forces. These representatives of

anthropomorphism are essential in determining how an individual acts towards these representatives or how human beings behave in light of these representatives. Some human beings anthropomorphize more than others, and some circumstances produce anthropomorphism more than others and being some cultures are notorious for their anthropomorphizing traditions and perspectives. The theory of anthropomorphism is based on only one of many examples of induction whereby individuals' reason about an unknown stimulus based on a well-known representation of a connected stimulus (Sly, 2021, pp. 10-15). Here, reasoning about a non-human being depends on the self's representation.

The fundamental operations underlying ductile interferences include the perceiving of knowledge, the activation of that knowledge, the implication of the activated knowledge during the time of judgment. Furthermore, the application process includes attempts to rectify, integrate and adjust little accessible information to a more automatically activated default representation. The accessibility and applicability of anthropomorphic representatives play a crucial role in determining the human-like behaviours in non-human beings compared to an anthropomorphic agent and the likelihood of rectifying anthropomorphic representatives during the activation process. In simple words, the ways individuals perceive non-human agents hence utilize the exact mechanism involved when individuals think about other human beings.

As part of a larger concept of anthropomorphism, two determining factors of anthropomorphism are effectuated and sociality motivations. Sociality motivation refers to the basic need for social relations with other human beings. Sometimes in the absence of such social connection, human beings may compensate by creating

humans out of the mentioned anthropomorphist representatives- enhancing the belief in anthropomorphic religion ages, for example, God, or considering non-humans to be human beings, for example, pets. Therefore, those individuals who momentarily or chronically prefer being alone or alone are generally involved in anthropomorphizing non-human agents more than those who have this social connection.

In serving as a valuable source of explanatory power for regulating, determining or understanding another agent's attitude, other human beings are responsible for providing a sense of social relationships and a more richly detailed and readily accessible idea of human beings. Therefore, this idea of humans or egocentric experience is a determining factor for providing valuable knowledge during reasoning about non-human beings. An individual's motivation to understand, regulate and connect competently in one's circumstance moderates the knowledge. The variables that play an essential role in enhancing the incentives for competence, for example, the need for regulating, controlling or predicting, the possibility for making future connections or strategic interaction, strengthened this effectance motivation. Anthropomorphism, here, can fulfil compelling motivation as it successfully provides a sense of understanding and controlling a non-human being and therefore should enhance as compelling motivation enhances.

1.1. Anthropomorphism and Animism

It is required to differentiate the concept of anthropomorphism from animism to understand the term Anthropomorphism better. The term animism is mainly used to refer to the attribution of intentional actions and a general idea of life and natural force. On the other hand, anthropomorphism refers to a more specific attribution of human emotions to non-human agents. Although these two terms are quite different, they are strictly connected. It can be stated that anthropomorphism is a more potent form of animism. However, when humans sometimes attribute life to non-human beings, they also attribute human emotions and affective conditions. By quoting Guthrie, Anthropomorphism can be defined as perceptual; for example, this phenomenon is depicted by seeing faces in the clouds. It is a common tendency of human beings to recognize perceptual features of living beings in natural forces. These kinds of imagination seem to be quite fundamental in humans. It is a common characteristic of humans to use fantasy to go beyond sheer facts and include simple objects or images in a descriptive context. This makes these objects attractive, more meaningful and attractive to human beings. Although this imaginary process does not define either the concept of animism or anthropomorphism, human beings can also imagine artefacts or other natural forces in the cloud, this process may sometimes become specifically salient when strong emoticons elicit the fantasy.

Animism refers to the people that natural forces or non-human objects are alive and possess human-like characteristics, likes, desires, emotions and intentions. By quoting Jean Piaget animism, is censured to be characteristics of children's thought process in the "preoperational stages", and this thought process eventually fades out. It is replaced by the firm belief in the universal nature of physical causality (Khayyat,

2019, pp. 157-176). On the other hand, anthropomorphism is more about human beings thinking non-human agents share happiness or sadness.

1.2. Anthropomorphism and Theory of Mind

The concept of anthropomorphism is an extended version of the theory of mind. The human beings' ability to predict and infer observers and hidden mental conditions of other human beings, for example, their emotions, beliefs, and intention for the human being's ongoing social connection. This process, known as theory-of-mind or "memorizing," is a basic factor in human life (Hortensius et al., 2021, pp. 4224-4241). Similar attributions of the mental condition can also be formed towards non-human beings and objects, and this process is known as anthropomorphism. To successfully humanize attitudes and behaviours of non-human agents or "anthropomorphize" depends on similar stages to those used for understanding the agent's intentions. This way, these two concepts are connected. Anthropomorphism may be defined as the foundation form and from that to improve aberrant theory-of-mind. Although at first inspection, these two concepts seem to overlap at the fundamental construct stage, it is an unbend fact whether or not anthropomorphism is partial or a complete analogue of the concept of theory of mind.

In social behaviour, the perception of another's mind, either of a human being or artificial has practical consequences; for example, developing a judgment of agency over an agent's action in the case of moral transgression requires mind perception. As mind perception and its affection vary, differentiating these concepts

at the mind and behavioural level is essential for understanding their operational meanings and conceptions.

Anthropomorphism extends beyond just visualizing human-like features in non-human beings and objects as it involves actively attributing human-like mental states to anthropomorphizing agents. Hence, the overlap of this theory with the theory of mind is already visible in this definition. Perceptual factors like stimulus cues, such as faces, are not just responsible for creating anthropomorphism—still, a motivation in the observer to perceive and anticipate the circumstances that act as responsible factors. White's concept of effectance motivation is connected to exploring the circumstances and defines the drive to make sense of a world with uncertain perception-action links. This desire to understand and predict the world enhances the process of Anthropomorphism and Anthropomorphism, also fulfils this desire. The importance of effectance motivation is enormous as this motivation drives interaction and communication with both non-human agents and other human beings. Anticipating one's actions and behaviours is the core concept of the theory of mind and its underlying neural networks. A fundamental characteristic of social cognition is to extract invariance out of variance, inferring actions and feelings from the behaviour of an agent. This can be achieved by both the processes of anthropomorphism and the theory of mind.

Animals are by far the most common non-human's targets of human-being attribution of mental state; the reason behind such behaviour may include human beings being biophilic, which means people tend to intensely and instinctively be interested in animals and nature, as per the words of (Krupenye & Call, 2019, p. e1503), children pay more attention to pets or animals is more remarkable than to

any objects in their ambience. Furthermore, children generally produce nouns including proper names and common names of small objects, animals and food items as their first words. Even living beings play an essential role in engaging the attention of adults in comparison to other objects. Many consequences of anthropomorphism have not been discovered yet as the reason behind human-beings being more willing to pay for taking care of animals than plants regardless of these organisms in ecosystem operating or of the taxonomic distinctness. A similar tendency holds even for government decision-makers - agents that are phylogenetically closer to human beings or similar physical appearance to humans receive a larger share of conservation funds and policy attention.

The debate about the nature and application of anthropomorphism is rarely unbiased or scientifically objective but prioritized mainly on its fallacious essence. This fallacious essence is diverted attention away from the purpose of understanding the nature of the phenomenon. The term 'anthropomorphism' is not clearly defined and has numerous definitions and, most importantly, numerous implications. One example of this is by labelling the attribution of the emotion of jealousy to the pets as anthropomorphic and questioning whether it means that pets are not capable of feeling the emotion as jealousy is an emotional condition that only humans are capable of feeling jealous or questions that whether human beings cannot establish with objectivity what the pets are feeling as humans and pets have entirely different Innenwelt and "Umwelt.

1.3. The Development of Anthropomorphic Thinking

The tendency to interpret simple objects in motion in human terms is explained in a long experimental tradition by the seminal work of Heider and Simmel in 1944. Their work shows a film in which three geometric figures that include large triangles, a circle and small triangles appear, moving in separate directions and at a different speed. Furthermore, another figure in the field is a rectangle, which could be opened and closed. Most subjects explain the movement of these geometric as the action human beings when asked to describe the scene and as part of a related story. These results are initiated with adults and children, and the exciting thing is that the children succeeded in adapting the version of the experimental paradigm. In 1999, a study conducted by Montgomery revealed that by the age of 3, children inferred goals from the results of acts. Moreover, a research study conducted by Gergely with his members in 1995 shows that 12-months old children are capable of expecting the coloured dots on a screen to pursue their aims as an intentional actor would do and surprised when knowing that this is not the case.

Researchers have been trying to examine the visual cues responsible for producing animacy's effect and elucidate the connection between the perception and "higher-level forms of interference" (Lee, 2019, pp. 145-164). However, for the present study, the point is that during seeing incoherent form movement, human beings at their initial age naturally attribute an intentional and reciprocal connection as they believe that a figure is running after another or tries to join it. Anthropomorphism is an action taking the method of human cognitive processes that logically states to animals. Therefore, it can be stated that there is a frequency presented that is portrayed in the current literature, and it highlights many different

types of bad science and categories of animal activities. Throughout the current literature, the author tries to define the main subject of anthropomorphism as tiny humans.

On the other hand, there are many different kinds of positive reasons that directly define the exact motive of the author. Therefore, it can be stated that critical views and issues' presentation is the author's main focus that he also tried to highlight under the literature logically. Throughout the current highlighted part of the literature defines the concept and evaluation of anthropomorphic tendencies by mentioning tiny humans as a role of the main protagonist.

On the other hand, the author's main motive is to highlight many strong and sustainable viewpoints about the relation between human and animal cognition. However, the respective parts of the current literature also highlight the importance of developing a scale measuring childlike anthropomorphism in products. The author also tries to mention the refined characters of anthropomorphism of products by mentioning many different products that secretly support the studies from various disciplines, such as biology and psychology. The author also mentions many types of evidence supporting the narrators to rectify infants' various and typical physical features throughout the literature. As per the significance of the literature, it can be stated that Western culture is highly mentioned as part of this current literature. Therefore, the author mentions a total of two types of mutually exclusives and theories that directly supports childlike characteristics and their practices in a logical manner.

Derived from the Greek word “anthropos”, meaning “human”, and “morphe”, meaning form or shapes, anthropomorphism refers to more than simply attributing life to the non-human agents. Anthropomorphic, involving the behavioural depiction of imagined and observable actions, represents an agent’s emotional or physical features using human-like descriptors. At its centre, anthropomorphism entails attributing human-like properties, characteristics or emotional conditions, behavioural features or human-like forms to non-human objects or agents. In the 6th century B.C, Xenophanes is the first to use the term “anthropomorphism” during his description of the similarities between the believers and their religious agents, noting that Greek Gods had lighter skins and blue eyes. In comparison, African Gods had darker skins and dark eyes. Hence, anthropomorphism refers to the process of inference about unobservable features of non-human’s objects or rather than the descriptive study of the observed or imagined actions of a non-human agent.

Although there are very few research studies on anthropomorphism that attempt to provide a psychological account of when and why human beings are likely to anthropomorphize non-human agents, it examines the operationality and accuracy of these anthropomorphic interpretations. Therefore, most available research addresses the exact mental condition and capability of non-human agents by detailing the extent to which these agents have human-like attitudes and how anthropomorphism represents precise insight versus “fanciful illusion” (Golossenko et al. 2020, pp. 737-755). Here, it can be stated that the present researcher on anthropomorphism tends to neglect the very psychological phenomenon in its midst by researching both the extent to which human beings anthropomorphize or the accuracy of these thoughts and beliefs rather than by giving a psychological account

of these beliefs themselves. The anthropomorphic beliefs, though interesting, are orthogonal to understanding the psychological methods that play an important role in emerging these intuitive beliefs in the first place. Generally, anthropomorphism refers to an invariant and automatic logical process. This psychological process is a chronic characteristic of human judgments.

Anthropomorphism is often portrayed as bad science. Students of animal behaviour are often warned not to be deeply involved in the trap of visualizing their animal subjects as tiny humans. There are some severe reasons behind such critical statements discussed in earlier studies. In a behavioural take of Ockham Razor, an argument known as Morgan Canon's words, behaviourists should not be attributed to complicated psychology methods. At the same time, it can be described in a simple one. Furthermore, it has also been discussed that an individual cannot conclude that as an animal acts in seemingly human ways, its actions can be described similarly. An analogy is not an explanation.

"Anthropomorphism" originated from the Late Latin word "anthropomorphus", which comes from the Greek term "anthrōp-". Involving anthropomorphism in any story helps the writer open up an entire world of fantastic characters to give a chance to the readers to experience something new. Thus, the concept of this theory can be found in both old and new stories. Anthropomorphism plays a vital role in human behaviour and displaying literal human traits. It allows writers to prospect storylines and fantastic characters, including inanimate objects. The character remains the main aim of applying this theory to observe the world around them. It has been seen in the background of English literature, and there have been several famous characters in the form of animals or objects. Thus, the

utilization of anthropomorphist theory is not restricted to children's stories; instead, it can be found in several English novels.

“Anthropomorphism” depicts the intention to inspire the imagined or actual behaviour of non-human representatives with human-like intentions, characteristics, emotions, motivations. This theory highlights the largest store of knowledge regarding human representatives. As per the view of Sotirovska & Kelley (2020, pp. 337-355), to understand one's behavioural results and antecedents, this theory helps supply the potential knowledge. Additionally, anthropomorphism is identified as better equipment, ideally using familiar predictive encoding strategies by humanizing non-human representatives. Anthropomorphism involves the gesture of providing the characteristics of humans to other things. Thus, anthropomorphism is utilized in the literature to meet several different purposes. Accompanied with this theory development, the stories can be non-threatening and more enjoyable to be accepted by many people. The stories that utilize objects or animals as human beings always remain fresh in mind. People can easily relate the story and revive feelings, experiences, and old memories of those stories for a long-term issue when one hears them.

The interpretation of non-human events in human characteristics refers to the authorship of human mental and physical features of divinity. Thus, anthropomorphism can be represented in the form of both unconsciousness and consciousness. According to Kim et al. (2020, pp. 1-13), anthropomorphism can be identified as a helpful element by understanding the prayer, feelings, and other symbolic communication with the story. Without eliminating religion itself, the concept of anthropomorphism could not be eliminated. As objects of religious

devotion need to have quality with that an individual human being can relate to present their opinion about the story.

In many cases, Sun and Moon have faces and gender in the stories based on anthropomorphist theory. Explaining a mysterious and unfamiliar world using theory has become valuable and practical. Especially the novelists, who are involved in the revolution of nature, adopted this theory in their stories to revive nature and explore their inner feelings throughout the story.

Human beings often impute anthropomorphic motivation, features, and behaviours towards artefacts, animals, and natural phenomena. That many interpretations of this theory are produced to make a new approach within different types of disciplines. The main intention of this theory is to interpret human beings into simple objects by that the motion of character can be demonstrated forward. It has been stated by observing several works that anthropomorphism is an experimental tradition. Accompanied with this theory, an individual story can move at different speeds and directions. To develop this theory, in most cases, the researchers try to recognize the visual cues capable of introducing the impact of animacy to explain the connection among higher-level forms of inference and perception. As anthropomorphic motivation dramatically impacts children's manifestation, it is identified as essential to develop differently.

This theory highlights the attribution of intentional action in a general plot of life to establish a strong connection between two natural phenomena. It is contributed to the novelists' focus on making fantastic characters depending on animals and nonliving things. In the words of Blut et al. (2021, pp. 1-27), anthropomorphism is more particularly the authorship of human mental states that is ready to affect social

circumstances. It can be stated that anthropomorphism is perceptual and indicates human authorship to non-humans. Thus, under this thirty in maximum area, the concept of illustration of characters and their social condition is also highlighted to describe the current mental situation. Among several natural objects, perceptual characteristics of living beings can be identified to represent the form of imagination. Especially in prehistoric caves, various fascinating examples can be found in novels related to fascination.

When anthropomorphism is defined as a difference between weak and strong beliefs and a system of beliefs, it is considered a matter of degree related to behavioural and strength consequences of a belief—due to metaphorical reasoning, maintaining the weak version of anthropomorphism. Observe that in the anthropomorphic system of beliefs, the concept of a strong belief is remained a significant part. Reducing the high level of complexity, this theory has a significant role in operating and guiding the novel structure. In addition, to explain inconsistent points of view reading research objectives, research hypotheses can assist in managing the buildup of anthropomorphist theory. Anthropomorphism is not supporting a metaphor in the weak forms and belief in its more concrete forms. In a communicative situation, anthropomorphism is considered a way of connecting with a non-human entity.

The anthropomorphist theory has two types of general cooperation, modalities, and competition to tie up with the current societal approach. In order to urge cooperation that is expected, the entity cooperates to achieve a specific goal. As opposed by Ali et al. (2021, pp. 58-83), the modality of different plots with non-living human entities is involved in the process of anthropomorphizing.

Accompanied with this theory, an individual character of the story can speak to complement, scold, complain, justify. It is a motivation theory that helps manage several character feelings such as fear, uncertainty, hope, desire, etc. As only human beings know how to influence others, the writers of developing anthropomorphist theory focus on using this in their novels related to non-living entities or animals. In order to build the connection as well as enact a communicative interaction, this theory is identified as beneficial.

This model in English literature is considered evidence that highlights the individual differences in anthropomorphism. An individual who feels lonely or lacks social connection is eager to establish imaginary connections and relations with non-living objects. It allows people to see and understand the difference between adults and children concerning anthropomorphism. Compared to adults, children are more prone to anthropomorphism and love to believe in non-living objects. Thus, it is not indicating that adults are not fascinated by imaginary characters. Anthropomorphism exhibits the same features to both adults and children. Building a solid relationship with non-living things or animals in an imaginary communicative situation is recognized as vital in the interlocutor's position. Thus, it has been seen that children are quickly acquainted with the imaginary format, and that helps to make a better direction to lead towards the story.

In addition to this, it also can be mentioned that pretend play is a practical prototypical anthropomorphic communicative situation. As mental states easily influence adults, the concept of anthropomorphism is acceptable but not as influential as children. As opined by Murphy et al. (2019, pp. 784-795), experiencing the social changes and social activity to the non-living objects or animals,

anthropomorphist theory needs to be adopted by the novelists. In most cases, with the protagonist of the novel approaching and goal to achieve social equality, the novelists took the help of anthropomorphism to highlight their social requirements. This study both novels of Orwell's *Animal Farm* and Twain's *A Dog's Tale* are considered valuable examples of anthropomorphism. These novels try to highlight the social injustice towards the animals and social discrimination. Accompanied with animals' character, the writers try to establish the social condition of lower-class people compared to the higher-class people.

One of the fascinating points in anthropomorphist theory is the language used, highlighted in both stories. The utilization of language by the upper-class people towards the lower class is identified as a significant indication in these novels that make a massive difference between the two classes. Attribution of the cognitive states of animals repeatedly highlighted in the novels developed depending on anthropomorphist theory. Thus, the stories can deliver a measure of stable individual differences in anthropomorphist theory. To develop the theory, it is essential to understand the social influence and the actual situation of contemporary society. This theory does not mention any specific character directly; it can portray any character in any plot. The difference between living and non-living entities is also identified as crucial to handling this theory's application.

In Twain's *A Dog's Tale*, the story is focused on the life of a misunderstood dog named Aileen, who several ups and downs throughout his life. The cruelty of society has been seen in this story that helps the reader understand the current social activities towards animals with the character of a dog in this story, Twain tries to highlight the social status of the contemporary lower-class people. Accompanied

with anthropomorphist theory, it can be possible to depict an animal's character to show the different aspects of the world. It is identified as an outcome of the realizations of the social impact over the animals. The anthropomorphism attribution is presented in both groups of entities. In the story, another character Mr Gray, who strikes at Aileen with his cane, shows the brutal side of anger that leads towards a violent situation.

On the other hand, in Orwell's *Animal Farm*, the story depicts the life of a farm due to operating the leadership. By accepting the nomination for a long time, all animals protest against it to establish their social rights as they have the equal right to live state that different stages of leadership, domination, and torture had been seen in lower-class entities to survive in the world. The three pigs named Snowball, Squealer, and Napoleon are the main characters of the novel that represent the social status of the contemporary lower-class people. Here also, Orwell has taken the help of animals to depict the characteristics of human beings of the nineteenth century. The writer of the novel is followed the main features of anthropomorphist theory. It shows the appropriateness of using a theory to conduct the literature work.

In this regard, a fundamental feature of anthropomorphism is to create interactions connected with two possible roles attributed to the protagonist of the specific novel. One character creates obstacles for the other or the opposite to do further work. The age of the subjects, this simple dichotomous distinction may occur at contrast levels of enlargement. Still, it remains to exist in adult anthropomorphizing of objects. Analyzing the objectives with the Anthropomorphism features help the researcher produce a novel depending on non-living entities or animals. All the development stages of anthropomorphist theory

highlight the extension of anthropomorphic features towards a world that is entirely unknown by the existing word. Moreover, it can be stated that anthropomorphism is an act that supports establishing the relationship between living people and non-living objectives.

Anthropomorphist theory defines the intention to inject the imagined behaviour or actual human beings with human-like entities. Thus, it can explain the inner feelings, emotions, anger of the non-living objectives and animals throughout the story. while not determining psychological determinants, the researcher's Theory of Anthropomorphism is followed. Due to the lack of establishing a proper social connection in the majority of the cases, human interaction is presented in the world of animals and non-living entities. The Anthropomorphist theory is identified as Theory of Mind as judging mental states is essential in adopting anthropomorphist theory. Recognizing facial emotions and being capable of describing those words throughout the character of animals or non-living entities is considered crucial in implementing this theory in the study. As the social status and condition of the nineteenth century is a ruling period, upper-class people always try to dominate lower class people to show their power and social position.

It is a straightforward approach to highlight any characteristics with the help of other entities that do not indicate directly. Anthropomorphism entities always show unpredictable situations related to human behaviour and can be changed in any aspect of life. That using ToM to describe an individual character becomes easy and motivates justice to establish equal social rights in the world. Highlighting the connection between Anthropomorphism and ToM, the study is taken the help of two novels, such as Orwell's *Animal Farm* and Twain's *A Dog's Tale*, which are

identified as appropriate examples of anthropomorphist theory. Both of the novels define the scenario of contemporary social injustice and inequality. The contradiction is highlighted many times throughout the story of both novels. This study is focused on the fact that deals with anthropomorphist theory based on the two novels to understand social discrimination.

The Anthropomorphist theory is focused on analyzing the explanation of what is not human according to the characteristics of humans. Therefore, there are a lot of novels that are based on the perspectives of the animals towards something (Airenti, 2018, p.250). Thus, among those novels, two specific novels are selected for this particular research thesis, and those novels are *Animal Farm* by Orwell and *A Dog's Tale* by Twain. Both novels are based on different concepts, but they are analyzed their perspectives through the animals. Furthermore, the story of the *Animal Farm* is based on the concept of class struggle in the society of the nineteenth century. Thus, Orwell is analyzed his perspective towards class struggle by analyzing the animals' struggle of the farms. Therefore, it can be identified that the novelist is used and analyzed the concept of the mentioned theory in the novel.

On the contrary, *A Dog's Tale* is based on a dog's life story, and the dog is the specific novel. The struggles and the challenges that the dog is faced in her life are analyzed in the novel from the dog's perspective (Hasan, 2020, pp. 55-57). Thus, it can be said that Twain's uses the mentioned theory, and the concept of the theory can be identified in the specific novel. Furthermore, the particular research thesis is based on Anthropomorphism in English literature.

According to the story of *Animal Farm*, there is a group of animals on a farm, and they had to face different challenges from the farmers. In nineteenth-century

society by analyzing the farmers' challenges faced by the group of animals (Orwell, 2021). Furthermore, the working classes work for the ruling classes, and instead of that, they did not get proper food and money. Similarly, the farm animals work for the farmers, and instead of that, the farmer did not give them enough food, according to the novel's story.

In addition to that, the farmers the animals torch, such as the working classes being tortured by the people of the ruling classes. Apart from that, the people of the working classes did not raise their voices against the people of the ruling classes. Thus, Orwell is analyzed in his novel that the group of animals on the farm is protested and raised their voices against the torture of the farmers. Therefore, animals cannot protest and raise their voices against humans, and the interpretation of Orwell is based on the Anthropomorphist theory. The mentioned theory explains what are not human things, and the theory can understand the perspective of the animals and others towards something. Thus, the relation or connection between the mentioned theory and the *Animal Farm* novel can be noticed. Apart from that, Orwell also analyzes that after the protest by the group of animals, the farmers provide the power to rule and control the animals to Napoleon.

According to the novel, Napoleon is a pig who had some follower pigs, and after having the power, the group of pigs also started to torture the animals of the farm (Lajqi, 2021). Thus, the novelist analyzes that power can change humans just like the group of pigs is changed after controlling and ruling the farm animals. Hence, the animals cannot talk and describe their thoughts; therefore, the usage of the Anthropomorphist theory can be noticed in this portion of the specific novel. In addition to that, the whole story of the novel is about the animals and the statements

of the animals, which is not possible in real life. Thus, the connection between the mentioned theory and the specific novel can be noticed.

On the other hand, *A Dog's Tale* is also based on animals' perspectives, not human things. Thus, the difference between is that *Animal Farm* is about a group of animals, and this novel is based on a dog's life story (Brindle, 2019, pp. 184-189). According to the story of the specific novel, the dog is faced different challenges in her life, and then she gets betrayed by humans. The whole story of the novel is focused on the perspective of the dog towards her life and the circumstances that she is faced.

Thus, a dog cannot provide their perspective towards anything such as the novel. Therefore, the usage of the *Anthropomorphist theory* can be noticed. Furthermore, the subjectivity of the dog, a non-human, can be identified in the specific novel. According to the novel, the dog is trying to hide from the humans at some point and analyzing her feelings about that action. Thus, a dog cannot analyze the feelings, and the mentioned theory can be noticed. Therefore, the connection between the mentioned theory and the specific novel anthropomorphist theory is an act that supports establishing the relationship between living people and non-living objectives. Thus, the concept of both novels is different from each other; the novelists of both novels are developed their own experiences and thoughts throughout the characters of animals. Both novels are indicated social contact and affiliation and brought a revolution for equality and injustice. Accompanied with animals' character, the writers try to establish the social condition of lower-class people compared to the higher-class people.

Therefore, it can be identified that both of the novelists are utilized anthropomorphist theory in their novels to represent the concept of the anthropomorphist theory. The particular research thesis is analyzed based on the stories and trying to establish a positive relationship among the different entities of the study. It has been found repetitively that in the nineteenth century, the working classes work for the people of the ruling classes and instead of that, they did not get proper food and money. Identifying and capitalizing on a few strengths of a particular novel, adopting anthropomorphist theory helps improve the quality of the study.

In addition, social inequality and discrimination are highlighted in the stories that also indicated that the revolution could not solve the differences. Anthropomorphist theory strongly believes that building a solid relationship with non-living things or animals is recognized as vital in the interlocutor's position. Understanding this theory and its implementation in the novel is essential to build a clear concept and gain knowledge about this theory. Moreover, this study can help understand the anthropomorphist theory and its effectiveness in managing the characters of non-living entities and objectives. This study is highlighted the ability of anthropomorphist theory to display a particular human being in non-human beings.

SECOND CHAPTER

2. ANTHROPOMORPHISM IN *ANIMAL FARM*

2.1. Anthropomorphic Terminology in *Animal Farm*

As mentioned earlier, the critical characteristic of anthropomorphism is that the characters are not human beings. Still, they act like human beings, it is common in literary works, especially in the folk tales, and fantasy tales occupy the world of children's literature. If this term is judged from the literary point of view, it seems like personification, but not similar to that having distinct features. The inanimate objects or the plants are depicted in it figuratively rather than describing it literally as having significant human characteristics. Classic children's stories and also other fictions are used this term significantly. Lion, witch, plant, bees all have given the characteristics. The main feature of anthropomorphism is that the characters are not given human emotions; they react accordingly. Mythology or religious text are also ascribed this term into them.

Anything can be anthropomorphized if it has a physical form- here, animals are the most anthropomorphized creatures. These characters are turned into another form, including a sense of values and ethical qualities. The degree of similarity to the human characters also varies, as several times it can be seen that the characters do such things uncommon in the human civilization. The most significant examples of sacrifice, love, or feeling are worldly. Anthropomorphic characters and humans live side-by-side as these stories apply anthropomorphism into the non-human things bringing them into life. It does not mean merely a lack of human emotions and characteristics there. Anthropomorphic characters can be seen standing in for human

beings. *Animal Farm* is widely famous for its effective use of humour. Other than the figure of speech, no other form exists than anthropomorphism to sketch the satire in the fiction. Behaving like humans, the farm animals have become the social representations bringing the revolution in the Soviet Union.

It is easy to get confused between personification and anthropomorphism, but they are distinct. Personification is one kind of figurative language in that category; the non-human things are given human characteristics. It can be clarified by giving an example- “The rain poured down on the wedding guests, indifferent to their plans”; here, the depiction of rain as ‘indifferent’ is personification, as, like human beings, they cannot go out of their familiar characteristics. It must be poured down; cruel poetic interpretation explores the timing. The authors use it to give a more vivid description to the readers; it captures the world more powerfully, giving life to the non-human entities. In anthropomorphism, the qualities of the human being are assigned to those non-human objects other than the figurative ways different from the personification (Wang & Basso, 2019, pp. 153-173). Apart from the human qualities, the anthropomorphized characters talk about love, consisting of significant gestures and postures.

2.2. The Concept of *Anthropomorphism* in *Animal Farm*

Animal Farm, the satirical novel by Orwell, depicts all the animals having human behaviours- for worse and for better. At the starting phase of the novel, Old Major, the pig, motivates other animals to rebel against the animal farm owner. Use line used by Major from Karl Marx’s Communist manifesto explores the critical

notion of the human being to judge the world. The words use by the pig with associated expression are anthropomorphism. Yet, it can also be seen that once the pig overthrew men, they also became tyrants exploiting the other animals of the farm in that similar way these men did. In real animals cannot give a political speech or set rebellion against the tyrant, but Orwell makes them do so using Anthropomorphism in *Animal Farm*. The author is used anthropomorphism to depict the oppression in the Soviet Union using the Marxist ideology (Wandel, 2017, p. 171). The hypocrisy of the animals on the farm represents the failure of the Soviet Union to create a state giving absolute power to its citizens.

Old Major: Old major is considered the founder of animalism, representing the political character Karl Marx, and also, in several ways, it depicts another political character Lenin. Additionally, the story says Old Major is depicted at the appearance of Willingdon Beauty endeavours the promptness of the animals against each tyrant reasonable to give the information against people's vile to create dissonance among the animals (Epley, 2018). Old Major arranges the disobedience to the farm owner, Mr Jones, influencing them to participate in the meeting for the rebellion since they discovered that Mr Jones is not giving them their rights as it is also an example of human conduct. The author intends to state the animal founding as animalism resenting Karl marks and opposed the previous lead, Lenin.

Napoleon: the second leader of Stalin of the Soviet Union, is also sketched by the pig, napoleon. The rule set by Lenin is ignored in the *Animal Farm* that appears shortly to combine it with the role of old Major, and it illustrates Napoleon as another essential leader of the farm at the beginning of the revolution. Apart from that, this exchange possesses rules in it comprehensively depicting the animal's

actions similar to the humans. The rationale for using anthropomorphism in this story is to attack society satirically. The key feature of the anthropomorphized characters consists of raising a voice against anything unnecessary in a specific circumstance. Except for indicating the value of human beings in the children's stories, the societal view in Orwell's work indicates the individual verifiable to justify the rules ascribed by the society. Orwell emphasizes describing the then political gap in the Soviet Union that consists more hypocrisy than the genuine intention to establish equality within the society. Old Major and Napoleon represent the political dogma through Anthropomorphism.

Snowball: in the novella, Snowball is Trotsky, one of these first progressives. As the later leader of the Soviet Union, Stalin stated to control, he is recognizable by the greatest foe and came out of the surface of the politburo in the year 1925. Just after one year, Stalin took control. In this novella, Snowball is ousted similarly from ranch invented in 1929. In any circumstance, Trotsky is not bodily banned; the psyche of the Russian individual is also affected by this additionally. A verifiable part of him is modified; the face is cut from the photo of all leaders working in times of unrest. In the Soviet Union, he is depicted as a trickster and a backstabber. In 1940, he is killed by a Stalinist agent in Mexico City. The political unrest in the Soviet Union is significantly depicted by the prolific pen of Orwell using the significant anthropomorphism that has given all the characters another dimension. In terms of the political development, or societal view, the individual political layered are justified in picking the emerging question. The social injustice and the inequality within the society are described, putting a solid voice in Old Major, Napoleon, and the Snowball.

Anthropomorphism is the significant attribution of various human qualities exploring the dynamic idea to hit any social characteristics from a different point of view. It is an essential component in *Animal Farm*. Additionally, anthropomorphism in this story conveys the truth that previously leads effectively in another form. This is a new way to give a message to society that may be funny and comprehensive. Without the use of anthropomorphism, the prime characters existing in the animal farm would not be so able to represent the social and political dogma so finely, however with the use of anthropomorphism, even the non-living thing is emerged live, and the non-fiction has given the form of fiction. This approach explores the societal gap and progressively gives the satirical taste without violence. Literature is always considered a silent protest against social injustice. It can be best seen in Orwell's satirical view in *Animal Farm*.

In the novel, Boxer is a cart-horse, a leading character that assists the story to lead towards progress. Boxer has the tremendous dedication, incredible strength that cooperates the prosperity of *Animal Farm*. The rule set by Lenin is ignored in *Animal Farm* that appears shortly to combine it with the role of Boxer. As critical features of the anthropomorphized characters consist of raising a voice against anything unnecessary in a specific circumstance. In the character of Boxer, the readers can find the devotion to *Animal Farm*'s ideals, and his loyalty plays a vital role in leading the enhancement of the farm's flourishing. The animals within the farm depict the energy of humans in the wake of the Russian Revolution, especially during the period of Joseph Stalin. The animals are shown in the novella to develop a power of resistance against their proprietor named Mr Jones. The period of the Russian revolution depicts those monarchs of the country who are removed to make Russia in

exchange for the development of a communal state. Throughout the story, Boxer followed specific mottoes such as “Napoleon is always right” and “I will work harder” (Aerni, 2021, p. 3674). As the political character of Karl Marx, Boxer also participated in the march of revolution on the farm.

Squealer: In the novel, Squealer is a pig, and he is one of the essential characters who support Napoleon. He has helped spread Napoleon’s propaganda among the other animals to achieve the farm’s success. As opposed by Caulfield (2017, pp. 155-174), Karl Marx’s Communist manifesto explores the concept of freedom and equality associated with expressing the figure of speech, anthropomorphism. Thus, throughout the character of Squealer, Karl Marx tried to engage in the anthropomorphist theory to describe the suppressed desire for emancipation against the bourgeois.

Clover: Clover is identified as a good-hearted female-cart horse; thus, she is an average character, but as she is Boxer’s close friend, she also plays a role in leading the farm’s position. As the entire society of human beings belongs to live with both positive and negative people, Orwell also makes a mixture of positivity and negativity in the mentioned characters of his novel. The animals are represented in this novel by exchanging human-like behaviour forming a rebellion against injustice. In this scenario, Clover suspects Seven Commandments and later, after realizing her mistake, she repeatedly repents it also can be seen in the novel’s story. The characteristics of anthropomorphist theory have followers by Orwell to create his characters to lead the novel. Instead of representing animals, Orwell follows Karl Marx and represents political dogma through anthropomorphism. It indicates the individual verifiable to justify the rules ascribed by the society.

Benjamin: Benjamin is a long-lived donkey who differed from the animals who want political power. Instead of them, he refuses to feel inspired by the rebellion. As opines by Wang & Basso (2019, pp. 153-173), meeting the feelings of anticipatory anthropomorphism leads to less favourable attitudes. In the character of Benjamin, the readers can find that he believes that the life of an in-charge would remain unpleasant. Against the political dogma, Benjamin's character is represented as unable to oppose the pigs. Accompanied with the novella's allegory of Soviet history, Benjamin is proved as failing to go against Stalin. Instead of engaging with the farm's politics, Benjamin ignores politics. Here the social status of Benjamin indicates the inability to fight against political power. He is the only animal on the farm who did not believe in rebellion. Here Orwell shows the opposition of political power with the help of anthropomorphist theory.

Orwell tries to explore political issues in his writings depending on the different characters. It has been found in *Animal Farm* and in several works of Orwell, the concept of political power; injustice could be found. Orwell's protests always remain related to politics for democratic socialism and against totalitarianism. Democratic socialism is the fact of endorsed capitalism that allows it to maintain totalitarianism among the society. Similarly, with *Animal Farm*, political issues are described in Taymour's *The Lion King*. The anthropomorphist theory and political issues of *Animal Farm* and *The Lion King* are similar.

As a result, they chose to bring revolution and achieve political power depending on rebellion. It indicates that these animals are strong enough to represent the human voice. As Orwell supports socialism, he is denounced treatment towards poor people in a hierarchical society. Due to the lack of establishing a proper social

connection in the majority of the cases, human interaction is presented in the world of animals and non-living entities. There is a common factor related to class discrimination and fighting against it among all the characters.

Karl Marx and Orwell mention that capitalist classes are constantly mistreated as labour class people, and they believe that revolution is the only way to change. A second-order neologism can be found in animals and become ubiquitous within popular culture. As per the view of Ashforth et al. (2020, pp. 29-57), during the Second World War, the encouraging movement in human behaviour is identified as a common factor. As indicated by Orwell, before the Second World War, the book *Animal Farm* occasions paving the way amid the contemporary period. By several British and American distributors, the Soviet Union is rejected various approaches to bring equality among the society. The everyday citizens amid the concept of the Russian Revolution are depicted in the characters of Orwell's farm animals.

The novella starts in the homestead with necessary disclosures to each individual of the animals by describing how they dealt with wrongly and how they overcame the situation. Napoleon and Snowball were the main leading characters of the novella and responsible for progressing the story of *Animal Farm*. Schobin & Haefner (2020) propose that anthropomorphism entails attributing human-like properties, characteristics or emotional conditions, behavioural features or human-like forms to non-human objects or agents. Therefore, the most valuable feature of anthropomorphist theory is the exact mental condition and capability of non-human agents by detailing the extent. As anthropomorphist theory deals with "fanciful illusion", the novella also dealt with its concept to bring psychological phenomenon. Accompanied with the concept of anthropomorphism, the novella has made it more

valuable to sustain for a long-term issue in the field of literature. It focuses on both the extent to which human beings anthropomorphize or the accuracy of these thoughts and beliefs rather than by providing a psychological account of these beliefs themselves.

The utilization of anthropomorphism shows the attribution of human qualities that are entirely opposed to human beings. In light of the fact, Mr Jones, the homestead owner, is threatened to leave his ranch, highlighting the domination of political power. As per Andrianova (2021, pp. 1–19) view, the anthropomorphic beliefs, though interesting, are orthogonal to understanding the psychological methods that play an important role in emerging these intuitive beliefs in the first place. In addition, the animals could not imitate a human-like emotion that intensifies the analogy between human beings and animals. Furthermore, the pigs mentioned in this novella are considered small animals and show how they overtake the ruling class's power. It indicates the power of an individual that does not depend on the size and shape. Even if an individual can rule, he/she is considered the perfect one.

The Anthropomorphist theory is focused on analyzing the explanation of what are not human-like characteristics according to human attributes. As the novella *Animal Farm* depicts the class struggle in the society of the nineteenth century, it is one of the most effective ways to illustrate the factors of class discrimination among animals, according to this theory. Vrla et al. (2020, pp. 497-509) state that anthropomorphist theory depicts the merit of human features towards any abstract concept, non-living objects. Thus, the writer is successfully created the characters of animals efficiently and evoked the grievances of humankind. Although apart from the novella, the children's literature of the contemporary period is rich with

anthropomorphic characters. It includes *The Adventures of Pinocchio* (1883) by Carlo Collodi, *The Jungle Book* (1894) by Rudyard Kipling, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) by Lewis Carroll (Otmani & Yacine, 2020). All the novels were written within the development of features of anthropomorphic elements. In *The Jungle Book*, animals were protective characters to save a human child.

The working-class people worked for the upper-class rulers and did not get food and money. Similarly, the farm animals worked for the farmers, and instead of that, the farmer did not give them enough food, according to the novel. In this novella, the animals are represented as the role of working-class people who have to suffer the torture of the ruling class framers. Rather than indicating social injustice directly by mentioning the names of people, it is the safest and secure way to mention the injustice within adopting the features of anthropomorphist theory.

This novella by Orwell is immensely intriguing and complex that includes the farm animal and the severe picture of society. Anthropomorphism is given another touch to the Russian revolution in *Animal Farm*.

The Theory of Anthropomorphism is used for many purposes in English literature. In order to create a broader appeal against contemporary social activities, this theory is identified as one of the most effective approaches. That individual power and control are highly significant in establishing the role of politics to rule over a particular entity. Here in this novella, in the beginning, Major is disclosed each character by their power and the situation they dealt with in their daily lives. Accompanied with passing the time, how the animals over tossing their owner and rule over the other weak animals are depicted in this novel. By changing several laws and rules with planning and showing their controlling power, the strong animals

become the ruling class over the working-class animals. Orwell is highlighted that class discrimination always remains the same in society.

Although in the real world, animals cannot write, speak, read, plan, or drink wine. In addition, they cannot act similar to humans. Still, Orwell is prepared the story by involving a fundamental precept of human instinct apart from this fact to make it more vivid and intriguing. Atherton & Cross (2019, pp. 81-95) observe that animals could not protest and raise their voices against humans in real life, and the interpretation is based on the Anthropomorphist theory. The perception of human beings can only be realized while presenting in society's activities. In this regard, *Animal Farm* is played the role of a wake-up call for society, which remains under the ruling class. The demeaning mentality of the upper class and the rebellious tone of the lower class has been the voice of every generation. It is justified to say that every character that is mentioned in the novella portrays a specialist figure in the world.

According to the novella, Orwell portrays the Cold War circumstance entirely based on the anthropomorphist theory. As per the view of Webb et al. (2019, pp. 778-788), to prepare for differences in people's perceptions compared to the existing world. In addition, they are raising awareness towards the inadequate procedure and ignoring the potential issue while this theory adoption is considered highly significant. As anthropomorphism can explore disillusionment to political concerns, Orwell focuses on this to conduct his novel towards the end. Utilizing anthropomorphism in the novel makes the realization of feelings, thoughts, and emotions feel life from the animal's point of view. Readers can understand the factor and enter the animal's mind and think before doing anything wrong with them.

Animals here are represented as a metaphor to human beings to identify the actual state of contemporary society.

According to the novel, Napoleon is a pig who had some follower pigs, and after having the power, the group of pigs also start to torture the animals of the farm. Thus, in this novella, animals can talk and bring rebellion for establishing their social rights, indicating the use of anthropomorphist theory and describing thoughts in words are not the features of non-living things or animals. Therefore, the usage of the anthropomorphist theory can be noticed in this portion of the specific novel. According to Rosa et al. (2018, pp. 153-163), the novel *Animal Farm* is identified as serving the ideological agenda of anti-communism. Orwell is prepared the novella to gain public knowledge regarding the social injustice over working-class people and social discrimination. From the start of the novel's story, the readers have found the animals can speak and later, with the promotion of the story, they gain the ability to read and write, which are in contrast with the real world.

The fascinating world is established to make the story more exciting and attractive. Repetitively, the concept of anthropomorphist theory is highlighted in the novel to protest the contemporary social and political impact on lower-class people. In the words of Kanat-Maymon et al. (2021, pp. 1441-1457), the subjectivity of a non-human can also be identified as an essential feature of anthropomorphist theory. Describing the inner feelings of the animals and the contradiction between humans and animals can be found in the concept of *Animal Farm*.

Animal Farm is one of the most valuable examples of anthropomorphist theory as it follows all the features that are mentioned. Kirchhelle (2021, pp. pp. 51-64) opines that accompanied by the different personification, an individual novel can

adopt the feature of anthropomorphist theory. Throughout the novella, the animals become more original and better than human beings. Apart from this, Orwell is an animal lover, and based on that factor, he tries to think about them and prepared the story to explore their inner feelings. Throughout the story, he shows that animals, due to rapid domination, protest against that to establish their social rights and equality. Orwell utilizes the farm field to present a straightforward plot to convey the political allegory. *Animal Farm* manages to tackle serious problems such as *anarchism*, *communism*, and *class*.

Still, in the recent decade, the novella *Animal Farm* teaches children how to take entry into the political field and thought process to help them provide a proper shape to the world. As per the view of Brighenti & Pavoni (2021, pp. 1–13), the main strength of anthropomorphic literature is diluting ideas. Especially in the first half of the 20th century, describing a political world or field using metaphor did not remain as easy in staying in the present world. Apart from this novel, several novelists are focused on social discrimination in English literature. Russell Hoban's *The Mouse and His Child* is identified as grown-up allegorical fiction highlighting the anthropomorphist theory. In addition, Jack London's *The Call of the Wild* and *White Fang* also showed practical usage of anthropomorphist theory.

It is found repetitively that in the nineteenth century, the working classes work for the ruling classes, and instead, they do not get proper food and money. As stated by Guyer (2020, pp. 30–50), it is noticed throughout the preparation of several novels it can be stated that animals are the most common creatures that are anthropomorphized. All the characters held the value of ethical qualities of human beings that helps the novels to maintain their quality by using anthropomorphist

theory. Thus a few things remain uncommon in the human civilization described in this novel to show the variety of human characteristics. In addition, figurative languages are used in this novel to make sure the novel uses personification. Moreover, throughout this novel, anthropomorphic characters helped establish life from non-living things.

The Anthropomorphist theory is based on the concept of inculcating the imagined behaviour of the non-human agents by using the characteristics, intentions, motivations, and emotions of humans (Bohra, 2017, p. 101). Thus, several novels and writings are based on analyzing the thoughts of non-human agents with the characteristics of humans, such as *Mossflower*, *Watership Down*, *Redwall*, *Animal Farm*, *A Dog's Tale*, and others. Therefore, the analysis of the mentioned theory in those novels can be identified. Two specific novels are selected for this research study to analyze the relation between anthropomorphist theory and English literature.

On the other hand, the story of *Animal Farm* is based on the life of a group of animals on the farm. Therefore, a group of animals worked for the farmer, and instead of that, the farmers did not provide enough food, and the farmers even did not allow the animals to take enough rest (Kim & Yoon, 2021, pp. 665–683). Thus, the novelist is portrayed the life story of the people of the working classes through analyzing the life story of the animals on the farm. Furthermore, as the writer analyses the animals as the people of the working classes, the farmers are analysed as the people of the ruling classes. The animals imitate the behaviour of the working class by showcasing human traits. It is an indirect approach to concealing human emotions under the garb of an animal body.

In addition to that, the novelist describes that the working classes should raise their voices against racism by analyzing that the group of animals raised their voices against the farmers. Thus, the animals cannot protest, and the usage of the Anthropomorphist theory can be identified here in this novel (Schobin & Haefner, 2020). Animals are the non-human agents, and the analysis of the thoughts and feelings of these non-human agents by using the emotions, intentions, and characteristics of the humans can be noticed in the novel. There are several novels and books where the writer analyzes the feelings of the animals, but the whole story of *Animal Farm* is based on the challenges and struggle that the group of animals faced in their lives.

Apart from that, according to the story of the specific novel, after the protest of the animals, the farmers gave the power to control them to a pig. Therefore, the pig's name is Napoleon, and there is a group of pigs who were the followers of Napoleon (Wang, 2019, pp. 153-173). Furthermore, it is analyzed in the novel that after having the power to control the animals, the group of pigs started to torture the animals. Thus, the relation between the Anthropomorphist theory and the *Animal Farm* novel can be identified.

THIRD CHAPTER

3. ANTHROPOMORPHISM IN *A DOG'S TALE*

3.1. The Anthropomorphic Terms in *A Dog's Tale*

The concept of anthropomorphism is identified as an extended vision of entity and natural power. The accessibility and applicability of anthropomorphism are played a vital role in determining human-like behaviours in non-human beings. Thus, establishing a positive and effective relationship of anthropomorphism, *A Dog's Tale* is identified as a perfect example of portraying the plot during the Soviet Revolution. The Soviet revolution is when social changes happened to change the thinking process of the people. The main aim of “anthropomorphism” is to express the current social condition through the characteristics of animals and non-human beings. The depiction of inner thoughts through animals is one of the fundamental ways to highlight social injustice. As observed by You (2017, pp. 499–515), anthropomorphism's primary intention is to highlight social injustice and racial discrimination within the gesture of animals. Twain tries to create a good plot that can highlight the current social condition of lower-class people compared to the upper-class people.

In this short story, the utilisation of the language of the upper-class people is identified as a significant instance of social power that indicates racial discrimination. Aileen Mavourneen is a dog who is the protagonist of this story and eventually sold to a family when she grows up. The dog Aileen here in this story represents the plan of lower-class people. This incident indicates that lower-class people have a right to choose any desired place to live, rather than the upper-class

people have the full right to replace them. As per the view of Li & Sung (2021, pp. 1-9), attribution of cognitive states of animals is repeatedly highlighted in the novels related to anthropomorphist theory. Thus, in due course of time, Aileen adjusted with new family even though she felt happier than before. It also indicates human nature, as humans are habitual with the practice.

The differences between living entities and non-living entities are identified as a cruel element to focus on while working on anthropomorphist theory. In this story, Aileen is also suffered through several ups and downs throughout her life. As opposed by Wood (2019, pp. 23–34), based on the character of a dog in this story, Twain tries to express the current social position for the lower-class people. Accompanied by a dog, the making of the story has become easier than presenting a human being. Thus, an offensive side of that contemporary society is highlighted in *A Dog's Tale* story. Accompanied with only anthropomorphist theory, it has been possible to depict an animal's character to show life's different phases and fluctuation. In addition, it has become a reorganisational tool to understand the actual social collision of humans over animals. The new owner of Aileen, who eventually struck over Aileen, shows the brutal side of society.

The anthropomorphism attribution represents both groups of entities to show the negative impact of power and rights. Accompanied with the story of Aileen, it has been found that lower-class people are not acceptable the upper-class people. According to Diew-Loth (2018), anthropomorphic furniture such as a wardrobe, clock, and chair can also walk and talk beside dogs or animals. In any story, utilising anthropomorphic characters does not mean that any human character is unavailable. Depending on anthropomorphist theory, both living and non-living entities can be

placed in one plot to make the story real and personified. Though, anthropomorphic characters always stand for representing humans. Under anthropomorphist theory, personification is a figurative language used to describe the characters' inner feelings. One of the particular exciting points of anthropomorphist theory is utilising language throughout the role of characters. In this scenario, the language of upper-class people has been found in the discrimination of two classes of people.

The plot can be created with non-existential animals. On the contrary, existentialism defines the freedom and decision-making of humans to enhance their existence. Therefore, there is a link between anthropomorphism and existentialism. Thus, the stories under anthropomorphist theory can deliver a proper structure to fix the characterisation and class differentiation. In Wagschal (2019, pp. pp. 1-21) words, various stages of domination, torture, and tolerance have been seen in the lower-class people. Accompanied with the character of Aileen, Mark tries to express the nineteenth-century racial discrimination between the upper class and lower class. Thus, besides Twain, several other contemporary novelists and writers focus on the same matter. It includes Brian Jacques, Richard Adams, George Orwell, who also focus on the anthropomorphist theory to portray contemporary social injustice. Several novels and writings present in English literature depict the thoughts of non-human agents. It includes *Lion King*, *Watership Down*, *Moss flower*, *Animal Farm* (Li & Sung, 2021, pp. 1-9). Thus, all the characters are different and bound in different stories that represent different social aspects.

The main strength of anthropomorphic characters, as well as literature, is diluting ideas. Apart from this novel, in English Literature, the characters of several novelists focus on social discrimination. In this context, Russell Hoban's *The Mouse*

and His Child identified as grown-up allegorical fiction that highlighted the anthropomorphist theory. As opined by Carson (2019, pp. 245-263), it is noticed throughout the several stories that the preparation of several novels has done by focusing on animals as animals are the most common creatures that are anthropomorphised. Also, figurative languages are utilised in most nineteenth-century novels related to anthropomorphist theory. The language and its impact on characters have been found in this short story to ensure that the story uses personification, another feature of this theory. Moreover, anthropomorphic characters are capable of transforming into life from non-living entities.

Utilising humans' characteristics, intentions, motivations, and emotions, the concept of anthropomorphist theory is established to improve the role of non-human agents. As stated by Povinelli et al. (2019, pp. 125-291), the majority of the novels written in the mid-Victorian period are based on the concept of inequality and social injustice. Depending on social and racial discrimination, the expression of stories is depicted with the help of non-human entities or objectives. In the story, *A Dog's Tale*, the life of Aileen shows that after tolerating the huge domination and brutality of the upper-class people, lower-class people could not tolerate the situation anymore and decided to leave the place. Thus, this is not the feature of anthropomorphist theory. In contrast, the theory tries to show the equality and adjustment of both classes. The inner thought of Aileen indicates the inner thought of working-class people that contemporary people have to suffer in real life.

The anthropomorphist theory concentrates on explaining what is not according to human beings. Instead, the entire activities depend on the characteristics of non-human beings. As per the view of Preti (2018), to conduct this study in the

right direction, the researcher selects the story of Twain's *A Dog's Tale*, which is identified as effective in describing the concept of anthropomorphist theory and its role in the nineteenth century. Thus, the story highlights the inner feelings and analyse perspectives and thoughts of the animal. The class struggle and discrimination are repeatedly highlighted throughout the story. It can be mentioned in clear words that Twain uses all the features of anthropomorphist theory in his story *A Dog's Tale*. As a dog is the main character of the story and portrays the whole life cycle based on all ups and downs and challenges of life, it follows each point of anthropomorphist theory.

It has been found in several stories that show the struggle life of animals as they cannot express their feelings. Understanding this concept, Twain decides to depict a character that explains not human things rather than focus on animals' perspectives. According to Korhonen (2019), the whole story is about a dog named Aileen and describes the inner thoughts of Aileen, which is not possible in real life. Moreover, anthropomorphist theory is noticed in the story *A Dog's Tale* that helps the readers understand the social differences, inequality, and social injustice of the contemporary period.

It is identified that anthropomorphism is highly significant and shared in English literature. As in this theory, non-human beings react the way a human would act; it highlights the character as accurate and agenda. As opposed by Kelen & You (2021), in *Wonderland's Cheshire Cat, Alice, Caterpillar, and White rabbit*, all the characters are anthropomorphic animals. Thus, the characters promote the human agenda and try to entertain the children's readers. The human agenda believes that humans need proper resources to engage with another entity. In addition, in the story

The Lion, the main protagonist Arslan, a lion, is able to talk like a human being. The main motto is to lead the pack of animals that represent anthropomorphist theory. Although, all characters are influenced the readers and delivered social development messages. Language is one of the essential terms within a story that either intimidates or impresses people. The evils revolving around slavery are illuminated through dog characters' representation.

Children are the most influential characters easily motivated by anthropomorphic characters; most nineteenth-century writers adopted anthropomorphist theory.

The use of words such as frosty and unsentimental depicts a cruel picture of society. Contrary, 'science' is also depicted by Twain with these terms in the story, which means that there is the logic behind the evil practices of perpetrators. The terms such as language, slavery, and science are interrelated. These three terms or subjects are the leading causes that consume a human being throughout life. Apart from these, even in *Thomas and Friends*, the main protagonist Thomas, an engine, also spoke a vital feature of anthropomorphist theory.

Similarly, in *A Dog's Tale*, the developer Twain tries to follow all the features of this theory as it is an exciting element of anthropomorphism. As per the view of Kaushik (2020), animals also have feelings, emotions like human beings, and this is why a whole different system of communication follows in anthropomorphist theory. Similarly, in this short story, in the character of Aileen, the readers have found all types of feelings such as sadness, happiness, fear, and other phases. As dogs are one of the best creatures, who can establish friendship with human beings with a strong bonding? Twain renounces the concept of *Darwinian* that ensures the revival of

objectives and *Ascent of Man*. Twain's effort to create a solid relationship between humans and non-humans are identified as beautiful in this short story.

The story claims all the phases of life that an individual human being can experience throughout one life. Twain follows every distinct feature to make the story perfect. Thus, the author maintained the concept of "new and truer" and developed well throughout the character of Aileen. Aileen is presented as a Presbyterian, one depicting principles of Christianity. According to Bow (2019, pp. 323-356), many of the earlier authors adopted anthropomorphist theory in their works, but they could not follow all the features perfectly. In this regard, Twain wants to prepare a short story that would accompany the features. The majority of the work related to anthropomorphist theory could not be maintained due to a lack of higher reasoning skills and understanding of language. *A Dog's Tale* challenges the conceptual capability to establish a strong binding between man and non-human beings. The story mainly focuses on proving animals are capable of sharing the same feelings as humans. By experiencing negative vibes, when Aileen arrives in her new home, she narrates the family as loving and caring. Moreover, Mark's intention to follow and maintain the features of anthropomorphist theory is identified as suitable.

3.2. Concept of Anthropomorphism in *A Dog's Tale*

Anthropomorphism refers to an act of attributing human-like features to non-human objects. According to the view of Richard Gill, anthropomorphism means "seeing non-human things in human terms" (Oelze, 2018, pp. 121-130). He mentions that animals communicate like humans in children's books, dress like them, and have jobs. Although there are many similarities between personification and

anthropomorphism, there remains a slight difference between these two concepts. Personification aims to create images, and one example of this is to the animal or the personified against seems like it is doing something. On the other hand, the anthropomorphised agents of animals are necessarily doing something. Hence, anthropomorphism aims to make an agent or anime act and appear like a human being.

Story writers use anthropomorphism for many reasons. - The primary one is to make wonder apparels to the readers. By anthropomorphising non-human's objects, or animals, the writers can make the story visually more appealing and non-threatening to the readers. Stories that involve animal characters stay fresh in mind, and the reader can revive the old memories, events, and emotions to those memories when one hears them. These stories can make the children learn quickly by making family agents or objects appear familiar. Therefore, the authors can draw the attention of a wide range of readers, both adults and children, by presenting anthropomorphised non-human characters in the storybooks and tales. The author uses anthropometry as an effective instrument for creating social and political satires in literature. Thus, it has a larger purpose than merely to entertain children's readers.

Twain writes the short story *A Dog's Tale* as an objection to vivisection and attempt to perform scientific experiments on living anime. This is applied as a policy by antivivisectionists across the globe later. Shelley Fisher Fishkin, in her research, is a Stanford English professor, who is a leading Twain scholar, who states that Twain is one the most outstanding American in his contemporary period who advocates for the wellbeing of the animals. She further mentions that Twain, through his literary works, successfully transforms the Americans' perspectives about the inhumanity

and exploitation of animals by humans. In her book, *Twain's Book of Animals*, Fisher is a wider-ranging literary work of Twain about animals, attempts to explore Twain's interest and support for animals (Povinelli et al., 2019, pp. 125-291). Furthermore, the philosopher and author of *The Life You Can Save* and *Animal Liberation* Peter Singer states that for those unaware -as he is until he read this book- that Twain is one of America's early animal's advocates, Shelley Fisher Fishkin's collection of his writings on the animal will come as a revelation. Many of these pieces are as fresh and lively as they were first written".

One of the leading anti-vivisection activist's states to Twain in a letter that his words are listened to where the vibrant representations of other men are passed by unheard...his power to mould the perspectives of the world. Twain wrote about human beings' callous and indifferent attitude towards animals in a series of contexts. Some people exploit animals for entertainment and sport and twain highly condemned that. He attracts American attention and drives their concern to the cruelty of sport such as cockfighting along with the concept of hunting for sport. In *Man's Place in the Animal*, Twain describes an English earl's behaviour on a buffalo hunt. This philosophical essay is considered a powerful piece that shows humans being brutal towards animals.

Furthermore, in his literary work, *A Horse's Tale*, Twain wrote about anti-bullfighting. Through his writing, he tries to inspire people, change their thoughts and direct them to care not only for other human beings but animals as well. The short story *A Dog's Tales* struggles for animal rights as Twain, through a non-human narrator, a dog, attempts to project the events in the story through the dog's point of view (Arbilly & Lotem, 2017, p. 20171616). This story is developed to mock man's

cruel behaviour towards humans. This story describes the ways scientific researchers experiment on a small puppy, then blinds in that possess and eventually kills the dog. This reveals that human beings are brutal and can never be loyal as dogs, as the mother of that puppy saves the life of the child of that particular scientist.

In his novel *Pudd'nhead Wilson*, Twain states that if an individual picks up a starving dog and makes him prosperous, the dog will not bite that person. It can be regarded as a significant difference between them; "this is the principal difference between a dog and a man" (qtd. in Rasmussen 104). This novel explores animals' faithfulness towards their masters and the cruelty of the masters or human beings as they use animals for selfish reasons. Through many events of this story, Twain reveals the dog's kindness- one of the events includes the period when the fire is set in the bedroom. During that time, the dog rushes to the flood as she is afraid, and she is halfway to the floor in a second. Unfortunately, the mother's farewell is ringing in the puppy's ears after some time, and the puppy is back on the bed again (Lee, 2019, pp. 145-164). Though scared of the fire and uncertain about saving the child, the dog finally jumps back to the fire to rescue the baby. Even though the dog almost sacrifices her life to save the child, she is misunderstood by her master and beaten fiercely without any sympathy or consideration. The puppy remembers her mother's words as she tells the puppy to prioritise saving other lives over saving her own. She advises her child to be brave in the face of adversity prompt and not escape without saving a friend or stranger who might be in danger and help them without even thinking twice that this might cost their own lives (Lam & Guerrero, 2020, pp. 66-87). The mother dog always guides her child to be as kind and brave as her, and in the end, unfortunately, the puppy also has to sacrifice its life for the sake of his

master's selfish interest. Twain portrays the ironic difference between human-like animals and inhumane human beings through this.

David Hilbert noting this states that dogs and cats do express fear, pain, happiness, and hunger, and not acting this will be too absurd as Animals do possess human-like characteristics. Through the character of Mr Gray, Twain projects his perspective on science and scientists. He describes Mr Gray as a thirty-eight-year fellow, tall, slender, handsome, and a little bald in the front. Twain further portrays him as unsentimental and business-like and describes his chiselled face that looks to glint and sparkle with frosty intellectuality (HOSONO, 2019, pp. 1-18). To prove his theory right, Mr Gray didn't even think about the puppy's life and sacrifices the dog's life to get a worldly benefit from it. Twain shows that human beings can go anywhere and be unimaginably cruel and selfish to fulfil their goal. Twain portrays the dog as gentle, kind, and possesses a big heart - as she never complains about the injuries she gets through the cruel acts of the human beings and even forgets and forgives them.

Moreover, she even teaches her children to be like this and be as kind to human beings as she is. Through his profound and sentimental description of the dog, Twain ironically satirises the unkind and inhumane actions of the man. While describing the dog, he states that he would say the word as calmly as *The Summer's Day*. Through these characteristics, Twain reveals the dog to be peaceful and friendly. Through the words and sentiments of the statement of the dog, as she said that her "own" home is a charming one, Twain shows the closeness of the dog with her masters and the way she coincides with the members of the family as her own family.

In *Mark Twain's Encyclopaedia*, J. R. LeMaster tries to establish his view that the story is accepted in a different light by some readers and critics. They perceive this story as a description of the inhumanity of slavery, "with animal parodying separations, docile servitude, and loss of identity, and roles as children's playthings and guardians' (James E. Caron, 2018, p. 36). Through this story, Twain projects the evilness of science and criticise the brutality of slavery. During her separation from her child, the mother dog advises her to fulfil the purpose they were sent to this world. She further states that sacrificing their own lives for the sake of others and never mind the result as only fulfilling their duties should be their concerts. Through the philosophy of the mother dog, the triviality of the slave dogma is revealed. Gay S. Herzberg, noting the narrator of the story, states that the purpose of the mother dog is to serve her mistress as a footstool, act as a plaything for the master's child and be a nursery guard to serve the family. The dog's duties were *as rigorous as those of a plantation slave* (Nelson & Vihman, 2018, pp. 203-223). Through the story's events, the dogma of human beings' control over inferior creatures is portrayed as the family members consider the dog a toy in their hands.

The puppy dog is vulnerable and suffering as the mother dog is helpless in saving its life. Both the puppy and the mother dog were at the mercy of their masters. Furthermore, Twain portrayed the mother dog as more human-like as she possessed the feelings and emotions of a mother as while having the puppy as her child, she describes her happiness as perfect. However, she dies of a broken heart as her child is murdered by her masters in the princess of the experiments. The story carries a far deeper purpose, meaning and draws the attention of the human being to be more careful and considerate about their behaviour and actions towards animals.

Therefore, the story of Twain can be perceived as moving beyond the objectification of animals, although this movement is placed outside this fictional context (Korimboccus, 2021, pp. 41-64). The story provides no transcendental movement within the family members - human beings in general. However, this movement can exist within people's own ability to apply consciousness to the plight of the animals. This movement does not require any deconstruction of beings into iatrical configurations, and peoples might dodge gauging humanity; moral development by their separation from the animals. Even though some critics dismiss Twain's story as pathetic and overly sentimental through his projection of anthropomorphisms, he successfully evokes a particular pathos within the readers. The motion is not simply nostalgic and pity.

The feeling and emotions the story left behind can be labelled as empathy that crosses species and a "barbaric yawp" that rings in the reader's ears long after reading it. A critical examination and analysis of twain's *A Dog's Tales* with careful attention to the projection of non-human animals is required to understand the connection between humans and animals. Through the portrayal of the inconsistency between words and actions, in effect, the readers can start to reimagine, reconstitute and eventually reevaluate the way human beings have considered and discussed the relationship human beings share with animals (Hinds, 2020, pp. 25-48). Through the portrayal of the dog narrator and the story's description, humanity can learn about their activities from it and move far beyond an emotional response. The lesson occurs from the dog having human-like characteristics and her vulnerable position and, lastly, the inhumane actions of her masters. By anthropomorphising the non-human dogs, Twain successfully portrays his perceptiveness in the story.

The theory of anthropomorphism refers to a phenomenon where human beings readily attribute mental states and intentionality to non-living objects and agents. Understanding the forces that drive anthropomorphic thinking focuses on motivational underpinnings. So far, by contrast, the underlying neuropsychological and cognitive process has not been examined in detail. Human beings tend to see, especially in animals, human-like features. They perceive that animal could have fear, hunger, pain, and pleasure. In a more general sense, this term, anthropomorphism, can be defined as the depiction of non-living and spiritual entities & physical and especially in human form (Tyler, 2021, pp. 15-36). The concept of the human form is an integral part of the definition; otherwise, one would have to be concerned with the divines' representation and description in all possible forms.

In literature, as previously mentioned, authors use anthropomorphism as an effective tool to portray their perspectives. In their works, anthropomorphisms toward animals are specifically debated as it involves specific moral issues that come with it. In this chapter, the concept of anthropomorphism will be examined to understand the way it interprets in different situations and toward different agents or entities. Historically, many manifestations of the anthropomorphic attitude and behaviours developed in different disciplines (Meullemans & Abraham, 2017). Most interpret and share one common goal: to separate children's manifestation of this behaviour that is perceived as natural from adult's occurrence. Although the concepts are grounded in a particular belief system, they also exist in interaction.

In interaction, a non-human agent perceives a place usually given to a human interlocutor. This suggests that it is not dependent on the belief that human beings

may have regarding nature and the characteristics of the anthropomorphised agents; this concept allows one to understand and describe the issues that occur if one considers anthropomorphism a belief system. Hence the theory of anthropomorphism can be examined thoroughly through this. Firstly, adults under specific conditions may anthropomorphise agents even if they know they have no mental life. Furthermore, secondly, as per the situation, the same agent can be anthropomorphised or considered an object. Thirdly, there exists inconsistency among the agents which are anthropomorphised (Barker & Povinelli, 2019, p. 113). Lastly, there is individual variability in anthropomorphisation. This variability stems from affective states rather than variable levels of knowledge regarding the anthropomorphised agent or greater or lesser naivety of the human being that anthropomorphises. Hence from this perspective, it can be concluded that anthropomorphism is a fundamental human attitude that is in infants and remains throughout his life. The differences between adults and infants are not qualitative but rather a complexity factor.

In his many literary works, Twain incorporates the concept and theory of anthropomorphism to establish his perspective. Through his projection of anthropomorphism in his literary works, Mark vehemently speaks out against vivisection and satirises anthropocentrism into a farce. Through his essay “The Lowest Animal”, Twain renounces Darwin’s concept of “Ascent of Man” from the inferior creatures or animals. Furthermore, Twain states that the existing theory needs to be vacated, favouring a new and more accurate theory. He further explains that his new and more actual theory can be named *The Descent of Man from the Higher Animals* (Parra, 2019, pp. 137–152). Many of Twain’s earlier perceptions and

prejudices begin to evolve and transform and note these changes. Anthony Brandit states that, in the introduction to *Following the Equator*, his criticism of white's race assumption that they are superior morally, and further condemned their arrogance and greed.

An essential addition to Brandit's observation is Twain's identification of the despotic relationship between human beings and non-human animals. This association can be observed in the short story *A Dog's Tale*. Moreover, the story encapsulates the duality of the pet dog as both a faithful friend to humans and a reliable scientific tool. Through this novel, by making the dog the narrator of the story and anthropomorphising the dog, Twain paints an accurate portrait of man's association with evilness and beast. The story represents a much deeper meaning than just an anthropomorphic story. Even though the non-human narrative poses human-like features and mental states, the reader is always aware that Aileen Mavourneen is a dog. This divide is visible most during the time the narrator attempts to understand and attitudes of the human characters. Although the story emphasises human beings' rule over inferior creatures, it does not entirely reaffirm these accepted beliefs. The story attempts to problematise man's position to these inferior creatures most remarkably through inconsistency between interpretation, languages, and physical response. The story further draws the readers' attention to the face and realise the presence of the inconsistent and discriminating treatment of a faithful friend along with humanity's privileged locus as a reading animal.

In every section of *A Dog's Tale*, the different experiences have been shown by the author Twain. All the turning points and the changing environment of Aileen's life make readers influence by her struggle and acceptance of changing life.

Tischleder (2019, pp. 11-30) states that the discrimination between upper and lower-class people are marked as one of the discussable factors of nineteenth-century novels. In this scenario, in the short story *A Dog's Tale*, Mark represents Aileen as a lower or working-class figure. On the contrary, the owner of Aileen is represented as an upper-class figure. It is one of the social rules in the contemporary period where slaves had no right to talk against the owner. Twain, in this story, revives the fact and highlights the unstable condition of Aileen. When her owner tortures Aileen, she could not protest against torture. Instead, she hid herself to save herself from being beaten. This indicates the previous social violence seen in the influential upper-class people.

The brutal side of upper-class people and their way of showing power and judgment over lower-class people highlight inequality and discrimination. Thus, in *A Dog's Tale*, a constantly regulates altercation between action and language can be found in the character of the owner of Aileen. Tischleder (2019, pp. 11-30) opines that anthropomorphism is a theory depending on whether an individual writer can describe human ambition, emotions, traits, behaviours, and languages by establishing the characters of non-living and animals. Instead of indicating any particular individual, talking against any action can be risky. Still, if the protest activity depends on animals or nonliving entities, the portrayals can be accurate and perfect. In this regard, Mark also tries to follow anthropomorphist theory to make him save from contemporary social violence. As Mark focuses on preparing a novel that will highlight the contemporary social differences and discrimination between the upper and lower class, it is identified as the best way to conduct any novel.

The slave dogma follows by hierarchical people in society is questioned through mother and dog philosophy. Natural phenomena are considered the best option to lead towards and save to describe as it does not mention any specific human being. As anthropomorphism can be stated as a type of personification, it can give human characteristics a prior shed of light to highlight the inner feelings. According to Jarrett (2020, pp. 110-137), the majorities of fairy tales follow the elements and serve as anthropomorphism examples. As the features of this theory are different from real life and easy to imagine, readers can think of this as an actual human. In real life, dogs cannot express their inner feelings as they cannot talk, but in the short story, Twain makes a dog able to talk and express her feelings against the world's brutality. Exploring this attribute throughout Aileen's character, Twain made an effort to make the character of Aileen that will move the reader's heart. The relationship between owner and pet dog has made this story more realistic to accept.

Due to supporting animal rights and showing liberty towards them, Twain has been describing the character of Aileen and making several phases and changing cycles of her life. In the words of Hornborg (2021, pp. 753–766), anthropomorphised animals can trait human characteristics as well as walk, talk, express, and it is popular in almost every society. The short story *A Dog's Tale* portrays duality as both dependable technical instruments and a loyal friend. Twain tries to highlight a dark sketch of man's corporation with *beast*. Most of the narrators failed to recognise the language of human characteristics. Still, Mark here in this story is successfully depicted the character of Aileen to show the social rights of animals by representing the man's rule over lower creatures. The story focuses on establishing the social position of lower-class people with the contrast of upper classes. Throughout the

story, the inconsistent treatment of humanity and man's best friend are also identified as concerning areas.

In most of the nineteenth century, novelists focus on the anthropomorphist theory as it effectively influences readers, especially children. Adopting this theory, an individual novel can survive a long-term issue. Li (2019, pp. 159-211) observes that dogs are considered one of the most intelligent animals capable of sharing human emotions and loving them. Due to portraying a story, Mark adopts a dog's character to show the inner binding between pets and owners. Thus, anthropomorphism is utilised in English literature for different purposes. Instead of deducing a strictly anthropocentric hypothetical, Mark expresses discrimination and differences between classes, society, animal and human beings. Following the *Equator*, the preparation of this short story has been done throughout the character of a dog. Introducing several turning points such as abuse, contradiction, violation, the life story of Aileen is highlighted.

CONCLUSION

Orwell's novella *Animal Farm* is one of the remarkable examples of anthropomorphism. The book uses multiple symbolisms to represent Russian historical events and characters through the novel's characters and events. Orwell's primary purpose in writing *Animal Farm* is to depict the Russian Revolution that creates one of the most dictatorial, cruel, and deadly governments in 1917. Through an incident of a rural boy whipping a cart-horse, Orwell got the inspiration to write this novella. He states that if the animals become aware of their power and strength, they would allow us to control them. He uses this concept to explain that if ordinary people become aware of their true potential, the government cannot mistreat them or abuse them in a totalitarian state.

Through this novel, Orwell explores political issues against totalitarianism and support for democratic socialism. He supports the concept of socialism, meaning everyone shares equal work and profits of their work. After writing this book, he states that he became pro-socialist and strongly rejects how poor people are treated. In this story, Orwell explores the deplorable situation of a group of unfairly treated animals who can speak and have many human-like characteristics. The animals ultimately revolt against their brutal human master Mr Jones. They could no longer tolerate his mistreatment and cure behaviour and expel their master and his wife from the farm. This way, the oppressed animals suffer and struggle to search for power and freedom. Regarding this, Harold Bloom in *Modern Critical Interpretations* states that Orwell in his 1947 Ukrainian edition states that he wants to write the simple language as he wants to describe the ordinary English people that witness the

transition of justice and freedom for a prolonged time that is normal in a totalitarian system.

His experiences in Spain enlightened him, and he realises how totalitarian propaganda could control the thought processes of enlightened citizens in democratic countries. Hence, he wrote this book to destroy the Soviet Myth that shows that Russia is a genuine socialist society. Furthermore, Laraine Ferguson, the significant number of the critical reviews that *Animal Farm* receives, is identified as a similarity between certain parts of the novellas and the betrayed promises of the Russian Revolution. This can be evident in the novels as the Manor Farm represents Russians, the human characters stand for the ruling class. The master Mr Jones represents the dictatorship and criticism of the previous emperor of Russia - Tsar Nicholas. During his reign, the Russian citizen had to endure poverty and disorder. This way, millions of Russian citizens' lives got much worse that resulting in lives of hunger and demands under Mr Jones's control. However, ultimately both Nicholas and Mr Jones are replaced from their position of ruling and control.

The leader of the Bolshevik Party, V.I. Lenin, is represented through the character of the white boar - Old Major as he is responsible for causing the rebellion in the first chapter as Lenin takes control in 1917 Revolution. Both Lenin and Old Major believe in equal and fair treatment in their society. The Old Major summarises the fundamental rules of animalism, a philosophical concept that states that animals should be treated fairly and equally and must rebel against their poor conditions. On the other hand, Lenin is inspired by Karl Marx's theory of communism. According to this theory, all the orders in the world should share an equal economy and rebel against their oppressor or anyone who is causing the deprivation of their rights. Both

Lenin and old Major die before witnessing the result of their revolution. Old Major's responsibility of changing the name of the Manor Farm by renaming it as *Animal Farm* is inspired by Lenin's responsibility for changing Russia into the USSR.

Karl Marx's ideas regarding the international brotherhood of workers and future class's society seem to inspire the speeches of the Major as states that they should get rid of the author of Man and their production and labour would only be their own. Marx believes that the capitalist society does not care for the well-being and interests of the labourers and thus treats them unfairly and unequally. Moreover, he states that they could settle the agreements through the revolution. Through the settlement of the agreements, the workers can then have control over the production and share the profits of their work equally. This can be seen in this novella as their goal is to overthrow the human race as they consider the human beings their enemies and comrades.

Trotsky, who is one of the supporters of the Marxism concept that became involves in several revolutionary protests and activities, seems to inspire the character of Snowball. They can observe and study the circumstances and make suitable plans accordingly. Snowball and Trotsky share similar perspectives that a sequence of universal rebellions is necessary to achieve their primary goals. The way Trotsky plays an essential role in executing Marx's ideas into action seems to influence the action of Snowball in the book to plan to build a windmill. Furthermore, they share another resemblance - Trotsky, the head of Lenin's Red Army, is driven out from the USSR ultimately and Snowball, the leader of the animal's army against the human race, also gets expelled by Napoleon from the farm. Both Snowball and Lenin are accused of being traitors to their communities and

being blamed for their failures to meet the targets and goals. Moreover, both have similar character traits as they are described as cruel and immoral. This way, Orwell uses anthropomorphism by attributing human-like characteristics to these animals.

Anthropoids Jim can also be seen in the character of Boxer, a hardworking and dedicated cart-horse, who is mournful to the fallen stables guy as Boxer believes that the boy is murdered during the cowshed battle. He tearfully states that he has no wish to take anyone's life, not even the life of a human being. Later the boy is revealed to be only shocked, and after recovering from it, he escapes. Thus, Snowball advises Boxer not to be emotional as even hymning beings who are emotional and genuine are the same as dead ones. Similarly, Trotsky also defends the murders of the children of the Tsar because their kindling is acted on behalf of the proletariat. Another character, Napoleon, is similar to Stalin as both share the lust for power and avoid being involved in debates and ideas. Napoleon uses his dogs to defeat their opposition party; Stalin also uses his secret police for the same purpose. The character of Napoleon is shown to have a reputation for getting his way.

This way, both Stalin and Napoleon have similar characteristics. Both can manipulate and control others to achieve their own goals, make propaganda, show themselves capable of doing things, and surround themselves with proper bodyguards. Napoleon pretends to support the animals and misdirect them with false promises of a comfortable life to achieve power and personal gain. Both Stalin and Napoleon share similar views and characteristics as he tries to use much propaganda to visualise himself as a dreamer working to develop the condition of people's lives. Although the relationship between animals and human beings is described as being cooperative in children's literature, in *Animal Farm*, this relation is portrayed as a

manipulative one. The illusion that farmers are making the animals suffer represents the Russian people being tortured under the reign of Nicholas II, Orwell through the character of Napoleon Orwell, tries to represent the character of a dictator who does not think twice to be greedy and evil to achieve power. Most of the animal characters seem more human in comparison to the character of Napoleon. Noting the characterisation in this book, Bloom states that in the review of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. Orwell describes that Hitler, Stalin, and Napoleon all represent modern dictators, and they all stayed in power for similar reasons. Orwell states that these three dictators enhance their power by making the lives of the ordinary people intolerable and sufferable.

Orwell, furthermore, represents the fascist character through the characters of Snowball and Napoleon as both of them took the fruits and milk and did not share with the other animals equally. They even justify their action by stating that it is a scientifically proven fact that they think about the well-being of the other animals. Orwell believes that fascists and communists as self-serving and repressive. The tortured animals represent different types of everyday people. The character of Boxer represents the ordinary working-class people who are created by the people in power and face unequal and unfair treatment, the same ways ordinary Russian people were being tortured and suffered by the empty words of the Stalinist Regime. The deportation of the Jews to the death camp and the mobile examination vans use to round up and kill small communities of villagers can be seen through the manipulation of Boxer. He is brainwashed to get into the wagon, and later, he is also taken to the slaughterhouse.

Other characters, such as clover, a motherly mare, are simple and suffering. She secretly enquires about some of Napoleon's plans, and in the end, she realises pigs and human beings are similar. The white Russian against the revolution is represented by the stupid horse, Molly. The sheep represent the uneducated citizens who, without contemplating, repeat propagandas, as the sheep blindly followed the pigs. Benjamin is described as a suspicious character that has negative thoughts about the revolution and doubts the glorious future to come.

After driving the master away from the farm, the groups of the animals began their farms and built new rules and regulations. To gain all the power, Napoleon decides to manipulate the animals to make Snowball leave the farm; the pigs start to disobey the rules during the reign of Napoleon as they and other animals got together and assembled after their over. Slowly they seem to act more like human beings, and slowly the *Animal Farm* loses the strength and power, and thus Mr Jones takes back over. The story finally ends with Napoleon, the pig's victory, and the *Animal Farm* is ruled in a more efficient and less tyrannical way than its late human's owner - Mr Jones.

The novel thus depicts the Russian revolution and allows the readers to examine how political leaders manipulate the same principles in which they seemingly have faith. By anthropomorphising the animals, Orwell explores how influential people abused familiar people after being chosen to great authority and power positions by pretending and giving false promises to help ordinary people.

The American writer Twain is a humourist and journalist and is firmly against human beings' injustice, indifference, hypocrisy with each other and animals. To draw the people's attention to these discriminations and criticise, he

anthropomorphises the dog and ironically uses satirical language in his short story *A Dog's Tales*. Through the story, Twain is explored the cruelty and selfishness of human beings towards animals. Human beings consider themselves superior as they have the right to control and use the "inferior" creature according to their interests. The story reveals that the animals have an emotional state and faithfulness towards their human masters, and on the other hand, human beings are described as inhumane, selfish, and disloyal.

In this story, it is examined that though the human beings view themselves as torchbearers of civilisation, they are described as animals masked up as human beings as they are losing their humanity. All the characteristics of a "Man" are being transformed into animals, and human beings dismiss the progress from being an animal to being human. This is evident as can be seen that the mastiff assists Sadie, the elder kid, in planting seeds. This shows that animals are being reproductive and involved in a humanistic task. At the same time, by taking the life of the innocent puppy to gain personal benefits, Mr Gray represents himself as inhumane and evil. Twain attributes human-like characteristics to the dog to highlight the hardships and cruelty faces by their community. Hence, he makes the dog the narrator of this story to develop the dog's perspective and how human beings take advantage of their power to use them for their selfish reason.

Twain reveals the dark side of humanity through this short story as human beings tend to enjoy killing small animals or insects. They can be ruthless towards these innocent animals as they feel enjoyment while torturing them. On the other hand, domesticated animals are considered the master and human family members as their own family and their home as their own. They became their master's

companions and try to protect them at any cost. This can be seen through the mother dog as she tries to protect the master's baby while the fire broke out and didn't even think twice about sacrificing her own life for them.

Conversely, human beings are so cruel that they beat them ruthlessly for minor mistakes after getting so much love and care from their pets. This is also observed in this novel as when the fire broke out in the bedroom, the human characters mistake the dog's action and think that the dog is responsible for bringing about the fire. Thus they beat her fiercely. The mother dog became injured, and her faithfulness is seen strangely.

The mother dog still advises her child to be as brave as her and always prioritise the life of their masters or anybody else over their own. She further advises the puppy not to escape in a dangerous situation by leaving anyone seeking help and not to think about the result by always being helpful and loyal to others. Unfortunately, when it comes to the faithfulness of human beings, they utterly fail even to show little humanity towards animals. The character of Mr Gray is described as insensitive, intellectual, and can do anything to achieve personal benefits. He is a scientist and wants to prove a theory and thus uses the puppy for an experiment. In the experiment process, first, the puppy loses its eyes and then is killed. Mr Gray did not even think twice to take the puppy's life, whose mother risks her life to protect his child. Through this, Twain shows the unfaithfulness of human beings towards their pets or animals in general.

By anthropomorphising the dog, Twain shows that even though he is a vain and frivolous character, the dog has higher virtues and a kind heart. She never complains about the mistreatment of her master and the other human characters and

tries to forget their flaws. She advises her child through her wise words and actions as she is always there to help her master and his family protect them. The more details Twain gives to characterise and thereby anthropomorphise the manger dog, the more ironically portray the evil side of the human beings. She considers the master's family as her own family. On the other, the mistress considers the dog as her footstool, their child as the plaything, and the hamsters consider the puppy a scientific instrument to experiment.

Twain uses anthropomorphism as an effective tool to make a difference in people; perspectives and raise awareness towards a discriminating and inadequate system that favours humans over animals. Through *A Dog's Tales*, Twain depicts the absence of emotion of human beings and criticises them for their selfishness. He successfully incorporates anthropomorphism in the story to impact the thoughts and actions of the human characters that treat the animals brutally, reinforcing by allowing the readers to examine and relate life from a dog's perspective. In simple words, he allows the reader to enter the mind of a dog and witness life and feel the experiences on the other side of the coin. The story advocates for humanity to consider their actions and attitude towards innocent animals carefully.

Although Twain makes the dog the narrator of the story by attributing human characteristics, readers are always aware that ultimately, she is a dog. This is made more evident when the dog cannot understand the language of its masters. It is required to mention here that even though Twain anthropomorphises the dog to show the story from its perspective, her masters and his family did not consider that they have feelings and emotions can feel pain, sadness, or any pleasure. They consider their pets as toys in their hands as this can be seen that the innocent puppy is

struggling while the mother is helpless in protecting its life as both of them are at the mercy of their master.

Both Twain and Orwell use anthropomorphism as an effective literary device to achieve their own goal. Orwell uses it to send a message and raise awareness to go against the communist system in the former Soviet Union and in general. On the other hand, Twain uses this device to make the readers see humanity's evil, and beast side as human beings return to their generic animal instincts. Through this, Twain wants to create awareness among readers by advising them to be more empathetic towards animals.

It can be stated that the concept of anthropomorphism can be used as a helpful instrument in literature to satirise political and social corruption and evilness. Here, Twain, through his short story, is successfully uses this instrument to establish his perspective about human beings being inhumane and acting brutally towards animals and animals brewing having humanity. In *A Dog's Tale*, the non-human narrator Aileen Mavourneen accepts the master family as her own family and serves them faithfully. She is sometimes considered both human and non-human agents. It can be seen through the action of the story's human character, which sometimes perceived the dog as the *plaything*, *footstool*, and an experimental tool to conduct research. This way, Twain shows that human beings only use their pets and animals for selfish reasons. They can be affectionate or act brutally according to their needs as they consider themselves superior and have the right to rule over these inferior creatures.

As per the above discussion, it can be stated that anthropomorphism has a significant contribution in the social context. Using Anthropomorphism in English

Literature, different authors give their perspectives about societal behaviour and help change people's minds. Anthropomorphism is the way of modernisation, and it helps to improve the thought process of people. Anthropomorphism defines feminism, social behaviour, class struggle, and animals' lifestyle through animals as a character in novels, novellas, and short stories. Anthropomorphism helps to manage the life of animals, and also, in English literature, it helps to describe the lifestyle of females and others in society. It helps to depict the life of animals, and also it helps to depict the picture of society.

Anthropomorphism is associated with mutualism as opposed to domination of animals and also the domination of ruling people on working-class people. Anthropomorphism is a crucial factor that helps manage the animal's life, and also it is used to manage the pain of animals. It is about the domination in society and the authors in English literature; it provides knowledge and a social message. Anthropomorphism is used to compare the behaviour of animals and humans. Also, it creates a relationship between a real-life story with a fictional story by characterising the animals in the story instead of humans.

Anthropomorphism focuses on the societal behaviour of animals, and also it helps to focus on the issues of society. Anthropomorphism is also used in children's literature to improve the knowledge of children, and also it helps to improve the mental health and thinking process of children in the future. Children are more imaginative than other humans, and they can realise the pain of others quickly. Anthropomorphism helps to educate children to reduce the behaviour of society. It makes it easier to understand the pain of animals and lower class people to remove the cruel manners from society. In English Literature, it helps to create vivid,

fictional characters that the readers can relate with a real character of a human or a real story that happened. It helps to give the real message of an occurrence and helps to realise humans' mistakes.

It also helps to generate memorable and charming protagonists that are helpful to educate children and also other people of society. It helps increase broad-minded people in society, and it is related to psychology. Anthropomorphism manages the emotion of people and also helps to point out the adverse rules of society that harms other people. In English literature, anthropomorphism is a literary tool that assigns human traits to non-human operations as inanimate objects or animals. It helps to illustrate the behaviour of humans on animals and other humans. As per the research, it can be said that anthropomorphism is beneficial for authors and readers to understand the author's message, and it helps to rectify the mistakes of humans in a short instance.

In the short story of Twain, the superiority of humans over animals is adequately depicted. The author reveals that humans are too cruel, selfish, and unjust in this story. Humans of society take healthy behaviour to others such as humans and other class people. In this case, it can be said that humans are too judgemental. The short story enables humans to adopt a ruthless attitude toward animals. People kill animals to increase enjoyment or for some rituals. Humans tend to kill insects from childhood and increase enjoyment without thinking about others' feelings. This kind of behaviour can increase pain in others and harm animals.

This short story is published before making laws about animal protection and punishment after harming animals. In this case, it is evident that humans kill other animals for enjoyment and give them the pain to enjoy life. The story *A Dog's Tale*

gives an understanding of animals' pain and problems. Animals, especially dogs, help humans and take risks in their life. Comparatively, for some mistakes of animals, humans mishit them. The incident of saving the baby of Mr Gray is an excellent example of the cruelty of humans to animals. Humans think that animals are inferior to humans and humans are superior to animals. Due to this thinking, humans always assume that animals can be wrong and beat them badly. Humans do wrong with animals first through their mean thinking process, and after that, they show a beautiful nature to the animals that confuse animals mention by the bitch of Mr Gray in the story.

The accents of humans are confusing for animals, and this is causing the animals think that the owner always does the proper thing for the pet. In this story, the puppy of the bitch dies during the scientific experiment. The shocking news mentally broke the dog of the story, and the dog's death is highlighted in this story beautifully. The story depicts the abusive animal behaviour of humans accurately and the violent nature of humans portray here. From this short story, it can be said that humans should focus on their behaviour and protect animals instead of creating issues in their lives. Humans need to focus on the lifestyle of animals and also need to provide a protective environment to them.

Animals have the right to live globally, and humans have no right to harm them. In this short story, the author wants to portray the proper ethics of animals. Humans should focus on animal well-being (proper management, housing, disease prevention, nutrition, and treatment). Animals cannot take care properly of themselves, and humans have the responsibility to care for them properly without separating the animals from their mother and circumstances. Humans need to act

calm, friendly, and consequential in company with animals rather than beating them. The moral of this story is to provide the message of abusive behaviour to animals. The story's theme is to remove this kind of behaviour from society and human nature.

The novella *Animal Farm* provides an understanding of the class struggle. The final thoughts from this novella are to reduce corruption from society and remove class division from society. The main aim of this novella is to create a classless society and increase people's knowledge in society. This story is related to the natural occurrence of the Soviet Union, and this story has different animal characters that are relatable to the human characters of society. In this novella, the animal creates a society as equal as human society. In this story, Napoleon uses their power to oppress the other animals as humans. Napoleon is oppressed, primarily through fear and propaganda, as Joseph Stalin rules the Soviet Union. The story's central message is power, corruption, and class struggle.

The novella of Orwell wants to provide the ideas of rebellion and freedom of lower-class people. In this story, Snowball, another pig, believes in revolution and educates other illiterate and lower-class people. Snowball creates some rules to improve the revolution in *Animal Farm* and increase the freedom of other animals. The changed rules are "no animals shall drink alcohol" to "No animal shall drink alcohol to excess" and others. The corruption of power is depicted here, and the violence is shown here. In this novella, the objective perspective of the Soviet Union is given, and it is also stated in this novella that Napoleon hires a dog to attack Snowball. As per this statement, it can be said that the higher-class people used their power to kill others and wants to hold their power.

Napoleon does not like the education system for other animals and the evolution of thinking in society. That is why he wants to harm Snowball to clear the way to get the power in charge. This fictional story of *Animal Farm* helps people realise corruption and opens people's eyes. Orwell provides the message through this novella about malicious groups of people as pigs. The higher-class people always use the power to abuse working-class people, control the masses, and exploit the vulnerable. Orwell portrays the truth of society and depicts the lifestyle of those lower-class people who cannot protect themselves.

This research describes two stories to depict the value of society and the behaviour of society to others. The novella *Animal Farm* gives the understanding of ruling people's power, corruption, and class struggle of working-class people. On the other hand, the short story *A Dog's Tale* gives an understanding of the abusive behaviour of humans on animals.

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