THE MOTIVATIONS OF CONDUCTING NEGATIVE ACTIONS AS REFLECTED IN NAPOLEON’S PERSONALITY, IN GEORGE ORWELL’S ANIMAL FARM

A Thesis

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

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February 15, 2011
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

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I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, March 9, 2011

The Writer

Roy Andreas Sagara
This work is dedicated to:
- God Almighty
- My family
- People who are precious for me
- My self...

Freedom is the right of all sentient beings

- Optimus Prime
ABSTRACT


This thesis analyzes *Animal Farm*, a novel written by George Orwell. *Animal Farm* is one of Orwell’s novels that reflect what happens in the reality of life. This thesis focuses on the personality of Napoleon, the main character of the novel.

The aim of this study is to see one’s personality as seen in Napoleon, the main character of George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*. The questions to answer in this study are: (i) “How is Napoleon described in the novel?” and (ii) “How do Napoleon’s motivations represent his personality?”

George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* is the main source for this thesis. The secondary sources are taken from books, journals and the internet. In order to achieve the goal of the study there are theories used, they are theory of character and characterization and theory of psychology especially the theory of motivation. The approach that I use in this study is psychological approach.

Some characteristics that may represent Napoleon’s character traits are: intelligent, tricky, greedy, egoistic, tyrannical, unreliable, aggressive, ruthless and cruel, exploitive, paranoid, manipulative, authoritative, and deceiving. He also has a motivation for each of his actions in the story. Considering all of Napoleon’s actions, it can be concluded that all the motivations of Napoleon’s actions are his being greedy. In real life, Napoleon may represent someone with the similar personality, which is greed as his dominant character.

It is recommended for the next researchers to use the novel for their thesis. There are still many topics which can be discussed. I also suggest to use George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* to teach English, especially Extensive Reading I for English Education Study Program students.
Skripsi ini menganalisa novel karya George Orwell yang berjudul *Animal Farm*. *Animal Farm* adalah salah satu novel dari sekian banyak karya Orwell yang mencerminkan apa yang terjadi di dalam dunia nyata. Skripsi ini berpusat pada pembahasan mengenai karakter utamanya yaitu Napoleon khususnya mengenai sifat-sifatnya.

Tujuan yang dibahas di dalam skripsi ini adalah untuk menemukan sifat seseorang seperti yang terlihat dari Napoleon, tokoh utama pada *Animal Farm*, karangan George Orwell. Ada dua permasalahan utama yang akan dibahas di dalam skripsi ini. Persoalan pertama adalah sebagai seseorang yang seperti apakah Napoleon digambarkan di novel? Persoalan kedua adalah bagaimana motivasi-motivasi Napoleon mewakili sifat-sifatnya?


Sifat-sifat yang menggambarkan Napoleon di dalam novel adalah: pandai, licik, rakus, egois, lalim, tidak bias dipercaya, agresif, kejam, penindas, paranoid, curang dan penipu. Dia mempunyai motivasi pada setiap hal yang dilakukannya di dalam cerita. Melihat hal-hal yang dilakukannya, bisa disimpulkan bahwa motivasi dari semua aksinya adalah didasarkan oleh sifat rakus. Dalam kehidupan nyata, Napoleon bisa digambarkan sebagai seseorang dengan sifat rakus sebagai karakter dominannya.

Saya menyarankan kepada peneliti dimasa mendatang untuk menggunakan thesis ini untuk skripsi mereka. Masih banyak topik yang bias didiskusikan di novel ini. Saya juga menyarankan untuk menggunakan *Animal Farm* karya George Orwell dalam pengajaran Reading 1 bagi mahasiswa Program Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Finally, I feel relieved that I have finished this thesis as a requirement to complete my study in the Sanata Dharma University. This will also give me a S1 degree in English Education Study Program. This is the moment that I have been waiting for a long time, since I have been relatively long enough in this university. But I guess being late is better than nothing at all.

A lot of people have supported me in my study in this university and I would like to thank them. First of all I would like to express my appreciation to God Almighty - Jesus Christ, for His guidance and affection. From my first day until my last day on earth, I will always be Your son.

Next, I would like to express my gratitude to two people who always take care of me and support me since the day I was born. My Mom and Dad are really irreplaceable for me. I will always love them both.

My gratitude also to my older brother, Poporing and my younger sister, Hana-chan. Thanks a lot to my brother for his advices and guidance. Honestly, I always envy him for his talent and success, but in other way it drives me to work harder. Much more thanks for my sister because she will always be my cute little sister. She always gives me joy. My hope is for her happiness and success.

Another important person who helped me in many ways is my sponsor, Drs. Antonius Herujiyanto, M.A., Ph.D. for his patience and understanding. I want to appreciate him for his valuable time and advice.

I also want to express my grateful to all of my lecturers who have taught me to and improve my English skills. Although my skill in English is far from perfect, but I think English is the only skill that I can be proud of. They are all like heroes from my point of view.

My special dedication is for Sister Margaret, for her help in the grammar correction in this thesis. I admit that my grammar is terrible. I will never be able to finish this thesis without her help.
Thanks a lot also to **all my friends** who have always helped me and encouraged me. I am afraid that I cannot mention their name individually. But most of them are always encouraged me to achieve my goal.

Finally, I want to express my gratitude to all who helped and encouraged me, such as my relatives, my cousins, and everyone who are precious for me. God bless us all…

Roy Andreas Sagara
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LEMBER PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:

Nama : Roy Andreas Sagara
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Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang berjudul: The Motivations of Conducting Negative Actions as Reflected in Napoleon’s Personality, in George Orwell’s Animal Farm beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma hak untuk menyimpan, mengalihkan dalam bentuk media lain, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data, mendistribusikan secara terbata, dan mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya maupun memberikan royalty kepada saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

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(Roy Andreas Sagara)
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the whole study. It contains five parts, they are Background of the Study, Objective of the Study, Problem Formulation, Benefit of the Study and Definition of Terms.

A. Background of the Study

This thesis is a study about the characteristic of Napoleon, the main character of Animal Farm, a novel about the revolution that was created by the animals in Mr. Jones’ Manor Farm that fight against the “slavery of animals under human beings” and transform Manor Farm into Animal Farm. Animal Farm was written by George Orwell and first published in 1945 by Harcourt Books in New York, United States.

Novel is one of the most popular literary works. When a reader reads a novel, she/he not only simply enjoys it, but she/he also needs to think deeply about what they read. The characters in a novel are not always human beings. Sometimes a writer use animals as the characters for her/his novel. George Orwell’s Animal Farm is an example of a novel where animals take a very important role in the story. Eventhough most of the characters in Animal Farm are animals, but still the readers need to think deeply so that they will understand the main idea of the story because they represent the characteristics of human beings. Actually there is a reason for the use of animals as the characters in the novel.
Orwell exploits she animals as metaphor, allegory or symbol. A quote from www.shmoop.com/animal-farm/symbolism-imagery.html states that “Animal Farm is an allegory for what happened in Russia between the years of about 1917 and 1943”, while some points taken from www.cummingsstudyguides.net/Guides2/AniFarm.html describes George Orwell’s Animal Farm as follows:

“Animal Farm is a novel that mocks Stalinist Communism and other despotic systems of government. The book contains characteristics of the following genres:

1...Satire, which ridicules injustice, stupidity, tyranny, depravity, and/or other human flaws.

2...Beast tale, which casts animals in human roles.

3...Allegory, which ascribes secondary or symbolic meanings to characters, events, objects, and ideas.”

In this thesis, the discussions of the study focus mainly on the character of Napoleon, a pig leader of Animal Farm. He seems to represent a person with a strong desire for everything that is more than he needs and deserves. I have found that Napoleon’s characteristics in Animal Farm represent humans’ greed. Humans’ thirst for power is so great that it will blind them and make them do anything without thinking about others. Money, authority and self-esteem usually will fill people’s hearts with greed. The purpose of the study is to look into his dominant personality. Besides using psychological approach, this study applies
the theory of character and characterization, theory of psychology and theory of motivation.

Most of Orwell’s masterpieces are usually related to political prescience and are rich in moral values. One of his famous novels, beside *Animal Farm*, is *1984* (1949). The original title of the novel was *The Last Man in Europe*. Through *1984*, Orwell tells us about the sadistic and cruelty of political activities in London based on his very own experiences.

**B. Objective of the Study**

The aim of the study is to see one’s personality as seen in Napoleon, the main character of George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*.

**C. Problem Formulation**

Considering the objective of the study above, the problems are formulated as follows:

1. How is Napoleon described in the novel?
2. How do Napoleon’s motivations represent his personality?

**D. Benefits of the Study**

Through *Animal Farm*, we can learn that actually the greed of human beings is so great whenever she/he has power over the others. Just like in our beloved country Indonesia, most of our people’s representatives are familiar with the term corruptor and public liar. Many commoners argue that most of the
people’s representatives are no more than heartless people who think about nothing but only the prosperity for them and their family, but still the law can not touch them just like Napoleon in *Animal Farm*.

Through *Animal Farm*, I hope that the readers will get benefit and wisdom of life. We all know that the greed of Napoleon the pig and his tyrant reign is not a good example of life. Through the novel, we all know that authority can change someone’s heart as well as Napoleon whose reign is worse than Jones’. The readers can also learn the characteristic of Boxer, a faithful but foolish horse whose slogans are “I will work harder” and “Comrade Napoleon is always right”. He was a healthy and very strong horse for his young age. In his old age, without noticed, Napoleon sends him to the horse slaughterer by telling him that he will be sent to a doctor. The characteristic of Boxer is also not a good example in life. Besides muscle, we must also strengthen our brain and in present day brain is even more important than muscle. There are a lot of morals that we can find in *Animal Farm* that represent our own life. In other words, *Animal Farm* is a story of human’s life that is illustrated with the animals’ life.

**E. Definitions of Terms**

- **Character**

According to Barnet (1988:71), character has two meanings. The first meaning is a figure that appears in a literary work such as novel, poetry or drama. The second one relates to the understanding of personality which means the mental and moral qualities of a figure, e.g. a character is strong, weak, or immoral.
According to Abrams (1981: 20) character is the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work who is interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say (the dialogue) and by what they do (the action).

In this study, it refers to Napoleon.

- **Characteristic**
  According to Oxford Advanced Dictionary 1974 Edition (Revised & Reset in 1985), a characteristic is mental or moral qualities that make one person different from others.
  According to Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary 1990 Edition, characteristic is the complex of mental and ethical traits marking and often individualizing a person, group or nation.
  According to The Grolier International Dictionary 1981 Edition, characteristic is the combined of moral or ethical structure of a person or group.
  In this study what I mean by characteristic is mental or moral qualities that make a person different from others. The definition of characteristic is necessary to expose the description of the main character of the novel, Napoleon.

- **Personality**
  According to Oxford Advanced Dictionary 1974 Edition (Revised & Reset in
personality is qualities that make up a person’s character. According to Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary 1990 Edition, personality is totality of an individual’s behavioral and emotional characteristic. According to The Grolier International Dictionary 1981 Edition, personality is pattern of collective character, behavioral, temperamental, emotional and mental traits of an individual.

In this study what I mean by personality is qualities or individual's behaviour that make up a person’s character. The definition of personality is necessary to expose the description of the main character of the novel, Napoleon.

- **Greed**

According to Oxford Advanced Dictionary 1974 Edition (Revised & Reset in 1985), greed is strong desire for more food, wealth etc, especially for more than is right or reasonable.

According to Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary 1990 Edition, greed is excessive or reprehensible acquisitiveness.

According to The Grolier International Dictionary 1981 Edition, greed is a rapacious desire for more than one needs or deserves, as of food, wealth, or power.

In this study, the broad definition of greed is necessary for the description of Napoleon’s personality. The word greed is to show Napoleon as someone with a
strong desire for everything that is more than he needs and deserves. Thus, greed is something that describe Napoleon’s trait.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to conduct this study, I used some theories to support my analysis. The related theories are explained briefly in this chapter in order to help the readers to have a clear description about the foundation of this study. This chapter consists of four main parts, they are Theoretical Review, Theoretical Framework, Criticism and Context of the Novel. The first main part is divided into two parts: First, The Theoretical Review includes The Theory of Character and Characterization and Critical Approach. Second, The Theory of Psychology and includes the Theory of Motivation. The second main part is Theoretical Review. The third main part is Criticism on the work of George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*. The fourth main part is Context of the Novel.

A. Theoretical Review

1. Theory of Character and Characterization

   Essentially, each story displays actions. In order to be able to describe actions in a story, the writer of the novel needed to know why this action is necessary and who does the action. The theory of character and characterization is used to help to describe the action. That is why the theory of character and characterization is important in this study.

   In his book, Abram defines characters as persons presented in the dramatic or narrative work interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and
dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say (the dialogue) and what they do (the action).

Characters have an important role in a novel. It could make the story much more meaningful because the author could convey the message of the story to the readers through the characters. According to Nurgiyan Toro (1995: 176), reading a novel means that the readers are faced with characters.

In narrative or dramatic works, characterization refers to the presentation of persons by means of characters’ actions, speeches or physical appearances. Since every character has their own personality and physical attributes, a character can be differentiated from each other.

There are two kinds of character according to Milligan in *The Novel of English*. They are major character and secondary character. The major characters are those who appear more often in the story than the other characters, while the secondary characters are those who appear less often in the story. (Milligan 1983: 195).

In his book, *Aspect of the Novel*, Foster differentiates flat character from round character. A flat character has a steady characteristic, which means that the characteristic does not change from the beginning of the story until the end of the story. Meanwhile, a round character is changing, means that there is a difference of the characteristic at the end of the story. (Foster, 1974: 46 - 51).

Flat character is created in a single idea or quality and the presentation is without many individualizing detail so that it can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence. A round character is complex in temperament and
motivation and it is represented with subtle particularity. Knowing this point, I know that the round character is rather difficult to be described and that the round character is capable of surprising us.

As it is described by Holman and Harmon (1986: 83), a character may also be either static or dynamic. A static character is the one, a little if not at all, that changes. The pattern of action reveals the character rather than showing the character changing in response to the action. This kind of character remains the same sort of person up to the end of the story. A dynamic character is the one modified by actions and experiences, and one objective of the work in which the character appears to reveal the consequences of the actions. This character undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of the character.

In order to make the analysis much easier, it will be very important to know how the author presents the characters in the story. In this case I should know whether a character is presented directly or implicitly. According to Murphy (1972: 161 - 173), there are nine ways that are used by an author in presenting the characteristics of the character in the novel. Those nine ways are:

a. Personal description

It refers to the physical appearance of the character, such as the height, the posture of the body and skin colour. These kinds of description will help the readers to visualize the character and to understand the physical characteristic.

b. Character as seen by others
The character is described through the opinions of other characters. It means that the readers will know the characteristics of a character from another character.

c. Speech

The author can give us an insight into the character of one of the persons in the book through what the person says.

d. Past life

By letting the readers learn something about a person’s past life the author can give them the clue to the events that have helped to shape a person’s character. This can be done by direct comment by the author, through the person thought, through his conversation or through the medium of another person.

e. Conversation of others

The author can also give the readers clues to a person’s character through the conversations of other people and the things they say about her/him.

f. Reactions

The author also can give the readers a clue to a person’s character by letting us know how that person reacts to various situations and events.

g. Direct comment

The author can describe or comment on a person’s character directly.

h. Thoughts

The author can give the readers direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. In other words, the author is able to do what human beings cannot do in real life. The author can tell the readers what different people are thinking.
i. Mannerisms

The author can describe a person’s mannerisms, habits, or idiosyncrasies, which may also tell us something about the character.

2. Critical Approaches

Critical approaches provide the methods of analysis and the basis for the judgment of literary works. Therefore, the application will help me to understand the novel more deeply.

According to Rohrberger and Woods in *Reading and Writing about Literature* (1971: 3), a critical approach to literature necessitates an understanding of its nature, function and positive values. It is stated that as an art, literature is distinguished from the other arts in that it is a verbal structure, has aesthetic value and the response to literature’s beauty as an art it is called the aesthetic response.

There are five approaches proposed by Rohrberger and Woods (1971:6 - 15). The first approach is the formalist approach, which regards only with esthetic value of literary piece. The second is the biographical approach, where the author’s background is used in appreciating his/her work. The third approach is the sociocultural-historical approach that is concerned with references from social, cultural, and historical events where the literary work is produced. The fourth approach is the mythopoeic approach. It views that a literary piece contains the themes of ancient myths and folk rite which are included consciously or unconsciously by the author. The last approach is the psychological approach. It
deals with identifying any aspects of psychology underlying a certain element of literary work.

In this study, I use the psychological approach. Psychological approach is the effort to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent patterns, but from a different body of knowledge that is psychology (Rohrberger and Woods, 1971: 13). Psychological approach is used to explain about human motivation especially the motivation of the main character, Napoleon, in doing all of his actions. It is because study of psychology deals with the mind, its senses and human behaviour. The main character’s motivation can be seen from his behaviour when he focuses on getting his goal. Through this approach, the character’s motivation can be analyzed deeply.

3. Theory of Psychology

According to Kasschau (1995: 7) in Understanding Psychology, psychology is a scientific study of behaviour and mental process. When applied to humans, psychology covers everything that people think, feel, and do. Here, psychology differs in how much importance to place on specific types of behaviour. Therefore, many different approaches are necessary to understand the complex richness of human behaviour. Most people like to understand other people by spending time to observe them (and themselves) and form conclusions about people from our daily interactions.
4. Theory of Motivation

Motivation is a reason or set of reasons for engaging in a particular behaviour, especially human behaviour as studied in psychology. According to Geen (1995) in *Human Motivation: A Social Psychology Approach*, motivation refers to the initiation, direction, intensity and persistence of human behaviour.

The word motivation comes from the Latin word "movere" means to move. Motivation is defined as an internal drive that activates behaviour and gives it direction. The term theory of motivation concerned with the processes that describe why and how human behaviour is activated and directed. It is regarded as one of the most important areas of study in the field of organizational behaviour.

Joe Kelly in *How Managers Manage* presents a simple model that illustrates the process of motivation: Needs - drives - behaviour - goals - reduction or release of tension. Behaviour is both directed to, and results from, unsatisfied needs. The word unsatisfied is most important. When we talk about behaviour being goal-oriented, we mean that individuals feel a need, want, desire or drive to do something that leads to the achievement of a goal.

Huffman, Vernoy, and Vernoy (2000: 401) state that there are two kinds of motivation that affect achievement. Those two motivations are intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation.

a. Intrinsic motivation

Intrinsic motivation refers to a desire to exhibit an action for our own sake. It means that this motivation comes from someone’s enjoyment or pleasure. There
is not a reward (money, certificate, or status) for his work but the reward is from his heart, his satisfaction in doing something well.

b. Extrinsic motivation

Extrinsic motivation is a desire to exhibit an action because of the external rewards and avoidance of punishment. It means this motivation comes from reward which will be benefit for someone, such as money, certificate, or status. There is no enjoyment in this motivation. He only does something for the reward given not for his satisfaction.

B. Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework contains some theories and their applications in this study. It contains of theory of character and characterization, theory of critical approach, theory of psychology and theory of motivation.

I analyze the personality of Napoleon based on the theory of character and characterization. I use Murphy’s nine ways of how an author reveal the character personalities and traits to the reader.

The approach used in this study is Rohrberger and Woods’ psychological approach. I choose psychological approach because motivation is part of psychological theory. I believe that this approach can help me in understanding the analysis of my problems about motivation.

Some criticisms also have relations to this study. These criticisms help me to give affirmations in understanding the character in the novel. These criticisms also can help me in understanding about what the readers thought of this novel.
C. Criticism

In this part, I present some criticisms on George Orwell and his work entitled *Animal Farm*. The criticisms are presented to give more references to the reader in understanding George Orwell’s work.

Robert A. Lee in his book *Orwell’s Fiction*, says:

“Animal Farm is the story of a revolution gone sour. Animalism, Communism, and Fascism are all illusions which are used by the pigs as a means of satisfying their greed and lust for power. As Lord Acton wrote: “Power tends to corrupt: absolute power corrupts absolutely.” So long as the animals cannot remember the past, because it is being continually altered, they will have no control over the present and hence over the future.”

He also says that *Animal Farm* is constructed on a circular basis to illustrate the futility of the revolution. The novel is a series of dramatic repudiations of the Seven Commandments, and return to the tyranny and irresponsibility of the beginning. The only change will be in the identity of the masters, and ironically, that will be only partially changed.

The main character of the novel is Napoleon, the pig. Enaam Alnaggar (http://writingwiki.org/default.aspx/WritingWiki/Animal%20Farm.html), describes him as a treacherous and cunning leader, who will do anything to manage to get his way. This leader of the farm also directly contradicts the set of rules which they created at the start of their rebellion. For example, after the
victorious battle of the cowshed, the commandments proclaimed that no animal would be allowed to kill another animal. But later on in the book, Napoleon, once he has ceased power, decides to hold trials and execute all those who opposed his reign and regime, so that the other animals did not take offence to these actions. Napoleon ordered Squealer to change the rule from “No animal shall kill any other animal” to “No animal shall kill another animal without reason”. Napoleon uses the fact that the other animals were not able to read and their lack of intelligence to pass this off without any doubt.

George Orwell wrote *Animal Farm* to criticize the political system with open to exploitation by its leader. Napoleon, after gaining complete control, did anything he wished, reserved the best for the pigs, and treated the animals cruelly. The animals could not do anything, unless they realized their strength in numbers against their own kind. Unfortunately, they were too stupid to realize this and accepted their status. It began when the milk and apples were appropriated to the pigs, and continued to when the pigs could drink and sleep on beds, until finally the pigs were the masters to the rest of the animals. Eventually, at the end of the story the term absolute power corrupts absolutely is proven as the pigs who retained all the privileges for themselves, have evolved into a different status from the other animals. In real life, it symbolizes the politicians who own everything.

*Animal Farm* was written to express Orwell’s critics with to the human nature. Orwell seems to be saying, that even when we begin with honourable intentions, there will be some of us who will let their base instincts take control. Orwell, in *Animal Farm* portrays this nature by parodying events in real history.
Given the right conditions, those events could happen anywhere where a leader becoming overly ambitious, to the point of harming his people for more power. Every human being is capable of becoming a ruthless, opportunistic being like Napoleon if placed in the right place, at the right time.

D. Context of the Novel

*Animal Farm* is a novel that was written by George Orwell. It was published in England on 17 August 1945. This novel is an allegory where the animals play the roles in revolutionaries and overthrow the human owner of Manor Farm, then rename it to Animal Farm. At first it was set up that all animals are equal, however, class and status disparities soon emerge between the different animal species where the pigs being the greater species. This novel describes how a society’s ideologies can be manipulated and twisted by those in positions of social and political power. The novel concentrates not only on the corruption of revolution by its leaders but also illustrate how wickedness in human nature, especially greed, destroys a good society.

Orwell writes this book as a critic of Joseph Stalin of Soviet, a political leader at the time when *Animal Farm* was written. He uses the main character as well as the tyrant and villain of *Animal Farm*, Napoleon as a representation of Joseph Stalin.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes four sections, namely subject matter, approaches, data collection, and procedures. The subject matter deals with the major subject of the study. The approaches concern with the literary approaches that I used to analyze the novel. Data collection deals with the sources that I used in analyzing the study. Finally, the procedures concern with the steps used in completing the study.

A. Subject Matter

The object of this study is the novel, *Animal Farm*, by George Orwell. George Orwell was born in India in 1903 and educated from Eton. George Orwell’s *Animal Farm* was first published by Harcourt, Inc in New York, United States in 1945. This novel consists of 84 pages with 10 chapters. The novel tells about the revolution that created by the animals in Mr. Jones’ Manor Farm that fight against the “slavery of animals under human beings” and transform Manor Farm into Animal Farm. Freed from the “slavery”, the animals build on the slogan that *All Animals Are Created Equal*. Because of their cleverness, the pigs Snowball and Napoleon emerge as the leader of the new community that was very prosperous at first and then change to disaster after Napoleon betray Snowball and become the sole leader of the farm and lead the animals arbitrarily full with his fake words. The climax is the brutal betrayal to the faithful horse Boxer and the...
founding of the new slogan: “All Animals Are Created Equal, But Some Animals Are More Equal Than Others”. That some animals are pigs, those try to behave as human beings as well as try to walk with their hind legs and wearing clothes. At the end Napoleon change the name Animal Farm back into Manor Farm and the life of the animals become worse than in the past, when Jones was still the master of the farm. The setting of the story is in England. Actually the novel is a criticism to the events of Bolshevik Revolution in Russia (1917 - 1944).

B. Approaches

This study focuses on the characterization of the last leader of Animal Farm, Napoleon who leads the Animal Farm cruelly. I think that the psychology of Napoleon is interesting because there must be some reasons for Napoleon in doing all of his actions in the farm.

In order to reveal the character of Napoleon and his motivation in doing his actions, I use the psychological approach and also the Theory of Psychology especially the Theory of Motivation. In addition I use also the Theory of Character and Characterization. I use the Theory of Psychology since it can help me in analysing human motivation, personality and also behaviour patterns which all of them is related to psychology field. In this study, it is to find out any reasons for Napoleon in doing all his actions such as seize the leader position from Snowball, lead the farm cruelly and so on. The psychological approach is the most appropriate way to know the personality and behaviour of the main character is based on the personality theory.
Using those approaches, the analysis of Napoleon’s characteristics in this novel will be done effectively.

C. Procedures

This research is a library study. It means that the main procedures used to gain data are to read and take important notes. Besides that, there are other steps that I took during the process of the study. The whole steps from the beginning to the end are:

1. Reading the novel frequently and marking the main points of the content to make it easier in analyzing the novel.
2. Determining the subject to discuss in the thesis that is the characteristics of Napoleon that represent human’s greed.
3. Formulating the problem of the study.
5. Gathering the supporting data from various sources.
6. Analyzing the problems with the obtained data from the sources.
7. Drawing conclusion of the study based on the result of the analysis.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter discussed the characteristics of Napoleon and how do his motivations represent his personality.

A. How Napoleon’s Characteristics are Described in the Novel

Napoleon is one of the best characters ever developed by George Orwell in his works. He is the main character of Animal Farm. The role played by Napoleon is not only important but also dominant. There are some character traits that may represent Napoleon’s characteristics in the Novel. To know the characters of Napoleon, I will enlist Napoleon’s personalities that represent him according to Murphy’s nine ways to presenting a character’s characteristic. Besides the first and the tenth personality, I mainly identify the rest of Napoleon’s characteristics through his speech, reactions and mannerisms.

1. Intelligent

Murphy (1972: 161 - 173) explains that one of the ways to identify a character’s personality is through direct comment. It means the author describe or comment on a person’s character directly. It may also tell the readers some characteristics of the character. Orwell describes the pigs as the most intelligent animal compared to the others in Animal Farm. Among the pigs, Napoleon is one of the cleverest together with Snowball. Because of his cleverness, the work of
organizing the animals as well as lead the preparation for the rebellion against Mr. Jones falls to him and Snowball (10):

“The work of teaching and organising the others fell naturally upon the pigs, who were generally recognized as being the cleverest of the animals. Preeminent among the pigs were two young boars named Snowball and Napoleon, whom Mr. Jones was breeding up for sale…”

From the statement, apart from Snowball it is obvious that his intelligence is outstandingly far above the other animals including the other pigs. That is the reason why he, together with Snowball are considered as the most intelligent animals of all and trusted to lead them. He is generally recognized as being the cleverest of all the animals. He is considered superior among the pigs.

2. Tricky

Another way to identify character’s personality according to Murphy (1972: 161 – 173) is through mannerisms. There are some illustrations in the novel that may describe Napoleon’s trickiness through his mannerism. Napoleon is the cleverest animals in Animal Farm as well as the trickiest one. Napoleon’s trick is shown through his desire to be the sole leader of Animal Farm. As we know, after the rebellion and Mr. Jones expulsion, actually Animal Farm was led by two pigs, Snowball and Napoleon himself. But it is obvious that Napoleon wishes to lead the farm by himself. He already plans to expel Snowball from the very beginning. The readers can recognize this clearly from Napoleon’s preparations for the leadership conquest for himself. One clear example of this is when he takes Jessie and Bluebell’s puppies. He says that he wants to educate the nine young puppies.
“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…” (22)

But surprisingly enough, the readers will recognize that Napoleon gives no education to the puppies. In fact he prepares them to be his own guard dogs that have a huge role in Snowball’s expulsion (33 - 34):

“ 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. In a moment he was out of the door and they were after him. Too amazed and frightened to speak, all the animals crowded through the door to watch the chase. Snowball was racing across the long pasture that led to the road. He was running as only pig can run, but the dogs were close on his heels. Suddenly he slipped and it seemed certain that they had him. Then he was up again. One of the 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.

Silent and terrified, the animals crept back into the barn. 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…”

Napoleon has already prepared the expulsion for Snowball since he took Jessie and Bluebell’s puppies. He knows that with nine strong and enormous dogs beside him, no one is able to stand in his way to be the sole leader of Animal Farm.

In one incident, Napoleon shows his trickiness as well as his cowardice. The readers can notice it at the Battle of the Windmill (62): “Even Napoleon, who was directing operations from the rear, had the tip of his tail chipped by a pellet…” The readers can notice that Napoleon keeps himself in the back line in the battle. It is very different with Snowball’s heroic act at the Battle of the
Cowshed, who rushes to the front line as well as leads the other animals. Despite the fact that Napoleon’s tail was hit by a pellet, but it is so unreasonable for someone who considers himself as a hero to stay in a back line. On the other hand, he considers the real valiant hero, Snowball as the traitor of the animals.

Murphy (1972: 161 – 173) in his nine ways to identify the characteristics of the character in the novel also describe that we can identify a character’s personality through her/his speech. Napoleon’s trickiness is shown with his false words about Snowball that is always conveyed to the animals through Napoleon’s spokesperson, Squealer the pig. Napoleon informs the animals that Snowball is the responsible one for the conflicts in the farm such as the destruction of the windmill.

“Napoleon paced to and fro in silence, occasionally sniffing at the ground. His tail had grown rigid and twitched sharply from side to side, a sign in him of intense mental activity. Suddenly he halted as though his mind were made up.

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…” (43)

In another situation, Napoleon also informs the animals through Squealer that actually Snowball is a secret agent of Mr. Jones from the beginning. Snowball just pretends to be on their side in the Battle of the Cowshed and try to lure them to defeat. He also said that Snowball has been a traitor and sells himself and join Frederick of Pinchfield Farm (48):

“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?”…

Napoleon soon adds more false information about Snowball to the animals about his role in the Battle of the Cowshed.

“On the same day it was given out that fresh documents had been discovered which revealed further details about Snowball’s complicity with Jones. It now appeared that Snowball had not, as the animals had previously imagined, merely attempted to lose the Battle of the Cowshed by means of a stratagem, but had been openly fighting on Jones’s side. In fact, it was he who had actually been the leader of the human forces, and had charged into battle with the words “Long live Humanity!” on his lips. The wounds on Snowball’s back, which a few of the animals still remembered to have seen, had been inflicted by Napoleon’s teeth…” (69)

It is a shame that the animals are too dull that Napoleon can trick them easily. With all his fake words, Napoleon is able to make the animals too see him as a wise and good leader. On the other hand, they consider Snowball as the traitor who attempts to disturb their farm.

There is another example of Napoleon’s trickiness that we can identify through his speech. Napoleon’s trickiness makes him able to deceive the animals without any difficulties. Through Squealer, at near the end of the story he informs the animals that he sends the older and weakened Boxer to the doctor not to the horse slaughterer (74 - 75):
“It had come to his knowledge, he said, that a foolish and wicked rumor had been circulated at the time of Boxer’s removal. Some of the animals had noticed that the van which took Boxer away was marked “Horse Slaughterer” and had actually jumped to the conclusion that Boxer was being sent to the knacker’s. It was almost unbelievable, said Squealer, that any animal could be so stupid. Surely, he cried indignantly, whisking his tail and skipping from side to side, surely they knew their beloved Leader, Comrade Napoleon, better than that? But the explanation was really very simple. The van had previously been the property of the knacker, and had been bought by the veterinary surgeon, who had not yet painted the old name out. That was how the mistake had arisen.

The animals were enormously relieved to hear this. And when Squealer went on to give further graphic details of Boxer’s death-bed, the admirable care he had received, and the expensive medicines for which Napoleon had paid without a thought as to the cost, their last doubts disappeared and the sorrow that they felt for their comrade’s death was tempered by the thought that at least he had died happy…”

Through Squealer, he explains that the animals were wrong about thinking that Boxer was sent to the horse slaughterer. It is only the hospital cart that was used by a horse slaughterer and once again Napoleon’s trickiness was able to fool the animals. In addition, he says that Boxer’s expensive treatment has been paid by Napoleon. In this incident Napoleon pretends to be a good and wise leader who cares about his dying citizen very much. In fact, he just tosses away the faithful Boxer who is no longer valuable for him.

3. Egoistic

Being a dictator, Napoleon is not a trustworthy leader of his community, although the animals consider him as the wise and good one. He is a greedy and egoistic creature. There is an example of Napoleon’s characteristics that demonstrate his greediness according to his speech as one of Murphy (1972: 161 – 173) way to identify character’s personality. His greediness is shown for the first
time when he takes the milk for the pigs and deceiving the other animals by ask
them to go to the harvest and ignores the milk (17):

“Never mind the milk, comrades!” cried Napoleon, placing himself in
front of the buckets. “That will be attended to. The harvest is more
important. Comrade Snowball will lead the way. I shall follow in a few
minutes. Forward, comrades! The hay is waiting.”

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…”

Murphy (1972: 161 - 173) explains that one of the ways to identify a
character’s personality is through mannerisms. Napoleon greediness according to
his mannerisms is shown when he decides that no one is allowed to consume the
milk and apples but the pigs. Of course, the animals disagree with this.

“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 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. At this some of the other
animals murmured, but it was no use. All the pigs were in full agreement
on this point, even Snowball and Napoleon. Squealer was sent to make the
necessary explanations to the others…” (22 - 23)

Because of his cleverness and trickiness, through Squealer as usual, Napoleon is
able to convince the animals that the pigs need the milk and apples for their
brains. He also adds that actually the pigs dislike milk and apples, but they have to
consume them in order to preserve their health. Once again, the animals fall for
his trick.

Napoleon wants everything to be good for him and the pigs, no matter it
will suffer the other animals. He always confuses them by adjusting the rules in
Animal Farm many times so that it will be beneficial for him and the pigs, and worsen the situation for the others in the process. The first change that he adjusts for his own kind’s advantage is when he decides the farmhouse to be the home for the pigs (41): “It was about this time that the pigs suddenly moved into the farmhouse and took up their residence there…” Beside that, Napoleon also adjusts the rules by let the pigs make use of human’s utensils as well as sleeping the beds (41):

“Nevertheless, some of the animals were disturbed when they heard that the pigs not only took their meals in the kitchen and use the drawing-room as a recreation room, but also slept in the beds…”

Another rule that he breaks is the prohibition to drink alcohol. Together with the pigs, he consumes the alcohols in the farmhouse that makes them drunk.

“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 “Beast of England” were mixed up. At about half-past nine Napoleon, wearing an old bowler that of Mr. Jones’s, was distinctly seen to emerge from the back door, gallop rapidly round the yard, and disappear indoors again. But in the morning a deep silence hung over the farm house. Not a pig appeared to be stirring. It was nearly nine o’clock when Squealer made his appearance, walking slowly and dejectedly, his eyes dull, his tail hanging limply behind him, and with every appearance of being seriously ill. He called the animal together and told them that he had a terrible piece of news to impart. Comrade Napoleon was dying!” (64)

From that paragraph, it is obvious that Napoleon and the pigs consumed alcohol and they got drunk as a result. After the incident, he then adjusts the rule about the prohibition to drink alcohol that recognized first by Muriel.

“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…” (65 - 55)

Finally, at the end of the story Napoleon changes the rule about the equality of all animals. He removes the whole Seven Commandments of Animalism and replaces it with a single rule that indicate pigs as creatures with the highest position in Animal Farm (80):

“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…”

In addition, Napoleon and the other pigs also try to behave as humans as well as associate with human beings.

“There, round the long table, sat half a dozen farmers and half a dozen of the more eminent pigs, Napoleon himself occupying the seat of honour at the head of the table. The pigs appeared completely at ease in their chairs. The company had been enjoying a game of cards, but had broken off for the moment, evidently in order to drink a toast. A large jug was circulating, and the mugs were being refilled with beer…” (81)

The real intention of Napoleon and the pigs by trying to behave and associate with humans is because they consider humans as the highest individual. Actually, the pigs are not only tried to behave as a human, but in fact, they want to be human. First of all, he decides that the farmhouse as the residence for the pigs and sleep in the beds. Napoleon also drinks alcohol with the other pigs. At last, Napoleon and the pigs behave as human and consider human beings as their ally. As a human,
there will be no difference between Napoleon and the pigs with Mr. Jones and his
men. In the end, the animals will be enslaved once again.

Napoleon’s greediness also revealed when he awards himself both
“Animal Hero, First Class” and “Animal Hero, Second Class” medals (50):

“When they were all gathered together, Napoleon emerged in from the
farmhouse, wearing both his medals (for he had recently awarded himself
“Animal Hero, First Class” and “Animal Hero, Second Class”), with nine
huge dogs frisking around him and uttering growls that sent shivers down
all the animals’ spines…”

Those who have the right to wear the medals are actually Snowball, Boxer and the
dead sheep who fought bravely at the Battle of the Cowshed. Napoleon on the
other hand, wants the animals to consider him as a hero also. Despite his empty
role in the battle, he awards himself both medals and considers himself as a hero.

4. Tyrannical

There are several proofs that illustrate tyrannical or cruel as Napoleon’s
characteristics based on his mannerisms as one of nine methods arranged by
Murphy (1972: 161 -173). Napoleon performs dictatorialness in Animal Farm. He
acts as a tyrant that will execute the animals that he considers as guilt without any
compassion (50 - 51):

“The four pigs waited, trembling, with guilt written on every line of their
countenances. Napoleon now called upon them to confess their crimes.
They were the same four pigs as had protested when Napoleon abolished
the Sunday Meetings. Without any further prompting they confessed that
they had been secretly in touch with Snowball ever since his expulsion,
that they had collaborated with him in destroying the windmill, and that
they had entered into an agreement with him to hand over Animal Farm to
Mr. Frederick. They added that Snowball had privately admitted to them
that he had been Jones’s secret agent for years past. 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. 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…”

Napoleon performs his dictatorship by slaughtering the weak in the farm. He is not only executing the culprits. Napoleon even slaughters those who dare to complain about his rules such as the four pigs.

We can even see his tyrannical nature more distinctly due to the fact that he only dare to massacre the weak, but not brave enough to eliminate the strong one. Napoleon withdraws the execution of Boxer who is too powerful for his guard dogs to be dragged to the trial.

“To amazement of everybody, three of them flung themselves upon Boxer. Boxer saw them coming and put out his great hoof, caught a dog in mid-air, and pinned him to the ground. The dog shrieked for mercy and the other two fled with their tails between the legs. Boxer looked at Napoleon to know whether he should crush the dog to death or let it go. Napoleon appeared to change countenance, and sharply ordered Boxer to let the dog go, whereat Boxer lifted his hoof, and the dog slunk away, bruised and howling…” (50)

A leader usually becomes a tyrant when she/he has power and there is no one who dare or able to oppose her/him. A tyrant, usually, only dares to confront the weak.

In *Animal Farm* it is obvious that Napoleon is aware of Boxer’s strength that exceeds the guard dogs’. Actually Napoleon plans to execute Boxer for his doubt
for Napoleon’s information of Snowball betrayal. But Napoleon’s guard dogs are unable to drag the over powered Boxer to the trial and we can see Napoleon’s cowardice then. It is a shame that Boxer’s stupidity shapes his opinion to see Napoleon as the wise and excellent leader.

A tyrant is someone who has the heart to take her/his people’s property without worrying about the consequences. Napoleon also performs this nasty deed to the animals (46):

“One Sunday morning Squealer announced that the hens, who had just come in to lay again, must surrender their eggs. Napoleon had accepted, through Whymper, a contract for four hundred eggs a week…”

Napoleon obligates the hens to sacrifice their eggs to be sold to Whymper for foods. The hens must accept this because there will be no meal for those who reject his order. Those who dare to give some foods to the hens will be executed.

Another illustration of Napoleon’s tyranny has shown when he sends the older and weakened Boxer to the horse slaughterer which is first noticed by Benjamin the donkey.

“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!” (73)

Napoleon only considers Boxer as a useful member of the society when Boxer was still young and strong. At that time, almost all of the hard works in the farm were given to Boxer. Boxer is also a faithful follower of Napoleon with his two
slogans which are “I will work harder” and “Napoleon is always right”. But then Napoleon exterminates the older and weakened Boxer, without hesitation.

At near the end of the story, the readers can observe another example of Napoleon’s tyranny, and this one perhaps, the most obvious illustration of tyranny in Napoleon’s reign (80): “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…” By doing this, Napoleon has already considered the other animals as slaves with pigs, Napoleon’s own kind, as their masters. This situation is just like a *romusha*, where the slaves must always work, no matter how tired they are. In this case whip is the symbol of the difference between the pigs’ and other animals’ social class. This is a very clear illustration of a tyranny.

5. **Unreliable**

Murphy (1972: 161 - 173) explains that one of the ways to identify a character’s personality is through the character’s reactions. It means the author give the readers a clue to a person’s character by letting us know how that person reacts to various situations and events. Napoleon is not a reliable leader. His untrustworthiness is shown when in the meeting, Snowball proposes the construction for the windmill. At that moment, Napoleon disagrees with Snowball’s proposal for the windmill. He suggests the food production increment as the main project for the farm (31):

“Napoleon, on the other hand, argued that the great need of the moment was to increase food production, and that if they wasted time on the windmill they would all starve to death...”
But shockingly some weeks later, Napoleon who becomes the sole leader after Snowball’s expulsion from the farm, announce the construction for the windmill.

“On the third Sunday after Snowball’ expulsion, the animals were somewhat surprised to hear Napoleon announce that the windmill was to be built after all…” (36)

In my opinion, Napoleon’s untrustworthiness was already shown at the meeting, where Napoleon disagrees with Snowball’s proposal for the windmill. It seems that actually, he knows the necessity of the windmill for the farm. Napoleon just prevents Snowball’s popularity among the animals at that time. He wants the animals to keep in mind that the windmill was built based on his idea, not Snowball’s.

The readers can recognize other examples of Napoleon’s inconsistence through his mannerisms as explained by Murphy (1972: 161 -173) in his nine ways to clarify a character’s personality. It is shown when Napoleon decides to engage a trade with other farms to get the materials for the windmill (39):

“From now onwards Animal Farm would engage in trade with the neighbouring farms: not, of course, for any commercial purpose, but simply in order to obtain certain materials which were urgently necessary. The needs of the windmill must override everything else, he said…”

Whereas at first he creates a rule that prohibited Animal Farm to deal with other farms or with humans, in general. He then changes his mind and does business with humans with Mr. Whympher as his broker.

There is still more illustration of Napoleon being unreliable. In the story, there is an event where there is a pile of timber to be sold. Napoleon has two
buyer candidates of the timbers, they are Mr. Pilkington of Foxwood Farm and Mr. Frederick of Pinchfield Farm. Napoleon is unable to decide to whom he will sell the timbers.

“It happened that there was in the yard a pile of timber which had been stacked there ten years earlier when a beech spinney was cleared. It was well seasoned, and Whymper had advised Napoleon to sell it; both Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Frederick were anxious to buy it. Napoleon was hesitating between the two, unable to make up his mind…” (47)

Napoleon’s hesitations are created with his own thoughts about Snowball. Whenever he deals with Frederick, it seems that Snowball is hiding at Foxwood, while when he deals with Pilkington, it seems that Snowball is hiding at Pinchfield. Some days later, Napoleon announces that he will never sell the timbers to Mr. Frederick because of some rumors about Frederick’s plot to attack Animal Farm and destroy the windmill as well as Frederick’s cruelty toward the animals. At that time, he judge Frederick as his enemy. He then spreads his hatred toward Frederick outside the farm (58):

“One Sunday morning Napoleon appeared in the barn and explained that he had never at any time contemplated selling the pile of timber to Frederick; he considered it beneath his dignity, he said, to have dealings with scoundrels of that description. The pigeons who were still sent out to spread tidings of the Rebellion were forbidden to set foot anywhere on Foxwood, and were also ordered to drop their former slogan of “Death to Humainty” in favour of “Death to Frederick.”…

But for some uncertain reason, Napoleon then sells the timbers to Mr. Frederick. At the same time he declares that Mr. Frederick is an ally of Animal Farm while Mr. Pilkington is their enemy. He also states that the rumor of Frederick’s cruelty towards his animals is untrue. In addition, he informs the animals about
Snowball’s existence in Foxwood Farm.

“Two days later the animals were called together for a special meeting in the barn. They were struck dumb with surprise when Napoleon announced that he had sold the pile of timber to Frederick. Tomorrow Frederick’s wagons would arrive and begin carting it away. Throughout the whole period of his seeming friendship with Pilkington, Napoleon had really been in secret agreement with Frederick.

All relations with Foxwood had been broken off; insulting messages had been sent to Pilkington. The pigeons had been told to avoid Pinchfield Farm and to alter their slogan from “Death to Frederick” to “Death to Pilkington.” At the same time Napoleon assured the animals that the stories of an impending attack on Animal Farm were completely untrue, and that the tales about Frederick’s cruelty to his own animals had been greatly exaggerated. All this rumors had probably originated with Snowball and his agents. It now appeared that Snowball was not, after all, hiding on Pinchfield Farm, and in fact had never been there in his life: he was living – in considerable luxury, so it was said – at Foxwood, and had in reality been a pensioned of Pilkington for years past…” (59)

But it is funny enough that at the end Napoleon got nothing for the pile of timber because Frederick deceives him. Frederick pays him with fake banknotes. Napoleon then declares war against Frederick and attempts to bring back good relations with Pilkington (60 - 61):

“Three days later there was a terrible hullabaloo. Whymper, his face deadly pale, came racing up the path on his bicycle, flung it down in the yard and rushed straight into the farmhouse. The next moment a choking roar of rage sounded from Napoleon’s apartments. The news of what had happened sped round the farm like wildfire. The banknotes were forgeries! Frederick had got the timber for nothing!

Napoleon called the animals together immediately and in a terrible voice pronounced the death sentence upon Frederick. When captured, he said, Frederick should be boiled alive. At the same time he warned them that after this treacherous deed the worst was to be expected. Frederick and his men might make their long expected attack at any moment. Sentinels were placed at all the approaches to the farm. In addition, four pigeons were sent to Foxwood with a conciliatory message, which it was hoped might re-establish good relations with Pilkington…”
From this incident, the readers will notice that because of Napoleon being unreliable, he misses the fortunes that he should have. He always changes his opinion towards Mr. Frederick and Mr. Pilkington. He always judges one side as his ally and his enemy on the other side.

6. Aggressive, Ruthless and Cruel

Through his mannerism based on Murphy’s theory (1972: 161 - 173), Napoleon can be described as an aggressive individual who will harm any other animals without doubt if necessary. He uses the dogs that actually are Jessie and Bluebell’s puppies that he raises to attack Snowball in order to assume the leadership of the farm (33 -34):

“... 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. In a moment he was out of the door and they were after him. Too amazed and frightened to speak, all the animals crowded through the door to watch the chase. Snowball was racing across the long pasture that led to the road. He was running as only pig can run, but the dogs were close on his heels. Suddenly he slipped and it seemed certain that they had him. Then he was up again. One of the 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.

Not only that, he also kills animals who confess their crimes instead of giving them a warning (50 – 51):

“The four pigs waited, trembling, with guilt written on every line of their countenances. Napoleon now called upon them to confess their crimes. They were the same four pigs as had protested when Napoleon abolished the Sunday Meetings. Without any further prompting they confessed that they had been secretly in touch with Snowball ever since his expulsion, that they had collaborated with him in destroying the windmill, and that they had entered into an agreement with him to hand over Animal Farm to
Mr. Frederick. They added that Snowball had privately admitted to them that he had been Jones’s secret agent for years past. 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. 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, 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…”

Napoleon is harsh as well as ruthless in his acts. With the help of his nine wild and trained dogs, he slaughters anyone who is said to be disloyal and dishonest. Whereas he defends himself by making a change in the commandment “No animal shall kill another animal” to “No animal shall kill another animal without cause.”

7. Exploitive

Napoleon pays no attention to the welfare of the animals under his command. He makes the other animals work harder than the pigs with unfair working hours while the rations are not shared equally (66): “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.” The pigs and dogs, who do the least work get the most food while the rest of the animals have to squabble over tiny piece of food.
8. Paranoid

Despite of being the tyrant leader of the farm who is feared by his citizens, there is a scene that proves Napoleon described as a paranoiac. He uses the dogs as guards for his room. He uses a pig to taste his food before he eats it, as he is scared that someone has poisoned his food. (57): “Four dogs guarded his bed at night, one at each corner and a young pig named Pinkeye was given the task of tasting all his food before he ate it, lest it should be poisoned…” This tells us that he feels insecure about his own safety.

9. Manipulative

Another characteristics of Napoleon based on his mannerism as a method to identify character’s personality according to Murphy (1972: 161 – 173) is manipulative. Napoleon announces that all animals would have to work voluntary on Sunday afternoons, but any animals who absented her/himself from it would have her/his ration reduced by half (37):

“Throughout the spring and summer they worked a sixty-hour week, and in August Napoleon announced that there would be work on Sunday afternoons as well. This work was strictly voluntary, but any animals who absented himself from it would have his rations reduced by half…”

That is not a choice, with food rations being as low as they were. Beside that, Napoleon also changes the original Seven Commandments to legitimize what he does like drink alcohol, sleep in beds, dealing with humans, and so on. His attempt to hide the illegality of these moves by literally changing the wording of the commandments is symbolic of a tyrant’s disregard for truth and ethical considerations.
10. Authoritative

After the death of Old Major, he becomes the leader and takes charge of the farm though he does not pay heed to the words of Old Major. Without a doubt, he has the qualities of a true leader. After emerging as a leader, he immediately takes the responsibility for the animal education. At first, his one and only duty is to educate all of the animals. As Orwell says about the pigs (10): “The work of teaching and organising the others fell naturally upon the pigs, who were generally recognised as being the cleverest of the animals…” So we must admit that he is well educated and brilliant in mind. So in this part, authoritative which is one of Napoleon’s characteristics is recognized through direct command, as one of nine ways to acknowledge character’s characteristics according to Murphy (1972: 161 - 173).

11. Deceiving

Napoleon is a perfect deceiver and pretender. He is dishonest and treacherous. This is obvious from the scene with the milk, apples and whole business of Snowball’s Windmill. Although through Squealer he says that the pigs not like the taste of the milk and apples, yet he forces these down in order to stay healthy and supervise. It proves that he has a diplomatic yet deceiver mind. These mannerisms are once again appropriate the ways that are used by author to presenting character’s characteristics by Murphy (1972: 161 - 173).
B. How do Napoleon’s Motivations represent his Personality?

Most of Napoleon’s characteristics described on the novel are negative ones. The following is to see Napoleon’s motivation in doing the negative actions based on his characteristics as described in the first part of this chapter. In analyzing this section, I am going to divide motivation into two types according to Huffman, Vernoy, Vernoy (2000: 401), intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.

1. Napoleon is Tricky

The most obvious actions that describe Napoleon as a tricky creature are when he takes Jessie and Bluebell’s puppies, his false words about Snowball and how he lies to the animals about sending Boxer to the doctor. There is a motivation for Napoleon when he takes Jessie and Bluebell’s nine puppies, which is for the preparation to banish Snowball from the farm. He knows that he can get benefit from those puppies, as it is them who throw out Snowball from the farm soon after the puppies have grown enough. Not only that, with nine strong and enormous dogs beside him, there will be no one who dares enough to stand on his way to be the sole leader of Animal Farm. According to Huffman, Vernoy, Vernoy (2000:41) this action is an intrinsic motivation. The main motivation in doing this is for Napoleon’s own sake by expels his companion leader, so that he will be the sole leader of the farm.

Napoleon’s motivation by informs false words about Snowball to the animals is to make the animals to see him as a wise and good leader. On the other hand, they consider Snowball as the traitor who attempts to disturb their farm. This action is an intrinsic motivation since there is a competition between
Napoleon and Snowball. By doing this, Napoleon receives the satisfaction in his competition with Snowball as the animals consider him as a better leader than Snowball.

Napoleon’s motivation is to pretend to be a good and wise leader who cares about his dying citizen very much when he said that he sends the old and weakened Boxer to the hospital. He also has another motivation which is to toss away Boxer who is no longer valuable for him to the house slaughterer. This action is intrinsic motivation. It is a pleasure for himself in doing this since because of their stupidity, most of the animals believe that Napoleon stay in Boxer’s last moment until his last breath. The animals thought that Napoleon cares about Boxer very much. Not only that, there is another satisfaction for Napoleon by tosses away Boxer from the farm since for Napoleon the old and weakened Boxer is no more than a burden or responsibility for him. There is a relieve of pressure for him by remove one of his useless citizen out of the farm.

2. Napoleon is Egoistic

Napoleon is proofed to be egoistic when he decides that those who are allowed to consume the milk and apples are pigs. His motivation in doing this is to make sure that the pigs can enjoy the milk and apples by themselves. This is an extrinsic motivation since there some kind of rewards for Napoleon by doing this. The rewards are the milk and apples that served only for the pigs.

He also adjusts the rules in Animal Farm many times for the pigs’ benefits. The first rule that he adjust is when he decides the farmhouse to be the home for the pigs. He also adjusts the rules by let the pigs make use of human’s utensils as
well as sleeping in the beds. Another rule that he breaks is the prohibition to drink alcohol. Together with the pigs, he consumes the alcohols in the farm house that makes them drunk. Napoleon and the other pigs also try to behave as humans by wearing dress and walk on their hind legs. This action is an extrinsic motivation since he enjoys a lot of beneficial rewards for him and the pigs by adjust the rules of the farm.

Napoleon awards himself both “Animal Hero, First Class” and “Animal Hero, Second Class” medals. Actually, those who have the right to wear those medals are Snowball, Boxer and the dead sheep who fought bravely at the Battle of the Cowshed. Napoleon wants the animals to consider him as a hero. This action is an intrinsic motivation since by considered as a hero, he receives some kind of satisfaction.

3. Napoleon is Tyrannical

It is clear that Napoleon is a tyrant when he takes the property of the animals. Napoleon orders the hens to give up their eggs to be sold. There will be no meal for those who reject his order while death is the answer for those who give some foods to the hens. His motivation in doing this is because he is unable to find any other options to be traded for food supply with Whymper. The farm needs food supply to survive the awful season. Napoleon’s tyrant heart makes him decide to sacrifice the hens’ property. This is an extrinsic motivation since he is the one who takes the pleasure by sacrifices the animals’ property.
4. **Napoleon is Untrustworthy and Deceiving**

The most obvious proof of Napoleon being a perfect deceiver and pretender is from the scene of Snowball’s proposal for the windmill. At first, Napoleon disagrees with Snowball’s idea about windmill for the farm. But shockingly, Napoleon who becomes the sole leader of the farm after Snowball’s expulsion from the farm announces that the windmill will be constructed. Actually, Napoleon knows that the windmill is necessary for the farm. The motivation for him in doing this is he just wants the animals to keep in mind that the windmill was built based on his idea, not Snowball’s. This is of course an intrinsic motivation since he feels the satisfaction to be remembered as the architect of the windmill, while no one will remember Snowball as the original planner.

5. **Napoleon is Aggressive, Ruthless and Cruel**

The most obvious action for Napoleon to describe his cruelty is the execution of the animals that he considers as guilt without any compassion. His motivations for being a cruel individual is to make sure that no ones else are dare enough to confront him. He wants to show that the only fate for those who dare to stand on his way is death. This is an intrinsic motivation since Napoleon feels that his position as the leader of the farm is secured without the animal’s courage to fight him.

6. **Napoleon is Exploitive**

Napoleon makes his citizens work harder with unfair working hours and
rations. He increases the animals’ working hours but reduce their rations for a several time. On the other hand, even with a less working hours, pig as Napoleon’s own kind together with the dogs as his royal guardian receive more food. There is also a motivation for Napoleon in doing such an unfair action. The increment of the working hours for the animals is because Napoleon wants more outcomes from the farm. While the unfriendly situation of the farm such as the weather that decrease food production of the farm result in the reduction of the food rations. This action is an extrinsic motivation since he receives more food with less working hours with the other animals suffers the result.

7. Napoleon is Manipulative

Napoleon reduces the food rations for those who are not present in the Sunday afternoons voluntary work by half, whereas the food rations were already as low as possible. Napoleon’s motivation in doing this is once again because Napoleon wants more outcomes. In this action, Napoleon manipulates the animals with the term voluntary. It is impossible for the animals to avoid the voluntary work since their tiny food rations will be cut in half if they decide not to participate in the Sunday afternoons voluntary work. This action is an extrinsic motivation since he receives more product of the farm with the other animals as the victim.

8. Napoleon is Inconsistent

Napoleon, the main character of George Orwell’s Animal Farm, transforms himself from a good into cruel leader. That is the main topic that I am going go analyze in this part. Together with Snowball, Napoleon is the planner of
the animals’ rebellion towards Mr. Jones in Manor Farm. As one of the few intelligent animals, it is his and Snowball’s task to gather and teach the other animals about how the rebellion should be and what will they acquire after they obtain the farm for themselves. The rebellion itself is considered a success even without any arranged preparation. They are able to throw Mr. Jones and his men out of the farm by the power that they obtain because of their hunger. After that, together with Snowball at the beginning, Napoleon is chosen as the leader of Animal Farm, before he led the farm by himself at the end. Actually there are three leadership periods in the Animal Farm for the whole story. The first is when Mr. Jones still owns the farm, the second is the era of Snowball and Napoleon’s leadership after Mr. Jones’ expulsion, the third is when Napoleon leads the farm by himself after the expulsion of Snowball. The different conditions in those three leadership eras have somehow influence Napoleon’s characteristics such as his way of thinking and prudence, and Napoleon has shown significant actions in each of those three leadership eras in order to fulfil his ambition.

a. Napoleon’s Characteristics during Mr. Jones Era

In this section, I am going to analyze the time when Napoleon is still a common animal in the farm before the rebellion in the era of Mr. Jones leadership. I am going to provide some significant actions of Napoleon which is somehow effected with how the process of rebellion of the animals against the human being and how the rebellion is successfully being carried out by the animals.

The story begins with Mr. Jones as the master of the farm with the name Manor Farm instead of Animal Farm. From the first chapter through Old Major’s
speech, the readers will recognize that the animals sustain an unhappy life during Mr. Jones era of leadership (5):

“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 he 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…”

Before his death, Old Major states that he wishes the animals to fight Mr. Jones with a rebellion for their freedom. The first factor that influences Napoleon’s changing in this first era is the existence of the Old Major and his idea about rebellion. Old Major offers a suggestion of rebellion in order to get the freedom for the animals in Manor Farm. As a result, the animals have the idea of rebellion in order to gain a better way of living and to get rid of the human. Just like the other animals, Napoleon also has this idea inside his heart because he is also oppressed by the human. The condition of Napoleon as an oppressed animal in Manor Farm effects his transformation during the leadership of Mr. Jones.

The bad condition of the Manor Farm builds the spirit of rebellion inside the heart of the animals. Mr. Jones and his men do not pay a proper attention to the animals. This oppressing condition is the main background of Napoleon’s characteristics transformation. Beside the oppressing condition in the farm, Napoleon position among the animals also effects the transformation which happens on him. From the beginning, Napoleon has already considered as one of the most intelligent animals in the farm. Pigs are considered as animals with the
highest intelligence in George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*. He also shows his leadership during the preparation of the rebellion by educating the other animals. Among the pigs, together with Snowball as the only boars among porkers, Napoleon has a higher standard than the other pigs.

“The work of teaching and organising the others fell naturally upon the pigs, who were generally recognised as being the cleverest of the animals. Preeminent among the pigs were two young boars named Snowball and Napoleon…” (10 – 11)

That is the reason why Napoleon and Snowball is considered as the most intelligent animals of all and trusted to lead the others. From this point we can see that Napoleon is a good leader that cares about the condition of the other animals. He handles the stupidity of the other animals by taking the responsibility in educating them.

The fact that Napoleon’s status as a boar in the farm also affects his transformation during the first era. As a boar, Napoleon has a special standard among the pigs, which is a pig that is raised to be sold, not a porker. This special status makes him different from the other animals, and this also affects his change during Mr. Jones era.

From the fact that I have analyse in this part, it is clear that Napoleon starts as a good leader in the first era. When Mr. Jones leads the Manor Farm, the condition is very bad for all animals in the farm, but toward this bad situation, Napoleon reacts positively. Napoleon helps the preparation in order to hold a rebellion against Mr. Jones and his men. There are some factors that affect Napoleon’s positive reactions. The bad condition of not being well fed is one of
the reasons that make Napoleon falls the suffering condition in the farm. The special status as a boar, which is considered as the smartest animal also affects Napoleon to be responsible in leading the preparation of the rebellion. One other reason that affects Napoleon’s character changes is the spirit from the Old Major that enlightens all animals in Manor Farm, including Napoleon, in order to hold a rebellion against Mr. Jones to fight for their right. As a result, with those factors that affects Napoleon, Napoleon can be considered as a good leader in the first era.

b. Napoleon’s Changes During Snowball and Napoleon Era

The second part of my analysis is on how Napoleon and Snowball leads the Animal Farm soon after the rebellion is successfully being carried out. My analysis in this part includes several conditions of the farm after the rebellion which is the main cause that affects Napoleon’s transformation. I also make the part on analysing the conflict and the competition between Napoleon and Snowball as the equal leaders of the Animal Farm after the era of Mr. Jones. The conflict and competition between those two affect very much on Napoleon’s changing.

Napoleon and Snowball together lead the Animal Farm because they are the most intelligent animals in the farm. But, the readers will soon recognize that in this era of leadership, Napoleon considers Snowball as his rival, not his partner. This is proved by their different point of view in order to solve every matter concerning the sake of the farm. The seed of the conflict and competition between those two starts when Snowball organizes Animal Committees where reading and
writing classes for the animals as a part of the activity. However, Napoleon took no interest in Snowball’s committees. He said that the education of the young is more important than the re-education program (22):

“Napoleon took no interest in Snowball’s committees. He said that the education of the young was more important than anything that could be done for those who were already grown up…”

There is also another cause that indirectly affects Napoleon’s changing, and that cause is an event known as Battle of the Cowshed. This event actually holds an important part as the background of Napoleon and Snowball rivalry. In the Battle of the Cowshed, Snowball comes up as a hero by gives direct order to the animals as well as plans the strategy of the war which is proved to be success. Not only that, it is Snowball who wins a one on one fight against Mr. Jones and bring Mr. Jones’ army to disorder. On the other hand, there is no significant role from Napoleon in the battle. This is how Snowball heroic and brave action is granted with the title “Animal Hero, First Class” while Napoleon achieve no award. Battle of the Cowshed has made a different status between those two, and this has cause Napoleon jealously and then come out some more conflicts in the form of arguments.

The conflict of arguments between Napoleon and Snowball starts with Napoleon’s disagreement to all Snowball’s ideas in the meeting no matter how good they are for the development of the farm.

“This arrangement would have worked well enough if it had not been for the disputes between Snowball and Napoleon. These two disagreed at every point where disagreement was possible. If one of them suggested sowing a bigger acreage with barley, the other was certain to demand a
bigger acreage of oats, and if one of them said that such and such field was just right for cabbages, the other declare it was useless for anything except roots…” (29 – 30)

But soon it will be revealed that actually Napoleon disagreement to Snowball’s ideas is no more than Napoleon’s trick to snatch those ideas. In other words, Napoleon actually considers Snowball’s ideas as brilliant ones, but Napoleon wants the animals to consider those ideas as Napoleon’s, not Snowball’s. The most obvious illustration is when Napoleon rejects Snowball’s proposal to build a windmill in the farm, but after Snowball’s expulsion, Napoleon announces that the windmill will be built after all.

There is also a moment when the animals demand the safety from human’s assault. Napoleon wants the animals to train how to use guns to defend themselves, while Snowball prefer a more diplomatic prevention, it is to arise rebellions everywhere, so human beings would be to confuse to protect their own farm instead of helping Mr. Jones to attack Animal Farm again. Either Napoleon or Snowball does not want to take the other’s opinion. Each of them is convinced with their own idea. These arguments have shown that the competition between Napoleon and Snowball is growing.

The fact that Napoleon starts to change into bad is when he decides to use unfair way to win the competition with Snowball. In meetings, Snowball usually wins the majority of the animals in the farm to vote for him (30): “At the Meetings Snowball often won over the majority by his brilliant speeches…” However Napoleon is not stupid. Napoleon can not take the fact that Snowball wins over him through healthy competition. He is the one with a reputation for
getting his own way eventhough he does not like to talk a lot. He makes Squealer, a brilliant and very persuasive talker, standing on his side to cover his weakness. Beside Squealers for the diplomatic purpose, Napoleon also has nine fierce huge dogs that he takes from Jessie and Bluebell to be his own loyal followers. Napoleon knows from the very beginning that these nine fierce huge dogs would help him someday in the competition with Snowball in order to lead the Animal Farm.

This has shown that Napoleon has started to change into more and more cruel. When he realizes that Snowball is going to win the election legally, he chooses to use illegal way to win the election. Napoleon uses the dogs to attack and expel Snowball in front of everyone. Beside to attack Snowball, Napoleon also wants to show off his power toward the animals, so that they are all afraid and obey him in the future.

This is how Napoleon wins over Snowball in the competition of leading the Animal Farm. He uses this way for he almost lost to Snowball in giving speech about their programs. Actually Snowball wins the competition between them, but since Napoleon can not take the result, he uses his own way in settling this competition. Then Napoleon turns into the sole leader of the Animal Farm that has a great power over the animals diplomatically and physically, for he has Squealers and nine fierce huge dogs as his loyal followers. Napoleon uses them as his own advantage to gain benefits for him and also to get rid of every obstacle which is against him on his way to gain the absolute power to lead the Animal Farm. Therefore, those factors has set the competition between Napoleon and
Snowball, and also transforming Napoleon into a more tyranny leader in the future.

From the fact that I have analysed in this part, it is clear that Napoleon starts to change into a worse character in the Animal Farm during the second era and there are some factors behind it. Napoleon has become the leader of the Animal Farm. He has more authority and power than before. However, he has to share the authority and power with his boar mate, Snowball. This limitation of authority and power affects on Napoleon’s character changes during the second era. Napoleon considers this era of leadership as the first step for him to be the sole ruler of the Animal Farm. To be the only supreme leader of the farm, he still has one obstacle that must be removed. The name of that obstacle is Snowball. Snowball shows his competency in leading the Animal Farm better than Napoleon, and Snowball gets more support from the animals in the farm. This is the turning point when Napoleon starts to use wicked way in order to get what he wants. However, eventhough Snowball has more competence compare to Napoleon, Napoleon has some strength that Snowball does not have. Napoleon is able to control the situation in the farm because he has Squealer and nine fierce huge dogs on his side. Therefore, with these factors behind Napoleon, his character changes worse during this second era and it is getting worse in the third era when Napoleon finally leads the Animal Farm alone with his absolute power over the animals.

c. Napoleon’s Changes During Napoleon Era

The end of Snowball and Napoleon era of leadership ended with the
expulsion of Snowball from the farm. With Napoleon’s cleverness and yet devious plan, he is able to remove Snowball, the only obstacle for him to be the master of the farm, with the help of Jessie and Bluebell’s puppies. The third part of my analysis is about Napoleon and his absolute power in leading the Animal Farm after Snowball’s expulsion. With the animals’ low intelligent, Squealers’ deceitful tongue, and nine huge dogs as Napoleon’s personal guards, there are nothing can stop Napoleon to grow crueler as his power gaining everyday, and these are the main causes that affect Napoleon’s transformation. In addition, Napoleon’s policy is always for his own sake and makes the animals suffers for him. Napoleon is finally transformed into a true evil leader of Animal Farm because of the condition of the farm which supports Napoleon’s transformation. 

The condition of the Animal Farm after Napoleon becomes the only leader of the farm has become the reason that affects Napoleon’s last transformation. The condition of the animals in the farm is getting worse and worse after Napoleon becomes the sole leader of the farm. They work harder and more than ever like slaves. However, harvest is less than before. Therefore, Napoleon who enjoys the privilege as a leader does not want to feel the difficulties in living. That is why Napoleon starts to maintain his power in the farm, and even makes it bigger and bigger. The bad condition of the Animal Farm affects him, but beside that there are still other factors that affects on Napoleon’s change. The examples of them are the trust and fear of the animals on Napoleon.

Napoleon not only gain trust from the animals but also fear. It is because Napoleon has the absolute authority and power all over the animals. The animals
afraid of Napoleon with his nine guardian dogs beside him (33): “Silent and terrified, the animals crept back into the barn. In a moment the dogs came bouncing back…” As the result, they always do what Napoleon told them to do. That makes Napoleon’s power become stronger. Not only that, the low intelligent of the animals make Squealer is more than enough to direct them into any way he wants to. With Squealer’s persuasive way of speech, he is able to direct the animal’s way of thinking. Squealer keeps on giving principle and also keeps Napoleon from any bad prejudices by the animals of the Animal Farm.

In the era of Napoleon’s leadership, Napoleon reduce his appearance in front of the public in order to make himself more exclusive than the others (55):

“Napoleon himself was not seen in public as often as once in a fortnight. When he did appear, he was attended not only by his retinue of dogs but by a lack cockerel who marched in front of him and acted as a kind of trumpeter, letting out a loud “cock-a-doodle-doo” before Napoleon spoke. Even in the farmhouse, it was said, Napoleon inhabited separate apartments from the others. He took his meals alone, with two dogs to wait upon him, and always ate from the Crown Derby dinner service which had been in the glass cupboard in the drawing-room. It was also announced that the gun would be fired every year on Napoleon’s birthday, as well as on the other two anniversaries.”

This proves how exclusive Napoleon is in the Animal Farm. Napoleon really limits himself with the lower class, and he also creates a specific symbol of an exclusive leader for himself. He is on the way of becoming a tyranny leader of the Animal Farm.

The biggest changing in Napoleon can be seen from some of his actions against the law of Animal Farm, the seven commandments. Napoleon put himself above the law by doing some significant actions. Napoleon dares to execute the
animals that he considers as a threat. Actually it is written in the seven commandments that no animal shall kill any other animals. However, since Napoleon power is great and absolute, he can change the contents of seven commandments according to his wish. Napoleon has become a very cold hearted and very cruel leader since he holds the absolute power in the farm. Beside the execution of the animals that he consider as a threat, the cruellest thing that he has done is the slaying upon Boxer, Napoleon’s most loyal follower that he consider as useless in Boxer’s retirement day.

With such an absolute power in his hand that affects his transformation into an evil leader, Napoleon also adjust the other seven commandments so that he and the pigs are allowed to behave as a human being. He adjusts the commandments about sleeping in beds so that he can sleep there. Napoleon also adjusts the commandments about the prohibition of drinking alcohol so that he and the pigs are allowed to consume it. Beside that, Napoleon also adjusts the commandments about the prohibition of wearing clothes for animals so that he can wear clothes like a human, together with the other pigs. Napoleon adjusts every single rule in the seven commandments; including the first commandment which is “Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy”. Regardless of the rule, Napoleon makes friend and trades with the humans. At near the end of the story, Napoleon invites Mr. Pilkington and his men from Foxwood Farm for a tour in Animal Farm, whose name is already changed back to Manor Farm at that moment. They even enjoy a game of cards in the farm house with those neighbour farmers. The greatest change in the seven commandments is readjustment of the
seventh commandment about “All animals are equal” that is turned into “All animals are equal but some animals are equals than others”. As we all know that “some animals” in the new rule are pigs. This change has shown that Napoleon absolute power is above everything in the farm. It is possible for him to change everything, even the seven commandments that is worshiped and obeyed by the animals of Animal Farm.

It is obvious that in the Napoleon’s era of leadership, Napoleon makes the pigs as the owner of the farm and he is the leader of the pigs. He makes the pigs different with the other animals. In my opinion, the actions of adjusts every single commandment of the seven commandments is the most significant action that shows Napoleon change into bad in the third era.

From the facts that I have analyse in this part, it is clear that during this third era Napoleon experiences his final changes in order to become a true wicked leader and there are several factors behind it that cause the changes. Napoleon controls the Animal Farm with the help of Squealer and nine guardian dogs. This has become one of the factors that make Napoleon enjoys his power and authority in the farm. Napoleon’s exclusive position also affects him to keep his absolute power in the Animal Farm by lead the farm in such way. Finally, Napoleon also experiences how it is feel to be above the law when he freely readjust the seven commandments, and this also become one of the factors that affects Napoleon’s character changes during the third era because this absolute power and authority tends to make Napoleon comfort with his position. Napoleon’s era of leadership is the most appropriate period for Napoleon himself and his own kind, the pigs. In
this era he is considered as the undisputed leader where no one dares to confront him. This is the era where the readers are able to see greed as Napoleon’s dominant personality clearly.

Through these changes Napoleon has completely changed himself from a good into bad leader. At the first era Napoleon makes some significant actions in order to lead the rebellion for the sake of all animals in the farm. In the second era Napoleon makes some significant actions in order to throw Snowball out of the farm. Finally in the third era Napoleon makes significant actions in order to maintain his absolute power over the animals of the farm. Through these three eras, we can see the goodness of Napoleon in the first era. It slowly changes into a cheater for personal advantage in the second era. It expands into an ambitious, exclusive, and cruel in the third era. From this analysis it is obvious that Napoleon in the third era is absolutely different from the one in the first era. Through three eras, Napoleon changes from good into bad because of several factors around him that affects his transformation.

Joe Kelly (1980:_) presents a simple model that illustrates the process of motivation: Needs – drives – behaviour – goals – reduction or release of tension. Behaviour is both directed to, and results from, unsatisfied needs. The word unsatisfied is the most important. It means that individuals feel a need, want, desire or drive to do something that leads to the achievement of a goal. Kelly (1980:_) states that every individual has a number of needs which vie for satisfaction. As I have analyzed in this chapter, in Animal Farm, Napoleon experiences some changes of characteristics during the three leadership eras. It is
clear that he possess unsatisfied needs during each era that cause the changes in him. His unsatisfied needs because of being oppressed by the bad condition of the farm in Jones’ era have triggered his motivation to lead the other animals to create a rebellion. In Napoleon and Snowball’s era of leadership, Napoleon still owns unsatisfied needs because of Snowball’s existence beside him that form a boundary of his power over the animals. This condition has influence his motivation to banish Snowball out of the farm so that his desire to lead the farm by himself will be fulfilled that changes him into a cheater. While he is motivated to fulfil his unsatisfied needs in his own reign because he wish to maintain his authority toward the animals and he still wants much and much more desires that change him into a worse leader.

The changes in Napoleon are appropriate with the theory of character by Foster (1974: 46 – 51). Napoleon is a round character because he experiences some difference of characteristics from the beginning till the end of the story. Napoleon’s changes of characteristics are also appropriate with Holman and Harmon’s (1986: 83) theory of character. According to them, Napoleon is a dynamic character. A dynamic character is a kind of character who is modified by actions and experiences. This character undergoes a permanent change in some aspect if the character.

Most of Napoleon’s actions are for the sake of himself. Considering all of the actions above, it can be concluded that all the motivations of Napoleon’s action are his being greedy. The character Napoleon may represent someone with the similar personality in real life, which is greed as his dominant character.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two parts. They are conclusion and suggestions. The conclusions present the answers to the problem formulations. After that the suggestions for future researchers will be presented followed by suggestions for teaching learning activities.

A. Conclusion

Napoleon is described as an intelligent and smart pig who takes control of the animals after the expulsion of the previous owner of the farm, Mr. Jones. Together with Snowball, he dominantly takes control of everything. However, this unlimited power position drives Napoleon into an absolute action. He wants to act as a powerful single dictator that dominates the whole authority in the farm. He expels Snowball who is considered more as his rival than his companion. In controlling the farm, Napoleon uses iron hand that he eliminates the animals’ right to talk, to do what they like to do and say. His words are the laws that must be obeyed and all decisions and policies are depending on his command. Those who dare to oppose him will be eliminated immediately. As a leader that has an absolute power and being on top, Napoleon insists the animals’ admiration and devotion. He wants everyone to pay honor to him. Much praise and credits are given to honor him. Not satisfied with that, Napoleon considers himself as a hero.
He corrupts not only the food but also the land for the pensions. Napoleon is a greedy leader. To keep his charisma as a leader, he always deceives the animals through Squealer as the speaker. Napoleon is able to deceive the attention of the animals when he makes mistakes. He does not want the animals and the outside world to know his failures. Napoleon will eliminate those who are considered as a threat for him. He also disposes the use of the useless animals. He sends the older and weakened Boxer to horse slaughterer since he loses his strength and can do nothing anymore. Under Napoleon’s leadership, the animals live in sorrow and terror. All of the motivations of Napoleon’s actions are showing his being greedy.

As a character of a novel, Napoleon possesses some characteristics that may describe him. Napoleon is described as an intelligent, tricky, greedy, egoistic, tyrannical and unreliable leader large, aggressive, ruthless and cruel, exploitive, paranoia, manipulative, and deceiver creature. His personalities are dynamic and round. It means that his personalities are change for several times as the story continues. His personalities are changes as a new leader lead the farm in three different eras. There are three leadership eras in Animal Farm. The first is when Mr. Jones still owns the farm, the second is the era of Snowball and Napoleon’s leadership after Mr. Jones’ expulsion, the third is when Napoleon leads the farm by himself after the expulsion of Snowball. Napoleon experiences different changes of characteristics in each leadership eras. In the first era, Napoleon begins as a common animal who suffers an unhappy life in Jones’ era. As one of the leader for the rebellion preparation as well as the instructor for the animals, Napoleon can be considered as a good leader in the first era. However, Napoleon
starts to change in the second era when he led the farm together with his pig companion, Snowball. In this era, he feels a limited power and authority because of Snowball’s existence. Not only that, Snowball is able to show his leadership competency far better than Napoleon. Snowball’s leadership quality is able to attract the animals’ attention to follow his attention. This condition triggers Napoleon’s jealousy towards Snowball that causes him to change into a cheater and a worse leader. He banishes Snowball from the farm with his wicked idea as well as snatch Snowball’s idea for the development of the farm. In the third era, Napoleon experiences his final change in order to become a true wicked leader, far worse than his personality in the previous era. This is the era where Napoleon is considered as an undisputed leader where death is the only answer for those who dare to confront him. At the end of the story, Animal Farm has once again turn into Manor Farm where Napoleon and the pigs takes Mr. Jones his men’s role as the oppressing leader for the animals. Napoleon’s era of leadership is the most appropriate period for Napoleon as well as the easiest era for the readers to identify the human’s greed in him. It can be concluded that all the motivations of Napoleon’s action illustrate him as someone with greed as his dominant personality.

Through Animal Farm, we can learn that actually the greed of human beings is so great whenever they have power over the others. They tend to use their strength to fulfil their desires without considering the others. Through Animal Farm I hope that the readers will get benefit and wisdom of life. We all know that the greed of Napoleon the pig and his tyrant reign is not a good
example of life. Through the novel, we all know that authority can change someone’s heart, as well as Napoleon whose reign is worse than Jones’.

B. Suggestions

In this part I discuss two suggestions, namely the suggestion for future researchers and the suggestion for learning teaching language skills in the university level by using literary works.

1. Suggestion for Further Researchers

*Animal Farm* is a very interesting novel with tons of moral lessons that the readers can find out. George Orwell tries to describe human’s life through the animals as the characters. By understanding his works, we are able to gain deeper knowledge of human’s life.

In this study I just analyze the description of Napoleon’s bad characteristics that represent humans’ greed and his reaction to each of the leadership changes in the *Animal Farm*. I believe that this novel has much more interesting topics to be described by the future researchers. It is possible for the next researchers to discuss the association between the dictatorialness in the *Animal Farm* with the condition of Russia after the revolution under the control of Joseph Stalin, the era where George Orwell tries to reveal in his work. They can also discuss about Boxer’s personality that may represent the determination of a soldier with an oath that obligate him to follow and protect his leader, no matter
how dreadful his leader is. In this work it is possible for the researchers to associate Boxer with a real character from a history who may have a similar condition. Briefly, there are countless topics to be discussed by the future researchers in the *Animal Farm*.

2. Suggestion for Teaching Learning Activities

A novel can be a good resource for teaching – learning process because it has a lot of words and factors to teach to students. Novel is a good source for grammar lesson, reading, speaking, writing, and others lessons. In this part of discussions, I choose Reading for English Language Education Study Program Students as the field of implementation.

According to Stern (1987: 328), a novel can be used to attain language mastery as the goal of teaching English. She states that the relationship of the novels and the other fields of language as follows:

“Linguistically, literature provides the students with the four language skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking, and the mastery of vocabulary and grammar of the language. Numerous activities, which involve the students’ application of these skills, can be developed around the reading of a literary work.

Culturally, literature can make the students be able to understand universal human experience within the context of a specific setting and the consciousness of a particular people…”

Aesthetically, one of the benefits of using literature to teach language is to provide the perceptive insight of the work concerning man’s existence within the artistic and intellectual boundaries of a literary framework…”
There are many important values of life in *Animal Farm* that can be used as material for discussion in the classroom. *Animal Farm* can be used to improve the students’ language skills. One example of the language skills that can be improved by make use of the novel is reading.

Reading is one of the language skills that must be mastered by the learner of a language. I choose reading as the form of learning activities since reading is the most important skill according to Miller, “Reading has become increasingly more important, not only as a study skill but as a means for every adult to keep up to date in his professional field.” (1972: 1). Reading can be a fun activity if it is taught with a good technique. As a reading source, *Animal Farm* is a good example to be taught. In this section, I suggest the implementation of the work of literature to teach reading for the third semester students of English Education Study Program.
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APPENDICES
Appendix 1

THE SUMMARY OF ANIMAL FARM

The story takes place on a farm somewhere in England. The story begins with the oldest pig on the farm, Old Major, calls all animals to a secret meeting. He tells them about his dream of a revolution against the cruel Mr. Jones. Three days later Old Major dies, but the speech gives the more intelligent animals a new outlook on life. The pigs that are considered as the most intelligent animals instruct the other animals. During the period of preparation there are two pigs that are considered as the cleverest, named Napoleon and Snowball. Napoleon is big, although he is not a good speaker, he can assert himself. Snowball is a better speaker, he has a lot of ideas and he is very vivid. Together with another pig called Squealer, who is a very good speaker, they work out the theory of “Animalism”. The rebellion starts some months later, when Mr. Jones come home drunk one night, and forgets to feed the animals. The hungry animals break out of the barns and run to the house, where the food is stored. When Mr. Jones recognizes this, he takes out his gun but it is too late for him. All the animals fall over him and drive him off the farm as well as his men. The animals destroy all whips, nose rings, reins, and all other instruments that have been used to suppress them. The same day the animals celebrate their victory with an extra ration of food.

The pigs made up the seven commandments, and they write them above the door of the big barn. The seven commandments consist of:
1. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.
2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
3. No animal shall wear clothes.
4. No animal shall sleep in a bed.
5. No animal shall drink alcohol.
6. No animal shall kill other animal.
7. All animals are equal.

The animals also agree that no animal shall enter the farmhouse, and that no animal shall have contact with humans. These commandments are summarized in the simple phrase: “Four legs good, two legs bad”.

After some time Jones comes back with some other men from the village to recapture the farm. The animals fight bravely, and they manage to defend the farm. Snowball, Boxer and a dead sheep receive medals of honour for defending the farm so bravely. Napoleon had not fought at all in the battle. Later, Snowball presents his idea to build a windmill to produce electricity to the other animals which is rejected by Napoleon. Some days later Napoleon expels Snowball from the farm with nine enormous dogs. Napoleon than explains that Snowball was in fact cooperating with Mr. Jones. He also explains that Snowball has no right to receive the medal of honour because in fact Snowball was fighting at the side of Mr. Jones. Suddenly Napoleon states that the windmill will be built after all. The animals then start building the windmill which is destroyed twice in two different incidents in the story before the animals rebuild it for the third construction. Although the other animals have not enough food, the pigs grow fatter and fatter.
They tell the other animals that they need more food, for they are managing the whole farm. Some time later the pigs explain to the other animals that they have to trade with the neighbour farms. The other animals are very upset, because after the revolution, there has been a resolution that no animals shall make trade with a human. But the pigs are able to convince the animals. Shortly after this decision the pigs move to the farmhouse. The other animals remember that there has been a commandment that forbids sleeping in beds, and so they go to the big barn to look at the commandments. When they arrive they cannot believe their eyes. The fourth commandment has been changed to: “No animal shall sleep in bed with sheets”. And the other commandments were also changed: “No animal shall kill another animal without reason” or “No animal shall drink alcohol to excess”.

The climax is the brutal betrayal to the faithful horse Boxer and the founding of the new slogan: All Animals Are Created Equal, But Some Animals Are More Equal Than Others. That some animals are pigs, who try to behave as human beings as well as try to walk with their hind legs and wearing clothes. At the end Napoleon changes the name Animal Farm back into Manor Farm and the life of the animals are worse than in the past, while Jones still the master of the farm.
Appendix 2

Front cover of the first edition of George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*

Source: www.wikipedia.org

(accessed on 17 February 2009)
Appendix 3

THE BIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE ORWELL

George Orwell, pseudonym of Eric Arthur Blair (1903-1950) was a British writer, whose brilliant reporting and political conscience fashioned an impassioned picture of his life and times. Orwell was born in Motihari, India, and was educated in England at Eton College. He served with the Indian Imperial Police in Burma (now known as Myanmar) from 1922 to 1927. When he returned to England in poor health, and striving to become a writer, he lived for several years in poverty. For the next two years, he lived in Paris, and then came to England as a school teacher. Later he worked in a bookshop. Out of this experiences came his first book, *Down and Out in Paris and London* (1933), an account of the sordid conditions of the homeless poor. *Burmese Days* (1934), an indictment of imperialism, is also largely autobiographical. In 1936 Orwell joined the Republican forces in the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). The description of his experiences, in *Homage to Catalonia* (1938) forms one of the most moving accounts of this war ever written. Also belonging to this period is *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937), a harrowing report on the conditions of unemployed coal miners in the north of England.

During World War II, he was a member of the Home Guard and worked for BBC. In 1943, he joined the staff of Tribune, contributing a regular page of political and literary commentary. He died in London in January 1950.
When Orwell resigned from his position in Burma, he resolved to speak out against the denomination of any person over another. His condemnation of totalitarian society is expressed in the brilliantly with allegorical fable *Animal Farm* (1945) and in the satirical novel *Nineteen Eighty-four* (1949). It presents a terrifying picture of life under the constant surveillance of “Big Brother”.

Among Orwell’s other writings, all basically autobiographical, are the novel *Keep the Aspidistra Flying* (1936), *Shooting an Elephant and Other Essays* (1950), considered models of expository prose, and *Such, Such Were the Joys* (1953), recalling the hardship of his school days. *The Collected Essays, Journalism, and Letters of George Orwell* was published in four volumes in 1968.

Source: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

(accessed on 17 February 2009)
Appendix 4

George Orwell (1903 – 1950)

Source: www.wikipedia.org

(accessed on 17 February 2009)
Appendix 5

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF READING

LESSON PLAN

Subject : English
Sub-Subject : Extensive Reading I
Topic : Reading literary text (material is taken from George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*).
Time allotment: 2 x 50 minutes
Level : Third semester students of English Education Study Program

1. General Instructional Objectives

By the end of this lesson the students will be able to read a comprehensive reading and understand the context of the text.

2. Specific Instructional Objectives

By the end of the lesson, the student will be able to:

1. Define the meaning of the unfamiliar words from the reading passage.
2. Understand the content of the reading passage.
3. Answer the comprehensive questions about the reading passage given by the teacher.
4. Rewrite the reading passage using their own words.
3. Material and Media

Material: Chapter 5 of *Animal Farm* (9 pages)

Media: Handout and dictionary

4. Teaching Learning Activities

1. Pre - Reading Activities:

   1.1. Set Induction.

   1.2. The teacher introduces the topic.

   Time: 10 minutes

2. Whilst - Reading Activities:

   2.1. The teacher distributes the handout and asks the students to read the handout.

   2.2. The teacher asks the students to look for the difficult words.

   2.3. The teacher asks the students to answer the questions.

   2.4. The teacher divides the students in group of three.

   2.5. The teacher asks the students to discuss their works in group.

   2.6. The teacher asks the students to present their answer for the whole class.

   2.7. The teacher gives feedback for the group’s performance.

   Time: 80 minutes

3. Post - Reading:
3.1. Discussion: the teacher discusses the answer together with the students and asks the students’ opinion about the story.

3.2. Set closure.

Time: 10 minutes

5. Evaluation

The evaluation will be scored from the students’ performance during the teaching learning activity.
TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL

A. Answer the following questions

a. Explain the windmill controversy from Snowball’s point of view!

b. Explain the windmill controversy from Napoleon’s point of view!

c. What changes does Napoleon make after his dogs chase Snowball of the farm?

d. Why don’t the other animals protest Napoleon’s decisions?

e. Start from the fifth chapter, how the animals now arrange themselves when they enter the barn to receive their orders?

f. What is the importance of the dogs accompanying Squealer when he comes to talk to the animals?

g. What is your opinion about the story?

B. Summarize and retell the story in your own words!
were really some old horse-brasses which had been found in the harness-room), to be worn on Sundays and holidays. There was also “Animal Hero, Second Class,” which was conferred posthumously on the dead sheep.

There was much discussion as to what the battle should be called. In the end, it was named the Battle of the Cowshed, since that was where the ambush had been sprung. Mr. Jones’s gun had been found lying in the mud, and it was known that there was a supply of cartridges in the farmhouse. It was decided to set the gun up at the foot of the flagstaff, like a piece of artillery, and to fire it twice a year—once on October the twelfth, the anniversary of the Battle of the Cowshed, and once on Midsummer Day, the anniversary of the Rebellion.

As winter drew on, Mollie became more and more troublesome. She was late for work every morning and excused herself by saying she had overslept, and she complained of mysterious pains, although her appetite was excellent. On every kind of pretext she would run away from work and go to the drinking pool, where she would stand foolishly gazing at her own reflection in the water. But there were also rumours of something more serious. One day as Mollie strolled blithely into the yard, flitting her long tail and chewing at a stalk of hay, Clover took her aside.

"Mollie," she said, "I have something very serious to say to you. This morning I saw you looking over the hedge that divides Animal Farm from Foxwood. One of Mr. Pilkington’s men was standing on the other side of the hedge. And—I was a long way away, but I am almost certain I saw this—he was talking to you and you were allowing him to stroke your nose. What does that mean, Mollie?"

"He didn’t! I wasn’t! It isn’t true!" cried Mollie, beginning to prance about and paw the ground.

"Mollie! Look me in the face. Do you give me your word of honour that that man was not stroking your nose?"

"It isn’t true!" repeated Mollie, but she could not look Clover in the face, and the next moment she took to her heels and galloped away into the field.

A thought struck Clover. Without saying anything to the others, she went to Mollie’s stall and turned over the straw with her hoof. Hidden under the straw was a little pile of lump sugar and several bunches of ribbon of different colours.

Three days later Mollie disappeared. For some weeks nothing was known of her whereabouts, then the pigeons reported that they had seen her on the other side of Willingdon. She was between the shafts of a smart dogcart painted red and black, which was standing outside a public-house. A fat red-faced man in check breeches and gaiters, who looked like a publican, was stroking her nose and feeding her with sugar. Her coat was newly clipped and she wore a scarlet ribbon round her forelock. She appeared to be enjoying herself, so the pigeons said. None of the animals ever mentioned Mollie again.

In January there came bitterly hard weather. The earth was bare, and nothing could be done in the fields. Many meetings were held in the big barn, and the pigs occupied themselves with planning out the work of the coming season. It had come to be accepted that the pigs, who were manifestly cleverer than the other animals, should decide all questions of farm policy, though their decisions had to be ratified by a majority vote. This arrangement would have worked well enough if it had not been for the disputes between Snowball and Napoleon. These two disagreed at every point where disagreement was possible. If one of them suggested sowing a bigger acreage with barley, the other was certain to demand a bigger acreage of oats, and if one of them said that such and such a field was just right for cabbages, the other would declare
that it was useless for anything except roots. Each had his own following, and there were some violent debates. At the Meetings Snowball often won over the majority by his brilliant speeches, but Napoleon was better at canvassing support for himself in between times. He was especially successful with the sheep. Of late the sheep had taken to bleating “Four legs good, two legs bad” both in and out of season, and they often interrupted the Meeting with this. It was noticed that they were especially liable to break into “Four legs good, two legs bad” at crucial moments in Snowball’s speeches. Snowball had made a close study of some back numbers of the Farmer and Stockbreeder which he had found in the farmhouse, and was full of plans for innovations and improvements. He talked learnedly about field-drains, silage, and basic slag, and had worked out a complicated scheme for all the animals to drop their dung directly in the fields, at a different spot every day, to save the labour of cartage. Napoleon produced no schemes of his own, but said quietly that Snowball’s would come to nothing, and seemed to be biding his time. But of all their controversies, none was so bitter as the one that took place over the windmill.

In the long pasture, not far from the farm buildings, there was a small knoll which was the highest point on the farm. 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. The animals had never heard of anything of this kind before (for the farm was an old-fashioned one and had only the most primitive machinery), and they listened in astonishment while Snowball conjured up pictures of fantastic machines which would do their work for them while they grazed at their ease in the fields or improved their minds with reading and conversation.

Within a few weeks Snowball’s plans for the windmill were fully worked out. The mechanical details came mostly from three books which had belonged to Mr. Jones—One Thousand Useful
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.

Apart from the disputes over the windmill, there was the question of the defense of the farm. It was fully realised that though the human beings had been defeated in the Battle of the Cowshed they might make another and more determined attempt to recapitulate the farm and reinstate Mr. Jones. They had all the more reason for doing so because the news of their defeat had spread across the countryside and made the animals on the neighbouring farms more restive than ever. As usual, Snowball and Napoleon were in disagreement. According to Napoleon, what the animals must do was to procure firearms and train themselves in the use of them. According to Snowball, they must send out more and more pigeons and stir up rebellion among the animals on the other farms. The one argued that if they could not defend themselves they were bound to be conquered, the other argued that if rebellions happened everywhere they would have no need to defend themselves. The animals listened first to Napoleon, then to Snowball, and could not make up their minds which was right; indeed, they always found themselves in agreement with the one who was speaking at the moment.

At last the day came when Snowball’s plans were completed. At the Meeting on the following Sunday the question of whether or not to begin work on the windmill was to be put to the vote. When the animals had assembled in the big barn, Snowball stood up and, though occasionally interrupted by bleating from the sheep, set forth his reasons for advocating the building of the windmill. Then Napoleon stood up to reply. He said very quietly that the windmill was nonsense and that he advised nobody to vote for it, and promptly sat down again; he had spoken for barely thirty seconds, and seemed almost indifferent as to the effect he produced. At this Snowball sprang to his feet, and shouting down the sheep, who had begun bleating again, broke into a passionate appeal in favour of the windmill. Until now the animals had been about equally divided in their sympathies, but in a moment Snowball’s eloquence had carried them away. In glowing sentences he painted a picture of Animal Farm as it might be when sordid labour was lifted from the animals’ backs. His imagination had now run far beyond chaff-cutters and turnip-slicers. Electricity, he said, could operate threshing machines, ploughs, harrows, reapers and binders, besides supplying every stall with its own electric light, hot and cold water, and an electric heater. By the time he had finished speaking, there was no doubt as to which way the vote would go. 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 the enormous dogs wearing brass-studded collars came bounding into the barn. They dashed straight for Snowball, who only escaped from his place just in time to escape their snapping jaws. In a moment he was out of the door and they were after him. Too amazed and frightened to speak, all the animals crowded through the door to watch the chase. 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 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.

Silent and terrified, the animals crept back into the barn. For 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. Though not yet full-grown, they were huge dogs, and as fierce-looking as wolves. They kept close to Napoleon. It was noticed that they
wagged their tails to him in the same way as the other dogs had been used to do to Mr. Jones.

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.

In spite of the shock that Snowball’s expulsion had given them, the animals were dismayed by this announcement. Several of them would have protested if they could have found the right arguments. Even Boxer was vaguely troubled. He set his ears back, shook his forelock several times, and tried hard to marshal his thoughts; but in the end he could not think of anything to say. Some of the pigs themselves, however, were more articulate. Four young porkers in the front row uttered shrill squeals of disapproval, and all four of them sprang to their feet and began speaking at once. But suddenly the dogs sitting round Napoleon let out deep, menacing growls, and the pigs fell silent and sat down again. Then the sheep broke out into a tremendous bleating of “Four legs good, two legs bad!” which went on for nearly a quarter of an hour and put an end to any chance of discussion.

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?”

“He fought bravely at the Battle of the Cowshed,” said somebody.

“Bravery is not enough,” said Squealer. “Loyalty and obedience are more important. And as to the Battle of the Cowshed—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?”

Once again this argument was unanswerable. Certainly the animals did not want Jones back; if the holding of debates on Sunday mornings was liable to bring him back, then the debates must stop. Boxer, who had now had time to think things over, voiced the general feeling by saying: “If Comrade Napoleon says it, it must be right.” And from then on he adopted the maxim “Napoleon is always right,” in addition to his private motto of “I will work harder.”

By this time the weather had broken and the spring ploughing had begun. The shed where Snowball had drawn his plans of the windmill had been shut up and it was assumed that the plans had been rubbed off the floor. Every Sunday morning at ten o’clock the animals assembled in the big barn to receive their orders for the week. The skull of old Major, now clean of flesh, had been interred from the orchard and set up on a stump at the foot of the flagstaff, beside the gun. After the hoisting of the flag, the animals were required to file past the skull in a reverent manner before entering the barn. Nowadays they did not sit all together as they had done in the past. Napoleon, with Squealer and another pig named
Minimus, who had a remarkable gift for composing songs and poems, sat on the front of the raised platform, with the nine young dogs forming a semicircle round them, and the other pigs sitting behind. The rest of the animals sat facing them in the main body of the barn. Napoleon read out the orders for the week in a gruff soldierly style, and after a single singing of “Beasts of England,” all the animals dispersed.

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. The plans, however, had all been prepared, down to the last detail. A special committee of pigs had been at work upon them for the past three weeks. The building of the windmill, with various other improvements, was expected to take two years.

That evening Squealer explained privately to the other animals that Napoleon had never in reality been opposed to the windmill. On the contrary, it was he who had advocated it in the beginning, and the plan which Snowball had drawn on the floor of the incubator shed had actually been stolen from among Napoleon’s papers. The windmill was, in fact, Napoleon’s own creation. Why, then, asked somebody, had he spoken so strongly against it? Here Squealer looked very sly. That, he said, was Comrade Napoleon’s cunning. He had seemed to oppose the windmill, simply as a manoeuvre to get rid of Snowball, who was a dangerous character and a bad influence. Now that Snowball was out of the way, the plan could go forward without his interference. This, said Squealer, was something called tactics. He repeated a number of times, “Tactics, comrades, tactics!” skipping round and whisking his tail with a merry laugh. The animals were not certain what the word meant, but Squealer spoke so persuasively, and the three dogs who happened to be with him growled so threateningly, that they accepted his explanation without further questions.

All that year the animals worked like slaves. But they were happy in their work; they grudged no effort or sacrifice, well aware that everything that they did was for the benefit of themselves and those of their kind who would come after them, and not for a pack of idle, thieving human beings.

Throughout the spring and summer they worked a sixty-hour week, and in August Napoleon announced that there would be work on Sunday afternoons as well. This work was strictly voluntary, but any animal who absented himself from it would have his rations reduced by half. Even so, it was found necessary to leave certain tasks undone. The harvest was a little less successful than in the previous year, and two fields which should have been sown with roots in the early summer were not sown because the ploughing had not been completed early enough. It was possible to foresee that the coming winter would be a hard one.

The windmill presented unexpected difficulties. There was a good quarry of limestone on the farm, and plenty of sand and cement had been found in one of the outhouses, so that all the materials for building were at hand. But the problem the animals could not at first solve was how to break up the stone into pieces of suitable size. There seemed no way of doing this except with picks and crowbars, which no animal could use, because no animal could stand on his hind legs. Only after weeks of vain effort did the right idea occur to somebody—namely, to utilise the force of gravity. Huge boulders, far too big to be used as they were, were lying all over the bed of the quarry. The animals lashed ropes round these, and then all together, cows, horses, sheep, any animal that could lay hold of the rope—even the pigs sometimes joined in at critical moments—they dragged them with desperate slowness up the slope to the top of the quarry, where they were toppled over the