

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Human beings are identical with problems. To some authors those problems are very potential sources in creating a literary works. The problem can include many aspects of life such as social, economic, religion, culture, and even politic. The inspiration of the author may come up when he or she catches the value from one or more of the aspects.. Novel, as one of many kinds' literary works, is a means of an author to reveal his or her thought about the values of the aspects of life by mean of language. In this case the author tries to express his or her feelings, thinking, ideas, and experiences in the written form . Here, the author gives his or her view, response, or even to criticize to the problems of life. It can be said; therefore, that almost literary works is written by the author based on the reality of the time when and where the author lives.

When Orwell began to write *Animal Farm* at the end of 1943, he was in a particularly uncomfortable position. He had always been convinced that the Marxist revolution 1917 had been betrayed by Stalin. And Stalin's character as a power-hungry assassin had been made abundantly clear. His lack of respect for truth, consistency, and moral principles had been especially underlined by his rapid propaganda shift in 1939 toward Germany, and the rapid return shift in 1941 when Germany

attacked Russia. No one, however, had the courage to condemn Russia's actions in 1943, because she was fighting bravely against Germany and delaying the feared attack on England. The ironic climax of whole game came at the very time Orwell was writing *Animal Farm* : when the Western Allies sat down with the Communist at the Teheran Conference in December, 1943.

George Orwell was born Eric Arthur Blair on June 25, 1903, in Motihari, India. The Blair's were relatively prosperous civil servants, working in India on behalf of the British Empire. Blair would later describe his family's socioeconomic status as "lower-upper middle class," on comment on the extraordinary degree to which British citizens in India depended on the Empire for their livelihood; though the Blair were able to live quite comfortably in India, they had none of the physical assets or independent investments that would have been enjoyed by their class in England proper. Despite this factor, Ida Blair moved back to England in 1904 with Eric and his older sister Marjorie so that they could be brought up in a more traditional Christian environment.

In England, Blair entered the public school system, and was admitted to Eton College in 1917. For most students of this era, Eton led directly to higher education at a university, often Oxford or Cambridge. Blair shunned further formal schooling, and after leaving Eton in 1921, returned to India in 1922 to join the Indian Imperial Police. This work gave Blair

his first real experiences with the poor and downtrodden whom he would later champion, and unhappy with his position as the "hand of the oppressor," Blair resigned from the police force in 1927, returning to England that same year.

Upon return to England, Blair lived in the East End district of London, which was filled with paupers and the destitute, whom he saw as the spiritual kin of the Burmese peasants he had encountered as a policeman. In 1928, Blair moved to Paris to become a writer, where he again lived among the poor, and was eventually forced to abandon his writing temporarily and become a dishwasher. He returned to England the next year (1929), and lived as a tramp before finding work as a teacher at a private school. This position gave Blair time to write, and his first book : *Down and Out in Paris and London*, was published in 1933, under the pseudonym George Orwell.

During these years he worked as a teacher, and after he married, he and his wife kept a village pub and a village general store. His income was small, and his first book brought him very little. The publication of this first work, which was an account of his years living among the poor of Paris and London, marks the beginning of a more stable period for Orwell, in which he taught, opened a bookshop, and continued to write. His first fictional work: *Burmese Days*, appeared in 1934, based on his experiences

in Burma In 1935 he published another novel, *A Clergyman Daughter*, which makes use, in part, of his teaching experience.

Although by now he had received critical comment in a few places, he was not making enough income from his writing to depend on it entirely. The novel *Keep the Aspidistra Flying* published in 1936, was based on his experiences at this time as a clerk in a book store. He became a socialist during this period, and when his publisher encouraged him to visit a depressed industrial area and write about his personal reaction, he took the opportunity to put his political convictions into action. The results of his trip, *The Road to Wigan Pier*, came out in 1937. His experiences in the Spanish Civil War are recorded in *Homage to Catalonia*, published in 1938. Upon his return to England, Orwell published another novel, *Coming Up for Air*, in 1939. During the Second World War, he worked for a time in the Indian Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Two more books, collections of essays, appeared in 1940 and 1941: *Inside the Whale, and Other Essays* and *The Lion and the Unicorn: Socialism and the English Genius*. In addition, during this time, Orwell did a great deal of political writing. A regular column, "As I Please," appeared in *London Tribune*; and he contributed to the *Observer*, *Manchester Evening News*, *Partisan Review*, and *New Leader*.

George Orwell is an English essayist, journalist, and novelist. George Orwell was a left-wing writer. Most of his works are concerned

with social and political value. The most influencing two-last novels, which draw social and political critic, which became his masterpieces, were *Nineteen Eighty Four* and *Animal Farm*. Orwell wrote those two novels in the form of political satire. In *Nineteen Eighty Four* he draws symbolically cruelty and frightening of human relating with the totalitarian government. *Nineteen Eighty Four* is considered as Orwell's view and response to totalitarianism. The success of the book, especially in this country, gave Orwell an income he had never before enjoyed.

With the death of his wife in 1946, another collection of essays, appeared: *Dickens, Dali, and Others. Nineteen Eighty-Four*, his most celebrated book, was published in 1949. In it Orwell represents a society of the near future which is a projection of certain aspects of life in the contemporary world. Although he remarried and was planning new work for the future, he died in London, in early 1950, from poor health and exhaustion. Two other collections of essays appeared shortly after his death: *Shooting an Elephant, and Other Essays*, in 1950, and *Such, Such Were the Joys*, in 1953.

In *Animal Farm*, Orwell tries to criticize the communist regime he saw sweeping through Russia and spreading to Europe. But in *Animal Farm* Orwell did not describe it in reality, but in symbolical way. In *Animal Farm* Orwell describe the rebellion of the animals against human. Physically the intellectual animals fight against human being as their

master. But then after they had succeed their chosen leader just as the same as the human, and the also betray the other animals. Orwell made no secret of the fact that his writing, and *Animal Farm* in particular, was single-mindedly focused on the obliteration of totalitarian regimes. *Animal Farm*, while obviously referring to the general scope of all forms of totalitarian governments, may be seen as a satire of the Russian Revolution of 1917 in particular.

Animal Farm (1945) - satirical allegory of the Russian Revolution, particularly directed against Stalin's Russia. Led by the pigs, the Animals on Mr Jones's farm revolt against their human masters. After their victory they decide to run the farm themselves on egalitarian principles. Inspired by the example of Boxer, the hard-working horse, the cooperation prosper. The pigs become corrupted by power and a new tyranny is established under Napoleon (Stalin). 'All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.' Snowball (Trotsky), an idealist, is driven out. The final betrayal is made when the pigs engineer a rapprochement with Mr Jones.

To the writer, *Animal Farm* is a great satire that reveals the dark-side of the world modern history. Based on the phenomena above, the researcher is interested in analyzing this novel by using Symbolism with the title **”SYMBOLISM IN GEORGE ORWELL’S ANIMAL FARM.**

B. Literature Review.

There are some researchers who conducted different studies of George Orwell's *Animal Farm* such as *Marxist Orthodoxy in Orwell's Animal Farm: Hermeneutics Approach* written by Heri Suseno, student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, there are also another researches done by students of Sebelas Maret University, namely: *George Orwell's View on Soviet Totalitarianism as Reflected in the Novel Animal Farm: a Historical-Biographical Approach* written by Eko Rujito DA.

Another research of *Animal Farm* is conducted by Aries Triwibowo Edi Prutanto (UMS 2004) in his research entitled: “ *The Influence of The Author's Social Background In George Orwell's Animal Farm “ A Sociological Approach* by. From the literature review above, the present researcher assumes that there is no researcher who analyzes about Symbolism in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

C. Problem Statement

Relating the idea, which has been presented in the previous background of the study, the problem statement is: “What are the meanings of symbol employed by George Orwell, *Animal Farm*?”

D. Objective of the Study

1. To analyze the novel based on its structural elements by finding character and the characterization, setting, plot, point of view, and the theme.
2. To identify symbolism used by George Orwell's in his novel *Animal Farm*.

E. Benefit of the Study

In conducting the research paper, the researcher hopes that the study will have benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

To give contribution to the body of knowledge, particularly studies in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*.

2. Practical Benefit

In this research, the writer wants to give some contributions to the development of literary study. In addition, it would help researchers who want to examine George Orwell's works especially *Animal Farm*.

F. Research Method

The research method employed in this study is a descriptive qualitative method, which merely focuses in the analysis of textual data, includes:

1. Research Object

The writer uses the novel *Animal Farm* as the object analysis of the study, published 1945

2. Type of the Data and the Data Sources

The writer defines the source of data into 'primary data' and 'secondary data'. The primary data is the text of the novel *Animal Farm* itself, while the secondary data are taken from the books and other materials that are relevant to support the analysis.

3. Technique of the Data Collection

The data collection is done through documentary or library research that is the writer seeks the data from printed media, novel in this case, as the primary data and the other sources as the secondary data.

These following steps are the procedure to conduct the study: first, the writer reads the novel repeatedly, the second; the writer takes the important notes in both the primary and the secondary data, which is relevant to the study. The third is writing down the important data, the fourth is arranging the data into several part based on the classification, and the last is drawing conclusion based on the analyzed data.

4. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis in this research is descriptive. This is an interpretation of the text and context analysis to get the

characteristic of the data to Symbolism analysis of the novel *Animal Farm*.

G. Research Paper Organization

To report this research, the writer divides the research into six chapters, namely: Chapter 1 is the introduction which consists of the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, the objective of the study, the benefits of the study, methodology of the study, and the research paper organization. In Chapter 2, the writer comprises the underlying theory, presents the theory of Symbolism of Literature and the structural elements of the novel. Chapter 3 the structural elements of the novel. Chapter 4 deals with Symbolism analysis. Chapter 5 conclusion and suggestion.