

**Approval page**

**Satire in George Orwell's *Animal Farm***

**Vidya Evenangelia**

**NRP: 167010052**



**Approved by,**

**Advisor I**

**Advisor II**

**H. Wawan Setiawan, M. Hum**

**NIP.Y. 151 10 348**

**Husni Thamrin, M. Hum**

**NIP.Y. 151 10 540**

**Acknowledged by,**

**Dean of Faculty**

**Head of English Literature  
Department**

**Dr. Hj. Senny Suzanna Alwasilah, M.Pd**

**NIP.Y. 151 10 322**

**Angga Maulana, S.S, M. Pd**

**NIP.Y 151 10 592**

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The one who signed here:

Name : Vidya Evenangelia

Student Number : 167010052

Department : English Literature

Faculty : Arts and Letters

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**Bandung, 8th June 2020**

The Writer

**Vidya Evenangelia**

NPM. 167010052

## **Approval of Publicity**

The one who signed here:

Name : Vidya Evenangelia

Student Number : 167010052

Department : English Literature

Faculty : Arts and Letters

Give permission to English Literature Department of Pasundan University upon the writer's paper entitle "Satire in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*" to publish this paper on Universitas Pasundan e-repository.

**Bandung, 8th June 2020**

The Writer

**Vidya Evenangelia**

NPM. 167010052

## **Preface**

Bismillaahirrahmaanirrahiim,

Assalamualaikum, Wr.Wb.

In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful, The Lord of Universe. Because of Him, the writer could finish this graduating paper as one of the requirements for Sarjana English Literature Department of Faculty of Arts and Letters in Universitas Pasundan Bandung. Peace and salutation always be given to our prophet Muhammad SAW. who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness.

The writer would not be finish this paper without supports, guidance, advices, helps, and encouragements from people around her and the institution. The writer somehow realize this is an appropriate moment to deliver the deepest gratitude for:

1. Dr. Hj. Senny Suzanna Alwasilah, M.Pd. as the Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty
2. Angga Maulana, S.S, M. Pd. as the Head of English Education Department
3. H. Wawas Setiawan, M. Hum. and Husni Thamrin M. Hum. as counselors who have educated, supported, directed and given the writer advices, suggestions, and recommendations for this research from the beginning until the end.
4. All of the lecturers in the English Literature Department. Thanks for giving the writer knowledge and guidance in her study.

5. All of the staffs who have helped the researcher in the processing of graduating paper administration.
6. My parents who always support the writer no matter what.
7. All of my close friends who I could not mention one by one

Finally, this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. Moreover, the researcher is pleased to accept more suggestions and contributions from the readers for the improvement of this research.

Bandung, 8th June 2020

The Writer

Vidya Evenangelia

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This graduating paper is dedicated to the people who mean a lot to the writers. First I dedicate this paper to my mother, Martini, for showing how to be a strong woman I have ever known in my life, give whole her life to see her daughter and sons grow. She is the one who always encourage and give freedom to choose what I want. I would never be able to pay back what she gives to me. I tried do my best to make her proud and happy. I also would thank my brothers, Vidyanto Putra Pratama, Vickry Al Bukhari, and Viharrey Al Jaelani, who always cheer me up every times. I owe thanks to my father, Mgs Nuh Robbin, with his advices and affection towards me. . Special thanks are extended to Jenaffri, for all his supports and motivations.

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## Abstract

This Research is entitle “Satire in George Orwell’s Animal Farm”. It attempts to analysis the satire as a method to shape the dystopia in Animal Farm story. There purposes to conduct this research; to know the satire as a method to deliver critics. The writer limits the research about the satire in accordance to the dystopia The writer uses post structuralist narratology that used by Roland Barthes in his book “S/Z” through the five codes. The writer uses a descriptive qualitative method in order to answer the research problem by doing critical reading undertaking the five codes of Barthes to collect the data. The writer found that data in George Orwell’s Animal Farm novel based on its characters, sequences of events, conversations between the characters, and symbols that suit with the characteristics if dystopia. Through the five codes by Barthes, the writer interprets the satire that shapes the dystopia in this novel. Also the writer could find the imply meaning of the satire, which is the target and the purpose of the satire by traced the background of the story within the history.

Keyword: *Literature, Satire, Dystopia, Barthes*

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## Chapter I

### Introduction

#### 1.1. Background

There are lots of people that think, a story that contains animals which can act and speak like human, is a fable. This kind of story always be categorized as children book. In fact, there are many stories that has animals as its characters that not suit as children book. One of them is *Animal Farm* by George Orwell.

Orwell's *Animal Farm* is told about politics that held by animal in a farm. That makes this novel not suitable for children that want the "happily ever after" ending. The unique point in this story is how the animal in this story can represent the most important aspect of our life; society. This novel is made to critic the corrupt government which not listen to their people all around the world. Orwell may already figure out, even it was 75 years ago, about bad government pattern. That's why this novel can still relate to our modern era, maybe because many governments never learn from their formers.

Beside the theme, *Animal Farm* contains critics for the totalitarianism government and the ignorant animals as its people. This novel uses satire as the medium of criticizing. Satire itself could be analysed in this novel as it has important role in delivering the messages.

We as part of society sometimes use satire to critic or give an opinion about something that contra with us (Hannah:2014). Satire nowadays can be found

anywhere, like in conversation, social media, mass media, to the advertising of a product in our daily life. But in the past, satire only puts in literary works.

Satire always be seen as a language style in our society. Even almost all teachers of language in the school teach the students that satire is a language style, same with metaphor, irony, and sarcasm. The misunderstanding of satire then leads into lack of research about satire itself in the language and literature field.

Satire is a way to critic a government, person, or condition that seen as not good or inappropriate. The purpose of satire is to force the one who criticized made correction of the faults. Because of it, some linguist put satire as a language style same as irony and sarcasm that has same purpose. But satire is not like irony and sarcasm that usually use in daily conversation. Satire in the past uses in literary works, like novel, poems, and drama. We need to put satire in the whole of a literary works, not in one or two statements.

Nevertheless, nowadays satire could be found in social media, advertisements, media mass and televisions program. But the most satirical theme that carried by those mainstream media is about political issue. The reason when a government makes a policy, it would affect many sectors in society such as economy and laws. If the government makes just a little mistake, it would be bad for others too.

In Orwell's *Animal Farm*, we also can find satire. Satire in this novel has many forms, but most of them is about the political issue that happened in the

farm among the animals. Although this novel only contains 81 pages, there are rich components that can be analysed as aspect of satire.

*Animal Farm* brings history, politic and ideology as the basis of the story of each aspect. Otherwise, the language that used in this novel is easy to be understood even for the amateur readers. George Orwell's background as journalist, enriches this novel with political views about dictator and "people's will" that easily can be found in revolution. There are also some of example of ideology that related to the story, like Marxism and Communist. This novel describes several concepts of each issue and still maintains emotional feeling and subjectivity that existed in literary works.

Of course the satire always has a purpose. In this novel's case, the satire uses to shape the dystopia that happened in the people in *Animal Farm*. Dystopia is the antonym of utopia, the condition when the people live in good condition, no complains, the government does just, and no suffer. So, dystopia means the condition when the injustice occurred in a society so the people try to escape. Dystopia also said as the worse condition of our condition in the present (Istiviani:2015).

Dystopia is become one of the novel categories that is admired by many people in this several years. There are several fiction popular novels that used this theme that take the future time as its setting. Dystopia is near to realistic novel, because some of its phenomena are related to our daily life and some people believe this condition would be happened in the future. One of the dystopia novel is series of *Maze Runner* by James Dashner. Not only in novel,

dystopia as a theme also be used by others media, like movie, TV-series, and video games.

Before the dystopia becomes popular these days, there are several literary works that already used this theme. George Orwell used dystopia as the condition of the society in his two novels, “*Animal Farm*” and “*1984*”. In fact, “*Animal Farm*” is inspired by Russian Revolution and Stalin Government. It means the dystopia is not “future sight”, but in the past there are lots of people that already face dystopia condition. The writer believes, in several countries there are society that still in the dystopia condition. If the others dystopia novel uses the futuristic era or imaginary universe or states as the setting that never existed before in our life, *Animal Farm* used the actual nation or place that existed in the real world, that is England (even this is one of the satirical form). That makes this dystopia still can be related to the real universe, not the imaginary one.

Like in the literary works and other works that take dystopia theme, this condition occurs because of dilapidated government system of ideology, and also about the politics. *Animal Farm* uses these elements too, that match as the dystopia novel. But the dystopia in this novel is shaped in form of satire.

As a novel that includes politic as one of the conflicts, this novel seems relate to Indonesia society. Neither we like nor dislike it, we always face politics in our daily life. The ways of each characters’ struggle to achieve their goal are commonly we have seen in our daily life. This novel gives us a new perspective like a mirror to look into our own society.

The accuracy of each political phenomenon brings us to reflect how effective our government is. Even there are lots of implicit critics, Orwell wants the reader to solve the problem, not only sit and watch. From the year that this work published, it told about totalitarianism that happened in Uni Soviet that led by Stalin. This also stand the author that he did not agree with Stalin's political system.

For the writer, *Animal Farm* is not an ordinary novel. It told the truth of the side face of something, revealed one by one the effects of any acts of each characters. When looking of each characters in this novel, it seems like the writer looks at the true face of every human beings. It just like a nightmare to see the conflicts of this novel, but after all they are the truth that must to be faced and corrected. Orwell wants the readers to become judges for the entire story, and changed them to become the problem solver in the end of the story by playing the emotional feeling of the readers.

Beside *Animal Farm*, George Orwell also made a novel entitle "1984" in 1945, about the future universe that he predicted. It means that George Orwell as an author had the futuristic idea and strong point of view when he saw a condition, especially in politic. It makes the author is interesting to know what Orwell's point of view about Uni Soviet political issue through "*Animal Farm*" novel.

Before this paper, there are several papers that have been made, such as "*Corelation Between the Implementation of Mimicry and Internal Colonization in George Orwell's Animal Farm: A Post Colonial Reading*" by Ruly Indra

Darmawan (2018) and “*Analysis of Metaphor in the Novel Animal Farm*” by Syukri Syarif (2014). This paper may to be developed by others who wants to continue this research to get some enlightenment.

## 1.2. Research Question

How the satire shapes the dystopia condition in George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*?

The reason of choosing this question is because the writer sees that satire could be a method to critic, not only for a person but also for the government, especially for the government that refuses to be criticized. The writer aims to know how satire shapes the dystopia of Orwell’s “*Animal Farm*” which had purpose to critic the condition

## 1.3. Objective of the Study

The writer aims to know how Orwell constructed and described the dystopia through satire to inform the condition that happen in the Russian Revolution. There are lots of story that retell about the cruelty of Stalin towards his people, for example “*Speak Memory*” by Vladimir Nabokov, or slightly told within “*Bumi Cinta*” by Habiburrahman El-Shirazy. If both of the novels told about the cruelty of the Stalin through the people’s eyes, Orwell’s *Animal Farm* not



committed that. It is not judging that the acts of the totalitarian are cruel, but just showed them through the character's acts.

Beside of that, the writer wants to know the differences among satire to deliver critics. Satire that we know is only as a language style. In this case, satire is not a language style, but the way how to deliver critics. The critic in this case is the critics to the person or department who rejected to be critic.

#### **1.4. Limitation of The Study**

This novel has many signs that can be interpreted of satire. But the writer would just focus to the satire that can be found in the sequences events and the satire that shaped the dystopia in story. It may contain political issue and ideology but the writer would not interprets its impacts and the relation between this novel to the other novel that has same issue or the others literary works that influenced by it. It may relate to the background of the novel, like history and political issue. But the writer would just explain them in the minor part.

Since this kind of work uses many “unusual” things to represent something (like animal character to represent the characterization of human being, how the animal solve their problems, and many more), the author concludes that Orwell's *Animal Farm* needs different method of research to know the imply meanings of it. In this case, author would only takes satire as object of analysis.

It may relate to the historical and political message or communication study but the writer would not explain it furthermore. The writer would only focus on the satire and its impact within the story.

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

Generally, the significances of the study are to expand the knowledge of the readers about satire in Orwell's *Animal Farm*. From statement above, the writer thought that significances are important to improve the works. Then there are some significances of the study as follows:

#### **a. For The Reader**

This paper can give knowledge about satire and how satire is used to critic person or even the government in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* for English Department Pasundan University students. The writer's hope to this paper for reader is that we can see many things with different angles, can be critical and aware with everything around us. This only an introduction for amount of possibility in the future and not the final discourse about the same or related topic.

#### **b. For the next Researcher**

This paper can be used at library collection, guidance, reference for English Department Pasundan University students, for material assessment or similar research for comparison, give an ease reading to some students who interest in this literary topic and can help them to understands in short

way. The writer hopes that it can give motivation, experiences, and inspirations for someone who wants continue to produce a new discourse that related to this research.

## Chapter II

### Satire in *Animal Farm*

#### 2.1. *Animal Farm* as A Novel

Literature, according to Warren and Wellek (2012), is kind of art that uses language as the medium. Many scientists said literature is field that “unreal”, but actually literature is more than that. The “unreal” word refers to fiction, but fiction is just a kind of literature. Literature is also the manifest of the culture where the literature is born (Kurniawan:2012). The central of the literature is its value and beauty. The value of it then called meaning.

In the other word, literature is not only the art that uses language as its medium, but literature also represented culture and value that related to the culture without set aside its beauty.

Beside fiction, there is many genres in this field. Literature, according to Webster Dictionary, came from word *Litera* that means “text”. But text is not proper translate of it, because in literature, there are works that no need text, for example lyrical poem and folklore, which can be enjoyed by listening. News and history are texts too, but they are different from literature.

Literature is the field to make creative works by using art of language that usually in connotative ways and has ambiguous interpretations (Warren and

Wellek:2010). Literature has three genres: prose, poem, and drama. However, there are still many sub genres or combination from the one and the others, according to the needs of the author who made the works. The author has freedom to combine not only fiction, but also fact. This combination can show politic, history, culture, and stereotypes that happened when the work was born. For example blank verse that usually uses in Elizabeth period in England, or deconstruction of culture values in Indonesia's prose in Balai Pustaka's period.

Novel is one of sub-genre of prose. Novel can be defined as literary works that tells about a story which has many conflicts. It is longer than short story and has more complex plot. A novel propose a world or universe that really happened in the real life but it is told implicitly. It makes novel different from news and historical story. The authors could insert their thoughts and their point of view about some ideology, law, culture, etc. the thought may not same from one author to the others.

The different thoughts lead scientists said literature is subjective and could not be a basis of data. In fact, there are a lot of people that would analyst some events in a certain period with novel because in the news or non-fiction works (like biography, historical studies, etc.) consists less than story that has less emotional feeling and going to be straight as much as possible. But in literary works, like novel, emotional feelings, completion of story, and tragedies are possible to be told. For instance novel *Cantik itu Luka* by Eka Kurniawan that told about the tragedies of colonialism of Netherlands and Japan in Indonesia that

maybe could not be told in history book properly. In novel, each authors has their own universes, sometime inspired from the real one.

In modern literature, novel can be divided into several kinds according to its contents and the way it get told. Recently novel not just the story that told about human, but also about animals or unlived creatures, like in legend, myth, or fable in traditional literature. However these kind of novel neither highlight the moral values nor religion aspects. The not human and unlived creatures just symbol or substitution of human itself. It can be seen with the act and the thought of those things that clearly same with human being. These kind of novel are made as satire, so it could not be categorized as fable or fairy tale. One of them is George Orwell's *Animal Farm* that published in 1945.

Even though most of the characters in Orwell's *Animal Farm* are animals, this novel and its story could not be categorized as fable. Fable is kind of story that has animals or pets as its characters and they can talk and has mind like human (Danandjaja: 2002). Fable is exist in both traditional and modern literature. In traditional literature, fable is categorized as folklore, like *Si Kancil dan Buaya* and *The Turtle and The Rabbit*. There are also fable that told in the songs, like *Yuyu Kangkang* that told about *Ande-Ande Lumut* tale. Fable that part of folklore refers to the author is anonym. In modern fable, its author is not anonym, but fable separate into two categories: as children literature and modern literature.

Children literature is literature that literary works that coming from children's point of view (Norton:2010). It made to be enjoyed by children among their ages.

Children literature emphasizes to make them learn about moral value, knowledge, improve ability in language, and expands their imagination. Beside the story that designed according to children's point of view to make them related to the story, it also have to insert illustration of it. The purpose is not just as for aesthetic and makes the story alive, but also led their imagination to have same perspective as its author. For example novel *The Famous Five* by Enid Blyton that has long story but also has illustrations. The topics that inserted into the literary works must not consist of harassment, sexuality content, abuse, and rude words. Because as its main purpose, not just to entertain, but also to educate children. That's why *Gulliver's Travel* by Jonathan Swift and *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins are not suitable for children.

Fable also exists in modern literature. In modern literature, the fable's readers target is for adult. This fable even has animals or fantasy creatures as the characters, but the story consists advance topics, like political issue, ideology, history, anthropology, religion, and philosophy. The characters just represents the human being and rebranding its characterization. In this fable may contain harassment and rude words since its segment is for adult. For example the short story *What Stump the Blue Jays* by Mark Twain, it is satire comedy that represent the American with their humour. Likewise, Orwell's *Animal Farm* also do the same thing; has animals as the characters and talked about something that suit for adult.

## 2.2. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements are the foundations of fiction (Nurgiantoro:2010). There are seven elements of prose. There are:

### 2.2.1. Plot

Plot is the series of events which form the story of a novel, play, film/movie, etc (Nurgiantoro: 2010). Plot is sequences of events in a prose that arranged by the author (Nurgiantoro: 2010). Characters and plot are related since each characters has their own part in the story. Plot that usually called story line, makes the whole story becomes interesting through various of events, from the introduction, climax, and the final.

Plot could divided into several parts, called plot structures. The plot structures would show the motion of the story, from how the story is opened until its end. One of the well-known plot structure is Freytag Pyramid. In Freytag Pyramid, the plot is divided into five parts: (1)introduction, (2)raising action, (3)climax, (4)falling action, and (5)resolution.

In modern novel, the plot can be places in not chronological as long as they still have correlation among them. For example in Eka Kurniawan's *Lelaki Harimau*, the first part of the novel show the climax of the story, after that the resolution, the introduction, and so on.



### 2.2.2. Setting

Setting is the time and place of the story in novel, play, and movie. Setting becomes important in novel to give perspective and understanding to the readers about the universe of the story. Sometimes the place and the time in the novel are not mentioned, like in Puthu Ea's *Seorang Laki-Laki yang Keluar dari Rumah* and several Kafka's short stories. Yet, those works would describe the situation, place and time when the story was happened.

In Nurgiantoro (2010) setting refers both to the physical location of the events and to the time in which they happen. The characters would act like the concept of the setting. For example, in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*, Moll as poor child always tried to get the better life and richness even through both legitimate and illegitimate relationship. This character would be different with *Anne Karenina* in Leo Tolstoy story that already has settle life and just want to reach passionate love. It means setting would shape each characters' characterization.

### 2.2.3. Character

Character is the combination of feature and trait of a person or animal in the story (Harahap: 2007). Author could describe his/her views about moral, condition, history, and many more through characters. Each characters has their own personality that can encourage or oppose each other. The character would take part in storyline, from the beginning,

climax until resolution. Mostly many conflicts are related to the character(s) and the conflicts would be fixed by the other characters.

According to its parts in the story, character can be divided into major and minor. The major character means the character who has big part in the story and the minor character means the character who has a little part in the story. According to its stability of its characterization, the character could be divided into two kind, flat character and round character.

Flat character means the character who has same characterization from the beginning to the end of story. For example character Bellatrix in J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban* that never changes from the beginning she appeared until the end of her life in the story. It's different with round character that the character has complex characterization that may change according to the situation, makes it more realistic than the flat character. For example character Macbeth in Shakespeare's Play *Machbeth*.

#### **2.2.4. Theme**

Theme consist of idea or central insight of the story and gives strong explanation of the unity of the story (Staton:2007). To analysis of literary work, it is important to read the whole story to know the full idea of it. In a novel, the theme may have more than one theme.

### 2.2.5. Point of View

Point of View or P.O.V is method that used by the author to provide though and condition of the story (Nurgiantoro:2010). The author could choose the most suitable point of view to make connection to the story and the readers and needs of the story. Point of view is the side whose eyes used to see the universe of the story (paper ini). There are three types of point of view:

a. First person point of view

The person who named 'I'. This first person "I" can be categorized as "hero-narator" or "observer-narrator". It would be a hero character if the person is the main character and has important role in the story. For example character Ikal in Andrea Hirata's *Edensor* is using it. The "observer-narrator" means the person just retells and becomes the narrator of the main character's story. He may be important in the story, but just has a little role. Ishmael in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* is using this type of point of view.

b. Third person point of view (omniscient point of view)

According to Abrams (in Julfahnur: 2019). This kind of point view makes the author as the narrator of the story. It enables the author to tell everything about each characters and show their thought and

feeling. The narrator is all-knowing everything that happened in the story.

- c. This point of view start with limited omniscient point of view

This point of view is when the author becomes a narrator in the story according to other character's point of view. This makes the narrator has limited knowledge about the characters and the next event because it depends on what is going on in the story.

#### **2.2.6. Style**

According to Wellek and Warren (2016:198), language is the raw style of author that used in their literary works. Language is not only a medium of making the literary works, but also as what makes their works different from other author.

From the style of language in literary works, many appreciators of literary works could find the varieties of languages used in many countries or specific territory. The style also can give a clue what time of literary works is born (2016:202).

For example, the literary works that were born in periode 45 used many exclaim style. The aim was to exclaim the freedom of colonialism that occurred in Indonesia.

### 2.3. Satire

Satire is well-known as kind of language style (Keraf: 2007). In fact, satire already existed from Plato's Era (Fienberg:1967). Satire in that era used in comedy drama, for example play *Lysistrata* in Greek. After that, literary works or written that aimed to critic a person, group or government about the unacceptable situation that was done by them.

In *Introduction to Satire*, Leonard Feinberg describes satire as an "amorphous genre" before providing a working definition of satire as "a playfully critical distortion of the familiar." The sub-genres within satire include both humorous and non-humorous forms. Satire began with the Greek satire plays of seventh century BC before being transformed by the Roman satire of Horace and Juvenal in Roman satire, in English with Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travel*, until the modern era like in Indonesia with Seno Gumira Ajidarma's *Saksi Mata*.

Not only in literary works like plays, novels and poems, satire also appears in comedy, politic, and mass media. Satire has function not only to tease and critic, but also to seek the solution of the situation. The people who concern to critic in satire way called satirist. When they found a specific situation that is unjust and can't be accepted with moral, they would critic that with using satire and also give the solution to it (Hannah:2014).

In the ancient Greek, satire was brought in comedy plays, poem, and literary works (Feinberg:1967). Nowadays, satire appears in many form, such as caricature, painting, parody, essay, poster, mass media, and TV shows. Satire always develops and affords many subjects in our society, and becomes proof of freedom of speech. Though it has many forms, satire could be classified into three types (Shelton: 2014):

#### 2.3.1. Horatian

Horatian satire is kind of satire that use mild language. It uses comedy to deliver the message, and not point out directly to the person or people (Phiddian:2015). Although it is delivered with comedy, but this satire needs critical thinking to understand it.

#### 2.3.2. Juvenalian

Juvenalian satire is kind of satire that use strong language and directly point out to someone or an institution (Condern:2012). Different with Horatian satire, this satire explicitly shows the person or people that be point out are evil and tries to provoke them.

#### 2.3.3. Menippean

Menippean satire is kind of satire that delivers the satire indirectly (It means, to know it is satire, we have to analysis the whole text or work. The satire imply the critics through symbol. This satire usually can be found in narrative text, like novel.

There are several characteristics of satire (LeBoeuf: 2007):

1. Critic

Critic that describe in the satire is about the situation, habit, attitude, or policy that is not acceptable and unjust according to moral, norm, humanity and social value. The critic may regard to representation of people's opinion, not only one person. This critic's goal is to find the solution, not just to whine.

2. Irony

In this context irony is not as a language style, but as a situation. Irony occurs when something happened is different with what the people expected before. This irony happened if there are already a good thing plans by someone or people, but next what happened is the accident that no want wants it. This kind irony that stated with satire usually occurs to many people.

3. Implicit

Implicit means the satire is not told to the main problem or critic. It needs a character or something to represent the main problem, sometime just a fiction, to deliver the critic.

## **2.4. Dystopia**

Dystopia means a condition when the injustice occurred in a society so the people try to escape. Dystopia also said as the worse condition of our condition in the present (Istiviani:2015). According to Istiviani, dystopia is the condition when the people face an era post-war that everything seems unjust because of

the lack of humanity, and everyone seems can't escape from this situation. Dystopia is the antonym of utopia, the condition when all people got just, no suffer, and safe and sound.

Dystopia is one of theme that born in early 20<sup>th</sup> century with Aldous Huxley' "*Brave New World*" published in 1932 and George Orwell's "*1984*" published in 1949. In these books, the world was forecasted would be in the worst era of the human history. Both of the novels told about the world in the future after the nuclear war happened. Those novels became the pioneer of dystopia movement in novel. There are lots of novel that took the dystopia theme after them until these days.

Not only in the novel, there are lots of movies and video games that use dystopia as their theme. Dystopia that in the Huxley and Orwell's works tended to be a critic, these days becomes the popular culture products (Coats:2011). It caused by dystopia is loved by the young people as freedom of "system" surround them.

There are several characteristics of dystopia novel:

1. Occurred in the future
2. There are totalitarian government
3. Occurred after an epidemic, war, or nuclear bomb
4. The society wants to escape from the system
5. Lots of propaganda that declared by the leader or the majority of society



6. Unjust government and the lots of people face suffer

## **2.5. Post-Structuralism Narratology**

To understand and define a literary work, it is needed to use an approach theory. There are several approaches to determine a literary work, and one of them is post-structuralism.

Post-structuralism is a combination from words post and structuralism. Post means after, and structuralism means an approach to understand a literary work from its structure of signs. In the other word, post-structuralism is the approach to understand a literary work that born after the structuralism theory (Suwardi:2008).

Post-structuralism theory is the theory that have a function to understand literary works not only from the inside of the structure of the text, but also from other factors outside of the text. (Ratna:2012). The base of the post structuralism theory is still structuralism. In addition, this theory wants to cover up the weakness of structuralism theory. (Ratna:2012)

In structuralism theory, a literary work is seen as the autonomous text that is not related to the author, background of the text came out, and the other point of view. Text is only defined by its structure and the meanings of signs and symbols, included the relation of each symbols. It is slightly different with post-

structuralism which not only define the literary work from its structure but also from the outside of its structure.

The signs and symbols within the text would be compared with the others signs from the other related condition to seek the meaning of them. Both structuralism and post-structuralism purpose are same, to understand the literary works.

In post-structuralism, there are several classifications of theory. One of them is post structuralism narratology. This theory assumes that when we read a literary work, we need to divided between what author want to say with the interpretation of the readers. It means the reader have power to interpret the literary work according to their experience, science, and cultural aspects. (Besley:2002).

Narratology in post structuralism is quite resemble with the narratology in structuralism theory. In both theory, narratology tried to understand the text by analysing every component in the text. In the structuralism narratology, the analysis is only emphasizing within structure of the text, otherwise in the post structuralism narratology, the text could be analysed by using the background of making the text and the cultural aspect that related to the text (Ratna: 2012).

According to Ratna (2012), in narratology, the text is belong to the reader, not the writer. The readers are freely to interpret the text as much as their understanding. The text is not belong to the writer anymore when it already read by readers. In post structuralism narratology, text is not established by intrinsic elements, but also by its background when, why, and how the text was born. The

one who applied post structuralism narratology is Roland Barthes in his book *S/Z*.

In his book entitled *S/Z* (2002), Barthes tried to analyse a short story entitled *Sarasine* by Honore de Balzac. He was still using the structuralism technique by analysing each component in the *Sarasine*, in addition he put some extra effort by analysing the signs of cultural aspects. It means his method was not only working within the internal text but also the external aspects that related to the text.

The method was told by Barthes in “S/Z” (2002:4) as below:

Our evaluation can be linked only to a practice, and this practice is that of writing. On the one hand, there is what it is possible to write, and on the other, what it is no longer possible to write: what is within the practice of the writer and what has left it: which texts would I consent to write (to re-write), to desire, to put forth as a force in this world of mine? What evaluation finds is precisely this value: what can be written (rewritten) today: the writerly). Why is the writerly our value? Because the goal of literary work (of literature as work) is to make the reader no longer a consumer, but a producer of the text. Our literature is characterized by the pitiless divorce which the literary institution maintains between the producer of the text and its user, between its owner and its customer, between its author and its reader. This reader is thereby plunged into a kind of idleness -he is intransitive; he is, in short, serious: instead of functioning himself, instead of gaining access to the magic of the signifier, to the pleasure of writing, he is left with no more than the poor freedom either to accept or reject the text: reading is nothing more than a referendum. Opposite the writerly text, then, is its counter value, its negative, reactive value: what can be read, but not written: the readerly. We call any readerly a classic text.

From the statement above, the writer concluded that there are two kind of texts that could be analyzed. First is writerly text that gives chance to all readers to interpret and to make or give evaluation, so that there would be the better written work in the future. The second text is readerly, that is a text that closed to be interpreted. The writer of the text already told the whole things within their

works so there is a small chance to the reader to give evaluation and only can interpret the text just only by its structure, not the whole texts.

The writerly text emphasized from its value and its function that to make the reader no longer become the consumer, otherwise as the producer. The reader has part to interpret the whole aspects in the text, not only from its structure but also its function within the society.

The aim of Barthes method is told in “S/Z” (2002:1) as following:

Precisely what the first analysts of narrative were attempting: to see all the world's stories (and there have been ever so many) within a single structure: we shall, they thought, extract from each tale its model, then out of these models we shall make a great narrative structure, which we shall reapply (for verification) to anyone narrative: a task as exhausting (ninety-nine percent perspiration, as the saying goes) as it is ultimately undesirable, for the text thereby loses its difference.

The writer concluded that the aim of analysis is to see the whole stories and its function. After the analysis, the writer needs to narrative the text and then compare it to the other text to verify its function.

To interpret the writerly text, Barthes gave step by step how to analysis the text. Barthes used the five codes (2002: 19):

1. Use Hermeneutic code (HER)

This code is the list of the various formal terms which the enigma (something that have not yet be revealed) could be formulated then be disclosed.

2. Use Semic code (SEM)

From this code we arrange the events in the novel to the character or to form a single thematic meaning from the instability and unarranged group of meaning.

3. Use Cultural Code (REF)

From cultural code, the writer could trace the event, habit, or anything that related to the text.

4. Use Proairetic Code

Proairetic code means that the action that flows without readers need to question it due it caused in sequence of actions in the text.

5. Use Symbolic Code

Symbolic code means the writer need to pay attention to the symbols as the signs in the text to interpret them. The symbol may rely on important events/character so that writer could understand the meaning of the text according to its context.

## **Chapter III**

### **Research Method**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

The writer uses Qualitative Research by applying narrative research. According to Creswell (2012), the definition of qualitative research is a research that focus on exploring the problem that conducted in human or society that naturally happened without conducted any experiment, to make the interpretation and solve the problem.

The aim of using qualitative research is because the object of the research a narrative text in form of novel. In analysing a text, needed an instrument that could collect the data in proper range. Since *Animal Farm* novel doesn't have data in form of number and experiment, it needs to be analysed by qualitative method which could take the data from its natural/same condition without needed to be changed. By using qualitative method, the writer could take the data from the text with in detail and interpret it as needed.

In this study, the writer uses qualitative data analysis method. The reason is through the qualitative research, is because the object of the research is a literary work in shape of text. Through this method, the writer could see each aspects of the text, such as intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements that

related to the human and society problem. The problem that referred is the problem that no need any experiment to conduct it, but according to the text.

According to Alwasilah (2002:8) said the result or goal of qualitative research is not to find generalization, but to comprehend the meaning of the problem by collecting and doing the data analysis. This method conducts to analysis text or phenomenon that happened in the society (Alwasilah: 2015). This method is suitable for the writer to do research about Satire in *Animal Farm*.

The object of this research is the satire in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. As the object of the research is in form of text, the writer would takes the sample from the intrinsic elements of the George Orwell's *Animal Farm* novel and also from the background of the novel. The result of the research would be describe into narrative form.

### **3.2. Procedures of Data Collection**

According to Alwasilah (2015:68), the process of collecting data in qualitative research is by reading the text and then classify the important data from the inappropriate data. A writer should choose the data in accordance to the purpose of the study. The research question and purpose of the research would be guidance of classifying the data.

In this case, the writer would collect the data that related to the keywords of this research; satire and dystopia. These keywords would be the guidance to separate data that would be analysed.

The writer would use text study with post-structural narratology. This approach makes the writer need to take the data from the intrinsic elements of George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and the background of the George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and its background as the extrinsic element that related to the story.

To collect the data, the writer would close reading the novel and classifying the data that needed in the research. The writer took guide from narratology post structuralism by Barthes in his book "*S/Z*" (2002) to sort and analysis the data.

### **3.3. Technique of Analysis Data**

Before analysing data, the writer shall take the data from the research object. The data need to be organized and sorted into several stages. The first stage is determining George Orwell's *Animal Farm* (1945) as the object of the study. As a narrative text in form of novel, *Animal Farm* has intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

The second stage is classifying data from the object. In classifying data, the writer shall separate the data that related to the research question and purpose of the research. The data are taken from intrinsic elements of the novel, such as plot, setting, and plot, and the extrinsic elements. The data are in form of conversations among the characters, events in the story, and narrator's



description among the condition in the *Animal Farm*. After collecting the data, they sort into several classes in writer needs.

After sorting the data into classes, continue to the next stage; giving description. The aim of it is to define the data as its proportion before analysed. The last step is analysing data by define and interpret the data. The ability of researchers to give meaning to the data is the key whether the data obtained meet the element of reliability and validity or not.

The writer used narrative post structural method by Roland Barthes in analysing data that taken from George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. Based on the description, then in detail the technical analysis used by researcher are following:

1) Read the whole novel of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*

In reading *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell, the writer would use critical reading. Critical reading means a process to analyse, interpret, and sometimes evaluate the text and its meaning in larger context. The purpose of using these reading techniques is to comprehend the whole story not only by in literal meaning, but also the implied meaning, like the background of the story, the signs, and aspects that can be taken as the data to be analysed in this research.

The main focus of the reading are the conversation and sequences of events in the story of *Animal Farm*. These aspects are the important parts that give clues of the satire that becomes the object of the study in this

research. It is accordance to the limitation of the study that stated in the background of the study.

2) Sort the data

The writer would take and sort the data from the story of the *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. The aim is to take the sample that related to the object of the study. The writer would jot down the intrinsic elements, especially the story line, and the extrinsic elements of the story. The sequences of events and the conversations between the characters also would be taken as the data.

3) Classify the data

The data that taken from the text should be classified before the writer analyse them. The purpose is to ease the writer when analysing the data. The data would be classified into two classes, satire and dystopia. These two categories may relate each other. Afterwards the writer would collect any details that related to each categories to ease the writer when analysing the data.

4) Analysis and interpret the data that has been classified.

The writer would analyse the whole data that have gathered and show its relevancy with the post structural narratology approach that used by Roland Barthes in his book *S/Z* (2002). The aim of analysis is not only to

define or interpret the data that taken from the George Orwell's *Animal Farm* novel, but also to know the satire that told in the story shape the dystopia, and to know more satire not only as the language style but also as the way to critic. The result of the analysis would be written in narrative form.

5) Conclusions, assessments of the analysed data during the research.

The writer would conclude the whole research and its result and give assessment of the result.

## Chapter IV

### Finding and Discussion

In this chapter, the writer would describe what she have found of Satire in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. There are three points that would be describe; objective description, general interpretation, and specific interpretation.

#### 4.1. Objective Description

##### 4.1.1. Intrinsic Elements of *Animal Farm*

*Animal Farm* is a novel that already well known worldwide. This novel is told about animals in Manor Farm that tried to be freed from human domination but in then the animals ended be under domination from the same animal. George Orwell's *Animal Farm* novel is categorized as allegory novel due to its way to describe a totalitarian government system through animal story.

Although almost of its characters are animals, this is not a children book story. The reason is there are several parts that do not suit with children world, such as the pigs that drunk and slaughtered the animals. If amateur parents could not see those violence parts, they may let their children read this novel.

We could see the inside of the novel that seems same with other children book story and fairy tale. The similarities between *Animal Farm* with other children story book such as the animals could speak, there are some bad people who did bad things to the animal, the animal could do the things or works that usually done by human, and its dictions are using simple English and easily to understand even for by children.

There are also wars, violence and murders that seem do not suit for children, but there are several children book that has same cases and still categorized as children book with it, such as *Alice in Wonderland*, *Narnia*, and *Harry Potter*.

Nevertheless, there are two thing that could not suit this book to be put in children book category, the point of view and moral message. Although there seems do not important, but Norton through her book *Children Literature: Through the Eyes of a Child* (2010) we would know if the story or book is designed for a children is from its point of view. Children story should be understood by children because the story are related to their imagination, mind, and daily life as kids. If the events are not related to their life or sight, the story could not be imagined by them because they could not relate to it.

And about the moral message, it is important to be put in the children story. The aim of children story is not only as a tool to sharpen children's imagination and cognitive aspects, but also to sharpen their social and emotional sensitivity to become a good person in their life. Social value

should be added to the story or the writer should give conclusion in the story about the moral message so the children could learn from that. Not only by told explicitly by the writer, the moral message also can be seen from the good deed or habits that showed by its characters so the children could imitate it as a good model of their life.

In *Animal Farm*, those intrinsic element could not be found. The story of *Animal Farm* of course could not relate to the kids daily life or point of view. From the beginning until the end of the story are only told about suffer and agony of animals farms or how a dictator animal ruled the others animals. There are no magical or miracle that changed the condition of poor animal. In the story they may be some moral messages, but it is implied and how the writer believes that the kids do not required to imitate the habit or bad acts that done by its characters.

Otherwise, there are critics that delivered in the novel among the government of everyone who become of wanted to become a leader these days. The critic implied within the beginning until the end of the novel that needed interpretations by its readers. Of course the result of interpretations are not suit with child world and imagination, that contain political issue, government system, ideology, economy, war and peace, and propagandas. Those issues are represented through a story about animals in the farm.

After straighten the reasons why *Animal Farm* could not be categorized as children book, next we could move our discussion into its intrinsic elements. The writer would starts it with theme of the story.

Theme is really fundamental in the story since it is the main idea of the story. To know the theme of the story, it is not enough to only look at its one side or pieces of story. The writer needed to read the whole story and took a scarlet from the sequences of events.

The theme of *Animal Farm* could be seen in its descriptions, statements, and conversations. Since the story of *Animal Farm* told about how the animals in the farm under dominations of human beings and the pigs, the writer found that the scarlet within the story is about the domination of totalitarian government. Totalitarian could be defined as government system that only gives benefits to a group or colony. Totalitarian government usually related to dictator leader and propagandas that spread by the government.

Those characteristics of totalitarian could be seen in two condition in the *Animal Farm*, the first is when the animal under human beings' domination, and the second is when Napoleon became the leader in *Animal Farm*.

We could see how totalitarian Mr. Jones and his men towards the animals in the farm from a statement from The Major, The old wise Pig:

*“Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it: our lives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work*

*to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty. No animal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old. No animal in England is free. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth..."* (page 4)

Dictator treats of Mr. Jones to the animal in his farm showed from how Mr. Jones threatened the animal in his farm:

*"He seized the gun which always stood in a corner of his bedroom, and let fly a charge of number 6 shot into the darkness. The pellets buried themselves in the wall of the barn and the meeting broke up hurriedly. Everyone fled to his own sleeping-place..."* (page 7)

Those condition made the animals in the farm felt scared with human and they felt the human beings only gave them disadvantages. Mr. Jones' workers also treat the animal cruel by not given them food and neglected them until they were starving.

*"The men had milked the cows in the early morning and then had gone out rabbiting, without bothering to feed the animals."*

*"The next moment he and his four men were in the storeshed with whips in their hands, lashing out in all directions. This was more than the hungry animals could bear."* (page 10)

Those bad treatments towards the animals in the farm made the animals though that all human beings were similar, such as only wanted taking advantages from them, dictator, and made them suffer. Those acts could be defined as totalitarianism, when the human only thought about themselves and not given proper right (like food) to the animals. They let the animals suffer and dominated them cruelly, as dictator in the farm.



The totalitarian acts not only conducted by the human beings, but also by the Napoleon, the boar that ruled the *Animal Farm* after he expelled its rival, Snowball. When he became a leader of the *Animal Farm*, he gave lots of privileges to his pig colony and guard dogs. Those privileges could not be got by the other animals, and made them suffer.

*“Once again all rations were reduced, except those of the pigs and the dogs.”* (page 62).

*“About this time, too, it was laid down as a rule that when a pig and any other animal met on the path, the other animal must stand aside: and also that all pigs, of whatever degree, were to have the privilege of wearing green ribbons on their tails on Sundays.”* (page 63)

Not only gave privileges to the pigs, Napoleon also spread the terror among other animals, if they didn't obey his commands and rules, they would be slaughtered.

*“Napoleon acted swiftly and ruthlessly. He ordered the hens' 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.”* (Page 42-43)

*“They were all slain on the spot. And so the tale of confessions and executions went on, until there was a pile of corpses lying before Napoleon's feet and the air was heavy with the smell of blood, which had been unknown there since the expulsion of Jones.”* (Page 47)

*“Instead—she did not know why—they had come to a time when no one dared speak his mind, when fierce, growling dogs roamed everywhere, and when you had to watch your comrades torn to pieces after confessing to shocking crimes.”* (page 48)

When Napoleon tried to control other animals through violence and he refused any critics from the animals, those facts had showed that he was a dictator leader. The result is the animals were scared to express their opinion

and thought. This fact also as an evident that Napoleon conducted totalitarian government.

How Napoleon had such a huge power to control the animal? It is just because of he was fierce and had several dog guards? In fact, those facts are not enough to make the all animals scared to him. Napoleon with his sly and smart though, told propagandas towards the others animals in the farm about the cruelty of human beings. And all animals believed that they only could relied to the animals and all human beings were bad.

A believe that all human races were evil lead them to not left the *Animal Farm* even just for a step. That is the reason why the setting of the story only took place around the *Animal Farm*.

Mr. Jones was the owner of Manor Farm, that had changed its name into “*Animal Farm*”, “*Animal Farm Republic*” and back to “*Manor Farm*”. It can be seen in the several events below:

*“Mr. Jones, of the Manor Farm, had locked the hen-houses for the night, but was too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes.” (page 1)*

*“Snowball (for it was Snowball who was best at writing) took a brush between the two knuckles of his trotter, painted out MANOR FARM from the top bar of the gate and in its place painted ANIMAL FARM.” (page 12)*

*“In April, Animal Farm was proclaimed a Republic.” (page 65)*

*“Henceforward the farm was to be known as “The Manor Farm”— which, he believed, was its correct and original name.” (page 78).*

The setting of the place is only in *Animal Farm* from the beginning into the end of the story. All of the animal were never gone anywhere. If they wanted to contact with the outside of *Animal Farm*, they would invited the human beings or did it through the Lawyer named Mr. Whymper.

*“There would be no need for any of the animals to come in contact with human beings, which would clearly be most undesirable. He intended to take the whole burden upon his own shoulders. A Mr. Whymper, a solicitor living in Willingdon, had agreed to act as intermediary between Animal Farm and the outside world, and would visit the farm every Monday morning to receive his instructions.” (page 36).*

For the setting of the time, there was not mentioned the year, but the author mentioned several seasons and months that the events were happened.

The timeline of events is put below:

| No | Time            | Event(s)   | Descriptions within the Text   |
|----|-----------------|--|--|
| 1. | Early in March  | 1. Speech told by Old Major the Pig<br>2. Mayor the Old Major died | <i>“Three nights later old Major died peacefully in his sleep. His body was buried at the foot of the orchard.<br/>This was early in March. During the next three months there was much secret activity. Major’s speech had given to the more intelligent animals on the farm a completely new outlook on life.” (page 8)</i>  |
| 2. | June, on Sunday | Rebellion by the <i>Animal Farm</i>                                | <i>“June came and the hay was almost ready for cutting. On Midsummer’s Eve, which was a Saturday, Mr. Jones went into Willingdon and got so drunk at the Red Lion that he did not come back till midday on Sunday. The men had milked the cows in the early morning and then had gone out rabbiting, without bothering to feed the animals. When Mr. Jones got back he immediately went to sleep on the drawing-room sofa with the News of the World over his face, so that when evening came, the animals were still unfed. At last they could stand it no longer. One of the cows broke in the door of the store-shed with her horn and all the animals began to help themselves from the bins...” (page 10)</i> |

|    |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 3. | The whole Summer (after Rebellion)                  | The Animal harvested and ran the farm by their own.   | <i>"All through that summer the work of the farm went like clockwork. The animals were happy as they had never conceived it possible to be. Every mouthful of food was an acute positive pleasure, now that it was truly their own food, produced by themselves and for themselves, not doled out to them by a grudging master." (page 15)</i>  |
| 4. | The rest of year after <i>Animal Farm</i> Rebellion | Others animal in all farms in England conducted rebellion to fight for their freedom like animal in Manor Farm.   | <i>"Rumours of a wonderful farm, where the human beings had been turned out and the animals managed their own affairs, continued to circulate in vague and distorted forms, and throughout that year a wave of rebelliousness ran through the countryside." (page 22)</i>   |
| 5. | In 12 October (a year after the rebellion)          | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mr. Jones and several people attacked the <i>Animal Farm</i>.</li> <li>2. The <i>Animal Farm</i> won the war. The war then called "The Battle of the Cowshed".</li> </ol> | <i>"Early in October, when the corn was cut and stacked and some of it was already threshed, a flight of pigeons came whirling through the air and alighted in the yard of Animal Farm in the wildest excitement. Jones and all his men, with half a dozen others from Foxwood and Pinchfield, had entered the five-barred gate and were coming up the cart-track that led to the farm..." (page 22-25)</i> |
| 6. | In the winter, January                              | Snowball told the idea of making a windmill to help the works in the farm.  | <i>"After surveying the ground, Snowball declared that this was just the place for a windmill, which could be made to operate a dynamo and supply the farm with electrical power." (page 27-28)</i>   |
| 7. | In the winter, February                             | The Snowball expulsion from the <i>Animal Farm</i> by Napoleon  | <i>"Snowball was racing across the long pasture that led to the road. He was running as only a pig can run, but the dogs were close on his heels. Suddenly he slipped and it seemed certain that</i>  |

|     |  |   |  |
|-----|--|---|--|
|     |  |   | <i>they had him. Then he was up again, running faster than ever, then the dogs were gaining on him again. One of them all but closed his jaws on Snowball's tail, but Snowball whisked it free just in time. Then he put on an extra spurt and, with a few inches to spare, slipped through a hole in the hedge and was seen no more."</i> (page 30) |
| 8.  | Early Spring,<br>Three weeks after<br>Snowball expulsion | Napoleon commanded to build the windmill  | <i>"On the third Sunday after Snowball's expulsion, the animals were somewhat surprised to hear Napoleon announce that the windmill was to be built after all."</i> (page 32)  |
| 9.  | In November,<br>two years after the rebellion            | Windmill was destroyed because of a disaster                                      | <i>In the morning the animals came out of their stalls to find that the flagstaff had been blown down and an elm tree at the foot of the orchard had been plucked up like a radish. They had just noticed this when a cry of despair broke from every animal's throat. A terrible sight had met their eyes. The windmill was in ruins. (Page 39)</i> |
| 10. | In winter,<br>two years after the rebellion              | The animal in the farm were starving  | <i>"In January food fell short. The corn ration was drastically reduced, and it was announced that an extra potato ration would be issued to make up for it."</i> (page 41)  |
| 11. | In spring,<br>two half year after the rebellion          | Slaughtered the traitors in the farm conducted by Napoleon in front of all animal | <i>"They were all slain on the spot. And so the tale of confessions and executions went on, until there was a pile of corpses lying before Napoleon's feet and the air was heavy with the smell of blood, which had been unknown there since the expulsion of Jones."</i> (page 47)  |
| 12  | In Autumn,<br>three years after the                      | 1. Windmill was finished  | 1. <i>"In the autumn, by a tremendous, exhausting effort — for the harvest had to be gathered at almost the same time — the</i>  |

|     |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|
|     | rebellion                                 | <p>2. Mr. Frederick attacked the <i>Animal Farm</i></p> <p>3. The windmill was destroyed by Frederick. The <i>Animal Farm</i> won, but there were lots of death</p> | <p>windmill was finished.”(page 55)</p> <p>2. “The very next morning the attack came. The animals were at breakfast when the look-outs came racing in with the news that Frederick and his followers had already come through the five-barred gate. (page 57)</p> <p>3. “What is that gun firing for?” said Boxer. “To celebrate our victory!” cried Squealer. “What victory?” said Boxer. His knees were bleeding, he had lost a shoe and split his hoof, and a dozen pellets had lodged themselves in his hind leg. “What victory, comrade? Have we not driven the enemy off our soil — the sacred soil of Animal Farm?” “But they have destroyed the windmill. And we had worked on it for two years!”</p> |
| 13. | In April, three years after the rebellion | <i>Animal Farm</i> changed its name into Republic of <i>Animal Farm</i> and Napoleon became its President.  | “In April, <i>Animal Farm</i> was proclaimed a Republic, and it became necessary to elect a President. There was only one candidate, Napoleon, who was elected unanimously.” (page 65)  |
| 14. | In Summer, 4 years after the Rebellion    | Boxer that was dying, sold by the pigs to the   | “‘Alfred Simmonds, Horse Slaughterer and Glue Boiler, Willingdon. Dealer in Hides and Bone-Meal. Kennels Supplied.’ Do you not understand what that means? They are taking Boxer to the knacker’s!” (page 68)   |
| 15  | When Clover was 17 years old,             | 1. <i>Animal Farm</i> seemed better for the pigs and  | 1. “But still, neither pigs nor dogs produced any food by their own labour; and there were very many of them, and their appetites were  |

|  |                            |  |   |
|--|----------------------------|--|---|
|  | 9 years after<br>Rebellion | dogs, but worst<br>for the others<br>animal.<br><br>2. Napoleon<br>already looked<br>alike human<br>beings, and the<br>human looked<br>alike the pigs. | <p><i>always good. As for the others, their life, so far as they knew, was as it had always been. They were generally hungry, they slept on straw, they drank from the pool, they laboured in the fields; in winter they were troubled by the cold, and in summer by the flies.</i>" (page 72)</p> <p>2. <i>"They rushed back and looked through the window again. Yes, a violent quarrel was in progress. There were shoutings, bangings on the table, sharp suspicious glances, furious denials. The source of the trouble appeared to be that Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington had each played an ace of spades simultaneously. Twelve voices were shouting in anger, and they were all alike. No question, now, what had happened to the faces of the pigs. 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."</i> (page 79)</p> |
|--|----------------------------|--|---|

**Table 5.1**

The tables shows the most important time that could be directive to know the setting of time is the rebellion of the animals. There is no specific year mentioned in the story. The clue of the time could be seen through the technologies and farming tools within the story. The writer sees there already had electricity before and after the rebellion of the animals. The tools of farming that already modern with use of fuel, could give clue that the story held in 1900-1950, when the industrial period was running.

According to parts in the story, characters in *Animal Farm* story could be divided into main character and supporting character. According to its role, the character could be divided into protagonist and antagonist. Characterization could be divided into round and flat according to its complexity, and dynamic and static according to its change of behavior.

The one and only protagonist character and includes in the main character in *Animal Farm* is Napoleon, a Berkshire boar. He was one of the pioneers of the Animalism, an ideology that thought by The Old Mayor.

Napoleon not appeared in the first chapter of the story. He appeared in the second chapter as one of the pioneer of the rebellion of animals. As described below:

*“...The work of teaching and organising the others fell naturally upon the pigs, who were generally recognised as being the cleverest of the animals. Pre-eminent among the pigs were two young boars named Snowball and Napoleon, whom Mr. Jones was breeding up for sale. Napoleon was a large, rather fiercelooking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker, but with a reputation for getting his own way. ...”* (page 8)

Napoleon is quite, sly and would do anything to achieve what he wanted. As a protagonist, he involved in the whole story. Even he is a protagonist character, he has role as an anti-hero protagonist. It can be seen when he expelled Snowball, his rival, from the *Animal Farm*.

*“...But just at this moment Napoleon stood up and, casting a peculiar sidelong look at Snowball, uttered a high-pitched whimper of a kind no one had ever heard him utter before. At this there was a terrible baying sound outside, and nine enormous dogs wearing brass-studded collars came bounding into the barn. They dashed straight for*



*Snowball, who only sprang from his place just in time to escape their snapping jaws.”*  
(page 30)

When he ruled the Animal Farm as a leader and its President (after Animal Farm changed into Republic), he was dictator that not allowed anyone disputed his command or policies. And he was sly enough to cover his unjust policies through propagandas. His leadership brought totalitarian into his people, when the policies only gave benefits to the pigs and the dogs, and made the others animal suffered.

His characterization is described as below:

*“The three hens who had been the ringleaders in the attempted rebellion over the eggs now came forward and stated that Snowball had appeared to them in a dream and incited them to disobey Napoleon’s orders. They, too, were slaughtered. Then a goose came forward and confessed to having secreted six ears of corn during the last year’s harvest and eaten them in the night. Then a sheep confessed to having urinated in the drinking pool — urged to do this, so she said, by Snowball — and two other sheep confessed to having murdered an old ram, an especially devoted follower of Napoleon, by chasing him round and round a bonfire when he was suffering from a cough. They were all slain on the spot. And so the tale of confessions and executions went on, until there was a pile of corpses lying before Napoleon’s feet and the air was heavy with the smell of blood, which had been unknown there since the expulsion of Jones. When it was all over, the remaining animals, except for the pigs and dogs, crept away in a body. They were shaken and miserable.”* (page 47)

Napoleon is a dynamic and round character, when he changed his behavior according to what the condition he faced, but still everything that he did was accordance to get the prosperity for himself and the pigs.

It can be seen when Napoleon disagreed with the Snowball’s plan to build the windmill, but after he expelled Snowball, he commanded all animal to build the windmill. In another part, when he wanted to get money for the

*Animal Farm*, he tried to sell stack of logs to Mr. Pilkington and spread the cruel rumor about Mr. Frederick, but when he knew that Mr. Frederick deceived him fake money, he declared to kill him and spread the bad rumor about Mr. Frederick.

The other evidence that Napoleon has round character is a fact that he really hated human being in the beginning of the story, then little by little tried to become the human itself since he didn't want to be same with the animal. It can be seen when Napoleon and all the pigs moved to former house of Mr. Jones, wore the human clothes and attributes, drunk, walked only by using two legs, tortured the all animal except pigs and dogs, and played card with human beings in the end.

To encourage his acts, Napoleon pursued all animal through propagandas. He got Squearel as his spokesman to give understanding to the animals in the farm. The aims is to make the all farm permit his cruel, violence and dictator deeds.

Squearel is a supporting character that supported everything that done by Napoleon. He is one of three pioneers of Animalism beside Snowball and Napoleon. He is a small pig that always told propagandas among the animal in the farm. As a spokesman of Napoleon, he always lied to the animal in the farm and could persuade the fool to calm themselves when they were upset due to Napoleon's policies.

It is written in chapter 2 as below:

*“The best known among them was a small fat pig named Squealer, with very round cheeks, twinkling eyes, nimble movements, and a shrill voice. He was a brilliant talker, and when he was arguing some difficult point he had a way of skipping from side to side and whisking his tail which was somehow very persuasive. The others said of Squealer that he could turn black into white.” (page 8)*

All animals believed in Squealer except Benjamin, an old donkey.

Squealer not only told the propagandas, he also the one who often changed the 7 commands of *Animal Farm* on the wall and made the commands gave more privileges to the pig colony. His influence to the animals was so big to convince all animal that Napoleon is a good leader, not the bad one. The aim is to make the cruelty of Napoleon's totalitarian leadership could be accepted by all animals.

The protagonist of course has a contra who distracts him/her to achieve their goal. There are several people who contrast with Napoleon. They are Snowball, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Frederick.

We started with Mr. Jones that was belonging to the Manor Farm. Actually he was an antagonist character for all animals in the farm because of his cruelty towards the animals. He was a farmer that cruel to his animal after his business profit was fallen. He often let the animals starve and only took benefits from them. His behavior made the animal was mad and decided to rebel him.

His cruelty among the animals showed below:

*“...They had never seen animals behave like this before, and this sudden uprising of creatures whom they were used to thrashing and maltreating just as they chose, frightened them almost out of their wits...” (page 10)*

After a year after rebellion Mr. Jones once tried to retake over his farm, but he was failed. Then he became drunker until he died. His role as anti-hero antagonist was occurred before the rebellion of the animals. After the expulsion of Mr. Jones, Napoleon always scared the animals with returned of Mr. Jones so the animals would do anything that commanded by him. Returned of Mr. Jones was a nightmare to the all animals, yet became a propaganda to control them.

After the rebellion of the animals, Snowball became an antagonist for Napoleon. Snowball is one of the pioneer of Animalism. He was idealistic of the Animalism and hated the human beings. Snowball clever enough could organize the animal in the farm and always tried to give idea to give the whole animal a better life.

This is written in the chapter 2 as below:

*“Snowball was a more vivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive, but was not considered to have the same depth of character.” (page 8)*

Snowball also the pioneer of the *Animal Farm* that gave his idea to explain their symbol identity like their flag. It is explained as below:

*“Snowball had found in the harness-room an old green tablecloth of Mrs. Jones’s and had painted on it a hoof and a horn in white. This was run up the flagstaff in the farmhouse garden every Sunday morning. The flag was green, Snowball explained, to represent the green fields of England, while the hoof and horn signified the future Republic of the Animals which would arise when the human race had been finally overthrown.” (page 16-17)*

In chapter 4-5, Snowball is described as bold and idealist. He is clever enough to organize the animal into several committees to make them learn a better life. He also invented idea to make a windmill as a tool to ease their work in the farm.

Different with Napoleon, Snowball was a good pig that always put other animals' needs upon his need. He wanted all animals get along and felt a same conditions, no one was better or worst, they were equal. That's why he always got contra with Napoleon.

As long as Snowball was within the *Animal Farm*, Napoleon felt he couldn't get any beneficial from the animals. Then Napoleon expelled Snowball from the farm by order the dog to chase and kill him. This is because of even the Snowball is an antagonist character, which means he always kontras with Napoleon the protagonist, he has role as a hero character. Napoleon needed to expel Snowball to avoid the animals in the farm pointed him as a leader in the farm.

After Snowball was gone, Napoleon through Squearel as his spokesman, always blamed everything wrong in the Animal Farm towards Snowball. This made Snowball became a villain to all animal. That why his influents still last in the *Animal Farm* even he did not appear physically in the farm.

No longer from the expulsion of Snowball, appeared other antagonist named Mr. Frederick. He was a farmer that owned Pinchfield Farm near

Animal Farm. He was sly and bold. He always attacked Animal Farm and deceived Napoleon to get benefit from Animal Farm.

In the beginning he was the one that really annoyed about the Farm that run by the animal. He spread bad rumor about it to everyone. One day he deceived Napoleon about the payment of logs. He gave Napoleon fake money, and no longer than that, he attacked Animal Farm with several people to take over the farm for himself. He also command the people to destroy the windmill.

In the end, he became friend with Napoleon, maybe to take beneficial from him, but they fight when playing card. But that friendship was just a trick to get benefits from the Animal Farm.

Beside the main character, there are several animals that become supporting characters but gave influences to other characters.

There is two horses in the Animal Farm which loyal to the Animalism, Boxer and Clover. Boxer is a horse that tall and strong. He is a hardworker that loyal and trusted everything that told by Napoleon and Squearel. He believed that to prosper the Animal Farm, he needed to work harder than other animal to get a better life for them. He really hated human beings.

Boxer also a naïve animal. That is why he trusted everything that told by the pigs. It can be seen as below:

*“Clover warned him sometimes to be careful not to overstrain himself, but Boxer would never listen to her. His two slogans, “I will work harder” and “Napoleon is always right,” seemed to him a sufficient answer to all problems.” (page 45)*

The writer concluded that Boxer one of the supporting character that has flat character. His characterizations are not changed until he died.

Beside Boxer, Clover also the animal who had strong believe to the Animalism. Clover is a hare that had friendship to Boxer and Benjamin the donkey. She was loyal to the Animalism as Boxer, but she was not naïve like him. Although Clover was fool and not clever, in the middle of the Napoleon leadership, she then felt that Napoleon was just alike Mr. Jones, or worst instead.

Although Clover knew the cruelty of Napoleon and the pigs, she was too scared to do anything and just let it flow. She just saved her thoughts and complains within her heart. It is described in the text as below:

*“As Clover looked down the hillside her eyes filled with tears. If she could have spoken her thoughts, it would have been to say that this was not what they had aimed at when they had set themselves years ago to work for the overthrow of the human race. These scenes of terror and slaughter were not what they had looked forward to on that night when old Major first stirred them to rebellion. If she herself had had any picture of the future, it had been of a society of animals set free from hunger and the whip, all equal, each working according to his capacity, the strong protecting the weak, as she had protected the lost brood of ducklings with her foreleg on the night of Major’s speech. Instead — she did not know why — they had come to a time when no one dared speak his mind, when fierce, growling dogs roamed everywhere, and when you had to watch your comrades torn to pieces after confessing to shocking crimes.”(page 48)*

The writer conclude that Clover is supporting that placed as the receiver of the impacts of the conflicts in the story. Clover represented the whole characterization and situation of the animals in the farm. Different with Boxer, Clover has dynamic characterization accordance to the situation that she

faced. But she also a flat character that couldn't do anything to change the bad situation.

Beside the supporting character that inclined into Napoleon and Squearel's propagandas, there is another animal which never believed in anything, named Benjamin. Benjamin is an old donkey that live a long life in the farm. He was quite and didn't want to involve himself to every incidents in the farm. He had intelligent, but he never wanted to speak up. He just kept silent. His behavior is caused by he didn't want involve in any problem. Even he knew Napoleon was unjust, he didn't want to say a word of him. It made him became the neutral character due to his unconcerned.

There are also several supporting character with only had little parts in the story yet gave big influences. One of them is The Old Major. He is an old pig that gave an influence to the Animalism and persuade the animals to do rebellion before he died. He was honored by all animals, and when the early year of Napoleon leadership, his skeleton was put near the gate of Animal Farm and each animals had to salute his skeleton.

Beside Old Major, there is Mr. Whymper, a lawyer that became the spokesman of Animal Farm for external needs and outside of the farm. He connected the *Animal Farm* to the outside of the farm since Napoleon and all animals didn't want to see human beings due to their hatred to human. Mr. Whymper is the one and only human being that could to and fro freely in the



Animal Farm if he needed. Napoleon used him as a tool to convince the outsider that Animal Farm was prosper even though the fact was not.

Then, there are Mr. Pilkington, owner of Foxwood Farm that located near the Animal Farm. He is a good man that never involved to ruin or support the Animal Farm even he was annoyed to the rebellion of the animals in Manor Farm. Napoleon ever said that Snowball hid in Foxwood Farm and spread a bad rumor about Mr. Pilkington, but it was just one of his propagandas.

Next, the writer moves into the plot. Plot is a crucial elements in a prose since it was the core of it. According to Freytag, there are 5 plot structures; exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and denouement. Between each plot structure has several sub plot that contained cause and effect. It means that one event lead or influence the next event to be occurred. It is called causal effect.

In early opening of the story, the author introduced some characters. In Manor Farm, one day Old Mayor, the old pig that told the other animals about his dream. He dreamed that every animals could get freedom from human domination. He hoped he could inspired all animals to set their own freedom. He also introduced a song entitle Beast of England that could inspired other animals to do rebellion toward human.

After the Old Major told his dream, he then died because of his age. Then after that all animals that influenced by Old Major's dream started to prepare themselves to do rebellion if there was any chance.

There are three pigs that started to organize the animals in the farm, named Snowball, Napoleon, and Squearel. Those pigs made an ideology named Animalism and taught it among the animals. The Animalism spirit made the animals believed they could be freed from human domination.

The chance of rebellion came several months after the death of Old Major. When Mr. Jones and his men let the animals starving, the animals did rebellion toward them and then expelled Mr. Jones from his own farm. The animal declared their freedom from human domination and changed the name of Manor Farm into Animal Farm. They made seven commands as their fundamental laws of Animal Farm called seven commands.

Because pigs were more intellect than the other animals, then they chose pigs in charge of regulating the farm business. Among the pigs, there are two pigs that always argue, Napoleon and Snowball.

Because of Napoleon knew that Snowball appearance could obstruct him for ruling the farm, then Napoleon expelled Snowball from the farm used violence. After that domination of the Farm was under Napoleon, pigs and dogs as the hangman of Napoleon.

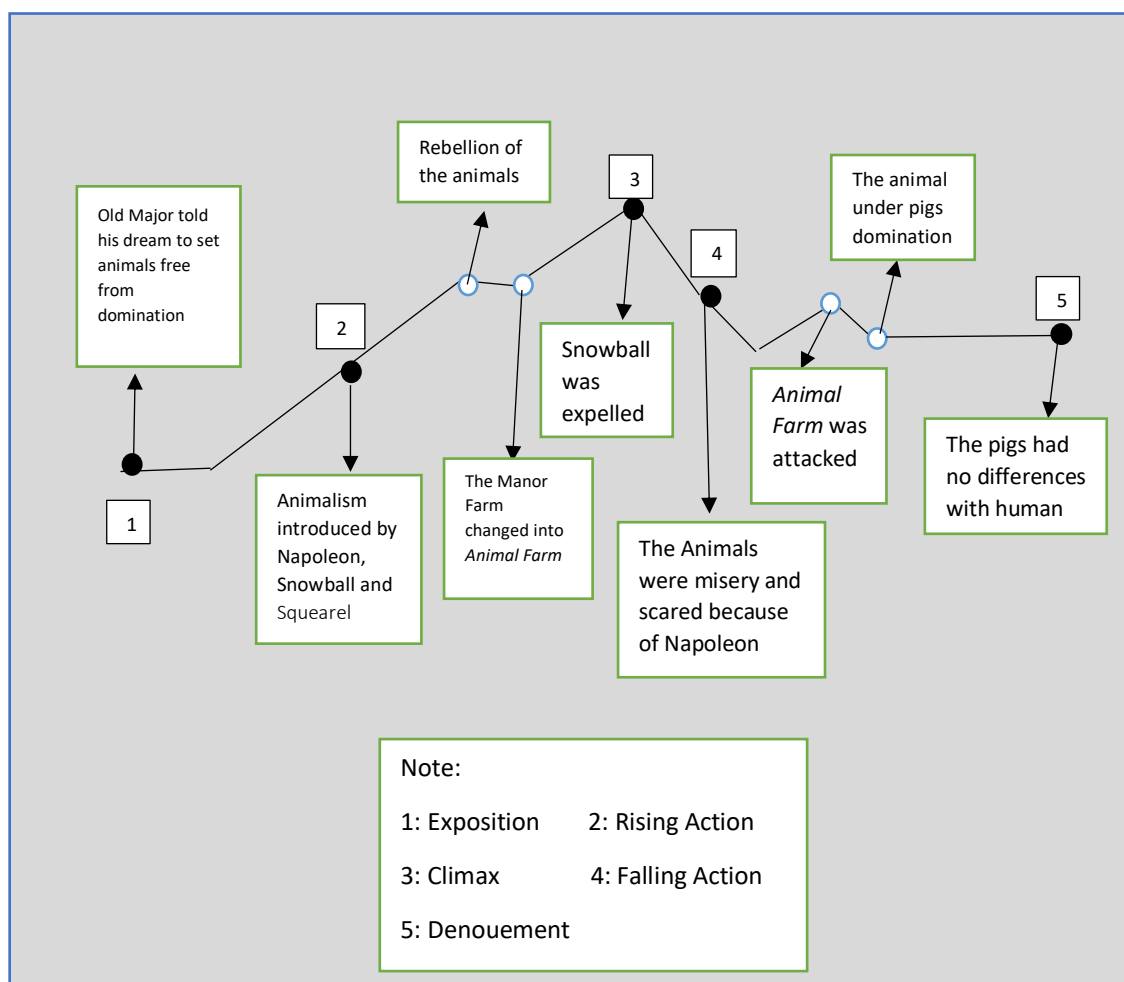
Falling action started when Napoleon became the leader in Animal Farm after expelling Snowball. Under his leadership, he made several policies to build the farm. But the result of the improvement could be enjoyed by all animals, only pigs and dogs that felt the benefits. For example the apples and milk were only for pigs, all animals should build a windmill but the dogs and pigs not helped them, the animals never felt retirements when they became

old, the hens should sacrificed their eggs to be sold, and many more. Otherwise all animals felt into slavery with starving. They too fool to realize that they just used by Napoleon.

The animals be fooled by propagandas told by Squearel. Little by little, the pigs change the seven commands to give their community more privilege than the others. Little by little Napoleon tried to imitate human behavior.

Mr. Frederick attacked Animal Farm to under taking it, but failed and he destroy the windmill. Napoleon then commanded all animals (but the pigs and dogs) to rebuild it. And if there was a rebel by any animal, they would be slaughtered by the dog. The old animal that Napoleon thought could not be used again would be sold to human.

The denouement of the story is told in the last chapter, when all animals saw all pigs walked with only by two legs. The pigs then invited Mr. Frederick and human beings to Animal Farm and played card. The animals could not recognize anymore who was animal and human because they looked same.



Picture 4.1  
Plot Structures in Freytag Pyramid

According to dynamic condition of the animals, the writer divides the plot into three big events that become the turning points of the story. Each big events has different condition, conflicts, and timeline. The writer put the explanation into the table below:

| No | Big Event                | Time                | Conflict(s)                         | Effect(s)                            |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Rebellion of the Animals | When the Manor Farm | 1) The Animal were neglected by the | 1) The rebellion of animals occurred |

|    |                                |                                    |  |  |
|----|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
|    | toward human                   | was belonged to Mr. Jones          | humans<br>2) The animals were angry because the human only took advantages from them.  | 2) The human expelled from the farm<br>3) Animal farm then belonged to the animals   |
| 1. | Animals owned the Manor Farm   | After the Rebellion of the Animals | 1) The animals ran the farm by themselves.<br>2) It is known that the pigs more clever than others animals.<br>3) The human envied the Animal Farm, then attacked the Animal Farm to take it over. | 1) The animals needed to works two times harder than before, but then all crops were belongs to them and would be divided fairly.<br>2) There was no leader in the farm. The farm divided into two factions who supported Napoleon and the other supported Snowball.<br>3) The humans failed took over Animal Farm, and the Animals hated the humans more than before. |
| 2. | Napoleon Ruled the Animal Farm | After the rebellion                | 1) Napoleon expelled his rival, Snowball<br>2) Napoleon ordered to build windmill<br>3) Napoleon killed animals who  | 1) Napoleon became the one and only leader of Animal Farm.<br>2) The Animals needed to works harder than before since they   |

|  |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  | <p>disagreed and tried to traitor him</p> <p>4) The animals fooled by propagandas</p> <p>5) The pigs got many privileges.</p> <p>6) The pigs dominated the Animal Farm</p> | <p>couldn't use the human's tool to build the windmill</p> <p>3) The animals scared and never ever criticized Napoleon</p> <p>4) Because of propagandas, the animals believed everything that Napoleon did were right</p> <p>5) The pigs dominated all food in the farms and the animals often starved due to lack of food they got.</p> <p>6) The pigs felt overpower toward the animals and looked down them. the pigs little by little changed their behaviors into human's.</p> |
|--|--|--|--|---|

Table 4.2

In *Animal Farm* story, the point of view is using the third person point of view by limited omniscient. It could be seen that the narrator of the story is not

involved in the story as one of the character. The narrator only observes and tells the story.

The omniscient of narrator is limited. It can be seen from the narrator only describe the condition of each characters through their acts. There is once when the narrator describe the perspective and thoughts of Clover, and it was limited. The narrator only focus describing the conditions, habits and acts of the animals, and the events. The narrator is never forecast anything.

The focalization of the point of view is taken from the animals in the farm who felt the totalitarian government. It means that the narrator focuses in the condition of the animals. The narrator doesn't judge anything of the story, neither the animals nor Napoleon who conducted the totalitarianism and tyranny. The narrator only describes the condition of the farm from the animal's point of view.

The style of language that used by the author is simple and straight forward. The author is not using any complex words. From the texts, the writer knew that this story is made by British. It can be seen from the using of several words like *Rumours*, *Labored*, *shoutings*, *bangings*, *furiosus*. The written of the words are the English U.K style.

The author of *Animal Farm* not used too much connotative words. The reason is may be to give the clear explanation of sequences of events.

#### 4.1.2. Extrinsic Elements of *Animal Farm*

*Animal Farm* is an allegory novel by George Orwell, nick name of Eric Arthur Blair. He is a writer who born in Bengal, India, as a colonist on June 25, 1903. Because of viewing the ugliness truth of colonialism, he wrote *Burmese Days* (1934) to jot down what he saw when he was a policeman in Burma. He was known as a British Socialist who fought fascism after he came back to England. He also joined Spanish Civil World to help the Spanish fought fascism.

Even he was a British Socialist, he never could tolerate Joseph Stalin that led the Soviet Union in dictatorial and tyranny. He then wrote *Animal Farm* (1945) to describe the detail of Stalin's evilness towards his people which never told by others socialists.

#### 4.2. General Interpretation

To know the satire in *Animal Farm*, the writers determined three big events as puts on table 4.2, that each other linked by the miserable of the animals. The first big event is when Mr. Jones owned the Manor Farm, the second is when the animals expelled Mr. Jones from the farm and changed its name into *Animal Farm*, and the last is when Napoleon ruled the farm. All of satires shape the dystopia conditioned that felt by the animals.



There are several characteristics of dystopia, there are totalitarian government, dictator leader, eagerness to escape from the system or society, the people felt there are no hope for their future, the people felt misery, and the last one the dystopia condition occurred after war, disaster, or the advance of technology.

All dystopia characteristic could be seen in *Animal Farm* novel. The statement how the dystopia happened in the story came through satire.

The writer note there are several satire statements, character's thought, and events that lead to dystopia condition. Even though the writer said that there are three big events of the story, they are linked each other by the condition of the animals that always tried to escape from the system.

#### 4.2.1. Drunk

*"Mr. Jones, of the Manor Farm, had locked the hen-houses for the night, but was too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes..." (page 1)*

The story is started with the drunk Mr. Jones. The statement above is a satire that told about bad thing that done by Mr. Jones. Because of drunk, he abandoned his farm. It can be seen on the phrase *"but too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes."*

Drunk is always have a negative connotation. Mr. Jones is a farmer who had a big farm with various animals. He dominated them and get benefits from them. But the domination always gave bad perspective from his animals, in fact he could not take care his animals well and he was too busy to drunk.

Drunk not only done by Mr. Jones, but also Napoleon as the leader of the Animal Farm. When he found there were whisky in the farm and tried to drink it.

*“It was a few days later than this that the pigs came upon a case of whisky in the cellars of the farmhouse. It had been overlooked at the time when the house was first occupied. That night there came from the farmhouse the sound of loud singing, in which, to everyone’s surprise, the strains of ‘Beasts of England’ were mixed up.” (page 60)*

When Napoleon drank the whisky for the first time, he became sick but then they enjoyed it. He became a drunker after dominated the Animal Farm, they ordered the animals to plant barleys. Napoleon and the pigs also drunk with the whisky they got after sold Boxer, the horse that could be used in the farm anymore.

Drunk that done by Mr. Jones and the pigs who had same position as dominator, could be understood that drunk in this point has meaning as drunk of power.

Both Jones and Napoleon ruled the Animal Farm in two different time. But they did the same thing. Because of the power that Mr. Jones and Napoleon they felt they had power to control the animals. Because of drunk, Mr. Jones neglected his farm and animals within it, in Napoleon case, he made the animals starved and misery.

Drunk is not only meant as the felt they had power. Drunk also meant that the characters who got drunk was in prosper condition. If they

were not drunk whisky, it means the character was in misery. It can be seen that Mr. Jones has a big farm and several men who ran the farm, it means he has enough money to do it. It also could be seen when the pigs change the sixth commands that the animals do not allowed to drink too much. In fact the animals that drunk in that farm were only the pigs.

Drunk in this point is slightly different between Mr. Jones and Napoleon. Mr. Jones only drunk by himself, otherwise Napoleon drunk with all pigs. The writer concluded that when Mr. Jones era, the Animal Farm only gave prosperity for himself. But when Animal Farm ruled by Napoleon, the prosperity was held by the pigs. This is one of the characteristics of totalitarian government.

Drunk made both Mr. Jones and Napoleon neglected the others animals. This habit became a critic as satire that drunk, both drunk of power and drunk in literal meaning, have brought bad influences. Drunk not only showed how powerful the character is, but also gave disadvantage. Because of drunk, Mr. Jones was expelled from his own farm, and Napoleon fought with Mr. Frederick when they played card.

Drunk behavior of Mr. Jones and the pigs cloud show how a dictator government felt too powerful to their existence and felt they could control anything around them.

#### 4.2.2. Dream of Old Major

In the first chapter, Old Major the pig gathered all animals to tell his dream last night.

*“And now, comrades, I will tell you about my dream of last night. I cannot describe that dream to you. It was a dream of the earth as it will be when Man has vanished.” (page 5)*

The dream of Old Major is all human would be vanished and then all animals would be freed from their domination. Nevertheless, the dream of Old Major is too ideal for the situation of animals in that universe. Even the animals in the farm tried their best to prepare the rebellion among Mr. Jones, they couldn't be freed from human interaction. The evidence is Napoleon still needed Mr. Whymper to do interaction to the outside of Animal Farm.

The animals were freed from human domination, but in the end, they were dominated by Napoleon as the leader of the farm and his colony. No one braved enough to rebel toward Napoleon. They thought as long it was not the human, they could bear it. It showed within a conversation between the animals and Squearel:

*“...Do you know what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty? Jones would come back! Yes, Jones would come back! Surely, comrades,” cried Squealer almost pleadingly, skipping from side to side and whisking his tail, “surely there is no one among you who wants to see Jones come back?” (page 19-20)*

We could see from the Propaganda that told by Squearel, the pig scared the all animals with human beings' image. This made the animals

terrified and they for sure let the pigs dominated apples and milks in the farm. The animals also accepted when they were starving due to the unjust ration portion between them and the pigs, as long as human wouldn't come to that farm anymore.

The dream of Old Major that wanted the human was vanished could not be realized. Even any human was vanished from their farm, but the pigs' behavior little by little changed alike with human. It is showed when the pigs lived in Jones' home, drunk, and walked with two legs.

The Old Major's dream is one of the satire. Dream is a thing that could not be relied 100 %, the fact is the animals just hoped the dream would 100% came true. They didn't want to in the end the dream became a nightmare for them, it is told in Clover's thought which represented the other animals:

*"As Clover looked down the hillside her eyes filled with tears. If she could have spoken her thoughts, it would have been to say that this was not what they had aimed at when they had set themselves years ago to work for the overthrow of the human race. These scenes of terror and slaughter were not what they had looked forward to on that night when old Major first stirred them to rebellion. If she herself had had any picture of the future, it had been of a society of animals set free from hunger and the whip, all equal, each working according to his capacity, the strong protecting the weak, as she had protected the lost brood of ducklings with her foreleg on the night of Major's speech. " (page 48)*

From what Clover thought, the animals felt more misery than when they were dominated by human beings. It is not because dominated by human is good, but they just refused to believe that their enemy neither the human nor the animal, but the dictatorial and tyranny which gave

them starved and agony. Their thought came from the pure believes of Old Major dream without did critical thinking. Nevertheless, they were just animals, they could not think critically like human.

The freedom of animals that dreamed by the Old Major is not only couldn't be achieved, yet it showed how the animals wanted to escape from the system which bonded them.

#### 4.2.3. The Animalism

After the death of Old Major, three pigs who influenced by Major's thought, Napoleon, Snowball, and Squearel, established an ideology named Animalism. Animalism is an idea which all animals should not imitate human behavior, because human beings and their deeds were bad. The principle of ideology then put within seven commands that written on the wall. They must just rely to Animals.

From the start, Animalism gave good influence for the animal. With believed in Animalism and the Old Major's dream, they could fight the tyranny of human beings and they could establish the one and only republic which ran by Animals.

Nevertheless, the ideology brought misery toward them due to they had been lied by the Napoleon and the pig colony through propagandas. The pigs planted the bad image of human beings and all animals were good, and then took benefits from their believed.

As the smartest animals in the farm, the pigs little by little changed the seven commands to get more privilege than the others animals in the

farm. The animals never realized what they did due to there were fool, and let them be.

It stated as below:

*“Meanwhile life was hard. The winter was as cold as the last one had been, and food was even shorter. Once again all rations were reduced, except those of the pigs and the dogs. A too rigid equality in rations, Squealer explained, would have been contrary to the principles of Animalism. In any case he had no difficulty in proving to the other animals that they were NOT in reality short of food, whatever the appearances might be. For the time being, certainly, it had been found necessary to make a readjustment of rations (Squealer always spoke of it as a “readjustment,” never as a “reduction”), but in comparison with the days of Jones, the improvement was enormous.” (page 62)*

Animalism is a satire where the spirit is misleading on the hand of tyranny. Napoleon and his pig colony used Animalism as a tool to get benefits from the fool animals. Actually, there was Snowball which held the Animalism principle in good way, but he was expelled by Napoleon. It made Napoleon had power to do anything he wanted because there were anyone who could pass his power, or they would be killed.

Animalism that should have become a spirit to free the animals from domination then became a tool to dominate the animals by made them scare by human beings existence. It is because of the propagandas that told by Napoleon and Squearel.

#### 4.2.4. Literate

After the expulsion of Mr. Jones, Snowball tried his best to teach the animal how to read. But the animals, except the pigs, Benjamin, Muriel, and dogs, were too lazy or too fool to understand alphabet so they were not literate. It is written as following:

*“Clover learnt the whole alphabet, but could not put words together. Boxer could not get beyond the letter D. He would trace out A, B, C, D, in the dust with his great hoof, and then would stand staring at the letters with his ears back, sometimes shaking his forelock, trying with all his might to remember what came next and never succeeding...”*

*“None of the other animals on the farm could get further than the letter A.” (page 18)*

Literate is not only could read and write something, but also could understand context of conversation, situation, and condition around us. Literate, in this point, could showed whose intellect (or sly) among them.

Because of the animals were not literate, they always believed with everything that said by Squealer and his propagandas. The animals also didn't know when the seven commands was changed little by little by the pigs, so when they looked at it, they didn't have any choice but accepted it.

It is showed as below:

*“But a few days later Muriel, reading over the Seven Commandments to herself, noticed that there was yet another of them which the animals had remembered wrong. They had thought the Fifth Commandment was “No animal shall drink alcohol,” but there were two words that they had forgotten. Actually the Commandment read: “No animal shall drink alcohol TO EXCESS.” (page 61)*



The illiterate animals is a satire of the story. The ignorance of illiterate animals made them easy to be fooled by propagandas which told by Napoleon and Squealer. They also believed that Napoleon and the pigs were more intellect than them so they should believe what they told. This believe also brought them into agony and misery because their rights were stolen by the pigs before they realized.

The animals which ignorance also a critic for the people who refused to do critical thinking and always believe everything that said by the government. In fact, lots of people out there do not want to know about many issues such as politic. It makes them accepted all government's decision and what the mainstream media said without tried to consider the decision is good or not.

#### 4.2.5. Windmill

After expulsion of Snowball and Napoleon became the leader of Animal Farm, he commanded all animals to build a windmill. The windmill actually was the idea from Snowball to ease the works of the animals and to supply electricity to make them get a better life as animal.

*"After surveying the ground, Snowball declared that this was just the place for a windmill, which could be made to operate a dynamo and supply the farm with electrical power. This would light the stalls and warm them in winter, and would also run a circular saw, a chaff-cutter, a mangel-slicer, and an electric milking machine." (page 26-27)*

*“On the third Sunday after Snowball’s expulsion, the animals were somewhat surprised to hear Napoleon announce that the windmill was to be built after all. He did not give any reason for having changed his mind, but merely warned the animals that this extra task would mean very hard work, it might even be necessary to reduce their rations” (page 32)*

The Napoleon command started the misery of the animals. They had to work hard as usual, then build the windmill. When the winter came, they still had to work even the food stocks were little. It made them suffered and starved.

The animals, except pigs and dogs, worked like slave. The pigs didn’t help anything upon windmill’s process and works. It is written as:

*“By late summer a sufficient store of stone had accumulated, and then the building began, under the superintendence of the pigs.” (page 30)*

However, the animals’ hard work when built the windmill became nothing when the windmill was destroyed. There are two incidents when the windmill was destroyed. Once by a disaster, but Napoleon told the animal it was destroyed by Snowball. The intention of making windmill then changed as a revenge for Snowball.

*“Comrades,” he said quietly, “do you know who is responsible for this? Do you know the enemy who has come in the night and overthrown our windmill? SNOWBALL!” he suddenly roared in a voice of thunder. “Snowball has done this thing! In sheer malignity, thinking to set back our plans and avenge himself for his ignominious expulsion, this traitor has crept here under cover of night and destroyed our work of nearly a year. Comrades, here and now I pronounce the death sentence upon Snowball. ‘Animal Hero, Second Class,’ and half a bushel of apples to any animal who brings him to justice. A full bushel to anyone who captures him alive!”*

Beside got revenge to Snowball, the intention of rebuild the windmill was to give proof to the human outside the farm that they could build a windmill without any human involved. It is described as below:

*“The animals carried on as best they could with the rebuilding of the windmill, well knowing that the outside world was watching them and that the envious human beings would rejoice and triumph if the mill were not finished on time.”*  
(page 41)

The second time the windmill destroyed was because of Mr. Frederick and his men. Suddenly in one morning they attacked the animal farm and destroyed the windmill's foundation with blasting powder. After that a war could be resisted. The second war between the animals and human beings then called The Battle of Windmill. All animals fought the men except pigs, won by the animals. And after the war ended, the pigs represented by Squealer, were the most excited animals who celebrated their won.

*“And the animals heard, from the direction of the farm buildings, the solemn booming of a gun.*

*“What is that gun firing for?” said Boxer.*

*“To celebrate our victory!” cried Squealer.*

*“What victory?” said Boxer. His knees were bleeding, he had lost a shoe and split his hoof, and a dozen pellets had lodged themselves in his hind leg.*

*“What victory, comrade? Have we not driven the enemy off our soil — the sacred soil of Animal Farm?” “But they have destroyed the windmill. And we had worked on it for two years!” “What matter? We will build another windmill. We will build six windmills if we feel like it. You do not appreciate, comrade, the mighty thing that we have done. The enemy was in occupation of*

*this very ground that we stand upon. And now — thanks to the leadership of Comrade Napoleon — we have won every inch of it back again!”*

After that war, the windmill rebuilt by the animals harder than before. A motivation that moved them to rebuilt just to give a proof of their existence. Not only worked for the windmill, the animals also commanded to build a school for Napoleon’s children. If they refused to participate in building windmill and the school, their food ration would be cut.

After the windmill finished, the result only gave advantages to the pigs. The had to satisfied with lived as their natural animal behavior which more miserable than their life when dominated by Mr. Jones. It is described explicitly in the story:

*“The windmill, however, had not after all been used for generating electrical power. It was used for milling corn, and brought in a handsome money profit. The animals were hard at work building yet another windmill; when that one was finished, so it was said, the dynamos would be installed. But the luxuries of which Snowball had once taught the animals to dream, the stalls with electric light and hot and cold water, and the three-day week, were no longer talked about. Napoleon had denounced such ideas as contrary to the spirit of Animalism. The truest happiness, he said, lay in working hard and living frugally.” (page 72)*

From the description above, the writer concluded that windmill becomes a satire for the animal that tried to live like the human. If human wanted to build a windmill, they could easily build it by using tools that designed for the human. It is different with animals with tried to build a windmill without any tool. They wanted to live a

comfort life like human, but they didn't afford it even after the windmill had finished. Their work hard was in vain although they rebuilt it twice.

Windmill could be satires of animals who wanted to escape from their nature by imitate the human but ended fooled by the tyranny. They wanted their existence as free animals acknowledged by the human outside the farm. This motivation then used by Napoleon for his advantage. They just didn't realize that they only exploited by Napoleon and the pigs. This is the characteristic of Totalitarian, when the pigs was the only party who got plentiful, and the rest of it were starved.

The windmill also a symbol of agony to the animals. The windmill made them starving, needed to sacrifice everything they had, also made several of them expelled and killed during the building process of the windmill. And in the end, they didn't get anything but misery. The windmill also a punishment for them that wanted to be equal with the human and believed too blindly to the pigs.

#### 4.2.6. Napoleon

Napoleon is the leader of Animal Farm and the absolute decision maker in the farm. As a leader he knew to rule the farm, he needed the proponents who had same thoughts with him. Hence after the rebellion

of the animals, he started to make a coalition with pig colony to help him become a leader in the farm.

It is started when he rose dogs to become his guards.

*“It happened that Jessie and Bluebell had both whelped soon after the hay harvest, giving birth between them to nine sturdy puppies. As soon as they were weaned, Napoleon took them away from their mothers, saying that he would make himself responsible for their education. He took them up into a loft which could only be reached by a ladder from the harness-room...” (page 19)*

*“In a moment the dogs came bounding back. At first no one had been able to imagine where these creatures came from, but the problem was soon solved: they were the puppies whom Napoleon had taken away from their mothers and reared privately.”*

The aims of Napoleon took the puppies and rose was to make them his guards. He also ordered the dogs to punish the animals he chose. The dogs terrified the animals and made them scared to disobey Napoleon. By using the dogs, he execute everyone who disagreed with him and protested him. It can be seen when he expelled Snowball from the farm and terrify the animals so they would obey him no matter what.

*“At this there was a terrible baying sound outside, and nine enormous dogs wearing brass-studded collars came bounding into the barn. They dashed straight for Snowball, who only sprang from his place just in time to escape their snapping jaws.” (page 30)*

*“Napoleon, with the dogs following him, now mounted on to the raised portion of the floor where Major had previously stood to deliver his speech. He announced that from now on the Sunday-morning Meetings would come to an end...” (page 31)*

Napoleon also used the dogs to as executors to dead punish everyone who protest or try to traitor him.

*“When they had finished their confession, the dogs promptly tore their throats out, and in a terrible voice Napoleon demanded whether any other animal had anything to confess. The three hens who had been the ringleaders in the attempted rebellion over the eggs now came forward and stated that Snowball had appeared to them in a dream and incited them to disobey Napoleon’s orders. They, too, were slaughtered.” (page 47)*

Through the dog, Napoleon tried to rule the Animal Farm as dictator and tyranny. The result is no animals tried to rebel him and traitor him.

Beside dogs, Napoleon made allies to the pigs so that they would be in his side when he became a leader. He started with giving them milk and apples.

*“Never mind the milk, comrades!” cried Napoleon, placing himself in front of the buckets. “That will be attended to. The harvest is more important....”*

*“So the animals trooped down to the hayfield to begin the harvest, and when they came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared.” (page 14)*

*“The mystery of where the milk went to was soon cleared up. It was mixed every day into the pigs’ mash. The early apples were now ripening, and the grass of the orchard was littered with windfalls. The animals had assumed as a matter of course that these would be shared out equally; one day, however, the order went forth that all the windfalls were to be collected and brought to the harness-room for the use of the pigs. (page 19)”*

With allies with the pigs, no any pig ever tried to traitor him after he gave them food and privileges among the others animals. The pigs

would support everything that he wanted to do. Because of that, only pigs that got all abundances food and the others animals only got a little parts.

Not only food, the pig got privilege stayed in farm house as their residences. They slept on the bed, they could drank whisky, and they were not involved in any works in the farm.

*“It was about this time that the pigs suddenly moved into the farmhouse and took up their residence there. Again the animals seemed to remember that a resolution against this had been passed in the early days, and again Squealer was able to convince them that this was not the case. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that the pigs, who were the brains of the farm, should have a quiet place to work in. It was also more suited to the dignity of the Leader (for of late he had taken to speaking of Napoleon under the title of “Leader”) to live in a house than in a mere sty. Nevertheless, some of the animals were disturbed when they heard that the pigs not only took their meals in the kitchen and used the drawing-room as a recreation room, but also slept in the beds.” (page 36-37)*

Hence, Napoleon established a totalitarian government with the privileges he gave to the pigs. If Napoleon ever made any bad decision or command that made the others animals upset, Squearel as his spokesman would explain it to the animals. It made Napoleon position as a dictator leader would be last forever.

Because of the totalitarian government, the pigs felt they were not parts in animals anymore due to they got many things the others animals couldn't afford. Hence, they tried to change their behaviors alike human beings.



*“For once Benjamin consented to break his rule, and he read out to her what was written on the wall. There was nothing there now except a single Commandment.*

*It ran:*

*ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS*

*After that it did not seem strange when next day the pigs who were supervising the work of the farm all carried whips in their trotters. It did not seem strange to learn that the pigs had bought themselves a wireless set, were arranging to install a telephone, and had taken out subscriptions to ‘John Bull’, ‘Tit-Bits’, and the ‘Daily Mirror’. It did not seem strange when Napoleon was seen strolling in the farmhouse garden with a pipe in his mouth — no, not even when the pigs took Mr. Jones’s clothes out of the wardrobes and put them on, Napoleon himself appearing in a black coat, ratcatcher breeches, and leather leggings, while his favourite sow appeared in the watered silk dress which Mrs. Jones had been used to wearing on Sundays.”*

The dictator and tyranny of Napoleon and also the totalitarian government gave suffered to the others animals. It made the animals were starving, could not express their thought, works every days to build the windmill, and terrified with death if they protested Napoleon and the pigs.

Napoleon, beside the windmill is a symbol of helplessness of the animal to free themselves from domination and tyranny. Napoleon also a representation of dictator leader that may appear in many places if the people refuse to think critically with what their leader has done.

#### 4.2.7. Boxer

Boxer is the one and only animals in the Animal Farm who work harder more than the others. He realized that he was strong but not clever enough, so he tried his best with his power. The aim was to make the farm a better environment for all animals

*“I do not understand it. 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. From now onwards I shall get up a full hour earlier in the mornings.”(page 48)*

*“Boxer’s split hoof was a long time in healing. They had started the rebuilding of the windmill the day after the victory celebrations were ended. Boxer refused to take even a day off work, and made it a point of honour not to let it be seen that he was in pain.” (page 62)*

Due to his hard work, he influenced others animal to do the same thing as much as they can.

*“Squealer made excellent speeches on the joy of service and the dignity of labour, but the other animals found more inspiration in Boxer’s strength and his never-failing cry of “I will work harder!”(page 41)*

In the end of his life, he was sold to Horse Slaughterer and Glue Boiler by Napoleon.

*“Fools! Fools!” shouted Benjamin, prancing round them and stamping the earth with his small hoofs. “Fools! Do you not see what is written on the side of that van?” That gave the animals pause, and there was a hush. Muriel began to spell out the words. But Benjamin pushed her aside and in the midst of a deadly silence he read: “‘Alfred Simmonds, Horse Slaughterer and Glue Boiler, Willingdon. Dealer in Hides and Bone-Meal. Kennels Supplied.’ Do you not understand what that means? They are taking Boxer to the knacker’s!” (page 68)*

The existence of Boxer is a satire as the people who always tried their best but then be used by the more powerful person. After they were not needed anymore, they would be thrown away.

#### 4.2.8. Benjamin

Benjamin is an old donkey that was disregard about everything in the farm. He was could be said more smart than the whole pigs in the farm yet he never wanted to use his intelligent. He was cynical, skeptical, and didn't want to involve in any business.

*“Old Benjamin, the donkey, seemed quite unchanged since the Rebellion. He did his work in the same slow obstinate way as he had done it in Jones's time, never shirking and never volunteering for extra work either. About the Rebellion and its results he would express no opinion. When asked whether he was not happier now that Jones was gone, he would say only “Donkeys live a long time. None of you has ever seen a dead donkey,” and the others had to be content with this cryptic answer.” (page 16)*

*“Benjamin could read as well as any pig, but never exercised his faculty. So far as he knew, he said, there was nothing worth reading.” (page 18)*

Benjamin lived a long life in that farm. He had witnessed the cruelty of Mr. Jones, the rebellion, until the totalitarian governed by Napoleon and the pigs. Yet, he never did anything to change the condition even he knew there were lots of wrong things happened surround him. Different with all animals which always triggered with everything happened in the farm, Benjamin is the only animal who was too skeptical and disregarded to give any responses.

*“Benjamin was the only animal who did not side with either faction. He refused to believe either that food would become more plentiful or that the windmill would save work. Windmill or no windmill, he said, life would go on as it had always gone on — that is, badly.” (page 29)*

Benjamin character is a satire for this story. All animals in the farm had the characteristic as his nature as animal; the pig with their greediness, the dog that always become guard, the horses with their strong body, the sheep with their relax flock, the hen that loud protest, and many more. Otherwise Benjamin is the only animal who not same with donkey characteristic. A donkey should have be dumb, but he was smart enough to know how to put himself in the conflicts with his skeptical attitude. If he needed to do something right, he would do that. For example when the rebellion was conducted, he fought together with others animals.

*“Benjamin, and all the sheep, with Snowball at the head of them, rushed forward and prodded and butted the men from every side, while Benjamin turned around and lashed at them with his small hoofs.” (page 23)*

Or when his best friend, Boxer, was sold by the pigs, he tried his best to save him despite he failed.

*“It was the first time that they had ever seen Benjamin excited — indeed, it was the first time that anyone had ever seen him gallop.*

*“Quick, quick!” he shouted. “Come at once! They’re taking Boxer away!” Without waiting for orders from the pig, the animals broke off work and raced back to the farm buildings. Sure enough, there in the yard was a large closed van, drawn by two horses, with lettering on its side and a sly-looking man in a low-crowned bowler hat sitting on the driver’s seat. And Boxer’s stall was empty. The animals crowded round the van. “Good-bye, Boxer!” they chorused, “good-bye!”*

*“Fools! Fools!” shouted Benjamin, prancing round them and stamping the earth with his small hoofs. “Fools! Do you not see what is written on the side of that van?”*

*That gave the animals pause, and there was a hush. Muriel began to spell out the words. But Benjamin pushed her aside and in the midst of a deadly silence he read:*

*“‘Alfred Simmonds, Horse Slaughterer and Glue Boiler, Willingdon. Dealer in Hides and Bone-Meal. Kennels Supplied.’ Do you not understand what that means? They are taking Boxer to the knacker’s!” (page 67-68)*

Even he is a donkey, he was smart enough (literate is one of an intelligent in *Animal Farm*) yet too disregard to the cruel situations in the farm. He was too pessimist to change the situation and expressed it with cynical. He thought any changes were inappropriate and unimportant for him.

In real life, there are lots of people who same with Benjamin. Several people are clever enough to change the bad situation into the good one, but they just sit still since they are not even care about the others people. They do not want to involve in anyone’s problem or tried to defend others people. And Benjamin represented it within his behaviour.

#### 4.2.9. Propagandas

Propaganda is one of the most essential things in totalitarian government. Through the propaganda, the people could be fooled and

the person or people would take many advantages from them to enrich themselves.

Propaganda actually is not always bad if it influences us to do a better habit. Otherwise the propaganda that used by Napoleon and Squearel in *Animal Farm* only gave benefits to the pigs, not for all animals.

There are two kind propagandas that appeare in *Animal Farm*, the coersive and persuasive propaganda. Coersive propaganda is a propagandas through violence to force the people do what the propagandist told. Persuasive propaganda is smooth propaganda when the propagandist promised something to move the people do what they have told, so it made the people interested and want to do it pleasantly.

The coersive propagandas in the story were done by Napoleon. It could be seen when he expelled Snowball from the farm by using his fierce dogs to scare others animals.

*“Napoleon, with the dogs following him, now mounted on to the raised portion of the floor where Major had previously stood to deliver his speech. He announced that from now on the Sunday-morning Meetings would come to an end. They were unnecessary, he said, and wasted time. In future all questions relating to the working of the farm would be settled by a special committee of pigs, presided over by himself. These would meet in private and afterwards communicate their decisions to the others. The animals would still assemble on Sunday mornings to salute the flag, sing ‘Beasts of England’, and receive their orders for the week; but there would be no more debates.”(page 30-31)*

And when he slaughtered the animals who tried to traitor and didn't satisfied with his decisions and policies.

*"When they had finished their confession, the dogs promptly tore their throats out, and in a terrible voice Napoleon demanded whether any other animal had anything to confess. The three hens who had been the ringleaders in the attempted rebellion over the eggs now came forward and stated that Snowball had appeared to them in a dream and incited them to disobey Napoleon's orders. They, too, were slaughtered." (page 47)*

It also showed when Napoleon punished the hens because they were refused obeyed his command.

*"Led by three young Black Minorca pullets, the hens made a determined effort to thwart Napoleon's wishes. Their method was to fly up to the rafters and there lay their eggs, which smashed to pieces on the floor. Napoleon acted swiftly and ruthlessly. He ordered the hens' 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. The dogs saw to it that these orders were carried out. For five days the hens held out, then they capitulated and went back to their nesting boxes. Nine hens had died in the meantime. Their bodies were buried in the orchard, and it was given out that they had died of coccidiosis."*

In the passage above, there are two propagandas held by Napoleon. The first is when he forced the hens sacrificed their eggs to be sold with punishment. The second is when he covered the cause of the death hens to all animals in the farm. The reason is to make up his reputation among the animals.

How Napoleon forced the hens to sacrifice their eggs with punishment made the hens didn't have any choice but fulfil Napoleon's

command. This also could be categorized as coercive propaganda when the people do the act because of threat and violence.

Meanwhile, Squearel got parts to tell the persuasive propagandas. When Napoleon did something that made the animals in the farm (except the pigs) were upset, they would come to the animals by himself to explain it. He told everything to influence the animals to think Napoleon was the one and only best leader that they had ever had.

It can be seen when Squearel tried to explain why Napoleon expelled Snowball and commanded them with force.

*"Afterwards Squealer was sent round the farm to explain the new arrangement to the others.*

*"Comrades," he said, "I trust that every animal here appreciates the sacrifice that Comrade Napoleon has made in taking this extra labour upon himself. Do not imagine, comrades, that leadership is a pleasure! On the contrary, it is a deep and heavy responsibility. No one believes more firmly than Comrade Napoleon that all animals are equal. He would be only too happy to let you make your decisions for yourselves. But sometimes you might make the wrong decisions, comrades, and then where should we be? Suppose you had decided to follow Snowball, with his moonshine of windmills — Snowball, who, as we now know, was no better than a criminal?"(page 31)*

*"Bravery is not enough," said Squealer. "Loyalty and obedience are more important. And as to the Battle of the Cowshed, I believe the time will come when we shall find that Snowball's part in it was much exaggerated. Discipline, comrades, iron discipline! That is the watchword for today. One false step, and our enemies would be upon us. Surely, comrades, you do not want Jones back?"(page 32)*

The reason why Squearel tried convincing the animals is to make up Napoleon and all pigs' reputation in the farm. He realize that if the



animal didn't believe in him and the pigs, they would refuse to work in the farm. It definitely would give difficulties to the pig. Even Napoleon could scare them by threat and punishment, it would be eased controlling the animals and made them pleasantly sacrificed themselves to work hard.

Same with Napoleon, he also put a soft threat in the end of his speech. The threat "Mr. Jones would return" was chose by Squearel because he knew it right that the animals were paranoid to the existence of Mr. Jones. The animal believed if it were happened they would be suffered more than the current situation.

The propagandas that told by Squearel not only tried to convince the animals to believe him and do what he wanted, he also tried to influence the animal to blame everything wrongs to the Snowball.

*"Comrades!" cried Squealer, making little nervous skips, "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! 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. 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. It has all been proved by documents which he left behind him and which we have only just discovered. To my mind this explains a great deal, comrades. Did we not see for ourselves how he attempted — fortunately without success — to get us defeated and destroyed at the Battle of the Cowshed?" (page 44)*

Beside influenced the animals, the propaganda above also terrified the animals in the farm that they were targeted by an evil animal. This kind of propaganda could be categorized as Big Lies, when a lie believed as a truth because of it told repeatedly.

#### **4.3. Specific Interpretation**

After interpreting George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, the writer knows the story contains satire that told about pathetic condition of animals under the totalitarian pigs. Nevertheless, the pathetic condition is in form of dystopia.

Dystopia always relates to a suffer condition that happened in the future. It is because several dystopia novels always take setting in the future, to forecast the condition which may happened in the next generations after us. Dystopia should've been an imagination, but still it seems realistic since the news and the experts already predicted the same things. This made the people believed one day dystopia condition would happened.

Dystopia is included in realistic fiction because it describe the condition that already had felt by the human in the past. For example in *Animal Farm*, the condition of the animals changed after the war between them and the human beings. After war appeared several condition that leads to dystopia, such as domination by the dictator, totalitarian, and a desire to escape from the condition or domination.

Since dystopia is a future that still related to the present, the writer underlines that dystopia also already occurred in the past as long as it has several characteristics which stuck together with it.

The characteristics of dystopia are :occurred after a war or advance technology movement, appears a dictators and/or totalitarian government, the most of society felt unjust and suffer, and the desire to escape this condition. Although the story of *Animal Farm* got setting in the past when there were no advance technology, but the setting took war and rebellion as the turning point of the story before the animals got dystopia condition.

The using of animal characters in this novel are to represent the human behaviour and thoughts. It could be seen when the animal did several things that only human beings usually do, such as when the pig organised the others animals, could read as good as human beings, told propagandas, Benjamin told the cynical statements, and many more. *Animal Farm* story is a satires about human in general and specific condition.

General condition that the writer refers is about the people in all around the world that felt suffer because of government system in their country. Every government systems has its advantages and disadvantages. But if the people feel the disadvantages more than the advantages, there is something wrong with the leader in that system. This phenomenon found in all around the world. *Animal Farm* story represent how the government system became a tool to a few people to get plentiful and fulfil their greediness and made the rest of them suffer. We

could see it in our reality, when some people dominated others and bring unjust to the rest of the poor, ignorance people, for example by doing corruption.

To answer the question of how the satire shapes the dystopia in the story, the writer need to restate the dystopia condition in the *Animal Farm*. First, the dystopia condition came after the rebellion or war of the animals towards the human beings. The rebellion changed the animals' condition from under domination to freedom. But the conflict appeared when Napoleon tried to dominate all animals in the farm with his violence and propagandas, helped by Squearel. It made the animals again were under domination of Napoleon with his dictator and totalitarian government.

The totalitarian government led to famine among the animals, the dictatorial of Napoleon made the animals scared to express their thoughts. It made the animals suffered and wanted to escape from it. The last thing, the animals realize that Napoleon had no different with human beings and the animals wanted to escape their condition.

Satire that shapes the dystopia in *Animal Farm* came through several symbols and events that showed the helpless animals under Napoleon's domination. For example the "drunk", that led both Mr. Jones and the pigs to feel overpower towards the animals in the farm. Because of their overpower feeling, they thought they could do anything that they wanted and made them became dictators. The windmill building process also one of the symbol of the misery for the animal. Because of the windmill, the animals got starving and work liked slaves, yet their life not even got better.

The specific condition refers to the purpose of satire itself. Satire itself has purpose to critic a person, people, or condition that should be fixed. Satire tried is the way to critic by show what the fault is and force everyone to fix it immediately in soft manner. *Animal Farm* story as a satire tries to show the wrong government system that done by the human. But what kind of government system?

By using the Five Code of Barthes in his “S/Z”, the writer tried to trace what kind of the government system that criticized in this novel. We could see several aspects as below:

1) The using of comrades as “greeting”

*“Comrades,” he said, “I trust that every animal here appreciates the sacrifice that Comrade Napoleon has made in taking this extra labour upon himself. Do not imagine, comrades, that leadership is a pleasure! On the contrary, it is a deep and heavy responsibility. No one believes more firmly than Comrade Napoleon that all animals are equal. He would be only too happy to let you make your decisions for yourselves. But sometimes you might make the wrong decisions, comrades, and then where should we be? Suppose you had decided to follow Snowball, with his moonshine of windmills — Snowball, who, as we now know, was no better than a criminal?” (page 31)*

The usage of “comrade” as greeting is to the others animals is to show the equality among the animals. They were friends and had to do everything on togetherness term.

2) The flag of *Animal Farm*

*“Snowball had found in the harness-room an old green tablecloth of Mrs. Jones’s and had painted on it a hoof and a horn in white. This was run up the flagstaff in the farmhouse garden every Sunday morning. The flag was green, Snowball explained, to represent the green fields of England, while the hoof and horn signified the future Republic of the Animals which would arise when the human race had been finally overthrown...” (page 15-16)*

The flag of *Animal Farm* had horn and hoof its symbol. Horn referred to the animals with four legs that usually had horn and hoof means every animals which had hoof. The four legs animals are the workers in the farms and the hoof referred to all animals that didn't have horn. They were equal and their enemy is only one, the human beings.

### 3) Napoleon

From the name of the pig's character, the author seemed wanted to show the Napoleon in the story has same characteristic with Napoleon Bonaparte, a dictator leader in Europe History. It seems that the author wants to show to the reader that Napoleon is a bad character in this story, even he is the protagonist character. In fact, Napoleon became a dictator leader and gave suffer to other animals by only gave privileges to the pigs.

### 4) Animalism

Animalism is a ideology that influenced by Old Major's thought that animals should have freed from human domination. This ideology that inspired the animal to fight the human beings' tyranny and freed themselves through rebellion.

From four aspects above, the writer concluded this satire is aiming to critic a specific govern that ever existed in the real world. The target was Joseph Stalin that led Soviet Union in 1922-1953.

Soviet Union was a country that established after the people did 1917 October Revolution. The revolution was inspired by Lenin from Bolshevik

faction, and based on Marxism-Leninism. After the death of Lenin, Stalin became a General Secretary of Communist Party and led the Soviet Union.

By using the symbol code, the writer traced Animalism is a satire for Marxism-Leninism that pioneered by Joseph Stalin in 1922. The green flag with horn and hoof is represent communist symbolism, the red flag with hammer and sickle. Calling Comrade as greeting also be found in communist party.

It could be seen in *Animal Farm* when the animals that represented the people of Soviet Union, rebelled human. The rebellion was based on Animalism that inspired from Old Major. Napoleon then became a leader of after expelling his rival, Snowball. The others following events showed how dictatorial Stalin was when led the Soviet Union, represented by Napoleon.

The Windmill that built by the animals, represented Five-Year Plans that pioneered by Stalin. It could be seen that when the animals in “*Animal Farm*” planted and collected the harvest to the pigs and the pigs controlled the ration for the animals. The animals also built the windmill as a “new technology to ease their work”. Because of the windmill, the animals starved, worked more harder than they should, and several killed. It was same with the Five-Year Plans that carried agricultural collectivisation and rapid industrialisation among Soviet Union’s people. This policy led to Totalitarian government when the govern got abundance of foods and advantages otherwise the Soviet Union’s people got Famine in 1932-1933.

In *Animal Farm*, Napoleon killed the animals who didn’t agree with his policies and tried to traitor him. It was same with Stalin who eradicated his

enemy with “Great Purge”. This made millions of people imprisoned and about 70.000 people were executed.

Since the novel was written in English and the setting of the novel took England, the author of the novel tried to use the English’ glasses in seeing Joseph Stalin. England carries Liberal Ideology that contrasts with Stalin’s Marxism-Leninism and Communism Ideology. Through this novel, the author tried to possess the reader about the worst of Joseph Stalin and his ideology that gave suffered to Soviet Union People.

It could be seen that the target of the satire in George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* is to critic Joseph Stalin as a dictator. Due to his totalitarian government system, the Soviet Union’s people suffered. Orwell used Juvenal Satire to deliver his critics towards Stalin. The characteristic of Juvenal Satire is pointing the faults of its target directly with no humour. In this *Animal Farm* novel, George Orwell as an author criticized Joseph Stalin directly by using animal characters to describe Stalin’s dictatorial and totalitarian deeds, without needs to put humour or do it implicitly.

The writer found that Orwell also criticized the people who too ignorance and do not want to think critically with issues around them. The target is the people who only believed with what their leader said and what mass media said without rethink about it. It is dangerous because if the governments made a policy which gives them disadvantages, they would just receive it and obey it. It happened to the animals in the farm which believed in all statements from Napoleon and his colony even it made them suffered.



The satire also targeted the people who do not want to do anything with the injustices around them and they who choose sit still when see the people suffered. They do not want involve within the problem that do not give them any advantages even it is for the sake of the society. It is represented by Benjamin, the donkey that sit still when he saw others animals suffered and chose to watch them without did anything for them.

After got the result of this research, the writer found that satire is not a language style, but one of the critic method. Juvenal Satire is a satire that point out the wrong side of the situation, people, or government without using any humour and without any implicit meaning. Satire in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* is pointing out to Joseph Lenin and how he governed Soviet Union. Yet even the satire was aiming to critic Joseph Stalin and his leadership toward Soviet Union in the past, yet satire in *Animal Farm* is still valid and could be applied in nowadays to our society.

By using satire, everyone could criticize the government or any person towards a literary works or any media. The aim is to deliver and express thoughts. It could be applied to critic even for the anti-critic governments. In Indonesia, use satire to critic governments was already done by W.S Rendra, Widji Thukul, Ayu Utami, Seno Gumira Ajidarma, and many men in letters to critic Orde Baru through their literary works.

Even in the country that applied democratic or liberal ideology, leader whose alike Napoleon could still be existed. This satire could be valid in the country which has dictator leader like Napoleon. The aim is not only to critic the

leader and the government system, but also to make the people realize about their rights as citizens so they would refuse when they got dominated by the corrupt or unjust government. George Orwell's *Animal Farm* then also critic the people of the country who ignorance with their own rights and too ignorant to see their leader's faults.

By using satire, everyone could criticize the government or any person towards a literary works or any media. The aim is to deliver and express thoughts. It could be applied to critic even for the anti-critic governments. In Indonesia, use satire to critic governments was already done by W.S Rendra, Widji Thukul, Ayu Utami, Seno Gumira Ajidarma, and many men in letters to critic Orde Baru through their literary works.

## **Chapter V**

### **Conclusion and Suggestion**

In this chapter, the writer would conclude the whole research and its result. And the writer would give suggestion in accordance to her research to the institution and the next researcher who wants to continue the research that has related theme with this research.

#### **5.1. Conclusion**

- 1) Satire always be seen as a language style in our society. Even almost all teachers of language in the school teach the students that satire is a language style, same with metaphor, simile, and sarcasm. The misunderstanding of satire then leads into lack of research about satire itself in the language and linguistic field.
- 2) Satire is the method of critic someone, government, or situation by point out the fault or something wrong of them. Satire have existed since Ancient Greek.
- 3) The one of the pioneer of satire is Horace, a writer of drama texts from Roma in 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. He used satire in his play to critic someone or the government. His satire then called horatian satire. His satire contained

humour that made the listener laugh without let the critic purpose disappears.

There are three kinds of satire, Horatian, Juvenal, and Menippean Satire.

- 4) *Animal Farm* is novel that uses satire to tell the story about Joseph Stalin, the first leader and the pioneer of Soviet Union. This book is categorized as Juvenal satire because it point out the Joseph Stalin as a dictator through character Napoleon in this story. Because of dictatorial leader and totalitarian government system, the animals in the Animal Farm suffered.
- 5) The satire in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* shapes dystopia condition of the animals in the farm. the dystopia characteristic could be seen as: the dystopia came after war between the animals and the human beings, the building process of windmill that made the animals had to work unstoppable, the dictator of Napoleon, the totalitarian government system made by Napoleon that made only pigs served privileges, the propagandas told by the Squearel, and the desire to escape from the system from all animals but the pigs.
- 6) The satire in *Animal Farm* was targeted to Joseph Stalin that led the Soviet Union in violence in accordance to liberal countries' glasses. It can be proved that this novel only spotted light the cruelty of the Stalin that represented by Napoleon. Nevertheless, the satire also targeted to the people who ignorance and do not want to learn about political issue such as the animals in the Animal Farm. Because of their ignorance and do not want to admit that their leader is wrong, the animals afterwards ended up in agony and Napoleon with the pigs were in abundance.

## 5.2. Suggestion

### 5.2.1. For the Readers

For language teachers it is better to them to not mention satire as language style alike irony and metaphor. Satire is a not a language style, but a method to criticize. It is important to do correction about satire definition so the students and all people know that satire could be used to critic in polite with critical thinking.

For the students in literature and others civitas academics, the writer hopes in the future there would be many analytical works and research about satire in literary works. Indonesian literature has lots satirical poems, novels, and plays so they would get good attention as research objects. It also would increase the references for the next researchers who want to research about satire.

For the Readers, the writer suggests to apply satire when tried to critic the governments, person, or condition within a work. This would increase the ability of critical thinking and reduce the ignorance of issues in our society.

Hence, like what the Barthes said in his book *S/Z*, we as a reader should've not be a passive reader, but we should become an active reader by producing writerly text.

### 5.2.2. For the Next Researcher

The writer knew there are several imperfections in this research due to the lack of resources. If the next researcher wants to research and interests

in the same field with this research, the writer suggests to take a look to the newest textbook references and journals about satire. And before analysis the satire, it would be better to seek the imply meaning by looking into the wholesome of the object of the research to find the implicit meaning. It would make the researcher easily finds the purpose and the target of the satire.

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## **Curriculum Vitae**

The writer was born in Bogor on July 27, 1998 as the second child from Martini and Mgs. Nuh Robin. Started from the child, the writer already lived in several cities, from Bogor to Medan, Palembang, Depok, and Balikpapan, then her mother decided to stay in Bandung in 2011.

The writer graduated from MI Persis No. 89 Bogor in 2010. In 2013, She graduated from MTs Darul Ma'arif and in 2016 she graduated from SMAN 1 Margahayu Bandung. In 2016, she continued her study in Pasundan University, have taken English Literature Department S-1 Degree.

The writer loves reading and has passion in writing. She could be contacted at *vidya.evenangelia@gmail.com*.

## Appendices