

# Animal fable

[Environment](#), [Animals](#)



And lastly, the lion is indecisive and often regrets his decision. Right after killing the bull, he realizes the bull's absence is huge and regrets about his decision. His anger giving way to softer feelings, he spoke aloud his sorrow at the death of Schanzabeh, whom he allowed to have been probably innocent of the crimes laid to his charge, and to have fallen a victim to the calumnies and false accusations of his enemies" (p. 158) \_ These three characteristics of the lion symbolize two aspects of leader. Firstly, the lion symbolizes a big and strong leader. But more in-depth symbol is Caliph Al-Mansur, the leader at the time when this book was translated. Caliph Al-Mansur succeeded in revolution and seized power. With authority in his hands, he executed and assassinated many people for trivial reasons.

Moreover, claiming to support an ideology of equality, he actually discriminated. The fable, of Persian origin who naturalized as an Arabian and converted to Islam. Even though he was an 'Arabian' in a sense of a civilian, he was not a "pure Arabian" in a sense of ethnicity. Feeling more suppressed than Arab-Muslims, he had a strong dissatisfaction of the then authority. Thus, he compares the pure Arabians, who lived in a splendor of authorities obtained by coercive territorial expansion, to the lion, whose appearance is splendid but substance is in fact feeble.

The animal fables are often used to educate young people. It is told to these days that Kalilah wa Dimna was used to teach lessons about morality and wisdom to even the princes of one kingdom. Although the fables are written with a purpose of giving lessons, more meanings, either literal or figurative, can be assigned when it is translated to another language. Kalilah wa Dimna shows figurative meanings hidden in the text as well, which shows public

sentiments at the time. This is a valuable trait of literature since this shows something that cannot be achieved in another means.