

ENGLISH BREAK

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ENGLISH BREAK

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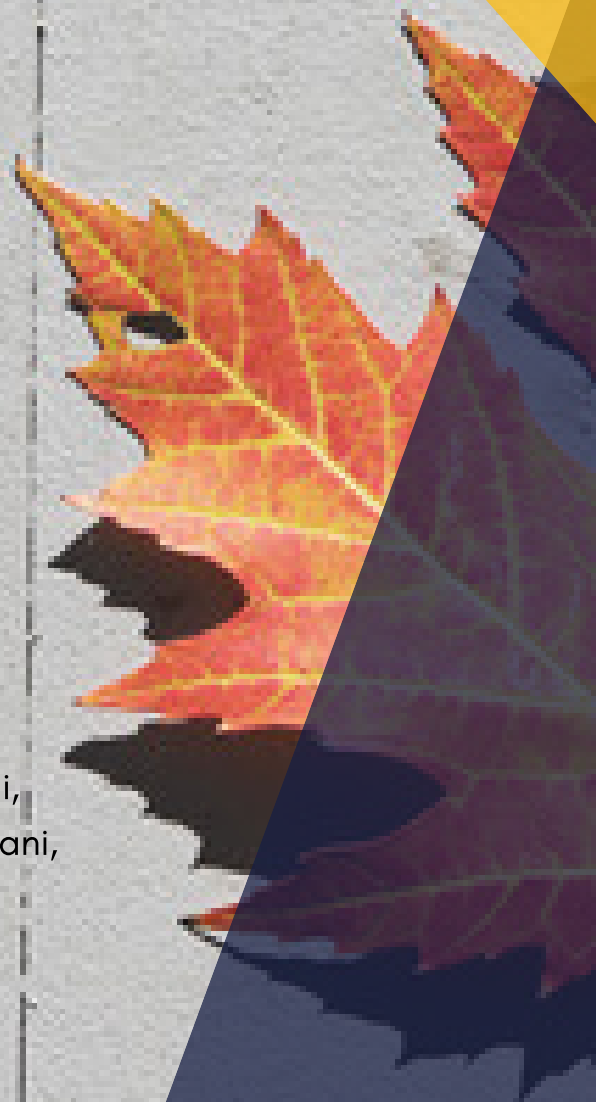
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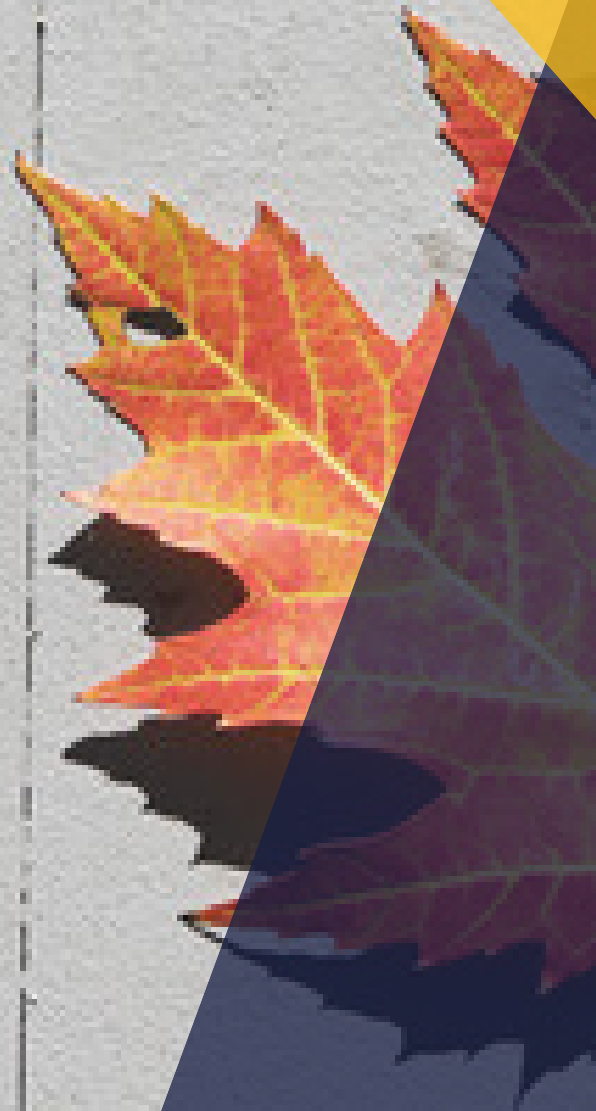
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Najieh Abedinpour,
Literature undergraduate



A Quick Word



As students head into their senior year, it's quite typical for them to stroll down the faculty hallways with a condescending smile and cast an over-the-shoulder brooding look around the place. It's the same look that kings put on while closely surveying their territorial base for one last time. That melancholic look translates to something to the effect of "I've had it all, seen it all, nothing much can take me by surprise."

However, as time ravages all kingdoms and kingships, all mindful kings come to yield their fiefdom to their future heirs and successors and drift off in a new direction_ mostly they set off on a swanky cruise to a far-off land. At which point, the lifeblood of their kingdom gets a vibrant and refreshing pulse. Likewise, we couldn't figure out a way to outrun this very same royal fate. In the months leading up to graduation, it became our innermost occupation to leave our legacy behind before heading off into a brand new world.

Along with a deep stoic look and a "stay off my turf" message, _ very much befitting to senior students_ we managed to share the knowledge we have scraped along over the course of these few years; the crown jewel of our undergraduate reign. Needless to say bouts of introspection and bursts of inspiration are the hub of the present edition of English Break. Our biggest shout-out to our deft writing and editing panel who worked around the clock and wrote their way up to the 15th issue of this journal. We wish them all the very best.



Zahra Janmohammadloo,
Literature undergraduate

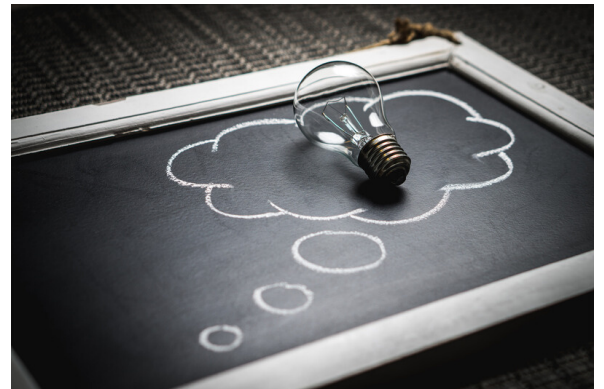
Progress



Only This Moment Is Not Late

*A Guide on How to Get Through Four Years of University
With Discipline and Persistence*

1. Seize the day: I always try to do my tasks as soon as I can. Mostly I manage to do them by the end of the day that I have received them. I also try to make use of my time on the way to the university on the taxi or bus. For me, only this moment is not late.



2. Recognize the type: English literature courses can be simply categorized in two types: 1. The ones that you should memorize. 2. The ones that you should analyze. For the first group I try to comprehend the content and use my own words to explain rather than just memorizing. Highlighting some key words always helps to remember better. For the second type you should practice more. In the first steps, I used some internet resources to have an idea. Also class discussions helped a lot to broaden my critical thinking. I sometimes let a short story for instance, become an obsession. I think about it and try to relate it to other works that I have read. When I come into a dead-end I speak with some of my friends and it really helps.

3. Read the works carefully: As an English literature student, reading must be enjoyable for us. Reading all the works brings you joy. Furthermore, reading carefully helps you to be a better interpreter. Sometimes you really need to look up the words in dictionary but it doesn't take a minute.

4. Attendance is important: I try to attend all of my classes and I carefully listen in the class. I participate in the class discussions and I always take notes. Class discussions also taught me how to have a practical conversation with respect and politeness and how to make my thoughts more flexible.

5. Do the tasks: I always try to do my tasks completely and by using satisfactory effort. Searching for further information always help me more.

6. Make a schedule:

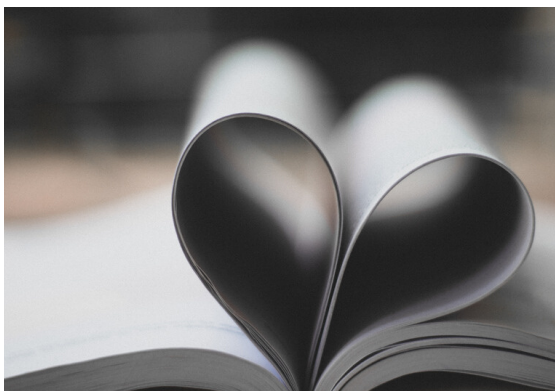
I make a flexible schedule for the weekend and I put the tasks that I couldn't do during the week and I try to keep up with it.



7. Focus and study: When studying, I put all of myself to concentrate on the subject. Since technology is often needed when you study, I sometimes mute the notifications when I use the internet. In some days you just have to be more patient and you shouldn't give up soon.

8. The time before the final exams is THE GOLDEN TIME: I try to make a firm schedule for the time before the final exams. The reward of passing a whole semester is given during this time when all the materials meet.

9. Evaluate yourself before the exams: I always try to predict my scores even before taking the exams based on the amount of effort that I have put on each course. I try to be as honest as possible about it.



10. Love what you do: I chose English literature since I loved both English and literature. If you are one of those students who just study to get a degree or you don't love your major and always nag or it feels like that you don't progress therefore you don't have the enthusiasm to grow, in that case, studying is just a practical waste of time. You should love something to make it part of yourself.



Nassim Hosseini,
Literature undergraduate

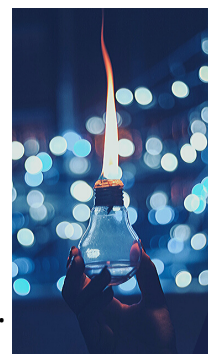
The Four "C"s of Education

For decades, parents, academics, and even governments have been concerned about building an efficient educational system that could prepare individuals to function in the society. After all, societies use schools to educate their members the skills that are needed for their own future and for a country in order to develop. Specifically, in the 21st century when development is achieved via knowledge, the importance of education is more evident than ever. Therefore, there must be more focus on learning and more effective ways that help students in this process. For this matter, less than a decade ago, the National Education Association started making a list of the 18 most important learning skills which then shrank to only 4 skills that are nowadays known as the 4 Cs. Here we will take a look at each skill for short.



1. Critical Thinking: It's basically the ability to analyze, interpret, evaluate, solve problems and make decisions. It is especially important in these years when technology and media are taking over and making it harder to discover the truth and distinguish between facts and opinions. It is a skill for a lifetime, since it helps students become independent thinkers and be aware of the world they live in. In a classroom, it can be seen in a student's research in which he/she does an interview and analyzes the content or makes comparisons between things and puts the result in a graphic organizer.

2. Creativity: Our second C is what makes students think uniquely and try to see problems from a point of view that others can't. It is helpful for each individual and at the same time the whole class-or a group in a workplace- because when one person has a new idea, others will be inspired and will follow the former idea to create a new one. Besides, it allows them to analyze one specific matter more meticulously and from different perspectives. Examples of this in a classroom can be brainstorming in a group over a problem while trying to suggest solutions for it.



3. Collaboration:

Certainly, everyone will need to work with other people at some point in life. Collaboration helps students learn how to work with each other in order to accomplish a "common goal" and achieve a better result. Practicing the skills in a classroom can teach students that not everybody has the same opinion, and that there are always going to be people who may disagree. At this point, the teachers must be careful and try to guide students to have a positive discussion, since it can be discouraging for them to see so much disagreement, while these debates can help them cover an issue comprehensively, because among these disagreements so many sides of a story are analyzed. An obvious example of collaboration exercise is group works in which each person takes on a role in the team.

4. **Communication:** It is different from the previous C in that collaboration is about dealing with other people, but communication is the skill that helps one to convey his/her ideas in a way that is clear and understandable for others. Students need to learn this skill to make positive, effective and strong



impression on those around them. When they know how to articulate their ideas, they will be able to affect their surroundings by good reasoning and engaging in debates. They can practice this skill through either active debates or written multimedia messages such as emails, comments about an article in a website, etc.

Finally, it must be added that these skills are more beneficial when they come together. The same goes with any other skill that a society may need. Once there are independent thinkers who can solve problems together, the other needed abilities shall be added to their educational system. Based on your own experience you may know what is taught in childhood is more likely to last forever in one's mind, and most of one's childhood is associated with school; thus, in order to make these 4 Cs emerge and remain in a society, they should be introduced to the school teachers and scholars.

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Arezoo Izaadi,
Literature undergraduate

Movie
Overview

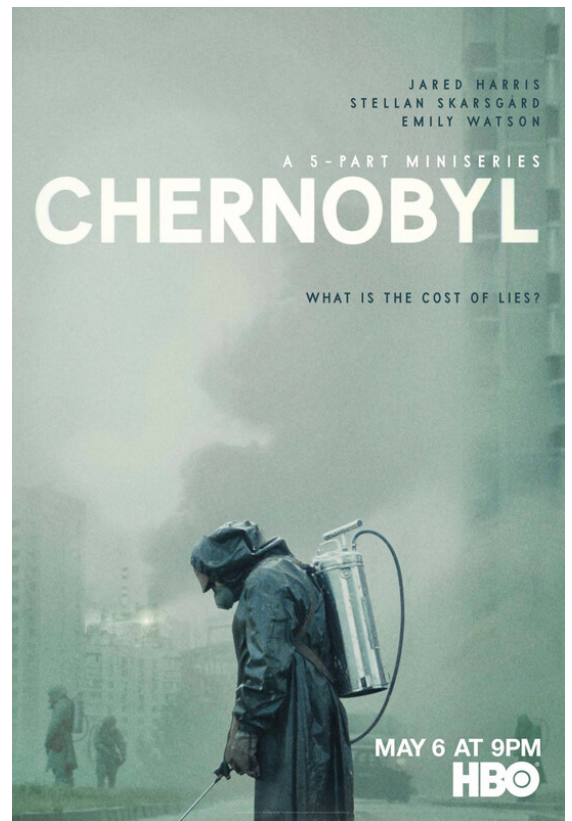


A Detailed Analysis of The HBO Miniseries, "Chernobyl"

On May 6th, HBO released a miniseries dramatizing the Chernobyl nuclear disaster on April 26th, 1986 and its catastrophic aftermaths. The five-episode series is written and created by Craig Mazin and directed by Swedish director, John Rebeck and at 9.6/10, the show is now the highest rated series on the IMBD website.

The Chernobyl cataclysm started with a safety test that was supposed to be carried out in the daylight of April 25th but due to certain circumstances, it was delayed for 10 hours by Anatoly Dyatlov (Paul Ritter), deputy chief engineer and chief supervisor of the test, Nicolai Fomin (Adrian Rawlins), chief manager and Victor Bryukhanov (Con O'Neill), plant director, all of whom were sentenced to 10 years of hard labor in a trial shown in the series finale. The test was to be done after a shift change and a staff who were neither aware of nor trained for carrying out the test. Dyatlov was in charge and alongside him were Aleksander Akimov (Sam Troughton) as the night shift supervisor and Leonid Toptunov (Robert Emms) as the senior engineer. Mid way into the test, ignored precautions and fatal flaws in the reactors resulted in reactor 4 exploding and exposing the air with more radiation than any mankind ever has, 400 times more than the Hiroshima nuclear attack. The accident took the lives of 31 men within weeks and thousands in years to come.

Depicting a historical disaster like the Chernobyl Power Plant explosion is a very demanding and challenging job which requires a lot of attention to details. The Chernobyl miniseries is a stunning and shattering one in equal measures and perfectly shows the events prior and following the explosion with fascinating lighting that illustrates the setting of Moscow, Belarus and Pripyat perfectly and costumes that are almost identical to the original



ones when compared to the footages left of the time and an amazing cast that brings the characters to the screen with English accents which surprised the audience as a Russian accent was expected but the show creator, Mazin, decided early on that in order to focus on telling the story in an authentic way, they would go on with the actors' own accents. As in any show of this particular genre, there are somethings that are real and there are things that are purely fiction. In this article we will look at some of them in addition to the views and comments of the survivors.

Following the explosion, Valery Lagasov (Jared Harris), inorganic chemist was sent to Chernobyl for cleanup purposes as chief manager accompanied by Boris Shcherbina (Stellan Skarsgard), crisis management supervisor. Almost everything shown in the series about Lagasov is real. All the good he did, all the lies and even his death. Lagasov committed suicide on the second anniversary of the Chernobyl accident by hanging himself the day before he was due to share his findings of the Chernobyl accident investigation. As shown in the series he did record a number of tapes explaining the truth behind the disaster and the soviet secrecy which became hard to ignore after his death and the manner in which he died. Boris Shcherbina on the other hand, passed away in 1990. We're still not sure if excessive radiation was the cause of his death as the soviet government decreed the soviet doctors not to state radiation as the cause of any death following the accident

Through the show we follow another scientist, Ulana Khomyuk (Emily Watson) who investigates the night of the accident and ultimately breaks it down minute by minute. Unlike the other characters in the show, Ulana Khomyuk is not at all real and is merely fiction. Mozin, the show writer, created her to represent dozens of scientists who assisted Lagasov in investigating the reasons behind the reactor core explosion and finding a solution for its cleanup.

After the explosion, we see a lot of workers, fire fighters and civilians red faced and burned due to radiation exposure which some viewers questioned the reality of. Oleksiy Breus, an engineer in the Chernobyl Power Plant and a survivor stated that he saw both Akimov and Toptunov the morning of the accident when he arrived at work and found both men with burned faces. Both passed away 2 weeks after the disaster due to ARS (Acute Radiation Syndrome), the former at the age of 33 and the latter, 25. As depicted on the show, Akimov repeated "I did everything correctly" until he took his last breath.

Another survivor, Sergii Parashyn, the then chairman of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant's Communist Party Committee talks about the Russian stereotypes and the inaccuracy in portraying a few characters. He says that although the show is very accurate in multiple aspects, it portrays too much stereotypes such as Russians drinking vodka all the time, KBG in every corner, not to

deny the soviet secrecy which lead to the accident in the first place. He also claims that the character of Dyatlov isn't as accurate as he was in real life. He, who knew Dyatlov, adds that although he was very professional and workers did as they were told, he didn't treat people as unfriendly and harsh as shown on the screen. The same goes for Victor Bryukhanov, who despite the way illustrated was a calm man and never denied his responsibility and they weren't the only people responsible for the accident. It was the system and its fatal flaws that failed them, a system of men and women who cut corners and ignore protocols that result in a nationwide catastrophe. With the manner in which these characters are shown, one might fantasize that if it weren't for these men, the Chernobyl accident would have never happened but it is a lie. Of course it's harder to show a system digging its own grave that to show a couple of evil men do all the dirty work, the same way it's harder to show dozens of scientists investigating a matter than to create a character that represents them.



In addition to the characters, there are a few emotion evoking scenes. In one of the most powerful scenes, 3 men volunteer to go under the ground beneath the reactor to open a drainage valve to stop further explosions. Despite the shows misconception, all the workers survived, two of whom are alive today. Olyksy Ananenko, one of the survivors, talks about the inaccuracy of a few parts of the scene. Regarding the costumes, he comments that although their faces were covered by respirators, they still could talk to each other. He also states that they never volunteered but were chosen for the task by the officials because they knew the underground better and they were neither applauded nor awarded upon their successful arrival, as he puts it, "it was a job we simply had to do".

He also touches on the scene where 400 miners are brought to Chernobyl to dig out a tunnel under the reactor to create a space for heat exchange to prevent the molten core from penetrating the concrete pad and therefore contaminating the ground water putting millions of lives in a greater danger. He mentions although the underground was extremely heated, the miners never stripped down to nothing as it is shown. But it is true that one out of four of those miners passed away as a result of radiation poisoning and as it turned out the core had never reached the concrete pad and it was never necessary to dig a tunnel in the first place and to expose 400 men to deadly amounts of radiation.

The most touching plot we follow is the story of Vasily Ignatenko (Adam Nagaitis), a fire fighter and one of the first responders to the accident and his pregnant wife, Lyudmilla Ignatenko (Jessie Buckley) which is as accurate as can be. Vasily died two weeks after the accident due to radiation exposure, although according to the doctors of the time, the fire fighters' burns were not as bad as portrayed on the show. Following Vasily's death, their daughter tragically died after only four hours of being born.

With all the analysis, shows, movies and books already existing on the Chernobyl cataclysm, we will never truly comprehend all of its aftereffects, both human and natural.

Coming to the end of the show, Lagasov gets the last word. He speaks of: "the gift of Chernobyl: where I once would fear the cost of truth. I only ask"- at this moment, the screen fades to black- "what is the cost of lies?". One might say the cost lies is even more lies, one would say it's even more calamities. But whatever they say, it is not the truth.



END



Erika Khebreh

Literature undergraduate

Book Review

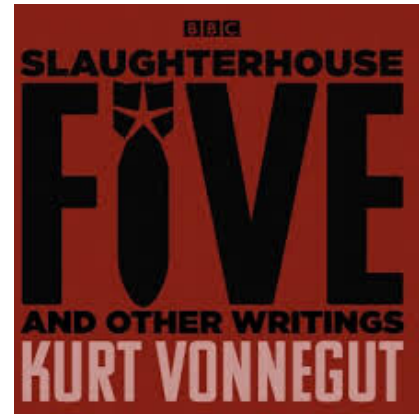


The Excruciating Cycle of War; "Slaughterhouse-Five"

Kurt Vonnegut's Slaughterhouse Five is an antiwar novel about the fire-bombing in Dresden, Germany during World War II which has been written in the form of a satire, questioning the glorification of war and its damaging effects on human beings. The story is told from third person omniscient point of view and the tone that the narrator has used is neutral; describing death scenes and acts of violence in a commonly manner.

The first thing that grabs the attention of the reader is the non-sequential narrative style used in the book; the story springs from one scene to a completely different one without any specific order. This technique is also introduced through the story where the narrator quotes "Billy Pilgrim has become unstuck in time. Billy has gone to sleep a senile widower and awakened on his wedding day. He has walked through a door in 1955 and come out of another one in 1941." ; so, this explains the non-organized form of the plot.

Despite the fact that Billy has been presented as a time-traveler, through the course of the story, none of the other characters claim having seen Billy physically present in a place at a specific moment then disappearing to another location to a different time; so, this deviating form of the plot demonstrates both the chaotic situation of war in which the



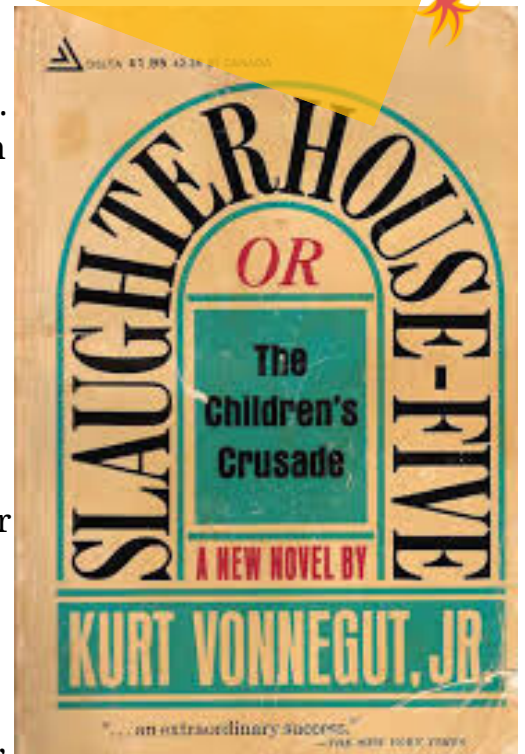
nonexistence of order is observed and it is also the manifestation of the protagonist's damaged state of mind after having seen the ferocious and harsh crime, all the sorrowful memories recurring to his mind.

In order to show his discredited state of mind, Billy Pilgrim, the protagonist, has created a fantasy world with aliens on it called The Tralfamadorians. He, in fact, wants to calm his unquiet mind, to stop it from swirling around painful memories. Billy's strategy to quiet his mind is hidden in the Tralfamadorian's views towards death, time and free will. The Tralfamadorian's philosophy is that every moment is structured the way it is, and that life is full of joyous and painful moments, but since they believe that no such thing as free will exists, they advise Billy to ignore the sad times and focus on the joyful moments which is why Billy keeps flowing from war scenes to happy moments.

Additionally, there's the repetition of "so it goes" after every person's death, which signifies how Billy tries to get over the many sudden deaths of the time of war, making himself believe that the dead ones are alive in other times and places. Kilgore Trout, a fictional writer, is an important character in Slaughterhouse Five. He writes about fanciful creatures and Billy is a huge fan of his novels, signifying him trying to escape from the excruciating reality to the imaginary world.

Slaughterhouse Five is an American war exemplar. Why? Through the story, Billy mentions about one of Trout's stories called "The Money Tree". "The Money Tree" along with Campbell's monograph upon Americans hating themselves for being poor, conveys the whole message of the novel. According to them, poor Americans from the lower class of the society are being motivated to start wars by the government and the rich, in return for becoming rich; However, the poor will be beneficial to those in power, since they, the upper class, will not be the ones fighting and also they will get richer, and in the end, those who have fought in wars will be left either dead or alive, poor and in pain. Since poor Americans think that their self-worth relies on money, thus, those in power make them believe that the only honorable way to achieve self-love is through fighting in wars. So, this psychologically-damaging process of self-destruction continues.

Those in power, not just Americans, but in the whole world throughout history have tried to glorify wars and honor the war heroes in movies and other mass media, but just like what Mary O'Hare was concerned with in the first chapter of the book, war heroes are only in movies; Children and innocent men like Billy are sent to fight. The question is, now that World War II has long been over, is the book trying to make people search for peace and forbid wars from happening? Or is it suggesting that the painful cycle of wars will always be there?





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Literature undergraduate

Personal Notes



Living in a Dorm; an Untold Tale

It's now 4:35 AM. I've been rolling around in my bed for more than 3 hours straight. The only sound I can hear is the deep snores of my roommate which never fail to startle me. I peer through the curtains and notice other lit windows. I wonder if they just woke up or if they are insomniac for no reason just as I am. Coughing, I lie back down. I feel like a fully grown rose bush is scratching the inner surface of my throat with its thorns. I make a mental note of going to the pharmacy and getting myself a bottle of cough drop. I wish I had listened to my mother and had not caught a cold in the first place. You never realize how independence actually feels like until you catch a cold and your mother is nowhere to make you a warm chicken soup with tomato in it. Moments later, I think of the mathematics booklet I've been meaning to open for ages. Mind you I don't even know where it is. It's probably lying under my bed buried under a thick layer of dust. I make a mental note of finding it as well. As a sophomore who has spent almost an entire year in the dorms, I have enough experience to say that the person who gets the top bunk is very lucky indeed, but of course the bottom bunk has its perks too. The need for extra space is always worrisome to a student and the bottom bunk provides more than enough space to accommodate personal items. Next in my train of thoughts are all the people I have left behind in my hometown. In leaving everything behind, the cruelest thing by far has been the process of making new friends. I believe that after a certain age, it becomes virtually impossible to make new friends. What is it about physical distance that tears apart the closest of friends? Now that I think back, it seems like it was only yesterday that I was sitting next to my best friend in physics class. The clock on my nightstand reads 5:17 and I am still wide awake. In the calm and quiet of the dark sky, my mind takes me back to my grandparents'. To my icecream-loving grandpa who used to bribe me to keep our little expeditions to the ice cream parlor a secret from my grandma. I wasn't the best of secret keepers back then. I think of his watery smile whenever I gave him away. I think of how long it's been since I last went to visit him. A year? Perhaps even two. Somewhere between these thoughts, I doze off. I'm woken up by the shrill sound my roommate's alarm followed by somebody else's squeal. The first thing I see is the clock which reads 7:45. The sun is now shining through my thin curtains orange and warm. The hustle and bustle of the dorm tells me that once again I'm going to be late for class.

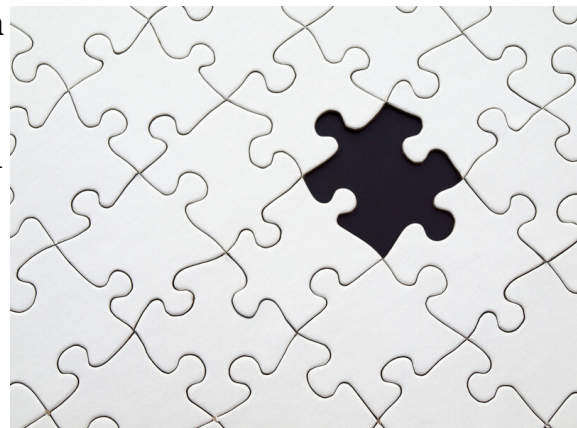


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The Struggles of Living in a Dorm

Many different turning points happen during a lifetime. Some of them are good some not. But entering a university for some may bring both bad and good to their life especially if you are away from your hometown and choose to experience living in a dorm. You enter a completely new environment, away from that safe circle your family has provided you at the same time, you should deal with some new people who is out of that circle along many other issues. I'm going to list down some of the advantages and disadvantages through my own glasses but you may have pretty different ideas about living in a dormitory.



Well, let's start with some disadvantages first. As I mentioned above, you suddenly find yourself dealing with so many new different kind of people in the dorm. People vary from having different cultures, habits, beliefs, behaviors, etc. And if you're someone who is not easily adoptable to the new situations you may find it really hard to get along with those people whose personality is completely opposing yours. So, regarding the emotional struggle you're facing, you need to handle the conflicts in the room at the same time.

Talking about emotional struggles, it is obvious that some might take being away from home really hard and you'll experience lots of sad moments in your life in the dorm.

The other part of living with a group of unknown people is the issue of bullying. You need to learn how to gain your right or you'll be standing there all alone while others abuse you. One of the characteristics of being bullied I can mention is that in most of the times it happens gradually and in minor amount at the first sight but if it repeats constantly you may start noticing it and in that case it is too late And it has its impact on you. On the other hand if you lack the capacity to condone small mistakes others done, things usually get tougher than it already was for you.

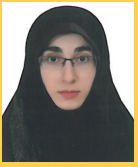
After all we are all human beings and we make mistakes all the time. But the art of letting go is a valuable gift here.

Now it's time for some advantages. Being away from people who have been constantly supporting become less involved this pushes you to realize their value. In this stage you start becoming more independent; you gradually became aware of what really a society is because you get one step closer to it, so your social awareness improves, you need to manage your money, your time, take care of yourself do routine works on your own and so on and so forth. To put it differently you become more responsible as a consequence of independence. It may look hard at first sight, but it can help a person grow and learn

The other positive point of living in the dorm is that you can get more time with your friends and especially your classmates. You can even help each other in studies, group projects and so many related tasks and who knows maybe you could establish a lifelong friendship with them in the future.

In conclusion, living in the dorm has its own ups and downs; in other words, it is a journey which makes your personality. It may bend and pull you back but at the same time, it can lead you through your growth and personal development. So, you'd better make sure that you make the most of this opportunity.





Zeinab Amanipour
Literature undergraduate

Book Review



A Critical Review on "Animal Farm"

“The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which.” This is one of the most memorable quotes of animal farm which is hard to forget for any serious book reader. Animal Farm is a novella written by the English novelist, George Orwell, and published in 1945. It has gained a lot of popularity and attention since then and has been ranked as one of the finest novels all over the world. Since Orwell’s concern in even his personal life has been social injustice, this book is a tool to criticize a particular society and government; that is the Soviet Union and Stalinism. The story begins with the notion of a revolution, an enunciation of an enormous change that would soon alter the lives of all animals. After the revolution (which indeed happened for the sake of animals’ felicity in the first place), the government begins to get corrupted by the intelligent leaders of the revolution: the pigs. The rest is all the incidents and disturbances that come to pass the animal farm. And at the end, you witness the metamorphosis of the leaders; those who bragged about leading the animals into a bright and free future, but instead, ended up destroying that vision. To have a better understanding of the story, it’s suggested to get more familiar with those who create the atmosphere, that is the characters. Hence, some of the major characters shall be covered in the following:

The main character whom the author puts much effort to depict is Napoleon. He is one of the pigs who planned on taking control of the farm soon after the revolution. From the beginning of the revolution and the fact that the milk vanished afterwards, we understand how corrupted their leaders get, assuming that since they are the main thinkers and ideologists, they have the right to consider themselves as superior and in some manners even royal. However, the pigs justify this act of stealing by saying that “Our sole object in taking these things is to preserve our health. Milk and apples (this has been proved by Science, comrades) contain substances absolutely necessary to the well-being of a pig... It is for your sake that we drink the milk and eat those apples.” Napoleon as the main governor, is an example of a hypocrite and dishonest character who would cross any line in order to get what he most desires: power. Napoleon portrays himself as someone who has aided the revolution in both co-founding it and conserving it from any harm, while in fact he doesn’t get involved in brute and physical action and conflicts. He is a well-depicted character in order to show the existing hierarchy in England (Singh, 2017). On the other hand, there’s Snowball; another member of the high social class of rulers who believes in himself as an ideologist. He is so dedicated to his goals and expectations for the farm that he is even prepared to suffer injury in a war to prove his

righteousness. But he's not that much of a hero either.

Orwell considers several flaws for him. Snowball uses rhetorical skills to gain credit. He also becomes a tool for Napoleon's policies to persuade everyone that he is the just ruler. Orwell uses pigs as the corrupt leaders for these animals associate with selfishness and self-indulgence (Johnson, 2016). Aside from the high social class which consisted of pigs, there are two characters who resemble and yet differ from each other in this story. One is the hard-working horse, Boxer. Boxer believed in the revolution from its dawn and didn't even let himself think or consider any other policies or characters as the leaders. He dedicates himself in this path until he causes his own death. He is a flat character, unlike the pigs, and easily believes anything that comes from their mouth, whether right or wrong. "I would not have believed that such things could happen on our farm. It must be due to some fault in ourselves. The solution, as I see it, is to work harder", he says whenever they confront a problem. He is not a sensible character; thence, he doesn't act according to logics. He is a fine example of those who follow a certain ideology either with or without will and never cease to help or contribute to the system. On the other level, we see Squealer. He is a pig; hence, he considers himself superior to the other animals. He is also dedicated to contribute to the system in his own manner. He is by some means or other a spokesman of the "Animalism". He fends away any sort of ill-sorted attribute towards Napoleon. Boxer and Squealer are both in one way or another servants of the corrupt system, and both are puppets played by the upper hands.

Finally, there is a group who suffers the most but gains the least. The revolution is shaped and supported by them. However, they can be influenced and pulled away from their original thoughts through commercials and false advertisements. If the seven commandments start to alter and finally reduce to one, it's fine as long as Squealer justifies the action. And if they get tired and find doubts, they take a look at mighty Boxer and listen to him say "Comrade Napoleon is always right" while plowing the field. They sincerely believed in Old Major and his vision, and they tried their best to fulfill that. And at the end, "Somehow it seemed as though the farm had grown richer without making the animals themselves any richer — except, of course, for the pigs and the dogs." They are not the ones to blame; those who take disadvantage of them are culpable. As a personal notion of this book, I have to admit that this is one of the smartest stories I have read so far. The techniques Orwell uses to convey his concern and make it public to the society is magnificent. This fable and allegorical novella is a perfect choice if you're willing to learn about the Soviet Union and the Stalinist era and the atmosphere in that era in Russian Revolution of 1917 (Meija, 2002). Unfortunately, the characters and the procedure of the changing revolutions are still seen and observed around us. There are thousands of Napoleons, Snowballs, Benjamins, Boxers, and Squealers all living in the big Farm. And many of them are altered and corrupted during political reformations, who end up saying "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others". Nevertheless, let's bear in mind that "power does not corrupt man; fools, however, if they get into a position of power, corrupt power" (George Bernard Shaw).