

Confrontation of the Animals against Totalitarianism in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*

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Abstrak

Totalitarianisme adalah salah satu masalah politik sosial yang terdapat dalam karya sastra seperti novel. Napoleon sebagai pemimpin dalam *Animal Farm* karya George Orwell adalah tokoh yang merefleksikan masalah politik sosial yaitu totalitarianisme. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan totalitarianisme dan konfrontasi terhadapnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan sosiologi politik. Data diperoleh dari novel *Animal Farm* yang ditulis oleh George Orwell (1945). Data yang diperoleh diklasifikasi, dianalisis, dan ditafsirkan untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang dalam tentang hewan-hewan yang berkonfrontasi terhadap totalitarianisme yang dipimpin oleh Napoleon. Untuk meneliti deskripsi totalitarianisme dalam *Animal Farm*, penelitian ini menggunakan teori totalitarianisme oleh Carl J. Friedrich dan Zbigniew Brzezinski. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan konsep konfrontasi oleh Einav Dinur untuk mengungkap bagaimana hewan-hewan berkonfrontasi terhadap totalitarianisme. Dari penelitian ini, ditemukan bahwa Napoleon menggunakan sistem totaliterian dalam kepemimpinannya dan memberikan beberapa peraturan untuk mengatur hewan-hewan lain sebagai masyarakat. Karena keserakahannya, ia membuat hewan-hewan menjadi lebih sengsara dari sebelumnya. Karena itu, untuk menghadapi konflik, hewan-hewan mengkonfrontasi sistemnya dalam tiga cara yaitu, melawan, berlari, dan bertahan.

Kata Kunci: totalitarianisme, konfrontasi, studi politik.

Abstract

Totalitarianism is one of the social political problem that is consists in the literary works such as novel. Napoleon as the leader in George Orrwell's *Animal Farm* is the character that reflects social political problem, totalitarianism. This study is aimed to describe totalitarianism and the confrontation against it. This study is using the descriptive qualitative method with political sociology approach. The data were taken from the novel *Animal Farm* written by George Orwell (1945). The taken data were classified, analyzed and interpreted to get the deeper understanding about the animals' confrontation against totalitarianism led by Napoleon. To investigate the description of totalitarianism in *Animal Farm*, this study using the theory of totalitarianism by Carl. J. Friedrich and Zbigniew Brzezinski. This study is also using the concept of confrontation by Einav Dinur to reveal how the animals confront against totalitarianism. From this study, it is found that Napoleon using totalitarian system in his leadership and give some rules for managing other animals as the society. Because of his greedy, he makes the animals become more miserable than before. Because of that, to face the conflict, the animals confront his system in three ways, they are hit, run, and stand.

Keywords: totalitarianism, confrontation, political studies.

INTRODUCTION

Society is a group of people who have same goals in the form of life and live together in the same place. To live together they have to communicate each other. The main function of communication is to solve the conflict. If the conflict is rising in a society, the people will discuss it to create a reconciliation. Role of the leader is needed here. Leader is a person who led the society into better

life. Without leader the society will live based on themselves. It means that they have no rule in their life. Without rule the society will be confused. A leadership is making the people follow its rule. The rule is given to manage them in order to avoid the conflict. To lead the society, a leader has to have big power to influence them. There are some types of leadership. One of them is authoritative known as totalitarianism. Totalitarianism is a government system that has big power. There is only a

leader in this system. All of the command comes from its government. Anyone who breaks its rule will be punished (Orwell, 1935:105).

Totalitarianism is an interesting topic to be discussed. The main reason that totalitarianism is interesting because it closes to our daily life. It means that every state has a government that may have totalitarian characteristics. This study mainly discusses about totalitarianism. Totalitarian is a system of the government that uses to control the society. According to Arendt, totalitarianism is a movement to maintain the power through propaganda distributed from a media that controlled by government, a single party characterized by limitation of speech. The main characteristic of totalitarianism is from word "total". Total means all of the commands are controlled by the state. The control includes economic, education, religion, and even the family. Because the government is dominated, then he dominates all of social life dimensions totally (Arendt, 1976: 63).

Usually totalitarian system makes the people miserable. People who use totalitarian as the government system to manage the society as the government system are a tricky person. They will do anything to get its position. They need some people who want to help them, but after they get the position, they will kick them out to make their cunning disappear. A totalitarian leader called as dictator wants to be the only leader. That is why they have a big army to protect its government. A dictator gives some ideology and doctrine to the society in order to obey his command. Because of its doctrine they will do what he wants without any rejection. The common problems that appear because of totalitarian system are fear, anxiety, and depression. That is why they have no courage to reject his command (Friedrich, 1953: 70).

This popular phenomenon also can be found in literary works. One example is a satire novel by George Orwell, *Animal Farm*. This novel is inspired from the real life during the Second World War in Russia. In this novel, the characters are changed into the animal character. The main character, Napoleon is a big male pig who led the farm named Animal Farm. He is always guarded by nine young dogs and a pig named Squealer. Squealer as a spokesman is always informing what Napoleon want to the animals. He convey the doctrine to the animals to deceive what actually Napoleon wish. The animals do not have any courage to refuse it, they feel afraid to the nine young dogs because they will bark to them if they are not obey in Napoleon's command.

From the paragraph above, there will be two questions which can be risen as topics for discussion. The first is the description of the totalitarianism, how is totalitarianism described in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*? The second question will be, how do the animals as the society

confront against totalitarianism in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*? Basically, these two questions have aim to reveal how the animals confront against totalitarian system led by Napoleon.

To get the suitable theory to solve the problem, this study using political sociology approach. There are some political system in political sociology approach such as, democratic and dictatorship known as totalitarian system. Each major of those political systems has different variation. Because the topic is totalitarian system, this study will discuss about totalitarianism.

The suitable theory for the first question is totalitarianism theory. Carl J. Friedrich and Zbigniew Brzezinski state and give their detail explanation of this theory. The explanation of totalitarianism by Carl J. Friedrich and Zbigniew Brzezinski have the same characteristics in *Animal Farm*. There are some characteristics of totalitarianism's theory and it also exists in *Animal Farm*. That is why this study is using the theory of totalitarianism by Carl J. Friedrich and Zbigniew Brzezinski to answer the first question.

Totalitarianism is a system that handled by one leader. It means that all of the command comes from the only leader. There are four main element of totalitarian system. First is the ideology. This ideology is given for managing the society. They have to run their life based on its ideology. Besides ideology, the only leader gives some doctrine to deceive the society. Second is a single party. This single party has to convey the doctrine to the society given by the government. Not only that, but a single party also has to communicate and provoke the society. It means that the government does not communicate directly with them. The government uses the single party as a spokesman. Third is the secret police. This secret police have the important role. They will give punishment for those who want to rebel the government. The last is political economical central control. This element shows that the central control of economic side is on the government's hand. This economic side will be handled by the government. All of the wealth is owned by the government. Totalitarian system cannot be stopped if the government still holds the authorization and has big power. Anyone who want to stop it, they will be died (Friedrich, 1953: 52).

According to Friedrich and Brzezinski, there are six characteristics of totalitarianism. First is official ideology. As same as it is stated before that ideology is a rule of life that has to run by all of the people under totalitarian system. The government gives its ideology to give profits for the government itself. There is no any profit for the society. Moreover, it makes the people miserable. This ideology made for showing the world that the government can manage the society under its control. The government

wants to show that its system is the best one because the authorization is held by the only leader. It means that the one who can dominant and has the big power is the only leader. None can refuse him. Besides the ideology, the government usually gives doctrine. Doctrine is a thing that use for deceiving the society. It means that doctrine use for covering up the truth. To cover up a lie, doctrine is needed to change the fact. Doctrine spreads by single party formed by the government. Because of this doctrine, there is none who knowing what the fact behind its doctrine (Friedrich & Brzezinski, 1956: 7).

Second is a single mass party. Single mass party is a group of people formed by the government. The government forms this single party for promoting their ideology and also giving doctrine to the society. The government forms a single party to communicate with the people. A single party usually is a person who has a good skill in speaking because their main function is to convince the society in order to obey in the government's rule. A single party also has an authorization to change the fact based on the government command. This fact has to change related to the doctrine. Moreover, single party does not have to get approval from the government to change the fact. As long as it is giving prosperity for the government, single party can change the fact and promote the new fact to the society (Friedrich & Brzezinski, 1956: 22).

Third is terroristic police control. This police is formed to give terror to the society who wants to rebel. This secret police armed by the government to protect its authorization. The terrors that given by the police will make the people feel afraid. After that they will get a tension in the form of psychology. And then those fears will force the people to obey the government's rule automatically. Because of that the people will think twice if want to rebel or refuse its rule. They have an anxiety caused by the terror. That is why the people still obey in totalitarian system because they know if they refuse it, means that they will be more miserable (Friedrich & Brzezinski, 1956: 22).

Fourth is monopoly system related to communication. This monopoly system has the role to spread all of the government's goodness around the world. The government wants to inform the world that totalitarian system is the best system. Because of this monopoly, the other society will believe in what the government said that this system bring welfare for the society's life. Actually the role of this system is same as single party, but the difference is in the technology. Monopoly system related to communication spread the ideology through media so that it can spread widely (Friedrich, 1953: 52).

Fifth is party's monopoly related to opposition. This party's monopoly has a role to give punishment for those

who wants to rebel the government's system. The people in this party actually are the same as in the terroristic police control. The difference is on the role. In this party, the police have to fight against everyone who indicates as the mutineer. The police will kill everyone who threatens the government's authorization. Before kill them, they will be forced to admit something that they never did. This way is done to provoke and to give the other a warning (Friedrich & Brzezinski: 1956: 22).

Last is economic central control. This economic central control gives the government become richer than before. All of economic sector is handled by the government. The society works for the government. Moreover, they work as the forced labor in the field owned by the government (Friedrich, 1953: 52).

To make the readers easier, characteristics of totalitarian system are in the following:

1. Official ideology
2. A single mass party
3. Terroristic police control
4. Monopoly system related to communication
5. Party's monopoly related to opposition
6. Economic central control (Friedrich & Brzezinski: 1956: 21-22).

If a state performs almost or all of the characteristics above and similar to what the theorist states, it can be defined that the state is using totalitarian system to lead the society.

Move to the second question, it is about confrontation of the animals. The most suitable concept for the second question is the concept of confrontation by EinavDinur. The concept of confrontation will explain how the animals confront against totalitarianism in *Animal Farm*.

The word "confront" comes from Middle French which is "confronter" means to border on. In Latin language confrontation comes from the word "com + front" which is to face and to encounter. Usually the people said that confrontation has the same meaning with conflict. But some researchers state that the conflict happened when the people do not have courage to confront it (Hoover & Disilvestro, 2005: 11).

Confrontation is a way to face the conflict. The people have to face the conflict in order to avoid the continuing conflict. If the people do not want to confront the conflict, the conflict becomes more complicated than before. The way to solve and avoid the trouble conflict is confrontation. Through the confrontation, conflict will be reduced and the problem will be solved. Although maybe there are some victims, but it is better to face the conflict through confrontation than have nothing to do (Weston, 2012: 76).

Before confronting the conflict or problem appears in the society, it is better is a person confronting themselves

first. Confront themselves means that the people have to reduce their fear. They have to calm down their mind. After confront themselves, they will have courage and being confident to confront the conflict in the society (Kets de Vries, 2009: 35). Through confrontation, the people show their courage to face the conflict. At least they want to show their effort to solve the problem. This way is better than avoid the conflict. Being passive and avoid the conflict means that they are not care about their safety. They let the conflict bigger than before. The more they run and avoid the problem, the more they get its result of the problems (Baumeister et al, 2001: 151).

There are three ways to confront the conflict, such as hit, run, and stand. First is hit. Hitter is a person who has courage to face the conflict. Hitter does not want to be miserable. They do not want to have conflict. That is why they always confront something wrong in their society. Anything that makes them being threatened, they will confront it. Hitter is an aggressive person. They will react if they feel there is something wrong. There are two types of hitter. They will react in the form of language to show their disagreement. If this way does not work, they will react in the form of action to show their courage. Being hitter is very dangerous. It can cause death because a hitter is indicated as the mutineer (Dinur, 2011:20).

Second is run. Runner is a passive person. They do not have any courage to face the conflict. They are a selfish person. They only think about their safeness. People in this type think that if they run the conflict will be reduced. But the fact that the conflict will bigger if there is none who face the conflict. Runner has a big fear. They prefer to run and avoid the conflict than face it (Dinur, 2011: 21).

Last is stand. Being stander does not mean that they are passive. Stander is a passion person. They know that there is conflict. They face the conflict by let it flow. They accept the conflict and run their life above the conflict. They are always thinking how to solve the conflict. When they know what they should do, they prefer to accept it because they know if they face and try to solve the problem, their life becomes more miserable. They think that their life is a destiny. So that they have to run their life and accept anything comes to them without refuse the conflict (Dinur, 2011: 21).

METHOD

This study is discussing political problem in the leadership system led by Napoleon as the main character. The focus will be directed to totalitarianism and the animals' confrontation against it in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. The data that used in this study are information in the novel including words, phrases, sentences, dialogues, and narration related to the topic of this study which is the confrontation against

totalitarianism. The method of this study begins by some steps to collect the data from the novel related to the topic.

Then, it is continued with the data analyzation. In this step, the data will meet with the theories which are totalitarianism and the concept of confrontation. The first theory is gotten from political sociology as the approach to solve the first research question. While the second research questions will be answered by the concept of confrontation. This concept will help to reveal how the animals as the society confront against totalitarianism in *Animal Farm*. After data and theories are met, the result will appear.

DISCUSSION

In *Animal Farm*, Napoleon as the main character leads the farm as a dictator. He uses totalitarian system to manage other animals. Based on the theory of totalitarianism by Carl J. Friedrich and Zbigniew Brzezinski there are six characteristics of totalitarian state such as, ideology, single party, terroristic police control, monopoly system related to communication, party's monopoly related to opposition, and economic central control. Those are characteristics also found in *Animal Farm*. There are six characteristics own by Napoleon's leadership as the same as explained by Friedrich and Brzezinski.

First is official ideology. Ideology is a rule of life given by the government to manage its society. The government gives them some rule. The quotation below shows that Napoleon is also having this ideology to manage the animals.

Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy, whatever goes upon four legs or has wings is a friend, no animal shall wear clothes, no animal shall sleep in a bed, no animal shall drink alcohol, no animal shall kill any other animal, and all animal are equal (Orwell, 1945: 9).

The quotation above is the rule of life in *Animal Farm*. But because of his authorization, he changes those ideologies based on his wish. He does want to run those ideologies, so he changes them in order to give him pleasure. In the quotation above "no animal shall sleep in a bed" was changed become "no animal sleep in a bed with sheet" (Orwell, 1945: 27). The difference is on the two words 'with sheet'. After that Napoleon still sleeps in a bed because the ban is no animal sleep in a bed with sheet. There are no animals who remember what actually the truth is. They only remember that they are not allowed to sleep in a bed. But because of the provocation from Squealer as the spokesman, the animals accept it and let Napoleon sleeps in a bed. Then "no animal shall drink alcohol" changed become "no animal shall drink alcohol to excess" (Orwell, 1945: 42). The difference is on the

words “to excess”. There are no animals who remember, but Squealer spoke very persuasive and makes the animals believe in what he said. Because of that they let Napoleon drink alcohol without any protest. Next is “no animal shall kill any other animal” changed into “no animal shall kill any other animal without cause” (Orwell, 1945: 35). Napoleon wants to show other animals that there is no problem if he kills other animals. The difference is on the words “without cause” so he was killed the animals who rebel and refuse Napoleon’s command. Because of fear, there is no protest anymore.

Besides the ideology, Napoleon also gives doctrine to the animals. When he wants to have a guard, he takes the puppies from their mother. *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: 14). The words “responsible for their education” is a lie. He acts on behalf of education. He said that he will responsible for their education, but that sentence is used for covering up the truth. The fact is that he wants to give doctrine to the puppies in order to give him a protection from the animals. Because of that puppies’ mother believe and let him took the puppies.

Second is a single mass party. Single mass party formed to help Napoleon spread ideology and communicate to other animals. The one who has this role is Squealer. The main role of Squealer is to communicate to the animals. When there is no conviction from the animals toward Napoleon, Squealer convinces them quickly.

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 (Orwell, 1945: 23).

From the word “persuasively” shows that Squealer is very tricky. He spoke to the animals and they believe in what he said because of his intelligence. His intelligence used for communicating to the animals. He always tries to fix the conviction problem that appears in the society. “Afterwards Squealer made a round of the farm and set the animals’ minds at rest” (Orwell, 1945: 26). The sentence “set the animal’s mind” shows that Squealer convinces the animals easily. Because of his cunning he makes the animals believe and obey toward Napoleon’s command.

Third is terroristic police control. This terror system is given for threatening the animals who refuse Napoleon’s command. This characteristic is run by the nine young dogs. The dogs are doctrine since they are puppy. These dogs are the puppy taken from their mother and at that time Napoleon said that he will responsible to their education. The role of these dogs is to give a threat.

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!’ (Orwell, 1945: 21)

The words “menacing growls” means a threat. A threat that using for threatening the animals. With the dogs’ growl the animals feel afraid and accept whatever Napoleon said. After the growl from the nine young dogs, the sheep help them. It is showed in the sentence “the sheep broke out into a tremendous bleating of ‘Four legs good, two legs bad!’”. The sheep said four legs good, two legs bad for giving the animals a warning. Every time the dogs bark and the sheep bleating means that they have to keep silent.

As the police, the nine young dogs are always besides on the Napoleon’s side as his guard. “When he did emerge, it was in a ceremonial manner, with an escort of six dogs who closely surrounded him and growled if anyone came too near” (Orwell, 1945: 30). The word “escort” means that the nine young dogs are always guard Napoleon to protect his safeness. From the sentence “growled if anyone came too near” shows that to make sure Napoleon is safety, the dogs will bark to other animals when they are near from his side.

Fourth is monopoly system related to communication. This system uses for spreading the good news to the world and also inform both bad and good news from outside into the state. Actually the role of this system has a similar function with single party. They both have a role to spread the state’s ideology and communicate to the world. But the difference is on the media. This system uses media technology to gain its goal. In *Animal Farm* this system handled by the pigeons. “...Napoleon sent out flights of pigeons whose instructions were to mingle with animals on neighboring farms....” (Orwell, 1945: 15). From the words “sent out flights of pigeons” in the quotation means that Napoleon uses these pigeons as the media. This media is very important for him. Because of them, Napoleon knows what happened outside the farm easily.

Fifth is party’s monopoly related to opposition. The role of this party is to kill the mutineer. Everyone who thinks about something such rebellion will be killed brutally. In Napoleon’s leadership this party handled by the nine young dogs in the terroristic police control. Besides giving terror, they are also killing the animals based on Napoleon’s command. “..., the dogs promptly tore their throats out,....” (Orwell, 1945: 33). The words “tore their throats out” means that the dogs give the animals punishment. They kill them brutally. Every time Napoleon finds animals indicated as a mutineer, he asks

the dogs to kill them automatically. This punishment is also used for warning other animals.

Last is economic central control. This system has a goal for giving the government wealth. Because of this system the government becomes richer than before. All of the economic sectors are controlled by the government. Napoleon as the only leader is also applying this system in his leadership. To make him satisfied, he asks Squealer to collect the entire apple crops from the field and specializing for the pigs. Based on his command, Squealer gives doctrine to the animals in order to let him collect the apple crops for the pigs.

So it was agreed without further argument that the milk and the windfall apples (and also the main crop of apples when they ripened) should be reserved for the pigs alone" (Orwell, 1945: 14).

From the quotation above shows that Napoleon makes a decision to specialize the apples for the pigs. From the words "*agreed without argument*" means that the animals accept it after get the doctrine from Squealer.

Napoleon also makes the animals become the forced labor.

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." (Orwell, 1945: 24)

From the sentence "...the spring and summer they worked a sixty-hour week..." shows that the animals work as forced labor. They have to work harder than before. If they refuse it, Napoleon threatens them. It is shown in the sentence "*his rations reduce by half*" means that if they refuse to work hard they will be famished. There is no animal who want their rations reduce. That is why they still work as forced labor in order to get their rations normally. As the forced labor, there is no time for them to rest. "*This very morning we begin rebuilding the windmill, and we will build all through the winter, rain, or shine*" (Orwell, 1945: 28). From the words "*winter, rain, or shine*" means that the animals are working without stopped during the change seasons. Napoleon wants to gain his goal through them.

Napoleon uses any other ways to make him richer. He also has a plan for selling some crops and eggs to the human in order to get money.

He was therefore making arrangements to sell a stack of hay and part of the current year's wheat crop, and later on, if more money were needed, it would have to be made up by the sell eggs..... (Orwell, 1945: 25).

From the sentence "...making arrangements to sell a stack of hay" means that Napoleon wants to get money. All of the economic sectors handled by Napoleon and there is no argument from other animals. If there are some

animals who try to ask, Squealer fixes it quickly so that they accept automatically.

The next topic which is discussed from *Animal Farm* is confrontation of the animals against totalitarianism led by Napoleon. There are some conflict appears because of his leadership. To face the problems there, the animals confront it. According to Dinur there are three types of confrontation such as hit, run, and stand. Those types of confrontation are also happened in *Animal Farm*.

First is hit. Hit here means that a person who have aggressiveness. Hitter will react automatically if they feel that there is something wrong. There are two types of hitter. They will react in the form of language and action. If the feel unsatisfied after react in the form of language, they will react in the form of action. It means that they will give an action to oppose it.

In *Animal Farm* the animals who called as the hitter is the four young pigs. "*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*" (Orwell, 1945: 21). From the words "*shrill squeals*" means that the pig try to react in the form of language. The four young pigs are hitter because they have courage to show their disagreement. The next hitter is the three young Black Minorca pullets.

Led by three young Black Minorca pullets, the hens made a determined effort to thwart Napoleon's wishes. Their method was to fly up to the acted swiftly and ruthlessly. (Orwell, 1945: 30)

They are called hitter because they react in the form of action. Different with the first type of hitter, this hitter is more aggressive. From the words "*fly up*" means that those hens are react and giving an action. The hens did an action to prove their disagreement.

Being hitter is very dangerous. There are some risks for the hitter. Napoleon as the leader dos not want to have any mutineer. He kills the animals that rebel in his authorization. Because of their disagreement, the four young pigs were killed. "*...the dogs promptly tore their throats out,...*" (Orwell, 1945: 32). From the words "*tore their throats out*" means that they were killed by the nine dogs as the party's monopoly related to opposition. Napoleon asks them to be killed because they react and show their disagreement. The hens were also killed. "*The three hens who had been the ringleaders in the attempted rebellion over the eggs... they too, were slaughtered*" (Orwell, 1945: 33). The words "*...they too, were slaughtered*" clearly shows that they were killed. Napoleon does not want if the animals refuse his command. He regards them as the mutineer and makes his position in dangerousness.

Second is run. Runner is the one who has no any courage to confront the conflict. They think if they run

the conflict will be disappear. They life with avoid the conflict. The runner in *Animal Farm* is Mollie. To make sure she is safe, she run and left the animals. "...then the pigeons reported that they had seen her on the other side of Willingdon" (Orwell, 1945: 18). From the words "on the other side of Willingdon" means that she run to the Willingdon's farm. Willingdon is a person who does not like Animal Farm led by Napoleon. That is why he gives Mollie some gift to provoke her in order to run and stand in his side. Mollie is a shellfish. She left the animals and run to the Willingdon secretly.

Besides Mollie, the next runner is a cat. "...everyone, indeed, except the cat, who had suddenly disappeared just before Napoleon ordered the animals to assemble" (Orwell, 1945: 33). The word "disappeared" means that the cat run every time the conflict appears. The cat always run and avoids the conflict. Later if she thinks that the conflict was decrease, she will come back.

Third is the last types of confrontation, stand. The stander is a person who has big passion. Being stander does not mean that they are avoiding the conflict. They face the conflict by let it flow. The first stander is Boxer, and old male horse. He once thinks that there is conflict and problem in Napoleon's leadership, but because of his stupidity he still stand and accept anything in his authorization.

To see him toiling up the slope inch by inch, his breath coming fast, the tips of his hoofs clawing at the ground, and his great sides matted with sweat, filled everyone with admiration. (Orwell, 1945: 24-25)

The words "...breath coming fast..." shows that Boxer accept what Napoleon's command even if he has difficulties in his breathing. He thinks the best way to face the conflict is accept and do anything based on Napoleon's command. Napoleon is a cruel character. He kills Boxer because he is an old horse and his energy was decrease. Napoleon will kill the animal who does not give him profit. "*Alfred Simmonds, Horse Slaughterer and Glue Boiler, Willingdon. Dealer in Hides and Bone-Meat. Kennels Supplied*" (Orwell, 1945: 47). The sentence "*Horse Slaughterer*" clearly shows that Boxer was taken to the slaughterer and killed even he is a loyal horse. To deceive other animals, Squealer convinces them that Boxer is taken to the hospital.

However, Squealer easily convinced them that the veterinary surgeon in Willingdon could treat Boxer's case more satisfactorily than could be done on the farm. (Orwell, 1945: 46)

Squealer deceives the animals with the words "*more satisfactorily*". Because of those two words the animals believe in what he said.

The next stander is Clover. Clover is a female horse. As same as Boxer, Clover is stander because she thinks

that the best way to face the conflict is to let it flow and accept anything in Napoleon's authorization. "*Whatever happened she would remain faithful, work hard, carry out the orders that were given to her, and accept the leadership of Napoleon*" (Orwell, 1945: 34). Clover is a loyal horse. The words "*remain faithful*" shows that she will always in Napoleon side even if she is miserable. There is no thought about a rebellion in her mind. She believes that this is the best way and to make sure that she is safe so she has to keep her loyalty.

The last stander is Benjamin. He is an old donkey. "*Only old Benjamin professed to remember every detail of his long life and to know that things never had been, nor ever could be much better or much worse...*" (Orwell, 1945: 50). The words "*professed to remember every detail of his life*" means that he prefers to stand although he knows that his life is more miserable than before. He thinks that his life is a destiny. So he has to let the conflict appears because it was setting by God. There is no such a disagreement as it is given by God.

CLOSING

Conclusion

In *Animal Farm*, Napoleon as the main character has performed his authorization as the only leader using totalitarian system to led other animals. There are six characteristics of totalitarianism happened in Napoleon's leadership. He gives official ideology to the animals. He makes rules for their life. He manages the farm with those rules. He asks the animals to run its rules but he does want to run it too. He breaks the rules for himself. He put some words to deceive other animals so that there is no argument from the animals. He is also forms a single mass party to help his authorization. He chooses Squealer as the single party. The main role of Squealer is to promote and communicate to others. He is a tricky pig. Every time the animals try to show their disagreement, Squealer fixes and convinces them. To help Squealer task, Napoleon forms the guard as the terroristic police control. He takes nine puppies from their mother and doctrines them in order to obey and protect him from the animals who want to rebel his authorization. After every Squealer convincing, the nine dogs are always barking at the animals. Because of their fear, they keep silent and accept what Napoleon's command. These dogs are also having a role as a killer. The animals who indicate as the mutineer will be killed by them based on Napoleon's command. The last characteristics that owned by Napoleon's leadership is economic central control. Napoleon as the only leader and has a big power makes him rich because of this system. The entire economic sector is handled by Napoleon. The animals work hard for him. He also sells anything that can be producing money.

Because of Napoleon's totalitarian system, some animals try to confront his authorization. They are confronting Napoleon in three ways. The four young pigs react in the form of language to show their disagreement. The hens also prove their rejection on Napoleon's command by react in the form of action. They did an action to protest him. But because of their courage to show their disagreement, they were killed because Napoleon regards them as the mutineer. They are confronting Napoleon's leadership by using the first type of confrontation, called hit. Other animal, Mollie confronts Napoleon using the second types, run. She runs to the Willingdon's farm to avoid Napoleon's leadership that makes her in miserable situation. The cat is also similar with Mollie. She runs every time the conflict appears. The last, Boxer, Clover, and Benjamin are confronting Napoleon's authorization by using stand type. They let the conflict flow and accept in what Napoleon's command.

Suggestions

While finishing this study about confrontation of the animals against totalitarianism in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, there are some points which are already good and not perfect, have not been discussed, or even can be developed in the future. Because of that findings, there are some suggestions

1. *Animal Farm* is one of good novel which inspired from the real life during the Second World War in Russia. Using this novel for knowing about that is a good choice.
2. This study is explaining how the animals confront against totalitarianism. It is important to study about totalitarianism because it closes to our daily life.
3. This novel only studying about the confrontation against totalitarianism, to make the study goes deeper about this topic, it will be perfect if the future researchers make the analysis deeper through changing the novel that has different setting or they can using this novel but make the analysis deeper by adding more characters.

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