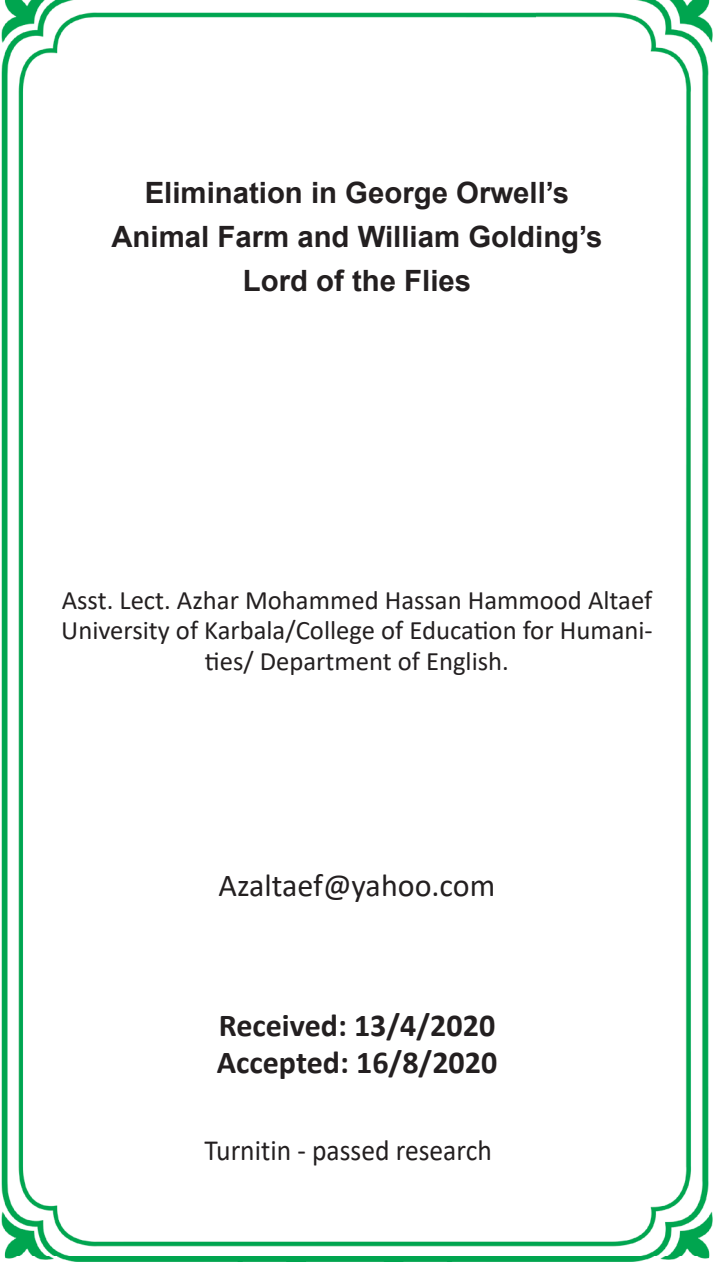



Elimination in George Orwell's Animal Farm and William Golding's Lord of the Flies

Asst. Lect. Azhar Mohammed Hassan Hammood Altaef





**Elimination in George Orwell's
Animal Farm and William Golding's
Lord of the Flies**

Asst. Lect. Azhar Mohammed Hassan Hammood Altaef
University of Karbala/College of Education for Humanities/
Department of English.

Azaltaef@yahoo.com

Received: 13/4/2020
Accepted: 16/8/2020

Turnitin - passed research



Abstract

Elimination in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*.

The present paper discusses the aspect of "Elimination" and its existence with softly and influential impact of certain literary works. The aspect deals with the varied classes in society to touch the truth of human nature and to uncover the deepest dirty state of him also. Notedly, Elimination relates to the political issues due to the viciousness minds of the politicians no exceptions as it is shown in Orwell's *Animal Farm*. Also, it connects to the social individuals in reality with cunning manners as it is illustrated in Golding's *Lord of the Flies*. The paper explains the whole sides and kinds of elimination with examples of the suffered characters but the religious side hasn't been discussed because of the two selected novels don't interact with religion. Moreover, it presents the reasons behind practicing elimination against people and introduces the different methods in using exclusion to achieve the aim even with blood. All in all, the writers have discussed a unique technique in modern literature, with high style and strange ideas. The suffered characters end tragically, but other characters end with less damaging because of two reasons. Firstly, the characters that end tragically have faced criminal minds and have received the destiny proudly more than others. Secondly, the less damaging characters have faced their destiny cowardly. So, the technique is too close to the reality allowing the reader extremely interact with it.

Key words: Elimination, Exclusion, Smear campaign, Defamation, Reputation, Orwell, *Animal Farm*, Golding, *Lord of the Flies*.

According to the Cambridge dictionary, "Elimination is to remove someone out of a competition, or to completely remove someone that is not wanted or needed". (Cambridge dictionary,2020). The aspect of elimination is classified into types due to the modern literary works; like physical, mental, political, and social exclusion. From the physical side, it can be found in Franz Kafka's *Metamorphosis* (1915), when the protagonist - Gregor Samsa - turns into a big cockroach. Samsa excludes from his family harshly because of the transformation that happens to his body. Politically, George Orwell's *1984* (1949) novel manifests the domination of the Soviet Union on comrades by torturing and murdering the man who goes against their principles. The rebellion character of the novel, Winston Smith, who stands against the Soviet Union's thoughts; his different views lead him to his tragic end. Moreover, *Things Fall Apart* (1958) a novel by the African author Chinua Achebe depicts the theme of elimination in the African tribes by exile. The tragic hero Okonkwo, who is cast out because of the social traditions of Africa. The conflict of the modern human nature, after the world war II, has formed the structure of the elimination. The new civilization filled with melancholy and sadness which led the individual to the external and internal conflict of the modern personality. The result behind the perspective of the major subject that is not to accept the opposite thoughts, in other words, is the anti-others. Georg Orwell's *Animal Farm* (1944) is one of the best sarcastic novels. It mocks and criticizes the political system of the Soviet Union; it examines the brutality and dictatorship of the repressive regime. He introduces a fresh idea of absolute oppressive against the oppressed individuals. Also, he presents the political side of the aspect in the novel, including two types of elimination, namely direct and indirect confrontations. Direct confrontation includes the war, while the indirect deals with extermination, annihilation, and subversion (Martinez,2018). Sarcastically, the image of the enemy in the novel is portrayed by Mr. Jones, the Farm's owner, and his men when are eliminated from the Farm by a group of animals. Certainly, the elimination occurs at the beginning of the story which represents the first step of the revolution to set the dictatorial jurisdictions after

that. However, the author wants to describe the inner life and the main principle of the Soviet Union and he succeeds to deliver his message throughout a sarcastic situation by using pet animals but with high wisdom and wild thinking. Ironically, the animals decide to get rid of the owner Mr. Jones as a drunken, careless ruler, who represents capitalism. The pig, Napoleon, the totalitarian dictator who manages the animal farm into oppression, tells his “comrades” that, “all animals are equal, but some are more equal than others” (Orwell,1944,83). That speech establishes the empire of animals under the name of “Animalism” (Martinez,2018). Via these words, the revolution characterized by the Russian reconstruction in 1917 and the early years of the Soviet Union starts to remove capitalism from the modern Russian nation. The decision of the dismissal has been made after the speech of the leader of the revolution. When Napoleon manipulates other animals to have them to his side and convinces them that they must face their enemy by eliminating him out of their place. The first chapter introduces Mr. Jones as more of an animal than the animals themselves. Mr. Jones is a capitalist ruler who does not care for his people and this ruler must be eliminated with his men.

“Jones and his men suddenly found themselves being butted and kicked from all sides”. A minute later all five of them were full flight down the cart-track that led to the main road, with the animals pursuing them in triumph” (Orwell,1944,12)

Elimination is a result of hiding behind certain reasons presented by the author. One of the reasons, in this case, that the owner neglects the animals and leaves them unfed. The animals decide to liberate themselves from the tyranny of Jones. The animals chase the five men till kicking them out and Jones is expelled out of the Farm. Besides, to remove an unacceptable human from a place is to remove everything belongs to that excluded individual. So, the animals return to the Farm and burn all Mr. Jones’ belongings. The bits, the nose-rings, the dog-chains, the cruel knives which Mr. Jones used to castrate the pigs and lambs, were all flung down the well. The reins, the halters, the blinkers, the degrading nosebags, were

thrown on to the rubbish fire which was burning in the yard. After that, Napoleon led them back to the store-shed and served out a double ration of corn to everybody, with two biscuits for each dog (Hitchens, 2003). Then they sang "Beasts of England" (Orwell, 1944) from end to end seven times running, and after that, they settled down for the night and slept as they had never slept before. Freedom has been achieved, and the latest era is to begin with modern ideas, traditions, and policy. In other words, it is to eliminate all of Jones' principles to create fashionable principles and establish the future of their regime. The image of exclusion, in the novel depicted by Orwell depending on war strategies, uses the tactics referring to the intimidation of others. Unmistakably, in the present novel a new face of elimination can be noticed. Thus, the face of the war the animals conducted on humans is to cut ties with them under any circumstance, that is because animal is superior to human. Depending on the narrative structure in the writer's perspective, the text is considered as a turning point in the development of the events of the novel early, which eventually leads to the emergence of the idea of exclusion, which the owner of the Farm goes through. Orwell exploited the theme of isolation quickly, and the events of the novel were based on it and took place on this principle. The author applies a different idea and in a modern form to express his condemnation and denunciation of Soviet policy at that time. Not only that the writer also uses the theme a second time, with a striking intelligence, by conveying the idea of elimination inside the group of the animals and then makes them exclude their friend Snowball by defaming him rudely. However, Orwell employs the idea for the first time externally, between animals and humans, and this time internally, between the animals themselves. The idea of elimination continues throughout the novel and develops the events when Napoleon sets the rules of feeding. Naturally, after breaking the rules there is a punishment, which could be death as their leader Napoleon said. The idea of exclusion continues in the novel and appears when Napoleon decides to enact freshly laws for the animals. "rations to be stopped and decreed that any animal giving so much as a grain of corn to a hen should be punished by death" (Orwell, 1944, 47).

Napoleon practices the same previous strategy with Mr. Jones with the chicken riot by ordering and threatening the hens by death. More importantly, as previously mentioned above that the writer employs the elimination externally and internally. The indirect method to control others has appeared also in the novel by using

propaganda, and the character defamation. Propaganda is the way to frighten others psychologically and dominate their minds or change them easily, plus the indirect method of propaganda is to defame the individual harshly. The writer emphasizes to depict the elimination in different ways; this time he adopts Squealer when he starts a smear campaign against Snowball. Propaganda is one of the remarkable keys in the novel, it is a fatal weapon to dominate ideas and citizens mentally. Squealer utilizes the technique of defamation, when he starts slandering Snowball by telling the animals that Snowball is a traitor (Lea,2003). Convincingly, the next lines prove that Orwell uses a higher degree of the technique of elimination to defame the character. "Comrades! said Squealer", is to make them pay attention carefully and to clear their minds to him only. "cried Squealer, making little nervous skips", to dominate them emotionally and to make the audience focus deeply with him. Gradually, Squealer attracts their attention completely by saying the next. "a most terrible thing has been discovered. Snowball has sold himself to Frederick of Pinchfield Farm, who is even now plotting to attack us and take our farm away from us" (Orwell,1944,49).

Squealer demolishes snowball's reputation to make others believe that Snowball is against them and that Snowball has an agreement with another human. Ironically, the current systems of the animal refuse any human laws and behaviors, but Squealer accustoms a human attitude to defame Snowball. "Snowball is to act as his guide when the attack begins. But there is worse than that. We had thought that Snowball's rebellion was caused simply by his vanity and ambition. But we were wrong comrades" (Orwell,1944,49). Squealer manipulates them when he says that Snowball was a great rebellion and a man of our state but at present, he is not one of us anymore because his ambition is more consequential than our

principles. "We were wrong" (ibid), an effective strong sentence to strike the gathering of the animals deeply in their emotions and their logic. "Do you know what the real reason was? Snowball was in league with Jones from the very start! He was Jones's secret agent all the time (ibid)".

Moreover Squealer, with a tone of regret, shows his slyness in destroying the reputation of the other by adding new information that Snowball was with the human from the beginning and we were deceived stupidly. In this way, Snowball is eliminated physically and mentally as a traitor and a man who is conspiring on his race. The writer wants to convey a message to the reader that successive

systems remain with the same principles and ideas but using different slogans and persuasive methods. Also, it - the message - wants to prove the varied methods of exclusion and no matter whether it is right or wrong.

William Golding's "*Lord of the Flies*" (1954) is an American novel about the perspective of elimination, the aspect of death. Golding proposes a group of young kids from Britain on an island after crashing their plane. The schoolboys choose a leader to lead them on the island, therefore they elect Ralph as a leader and choose Jack to oversee the team of hunting. Ralph declares they should light a fire to attract any passing ship. The events raise constantly when Jack decides to be the leader of the gathering, so he has defected from Ralph and formed his own team. Golding exposes the beginning of the clash between Ralph and Jack when he employs Jack as a savage kid who convinces his team to exclude Ralph from the group. Golding's defamation strategy is like Orwell's, but with a different technique. Jack blackens Ralph by describing him as a coward and as a man like him is not accepted intellectually. In the beginning, not all friends support Jack's decision of eliminating Ralph, but lastly, they agree to join him after he affects them psychologically by shouting and showing his power to dominate the followers. The psychological factor is extremely important to strongly affect people, concretely, it is a technique used precisely by Golding in the novel,

(Kelly,2000). The exception is that, all the animals were one hand to exclude the man from the Farm, but here on the island it can be remarked that the humans are of two teams and they are trying to defame and exterminate each other. As it is known, when someone excludes someone else, he starts setting his rules and performs his contemporary policies. In the immediate novel the author informs the reader that modern civilization is constructed. Civilization depends on savagery, assassination, and bloody actions. Excluding others, who are rational and skillful, is the first step to establish the young civilization as it seems in "*Animal Farm*" (Metcalf,2005). Jack is the one who desires to eliminate Ralph, Simon, and Piggy since they form the source of danger on his modernistic culture. They have multiple fantastic characteristics of good deeds without hurting others; these features are not available in jack's world. In his role, Jack does his best to eliminate these three personalities from his path, while at the same time he does not wish his followers to be affected by Simon's intelligence. According to a savage person, Jack does not accept any opposite principles of his own. Jack eyes that he is the man who is responsible for the ultramodern era and no one else. Golding introduces an imaginative world that is strongly close and like the real world, including two faces on one land. He reveals the conflict of the greatest powers on Earth throughout the world war II. The political sense is visible in the novel when the author outlines the savage part by Hitler and his Nazi Party. Moreover, the aspect of elimination is a great part of the policy around the world with different periods, so it is cloudless to be used by Golding in the novel, the face of barbarism against the face of civilization. Ralph is the charismatic protagonist of the novel, also he is a smart and serious person who wants to rescue the boys from the island. Ralph is as a direct opponent to Jack. So, he is a target to be terminated by Jack. Typically, the unfriendliness feeling is obvious between the two teams, Ralph is the main enemy to Jack (Armstrong,1985).

Cunningly, Jack starts sketching to undermine Ralph, the weak point of Ralph is his friends Simon and Piggy; they are also smart but physically different. The aspect of elimination as it explained at

the opening of the paper, is to remove any unaccepted figure intellectually or physically, here, the structural shape of the characters that were depicted excellently by Golding according to the miserable circumstance on the island is different from one to another. Simon is an athletic young man and a spiritual human who has embodied nature on the contrary

to Jack. Nevertheless, Golding introduces a combination of various personalities in his novel, like evil, intellectual, envious, and godly humans. All these types described as a heavy part in society, parts can be found in every era even in the future civilization. Simon is the human who represents Jesus Christ for he has a mystical connection to the environment, possesses a saintly and selfless disposition, and meets a tragic and sacrificial death. More likely, Simon is the one who knows the monster on the island, but unfortunately, he was murdered in an animalistic way. On the other side, Golding made a transitional movement by making Simon is a victim who will sacrifice himself peacefully (Arizmendi,2006). At the peak of the events and civilizational struggle on the island to form a new principle, whether it based on reform or ruin, notably that, Golding has changed the course of the personal struggle between Ralph and Jack to the death of Simon, the man who performs to be the most important figure in the formative aspects of man. The way of killing Simon takes place with the most horrific brutal images. Ironically, everyone on the island thinks that Simon is the alleged monster, who was chasing them. Simon's accidental killing satisfies one of Jack's most pressing demands to exclude one of the mainstays of a future civilization that Ralph sought. In this method of exclusion, Jack guarantees to undermine his enemy, Ralph, by keeping him alone. Eventually, Jack endeavors to kill the young Piggy (Tiger,1990). Simon awakens and finds the air dark and humid with an oncoming storm. His nose is bleeding, and he decides to go up the hill to see the fallen parachutist. Instantly, he realizes that the boys have mistaken this harmless object for the deadly beast that has fallen their entire group into chaos. Since all the boys are chanting and dancing in several separate circles along the beach, even Ralph

and Piggy (team of Ralph) sweep away by the excitement. Suddenly, the boys see a shadowy figure comes out of the forest. Though the boys do not recognize him, shouting that he is the beast “The beast is a reason to obey Jack because he is the protector of them, it is a part of dominating them and eliminate others”, (Moran,2000)). The boys descend upon Simon and start to tear him apart with their bare hands and teeth. The delusion of Simon being the monster becomes truth when they are all having the feast with the abandoner people, and they are chanting:

“Eliminate the beast! Cut his throat! Spill his blood! Do him in! [...] the beast stumbled into the horseshoe. [...] Simon (the beast in the middle) was sobbing out something about a dead guy on a hill. [...] The beast struggled forward, broke the ring and tipped over the steep edge of the rock to the sand by the water” (Golding1954,152)

“Eliminate” is a powerful and hostile word that comes out from the depth of a savage, a word points to the victory of the hunters. Terrifically, they were roaring to take his throat out of his body to exclude his soul with their bloody criminal mind. Metaphorically, Golding handles the technique of the chant to express their happiness of exterminating a human, to show their barbaric power with high voices gladly to eliminate Simon.

“Simon (the beast in the middle) was sobbing out something about a dead guy on a hill”. (Golding1954,152)

Here, is a sign to Jesus Christ, to His crucifixion, also, Simon is in his last breath in life as a sacrifice to the present-day community. Golding, as a metaphor, assimilates Simon’s suffering and elimination to Jesus who was realistically eliminated by his people because of his up-to-the-minute religious beliefs which unaccepted at the time of Jesus. Even after excluding Simon, the boys still think that the Beast is Simon. For them this is the truth of the beast on the hill. Irony is revealed, in the very first situation is that Simon knows the real identity of the beast. He is the dead parachutist on a hill. Simon who is coming to caution them about the monster, but unfortunately, his tragic death is the price of the truth (Bloom,2008).

Piggy is another victim in *Lord of the Flies*, this time the eliminated figure excluded because of his physical appearance and his attitude despite his intelligence. Piggy is a talkative and intelligent boy who is the main reason behind Ralph's success on the island. Piggy represents the human side on the island which means, he portrays the opposite side of Jack's; and these human characteristics make him an easy target to kill by Jack since the latter thinks that Piggy is threatening his future civilization. As mentioned at the beginning of the paper that the elimination depends on several elements, one of these elements is the physical appearance of the creature. In this case of Piggy's character, it is clear that this character is eliminated according to two reasons. Firstly, because he is a learned person that makes him a source of threatening, and he is the main assistant of Ralph; also, Piggy informs the organization that the beast cannot be real. And it is Piggy who notes that the signal fire should be moved to increase their chances of survival. Secondly, the physical appearance of Piggy is unaccepted in society. He suffers from eyesight, asthma, and weight problem. Sadly, these physical problems make him a mockery despite his amazing rational thinking. It seems today it is a global problem during different ages especially modern times. A smear campaign launches against Piggy by the hunters, they are planning to get rid of him to weaken Ralph more due to decreasing the enemy is a kind of elimination also (Bloom,2009).

Roger is another bad character in the novel; he is the assistant of Jack, who viciously kills piggy.

"The rock struck Piggy a glancing blow from chin to knee; the conch exploded into a thousand white fragments and ceased to exist." (Golding,1954,181).

The quote illustrates the way that Piggy dies, Golding introduces the scene of the murder tragically and brutally, indicating the hatred that exists towards this obese and physically unacceptable character in the group. Roger is Jack's first aide who kills piggy and destroys the conch (the shatter of Ralph's team). The conch signifies the base of the new good civilization, which it goes against Jack's belief.

“Piggy’s arm and legs twitched a bit, like a pig’s after it has been killed.” (Golding, 1954,181).

This quote defines the way Piggy’s body moves after he is dead. Golding’s description connects Piggy to the hunted pigs who are victims of the boys’ barbarism. Parallely, to compare between the two selected novels, it sounds there are certain similarities and differences to reveal. The main remarkable mutual point is the aspect of elimination that gives a massive impact on both novels and affects the course of the events. In *Animal Farm*, Orwell also introduces two kinds of governments, the first one is the government of capitalism that represented by Mr. Jones while Snowball and Napoleon defined as the original owner of the Farm and the totalitarian government. “It seems logical to conclude that Orwell classless society an impossibility and found both capitalism and totalitarianism weak as governmental forms” (Bufkin1965). Orwell states, “The relative strength and weakness of the individuals who lead the government is insignificant determining the effectiveness of that form of government. The weakness inherent in both forms cannot be overcome by even the most dynamic leader.” (Anthony1996).

Lord of the Flies shows the contrary to *Animal Farm* that the transformation from a man to pig, while *Animal Farm* shows the opposite, the pig to man. Golding says, “That every man is part savage and that savagery is disguised or concealed only by the civilization built by our ancestors” (Ibid). Orwell presents the pigs who have revolted against the human who sleeps, eats and getting fat. In both novels, the animals immediately after the disobedience, and the boys after landing on the island have reacted similarly. Both teams are free in their attitude, for now, the boys are free in their behaviors from adult domination and adult supervision, while the animals are free from the domination and supervision of the human. Noteworthy, two incidents occur relative to the breakdown to establish the activist era. During the battle against Jones to dominate the Farm, the royal horse, Boxer kills the stable boy, while in *Lord of the Flies*, a similar first murdering happens this time, a boar (uncastrated male pig) (Bloom, 2006).

The two incidents symbolize the real beginning of moral period according to the leaders' naïve thoughts to eliminate the "enemy". In Golding's, the conflict arises between Ralph and Jack on the island and from the other hand between Napoleon and Snowball on the farm. In *Lord of the Flies*, Jack eventually wins the boys to his side, while Napoleon wins by force. The elimination is deeply rooted in *Animal Farm* by running Snowball off the manor Farm and declaring him a traitor when Napoleon notices the ability to win the majority in the farm goes towards Snowball so the decision is made to destroy Snowball's reputation in this way to be an outcast character. Absolutely, and throughout different times, each tyrant has a "right-hand man" who does all his criminal acts that happen secretly or publicly. Roger, the dirtiest character in *Lord of the Flies* who leads physical violence on the island for Jack. Whereas, Squealer, the slander, acts as Napoleon's right-hand man who is his duty to be the spokesman of the revolution and can persuade people by manipulating them psychologically (Moran, 2000).

The two novels have spiritual characters, namely Simon and Benjamin the donkey in *Animal Farm*. But the difference between the two characters is that Simon is brave and attempts to help his friends in a difficult mission, but unfortunately, he is murdered in the process. Benjamin seems a coward who knows the truth, but he does not reveal the truth and does not stand against the odd ideas of the new comradeship on the farm. Also, both of the literary works have the significance of the place in *Lord of the Flies*; the boys have the conch what means the basics of the civilization and in *Animal Farm* they have the farm, on the ground, it is the main center of the recent society. The chant that both authors used in the mentioned novels have a great impact on the individuals (Rosenfield, 2010). Orwell employs the technique to give a huge potential motive to the idiomatic of the farm to eliminate the enemy out of their life, by the virtue of the chant that makes the persona feels the national ownership. "Beasts of England" is the title of the chant, which signifies the victory and the establishment of the Soviet Union. Similarly, Golding employs the same technique when the boys

were celebrating and chanting when Simon was on the hill to prove that there is no “Beast” on the island, but regrettably he ends up murdered viciously.

To conclude, the two novels have discussed several certain issues of two different periods with different places. Each author has had a special technique to produce his genius work in a way that describes the state of the individuals in their association and future, depending on literary factors that go along with the reality. The aspect of elimination is discussed by varied governments and societies due to its importance, which refers to the conflict among the mixed kinds of human beings. Correspondingly, the authors present a high sense of intelligence that consists of the art of war, cunning policies, defamation, and murder. There are many faces of the aspect of elimination, as previously mentioned; it is to reach to the higher position of power and authority by excluding the opposer. According to the events of the two literary works, concluded, that everyone who wants to be against the nascent authority faces his tragic end either by being eliminated out of the area or by barbaric death. Orwell was less bloody than Golding because he was more sarcastic in introducing his ideas due to the politic period of his time, he exploits the aspect of defamation by launching a smear campaign against the opposer. Alternatively, he shows the deep savage nature of the human, for that reason, Golding’s events are considered bloody for their different kinds of elimination, which means he uses death with a fully ugly picture. The elimination hits the wisest

characters in the novels as the authors put it, such as Simon, Piggy, and Benjamin, but the exception is Jones; the terrible owner, who made the animals suffer to make them revolt against him. It cannot say that Jones is completely guilty because he was “kicked out” of his place, so indeed the farm is Jones’s place contrary to Golding’s place “The island”, definitely, it is not the land of the boys.

Bibliography

- Armstrong, Jean, *Animal Farm* by Georg Orwell. Macmillan Education UK Publishing 1985.
- Anthony, Kearney, *Orwell's Animal Farm and 1984. The explicator* (1996). DOI:10.1080/00144940.1996.9934130.
- Arizmendi, Allysa, *Golding's Lord of the rings*. Saddleback educational Publishing 2006, Three Watson Irvine, CA 92618-2767.
- Bloom, Harold, *William Golding's Lord of the Flies: New Edition*, Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication 2008.
- Bloom, Harold, *George Orwell's Animal Farm: Bloom's Guides*. New York, Chelsea House Publications 2006.
- Bloom, Harold, *George Orwell's Animal Farm: Bloom's critical Interpretation*, New York, Chelsea House Publication 2009.
- Cambridge Dictionary, Cambridge university Press, 2020.
- <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/elimination>
- Daniel, Leab, *The American and The Filming of George Orwell's Animal Farm in 1950S*. August 2006. DOI: 10.1080/13688800600807973.
- E.C Bufkin, *Lord of the Flies: Analysis*, Georgia review Print Spring 1965.
- E notes, "What Does Piggy Symbolize Lord Flies?" Last Modified 14 April.
- <https://www.enotes.com/topics/lord-of-the-flies>.
- Golding, William, *Lord of the Flies*. 1954. New York: Penguin Print, 1945.
- George, Orwell, *Animal Farm*. 1944. Librairie Due Liban, Beirut, Lebanon, 1970, Reprinted 2006.
- Hitchens, Christopher, *George Orwell's Animal Farm and 1984*. Harcourt London Publications 2003.
- Kelly, Maureen, *William Golding's Lord of the Flies: Cliffnotes*,

Publishing in the United States of America, Published by IDG Books Worldwide, Inc 2000.

- Lea, Daniel, George Orwell: Animal Farm-Nineteen Eighty-Four. Palgrave Macmillan A reader's guide to essential criticism. New York 2003.
- Martinez, Laura, Elimination of the Enemy in Animal Farm. Dautor Revista Journal (2018). DOI: 10.1075/ps.5.3.02chi.audio.2f.
- Metcalf, James A, George Orwell's Animal Farm: A Case Study in Leadership. Nurse Education Publishing 2005.
- Moran, Daniel, Animal Farm in United State of America. Published by IDG Books Worldwide, Inc 2000, Cliff notes.
- Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Incorporate 2020.
- <https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus/elimination>
- Olsen, Kristin, Understanding Lord of the Flies: A Student Case-book to Issue, Source, and Historical Documents. Greenwood Press Literature 2000.
- Rosenfield, Claire, Men of a Smaller Growth: A Psychological Analysis of William Golding's Lord of the Flies, Autumn 1961. New York: Chelsea House Publishing, 2010.
- Tiger, Virginia, "Lord of the Flies": In William Golding the Unmoved Target. London: Marion Schoene Print, 1990.
- V.C, Letemendia, Revolution on Animal Farm: Orwell's Neglected Commentary. Journal of Modern Literature. Indian University Press January1992. DOI:10.2307/3831551.