**Chapter II**

**Intrinsic Elements and Political Issues**

**2.1. Novel**

Novel is one type of literary works that written in a narrative prose text. These literary works can be called as a fiction story. Novel was built by intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Novelist should describe everything in detail, so the reader can imagine what happens in the novel itself.

Although novel and short story are same as a fiction story, both of them have the differences. Novel has a lot of character and complex conflict in the story, while the short story only has one conflict. A fictional story can be called as a novel if it has at least minimum 35.000 words.

 According to Jakob Sumardjo (1988:29) in the extensive meaning, novel is a narrative prose with a spacious size. This size here may have meaning that the story with a complex plot, many characters, complex themes, various settings and stories. It means that novel obviously different from short stories.

Intrinsic element is factors which come from the inside of novel itself. Those are; theme, plot, characterization, setting, point of view, style and moral/mandate. While extrinsic elements are external factors that build the novel, extrinsic element is the main foundation for the author. Extrinsic element consists of religion, social, economic, political, cultural and environment.

 According to Sudjiman (1998:53) novel is a fiction prose that presents a character and displays a series of events and the background which are arranged. Novel as an imaginative artwork reveal deep aspects of humanism and present it softly. Novel not only has meaning to entertain, but also as an art form which learning and researching aspects of life and the values of good or bad (moral) in this life and directs the reader about glorious character.

 Hence, novel has implied messages for readers. It’s useful enough to influence readers’ life. Authors usually describe it through intrinsic elements. Novel is not a literary work that can be understood by reading it once, but the reader need to read it repeatedly if they want to understand the whole story and its real meaning.

**2.2. Intrinsic Elements of Novel**

 Novel is a literary work of fiction that generally present the author’s creation through words and sentence. The magnificence of novel can be seen through the relation among each words, words and language that can be understood by the reader.

 According to Suroto (1989:88) intrinsic element is the element in literary works that participated in building literature itself. The existence of life in literary works also took part in making literature work itself. Those are five most important intrinsic elements:

1. **Theme**

Theme is the main idea of the story itself. In literary work like a novel, theme has function as a foundation of the story. Authors have to comprehend about their own story theme before they change it to be a novel. According to Stanton (1965:4) theme is the central idea or principal in literary works.

Meanwhile according to Aminuddin (2010:91), “Theme is the idea which underlying a story so that it also has role as a base thought of authors in explaining their fiction story that has been created by them.” Themes can also be called as a notion, an idea, or main idea underlying a literary work. There’s no story without a theme, because theme is the soul of a story.

1. **Plot**

Plot is a basic framework that has the important role in a story. Through the plot, the readers could know how every incident that happen in a story is related to each other. According to Aminuddin (2010:83), plot is a sequence of stories which formed by many incidents so that it interlace a story which presented by characters in the story.

The appearance of incident in novel’s story is not only based on chorological time, but also it must be arranged and processed in order to make the storyline become more interesting.

 Characteristic of plot is usually mysterious and intellectual, because plot show incident and events that contains some conflicts, so that it can make readers feel interest with story in the novel. Beside that, through plot authors can attrack readers as if they fit into the story.

There are other plot details that is called by Freytag’s Pyramid. Quoting from Ohio University, Those are the explanations:

1. Exposition: Setting the scene. The writer introduces the characters and setting, providing description and background.
2. Inciting Incident: Something happens to begin the action. A single event usually signals the beginning of the main conflict. The inciting incident is sometimes called 'the complication'.
3. Rising Action: The story builds and gets more exciting.
4. Climax: The moment of greatest tension in a story. This is often the most exciting event. It is the event that the rising action builds up to and that the falling action follows.
5. Falling Action: Events happen as a result of the climax and we know that the story will soon end.
6. Resolution: The character solves the main problem/conflict or someone solves it for him or her.
7. Dénouement:*(a French term, pronounced: day-noo-moh)* the ending. At this point, any remaining secrets, questions or mysteries which remain after the resolution are solved by the characters or explained by the author. Sometimes the author leaves us to think about the theme or future possibilities for the characters.

We can think of the dénouement as the opposite of the exposition: instead of getting ready to tell us the story by introducing the setting and characters, the author is getting ready to end it with a final explanation of what actually happened and how the characters think or feel about it. This can be the most difficult part of the plot to identify, as it is often very closely tied to the resolution.



Source: <http://paulgorman.org/>

1. **Character and Characterization**

Characters are actors who play a role in a fiction world and created it become a story. Characters in a novel is the important element same as plot. Characterization in novel is how the author describe that person and their personal character. A fictional character in a literary work of fiction can be separated into several types, such as the main character, protagonist character, antagonist character, additional character, etc.

According to Abrams (1981:20) explains that characters are person who displayed in a narrative literary work, or play. And when it was interpreted by the reader, character has a certain moral qualities and the certain tendencies like an expression in speech and what is done in action.

From the theory above, we can see that relationship between characters his personal qualities is closely related to the acceptance of readers, especially from the view of reception theory. So that, readers will interpret characters in the novel based on their personalities which are explained by authors.

1. **Settings**

Setting in novel is a circumstances which is built to make the story more like real. The reader can imagine what are the characters feel in that story through settings. Settings in a fiction story are divided into several types. According to Aminuddin (2010:67)

*Dalam karya fiksi, setting bukan hanya berfungsi sebagai latar yang bersifat fisikal untuk membuat suatu cerita menjadi logis. Ia juga memiliki fungsi psikologis sehingga setting pun mampu menuansakan makna tertentu serta mampu menciptakan suasan-suasana tertentu yang menggerakan emosi atau aspek kejiwaan pembacanya.*

In a fiction work, setting not only has function as a physical background to make the story become more logic, but also has a psychological function. So that, it can create certain circumstances and be able to stir emotional or psychological aspect of the reader.

Aminuddin also said that setting always has a relationship with characterization, ambience of the story or atmosphere, and plot in order to create a theme of the story. (2010:69)

1. **Point of View**

Point of view is one of the fiction’s element that can be classified as a media of story because through POV, the author can convey their way how to explain the character. Each author has their own styles in order to make readers more easily to understand what personalities of all characters in the story are. Authors are free to put on themselves as a narator or the main character in their story.

Point of view is a technique, strategy and tactics which are deliberately selected by authors to express their ideas into the stories. According to Suroto (1989:96) point of view is the position of the author in their story. Either they involved directly in the story or just as an observer standing outside the story. It can be seen in the use of the pronoun "I" and "he" from the story.

Furthermore, Suroto describes the placement of the author itself in a story can be various; (1) the author as the main character; (2) the author as a subordinate character and (3) the author only as an observer who stay outside from the story.

**2.3. Classification of Novel Themes**

 Human as a creature often have to deal with a lot of life’s problems in their life. Those problems are more complex than they think. Eventhough the problem of people are different but there must be exist some universal problem. Those problems can be experienced whenever by everyone in anywhere.

 Novel which have theme of life or life’s problem usually describing its story in an intens way and subjective. Some of authors are interesting to make life’s problems as a theme for their literary works. It’s chosen because most of them have been seen or experienced it in their real life.

 There’s many of life’s problem that can be use fo a literary work’s theme, especially novel. Either from the individual problems or social problems. For example, problem about love, religion, politic, friendship and many more. Some of themes which are chosen by authors are subjective. They pick the most interesting life’s problem and apply it to their literary works. They also make it become a nice story in order to pay attention of readers, particularly for make them contemplate on each events of the story.

. According to Shipley in Nurgiyantoro (1962:417), he interpreted theme as a discourse’s subject, general topic, or main problem which is decanted into a story. Shipley distinguished themes into several levels based on soul’s experience. Those are five levels of theme that arranged from a simple to the highest level:

 **2.3.1. Physical Theme Level**

In physical theme, man called as molecul. This theme is more aimed at physical activity rather than mental’s problem. This theme is also emphasizes physical mobility than psychological conflicts of characters which are concerned.

**2.3.2. Organic Theme Level**

In organic theme, man called as protoplasm. This theme more concerns on sexuality problems of human life. There’s so many of sexuality problems of human which is more emphasized in this level theme novel.

**2.3.3. Social Theme Level**

In social theme, man called as socious. Social life is a place that human can do the interaction with other people, with nature, and contains a lot of problems, conflict, and many more that can be chosen as an object in seeking a theme. Social problems including economic, politic, education, culture, struggle, love, propaganda, realtionship between senior and junior, and other social problems which often appeared in literature which contains social criticism.

**2.3.4. Egoic Theme Level**

In egoic theme, man called as indivdualism. Besides called as a social human being, man also called as an individual person which are constantly demanding recognition of the rights of individuality.

In the posititon as an individual person, human also have a lot of problems and conflicts. For example, in the form of human reaction towards social problems which are faced by them. Those individuality problems have many kinds of form such as egoic problem, pride, or other characteristic and human attitudes that can be felt directly by the person which are concerned. Individuality problems often show someone’s identity and their personality.

**2.3.5. Divine Theme Level**

In divine theme level, man called as a creature who has the highest level in life, but that’s not every human can experience or achieve it. The problem which are more prominent in this novel theme about relationship between human and God, religiosity problems or other problems that are philosophically such as beliefs, and vision of life.

**2.4. Political Novel**

According to Guntur Tarigan (1984:168) there was a picture which can potray social novel and political novel.

A

B

*Kedua garis dari A dan B merupakan tenaga-tenaga atau kepentingan masing-masing golongan yang pada suatu waktu akan bentrok, berlaga berbenturan-pemogokan, keributan, revolusi dan sebagainya. Dalam novel ini, persoalan ditinjau bukan dari sudut persoalan orang-orang sebagai individu, tetapi persoalan ditinjau meliputi persoalan golongan-golongan dalam masyarakat, reaksi setiap golongan terhadap masalah-masalah yang timbul, dan pelaku hanya dipergunakan sebagai pendukung jalan cerita saja. Gambar di atas dapat digunakan untuk melukiskan bentuk novel sosial dan politik.*

Both line of A and B is the power or the interests of each group which sometimes will clash, compete in conflict-strike, make a commotion, revolution and so on. In this novel, the problem is not reviewed by point of people’s problem as individuals, but it is reviewed including the problem of groups in society, a reaction from each group towards the problems which appeared, and the character is only used to supporting story line. The image above can be used to describe and formed the social or political novel.

**2.5. Political Issue**

 **2.5.1. Definition Of Politics**

Politics term come from the Greek word 'polis' which means city-state. In the city-state in ancient Greece, people interact with each other in order to achieve prosperity.

According to Goodin (1996:7) states that the definition of politics is the constrained use of social power (the use of social power forcefully). There was mentioned " social power" not "personal power." In the days of the Roman emperors, kings of the island of Java, a caesar or a king can inflict a death penalty on a servant or the people through their own volition. The citizen certainly did not agree with that way, but they can’t do anything. They think it’s not because of agree, but because of fear.

The power of king or the caesar is not a social power, but personal power. Only one person who agreed the way of punishment, not all the people agreed. Instead, politics is social power and social power as he had agreed to a lot of people before an applied way. Politics requires negotiation, an agreement was reached on new negotiations. Thus, a political power is the power of the agreed lot of people, not just the volition of the people.

Based on theory above, the writer concludes that politic is one thing that has big influence in human’s life. Politics contain much of activities in a country system as a government who regulates everything related to decision making for their citizen.

 **2.5.2. Political Issues**

Political issue is a rumor that relates to politics’ scope. Political’s scope is usually closely associated with the government of a country. News which is existed in public society often contains about what the hottest topics of the power.

Politics is something which closely related to the power. In political scope, power plays the important role in regulating all policies for their citizen. In implementing a government system, the highest leader usually must have an ideology as a base thought for supporting his political system.

Politics also closely associated with leadership. The leaders for example president usually chosen through a vote by the people. They must have a vision and mission for the sake of building a good system of governance. In addition, they must have and understand very well about the ideology which will they use as a reference.

Indonesia has ideology which called as Pancasila. Pancasila is the idea that has a fundamental characteristic. Ideology is a set of values which is believed to be true by a nation and used to organize society. Pancasila has a function as life guideline for Indonesian citizen in achieving inner and outer prosperity. Pancasila can also be defined as a philosophy of life which can unites the nation of Indonesia.

As for the political system which is present in Indonesia, namely political parties. A political party is an organisation which collects talented people in political field. A political party is a media of bridging group of people who want to attain power in a government. Even so, political parties cannot be formed at randomly without strong vision and mission. Political parties serve about political communication and socialization. It means that the political parties is a media which accommodate and incorporate a lot of opinions from the public in creating policies to organize and regulate society.

However, in a political system, the government and their staff must have a strong and consistent establishment. It’s because, in the world of politics, there often happen various kinds of irregularities, such as corruption. It is prone to be done by parties irresponsible who want to achieve personal benefit.

**2.6. Political Criticism**

Criticism is judgment or analysis on the deviant and unusual thing. Criticism contains someone’s opinion in the form of a reason to comment on something. Basically, criticism is divided into two types, those are dropping criticism and constructive criticism. Meanwhile, political criticism is a response or assessment of things related to politics. Either to build or drop a government system.

**2.7. Novel Summary**

The story began when one night all the animals of Mr. Jones’ farm gathered in a big barn. They attended the meeting to hear Old Major’s dream. He is an old pig and the oldest animal in the farm. Old Major said that he had the odd dream. He dreamed about animals’ life. In his dream, all animals live a life in a freedom and human disappeared. Old Major conveyed that animals’ life are miserable. He asked them to do some action in order to get the real meaning of life.

 Three nights later, Old Major died. Napoleon and Snowball got a heritage to replace his position as a leader in the farm. After the death of Old Major, the most intelligent animals often held a secret meeting. They made a big planning for kick out the owner. They determined about the specific time and place in against Mr. Jones.

 One night, Mr. Jones came home and he was drunk. He forgot to feed his animals. All animals couldn’t handle it any longer. Then, the revolution had occured at that time. They did rebellion by destroyed anything in the cage and make it became totally mess. Mr. Jones fought with animals, but he was lost. They kicked out Mr. Jones and his wife from the farmhouse. The farm became theirs and the name of the farm was changed to ‘Animal Farm’. They made seven commandments of Animalism and be painted on the barn wall.

 After the mission of rebellion had succedeed, the animals must harvested the hay everyday. They also had to attend the meeting every Sunday to discuss about farm policy. The pigs became a leader because they were the most cleverest animals among the others.

 At the beginning of his reign as a leader, Napoleon showed himself as an animal who abuse the power. He stole the milk and some apples to feed himself and other pigs. He also asked the service from Squealer. Squealer is a pig who had ability to convince other animals that all the pigs’ decision was always correct. He also often manipulated the fact and the truth if something goes wrong in the farm.

 In some weeks later, Mr. Jones went back to the farm. He attempted to retake back his farm. He came with some people to attack the animals in the farm. But, Snowball had a strategy which planned before if someday Mr. Jones came back to the farm. The animals succeeded to defeat Mr. Jones in one hard fight. These battle become known as The Battle of the Cowshed. When winter came, Mollie—the vain horse—only concerned with the ribbons and sugar. One day, she wore the stuff which are given by human in the neighboring farm.

 As a leader, Snowball tought that animals should have the electric machine which can help all animals produce the food easier. His plan is to build a windmill, but Napoleon vehemently opposed Snowball’s idea. He said that, if the animals build a windmill, they didn’t have much time to produce the food. One day, the pigs made decision for all animals to vote which one the best idea between Snowball or Napoleon. Most of animals voted Snowball after they heard his explanation. But, Napoleon didn’t accept the truth. He summon some of tremendous dogs and asked them to chase Snowball. After that, Snowball had dissapeared from the farm forever.

 Then, Napoleon became the one and only leader in the farm. He announced that there will be no further debates. He also said that the animals should build a windmill. He claimed to other animals that the plan of build windmill was his own idea and was stolen by Snowball. Napoleon used Snowball as a scapegoat on whom to be blame all of animals’ hardships.

 In the next year, all animals except the pigs worked hard to build a windmill. They worked like a slave and didn’t get the food properly. Boxer is a strong horse who worked more hard than other animals. He proved himself as the most valuable animals in the farm. Meanwhile, Mr. Jones left his farm and moved to another country. Contrary with the principles of animalism. Napoleon hired a human for the first time after rebellion to help his trading with the neighboring farms. When the windmill was half finished, the storm came and broke the building of windmill. Napoleon blamed Snowball as the one who want to do revenge. He ordered the animals to rebuild it.

 Napoleon became a totalitarian dictator after a few months since Snowball disappeared. He forced the animals to confess if they had a conspiration either with Snowball or Mr. Jones. If they had these kind of conspiration, Napoleon ordered the dogs to kill them in front of the entire farm. At that time, Napoleon and other pigs start to move to the farm house, they also slept in bed, grew fatter and drink alcohol. Meanwhile, other animals should work hard and received less food.

 In August, the windmill was completely built. Napoleon sell a pile of Jones’s timber to the neighboring farm, Mr. Frederick. But, he cheated Napoleon and paid it with counterfeit money. Then, Mr. Frederick and his friends came to the farm and attacked all animals. They also destroying the windmill with the big explosive. All animals were totally defeated now. Seven commandments of animalism are broken by the pigs again. They revised “No animals shall drink alcohol” became “ No animals shall drink alcohol excessively”.

 The animals have to build a windmill again from the beginning. They worked so hard especially Boxer. He forced himself too much to rebuild the windmill until he collapsed and totally exhausted. Meanwhile, Napoleon sell Boxer to a slaughter cruelly. But, Squealer told that Boxer was taken to the hospital for getting some treatment. A few days later, there was a news that Boxer died peacefully. Squealer explain fake explanation to convince other animals.

 After a few years, all seven commandments of animalism had been revised. Napoleon expand his relationship with the neighboring farm. Then, the pigs start to resemble human such as wearing clothes, sleeping in bed, and drinking alcohol. The seven commandments of animalism had been changed inti a simple maxim “All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others”.

In the end of the story, Napoleon and other pigs had a serious relationship with human. They invited the neighboring farm to celebrate it. They also sharing drinks each other. Meanwhile, the other animals only peeked them from outside of the window. They couldn’t distinguish anymore which one the human’s face and which one the pigs’ face.

* 1. **George Orwell’s Biography**

George Orwell was born on 25 June 1903, in Motihari, Bihar, India. He was

the son of a British colonial civil servant. He was born as Eric Arthur Blair. George Orwell is used by him as the pen name. He was the British author and journalist. He was also knwon as a famous English novelist. His work is marked by lucid prose, awareness of social injustice, opposition to totaliarism and commitment to democratic socialism.

 His most famous literary works in the 20th century was Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty-Four. He was a man who has the strong opinion to criticize politic condition in his era, including imperialism, fascism and communism. Orwell was educated in England and he was sent to boarding school. On a partial scholarship, Orwell realized that the school treated the richer students better than the poorer ones. He wasn't popular with his peers, and in books he found the comfort zone from his difficult situation. He read works by Rudyard Kipling and H. G. Wells, among others. Orwell won the scholarships to Wellington College and Eton College to continue his studies.

Between 1941 and 1943, Orwell worked on propaganda for the BBC. In 1943, he became literary editor of the Tribune, a weekly left-wing magazine. By that time he was known as a journalist, writer articles and novelist.

In 1945, Orwell's 'Animal Farm' was published. A political fable set in a farmyard but based on Stalin's betrayal of the Russian Revolution, it made Orwell's name became popular. These condition made his financial changed to be better for the first time in his life. While 'Nineteen Eighty-Four' was published four years later. Set in an imaginary totalitarian future, the book made a deep impression, with its title and many phrases. In his triumph era as an author, his health became more deteriorated and he died on 21 January 1950 because of his tuberculosis.