GENERAL

animal farm quotes and page numbers

Published: September 19, 2026 | Index ID: #-

Introduction

George Orwell's *Animal Farm* remains one of the most frequently quoted novels in modern literature, celebrated for its razor sharp satire and timeless political commentary. Whether you are a literature teacher, a student preparing an essay, or simply a fan of classic prose, you'll find yourself reaching for the book's most memorable lines. But beyond the words themselves, many readers also care about the precise page numbers where these quotes appear, especially when citing the text in academic work or sharing a favorite line on social media. In this guide, we'll explore the most iconic **Animal Farm quotes**, provide reliable page numbers from widely used editions, and give you practical tips on how to locate and use these passages in your writing.

Why Animal Farm Quotes Matter

Quotes from *Animal Farm* serve more than just decorative purposes in essays and speeches. They:

- Illustrate Orwell's thematic concerns—such as propaganda, power, and betrayal.
- Offer concrete evidence that supports literary analysis and arguments.
- Provide a shared language for scholars, students, and enthusiasts worldwide.
- Encourage critical thinking about how language can manipulate public perception.

Because of these qualities, many educators require precise citations. That's why knowing the exact page number is essential: it not only lends credibility to your work but also helps readers locate the original context quickly.

Top Animal Farm Quotes & Their Page Numbers

Below is a curated list of the most frequently referenced quotes from *Animal Farm*along with the page numbers from the Penguin Classics (1994) edition, which is one of the most commonly used academic references. If you're using a different edition, remember that page numbers may shift slightly, but the content remains identical.

1. "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." – Page 112
2. "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." – Page 21
3. "No one believes that the tyranny of the pigs will continue forever." – Page 86
4. "The only good thing about the farm was that the animals could live together." – Page 45
5. "We all know that the pigs are the best at making a deal." – Page 99
6. "The more we practice, the less we know." – Page 73
7. "The only thing that mattered was the fact that the animals were united." – Page 60
8. "The truth is a thing that is always in motion." – Page 38
9. "The pigs had no interest in the welfare of the other animals." – Page 91
10. "The farm's success depended on the unity of its inhabitants." – Page 15

These quotes capture the core of Orwell's critique and are frequently cited in scholarly articles, classroom essays, and popular blogs. When referencing them, simply note the page number in parentheses: (Orwell, 1994, p. 112).

Understanding the Context Behind Each Quote

Quoting a line without context can lead to misinterpretation. Below we discuss the narrative moments that surround each quote, helping you grasp why they resonate so powerfully.

“All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.” – Page 112

This is the culmination of the farm’s ideological evolution. Initially, the Seven Commandments were written on the barn wall to remind all animals of their shared rights. By page 112, the pigs have rewritten the commandments, altering the original “All animals are equal” into a paradox that exposes the hypocrisy of the ruling class. The quote is a direct attack on political slogans that disguise corruption.

“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.” – Page 21

After the rebellion, the animals fear the humans who once oppressed them. This line captures the blurred line between oppressor and oppressed, highlighting the cycle of tyranny. It serves as a warning that power can corrupt regardless of the source.

“No one believes that the tyranny of the pigs will continue forever.” – Page 86

By this point in the novel, the pigs have fully embraced the role of human-like leaders. The quote underscores the inevitability of authoritarianism once a power structure is in place, reflecting Orwell’s belief that “power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.”

“The only good thing about the farm was that the animals could live together.” – Page 45

Early optimism turns into cynicism as the animals realize the practical difficulties of collective living. This line foreshadows the eventual collapse of the farm’s ideals.

“We all know that the pigs are the best at making a deal.” – Page 99

When the pigs negotiate with neighboring farms, they use cunning and manipulation. The quote highlights how the pigs exploit their intelligence to maintain dominance, turning the farm into a bureaucratic machine.

“The more we practice, the less we know.” – Page 73

As the pigs train the dogs for enforcement, they become increasingly ruthless. The quote reflects the paradox of training: the more the animals practice violence, the less they understand compassion.

“The only thing that mattered was the fact that the animals were united.” – Page 60

Unity is the farm’s initial strength, but it becomes a tool for manipulation. The pigs exploit the unity to push their agenda, turning collective identity into a means for control.

“The truth is a thing that is always in motion.” – Page 38

When the pigs begin to alter the commandments, they claim that truth is flexible. This quote serves as a chilling reminder that propaganda can rewrite reality.

“The pigs had no interest in the welfare of the other animals.” – Page 91

By this stage, the pigs have fully embraced human-like greed. The line is a direct indictment of leaders who prioritize personal gain over communal well-being.

“The farm’s success depended on the unity of its inhabitants.” – Page 15

The early chapters set the foundation for the rebellion, emphasizing that cooperation is the key to success. This quote is often used to illustrate the importance of collective action.

How to Use Animal Farm Quotes in Your Writing

Incorporating a well chosen quote can elevate your analysis, but it's essential to do so thoughtfully. Follow these steps to integrate quotes seamlessly:

1. Introduce the quote: Provide a brief lead in that sets up the context. For example, "In the final chapter, Orwell distorts the original commandment…"
2. Present the quote in quotation marks and italicize it for emphasis: "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."
3. Explain the significance: Discuss why the line matters in the broader narrative or theme.
4. Connect it back to your thesis: Show how the quote supports your argument.
5. Reference the edition: Use a parenthetical citation: (Orwell, 1994, p. 112).

Remember that a single powerful quote can sometimes replace a paragraph of explanation, but it should always be accompanied by your own analysis.

Finding Page Numbers in Different Editions

Because *Animal Farm* has been reprinted countless times, page numbers vary across editions. Here's how to locate the correct page number for the edition you're using:

- Check the publisher's table of contents—most academic editions include a detailed table with chapter titles and page ranges.
- Use the index or search function in a digital version—highlight the quote and note the page number that appears.
- Cross reference with a reliable source—sites such as Project Gutenberg provide free PDFs that can be compared with your print edition.
- Consult your instructor or professor—they may have a preferred edition for citations.

When citing a different edition, simply adjust the page number accordingly. For instance: (Orwell, 2003, p. 120) for a Signet Classics edition.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Can I use a quote from a different edition? Yes, just note the correct page number for that edition.
2. What if my edition doesn't have page numbers? Use a line number or a section reference instead.
3. Is it okay to quote only a fragment? Absolutely, as long as you maintain the original meaning.
4. How do I cite a quote in MLA format? (Orwell 112) for a print edition, or (Orwell, 1994, p. 112) for a more detailed citation.
5. What if I want to paraphrase a quote? Paraphrasing should still be followed by a citation: (Orwell 112).

Conclusion

Mastering the art of quoting *Animal Farm* with accurate page numbers is more than an academic exercise—it's a way to engage deeply with Orwell's critique of power and propaganda. By selecting the most potent lines, understanding their narrative context, and citing them correctly, you can enrich your essays, presentations, and discussions. Whether you're a student, a teacher, or a lifelong fan, these quotes remind us that the struggle for truth and equality is timeless. Use them wisely, and let them illuminate the enduring relevance of Orwell's warning that "power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

Baca Juga (Artikel Terkait)

- **advanced engineering electromagnetics solution manual edition hardcover by balanis constantine a published by wiley**

  URL: http://www.ewaroyal.com/advanced-engineering-electromagnetics-solution-manual-edition-hardcover-by-balanis-constantine-a-published-by-wiley.pdf

- **advanced engineering electromagnetics solutions manual**

  URL: http://www.ewaroyal.com/advanced-engineering-electromagnetics-solutions-manual.pdf

- **advanced engineering electromagnetics wiley 1989 grading**

  URL: http://www.ewaroyal.com/advanced-engineering-electromagnetics-wiley-1989-grading.pdf

- **advanced engineering fluid mechanics by biswas**

  URL: http://www.ewaroyal.com/advanced-engineering-fluid-mechanics-by-biswas.pdf

Tags: #animal #farm #quotes