

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents data analysis with using related theories which has been explained in Chapter II. The data analysis of this study only focuses on the main character (Napoleon), his conflicts, and the resolution of the conflict.

4.1 The Major Character

In the story, main character is an important figure which can influence term of plot—story action or theme. Based from the theory, the main character in this Animal Farm novel is Napoleon. Because he is a protagonist and tries to make the old major's desire happen. In this story, Napoleon is one of two young pigs whom Mr. Jones breeding up to sale. Napoleon has physical appearances are a large body, have fierce-looking, talk less but he has a good reputable to take anything with own way. he has introduce to all animal farm members by Old Major, beside Snowball and Squealer.

among the pigs were two young boars named Snowball and Napoleon, whom Mr. Jones was breeding up for sale. Napoleon was a large ,rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker, but with a reputation for getting his own way (Orwell,1945:15).

4.2 The Minor Character

In the story, there are many minor characters, those are Old Major, Snowball, Squealer, Boxer, Muriel, Clover. They are members of Manor Farm, Mr. Jones's. and after rebellion Manor Farm has changed the name becomes Animal Farm. Beside

that, the member of Animal Farm, there are other minor characters that is Mr. Pilkington, Mr. Jones, Mr. Frederick.

4.2.1 Old Major

Old major is white boar, he has great reputed in Manor Farm. He is very respected every member never lose an sleep hour's without hear to what he say.

Word had gone round during the day that old Major, the prize Middle White boar. Old Major was so highly regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour's sleep in order to hear what he had to say (Orwell, 1945:5).

And he gives inspiration to all of the member for Manor Farm through his dream. He didn't want the animal misery in their land, under pressure with man—Mr. Jones.

Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it: our lives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty. No animal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old. No animal in England is free. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth (Orwell, 1945:8).

4.2.2 Snowball

A young pigs like Napoleon, he is clever, cheerful, and he has a great inventive animal, he is a good speaker and quick when he speak.

Snowball was a more vivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive, but was not considered to have the same depth of character (Orwell, 1945:15).

4.2.3 Squealer

Small pig, fat but he has nimble movement, round cheek, twinkling eyes, has a shrill voice, he is a best for speech because his argument is strong and he is strong brilliant talker.

a small fat pig named Squealer, with very round cheeks, twinkling eyes, nimble movements, and a shrill voice. He was a brilliant talker, and when he was arguing some difficult point he had a way of skipping from side to side (Orwell, 1945:15-16)

4.2.4 Boxer and Clover

Boxer and Clover, they are two cart-horses. Mr. Jones always takes them always together. Both of them slowly walking. Clover, fifty years old, stout mare and she look motherly after he gave birth fourth foal. And boxer, eighteen high, strong body. Both of them, has a white stripe in her nose, not have high rate intelligence. But boxer has a high spirit to tremendous of work.

The two cart-horses, Boxer and Clover, came in together, walking very slowly and setting down their vast hairy hoofs with great care lest there should be some small animal concealed in the straw. Clover was a stout motherly mare approaching middle life, who had never quite got her figure back after her fourth foal. Boxer was an enormous beast, nearly eighteen hands high, and as strong as any two ordinary horses put together. A white stripe down his nose gave him a somewhat stupid appearance, and in fact he was not of first-rate intelligence, but he was universally respected for his steadiness of character and tremendous powers of work (Orwell, 1945:6).

4.2.5 Muriel and Benjamin

Muriel, the goat and Benjamin, the donkey. They Rarely to speaks and they are oldest animal in the Manor Farm. Benjamin, is temperament donkey.

After the horses came Muriel, the white goat, and Benjamin, the donkey. Benjamin was the oldest animal on the farm, and the worst tempered. He

seldom talked, and when he did, it was usually to make some cynical remark (Orwell, 1945:6).

4.2.6 Mr. Foxwood , Frederick and Pilkington

They are friends of Mr. Jones, the owner of Manor Farm. Mr. Foxwood, he has a large farm field, and lazy person. Also, Mr. Pilkington, a easy going person, he like fishing and hunting when he know the good season. Mr. Frederick, shrewd person also, and hard to bargains, and has a smaller farm field between them.

One of them, which was named Foxwood, was a large, neglected, old-fashioned farm, much overgrown by woodland, with all its pastures worn out and its hedges in a disgraceful condition. Its owner, Mr. Pilkington, was an easy-going gentleman farmer who spent most of his time in fishing or hunting according to the season. The other farm, which was called Pinchfield, was smaller and better kept. Its owner was a Mr. Frederick, a tough, shrewd man, perpetually involved in lawsuits and with a name for driving hard bargains (Orwell,1945: 34-35).

4.3 Napoleon Internal Conflict

After the rebellion done, Napoleon tries to protect himself by training bodyguard. They are dogs come from the farm, taken from her mother. Napoleon does those ways because he was not interested in what was done by Snowball. And he also didn't agree, arguing that the education of young after which performed better than the Snowball.

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. 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 (Orwell, 1945: 31).

From quotation above, it tells about one day the dogs mother will be wean her son. So, Napoleon has a idea to give them—the puppy—training from early to

independent life with take the puppy from the mother. Beside that, Napoleon has another purpose with his idea, he coached the puppies to be independent. After they are grown up, he will give an order to eliminate everyone will be prevent to reach the purpose—take control in the farm.

Someday Napoleon give a propaganda to the other about Snowball, mocks him, gives an argument to hate him, Napoleon say that Snowball is a traitor, he is second class, and he tries to destroy the windmill.

“Comrades, ”he said quietly, “do you know who is responsible for this? Do you know the enemy who has come in the night and overthrown our windmill? SNOWBALL!” he suddenly roared in a voice of thunder. Snowball has done this thing! In sheer malignity, thinking to set back our plans and avenge himself for his ignominious expulsion, this traitor has crept here under cover of night and destroyed our work of nearly a year. Comrades, here and now I pronounce the death sentence upon Snowball. “Animal Hero, Second Class,” and half a bushel of apples to any animal who brings him to justice. A full bushel to anyone who captures him alive!(Orwell, 1945:62).

In this quotation tells about how the Napoleon blaming Snowball about overthrown the windmill, Napoleon said that. Every night, Snowball comes to the farm and tries to destroy the windmill. He gives a speech an announcement about Snowball, if anyone gets Snowball alive, he will give prize a full bushel of apple and give a half if one of them brings him to justice.

After he gives an announcement about Snowball, the traitor. One day with his dogs as the guard, Napoleon worried with his life. Because he is afraid when someone kills him.

Four dogs guarded his bed at night, one at each corner, and a young pig was given the task of tasting all his food before he ate it, lest it should be poisoned (Orwell,1945:82).

From the quotation above, it tells that he asked to his guard to protect him in every side in the bedroom, and taste his food before he eats. He was fear that one day there is someone who wants to kill him by giving poison into his food.

4.4. Napoleon's External Conflict

Napoleon never agree with Snowball's statement. It is proved when they meet in the Sunday meeting in the farm. They are most active in debating but both of them never dealing the statement.

Snowball and Napoleon were by far the most active in the debates. But it was noticed that these two were never in agreement (Orwell, 1945:28)

In another meeting, Napoleon can't defend the argument, because Snowball is more brilliant speaker than Napoleon. But napoleon is clever than Snowball in canvassing support for himself.

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 (Orwell, 1945:43).

Finally Napoleon tries to eliminate Snowball with help from the dogs and he get his ambitions.

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 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 (Orwell,1945:47).

This quotation tells about how the Napoleon give command for the dog to eliminate Snowball and he succeed. He tries to run away from the dogs and he see a hole in hedge, then he try with his last power to spurt and never came back in the farm.

After Snowball went out from the farm a big trouble has come. In early January, the animal have reduce food supply has decreased and almost of the animal dying caused famine and disease.

In January food fell short. The corn ration was drastically reduced, it was being put about that all the animals were dying of famine and disease, and that they were continually fighting among themselves and had resorted to cannibalism and infanticide (Orwell,1945:65).

In those quotations mean that, every animal tries to survive themselves to be alive, although they must fighting with other, eating the meat of their friend and kill the baby born brutally.

4.5 Napoleon Solves The Conflict

In every story have a resolution or denouement including this story—*Animal Farm*. One of the theory states that resolution is when the character solves the climax and it ends. So, the resolution in this story is the character—Napoleon—solves the conflict in the Animal Farm.

It was a pig walking on his hind legs and it did not seem strange when Napoleon was seen strolling in the farmhouse garden with a pipe in his mouth—no, not even when the pigs took Mr. Jones's clothes out of the wardrobes and put them on, Napoleon himself appearing in a black coat, rat

catcher breeches, and leather leggings, while his favorite sow appeared in the watered silk dress which Mrs. Jones had been used to wear on Sundays (Orwell,1945:52).

In this quotation tells about daily activity about Napoleon—the first leader in the Animal Farm—wear Mr. and Mrs. Jones' wardrobe. So, he looks like a human being and he has a favorite clothes.

After he wear Mr. Jones' clothes, he gives invitation to other farmers to come in the farm. He drinks the alcohol. It can be proved with the quotation below.

And now, he said finally, he would ask the company to rise to their feet and make certain that their glasses were full. I give you a toast: To the prosperity of Animal Farm!(Orwell,1945:118).

Besides, he changes the farm name. he changes the name of Animal Farm to Manor Farm, as before.

Napoleon, was only now for the first time announcing it—that the name “Animal Farm” had been abolished. Henceforward the farm was to be known as `The Manor Farm—which, he believed, was its correct and original name (Orwell,1945:53).

It tells about when Napoleon has gathering with owner of the other farm. He announces the farm name, Animal Farm to be Manor Farm, the name of farm as before and he believes that it was the real name and original.