

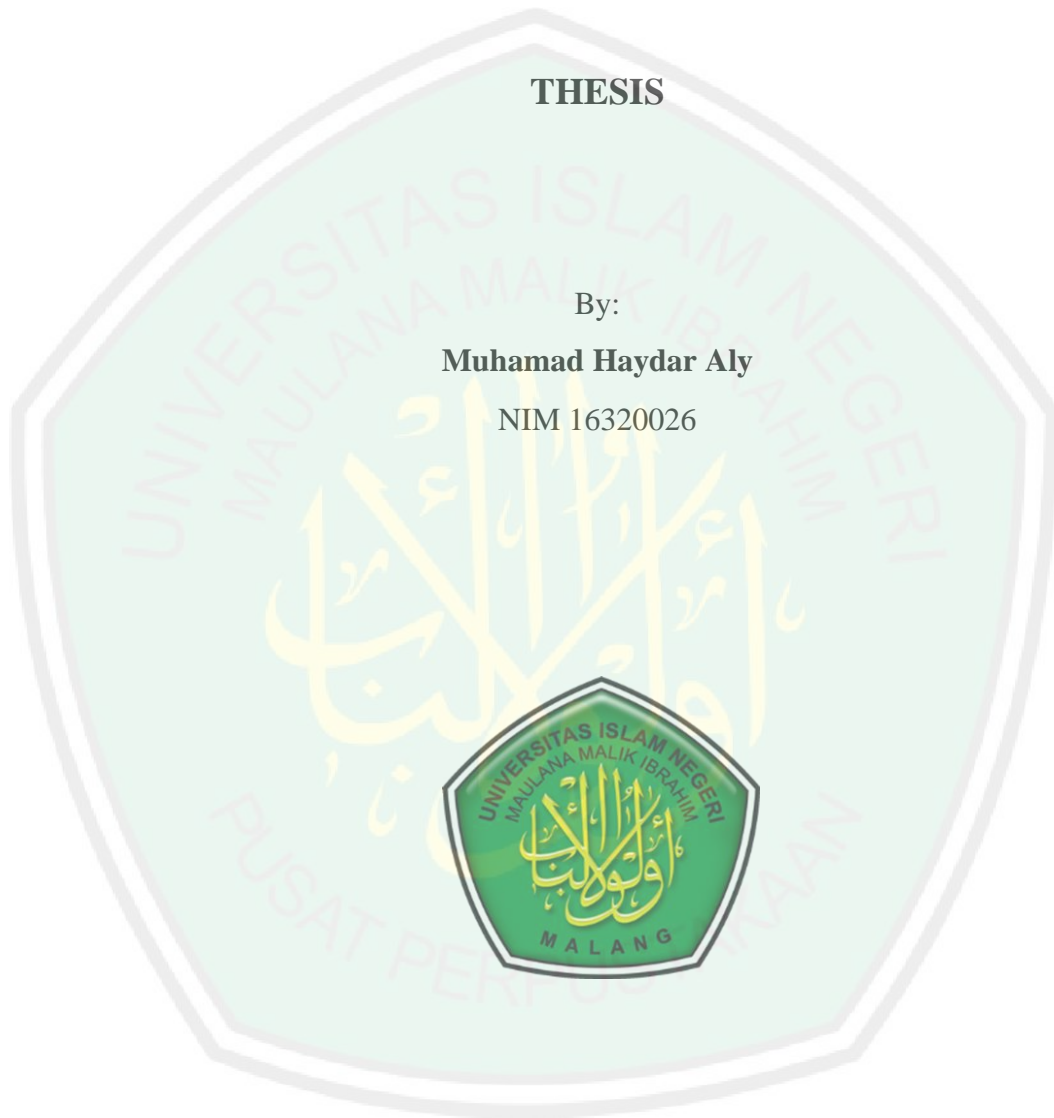
**THE STRUGGLE OF PROLETARIAN CLASS AGAINST  
OPPRESSION DESCRIBED IN GEORGE ORWELL'S *ANIMAL  
FARM* 1945**

**THESIS**

By:

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG  
2020**

**THE STRUGGLE OF PROLETARIAN CLASS AGAINST  
OPPRESSION DESCRIBED IN GEORGE ORWELL'S *ANIMAL  
FARM* 1945**

**THESIS**

Present to  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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MALANG  
2020**

### STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“The Struggle of Proletarian Class Against Oppression Described in George Orwell’s Animal Farm 1945”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objections or claims, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2020

The researcher,



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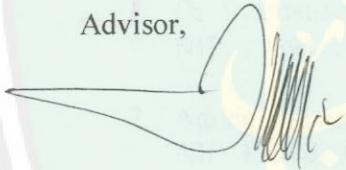
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Malang, June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2020

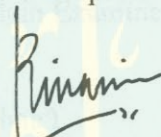
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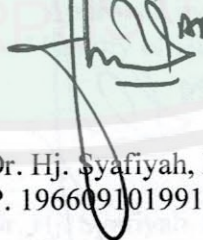


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## MOTTO

*“Allah does not burden a soul beyond that it can bear”*

(Al – Baqarah: 286)



## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved parents

All my families and my friends

And also to those who search for the deepest meaning of life



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to Allah Almighty and Merciful, who gave me life, helpless creatures, his guidance so that I could smoothly complete this thesis entitled "*The Struggle of Proletarian Class Against Oppression Described in George Orwell's Animal Farm 1945*" Grace and peace for the Prophet Muhammad who brought Islamic norms and values throughout the world.

I would like to thank those who helped me in writing this thesis. My first sincere thanks to the Rector of UIN Malang, Prof. Dr. Abdul Haris, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A., and Head of the Department of English Literature, Rina Sari, M.Pd.

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Most important, my family have provided going spiritual and material support for me. To my father, my caring teacher who has instilled in me a passionate mind and a disciplined life, to my mother, my dear guardian who has nurtured me in a compassionate heart and always generous hands, and to all big family, I say thank you the best. May God give me the opportunity to repay your eternal kindness. In addition, I want to thank you for the invaluable assistance from Daniar Alifia Fairuza, who has always accompanied me all day in conduct my thesis. Thank you for giving encouragement, warm affection, may God repay



all your kindness. Last but not the least, I want to thank all my colleagues, namely Ayik Siju, Arifan Cotong, and Fauzi Karman in the rent house of "GENGGONG"; teachers and friends from the organization; R. Kiambang, Andika, Papi, Ghozi, Inyong, Kasipe, Zakki, as well as those who have not been mentioned and also all my friends in the English Literature Department. Thank you very much for your support to me.

Finally, I simply realized that this thesis is far from perfect. So, I will always appreciate the constructive comments that will come from readers. Hopefully this work can make a valuable contribution to the field of literary criticism.

Malang, June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2020



Muhamad Haydar Aly

## ABSTRACT

**Aly, Muhamad Haydar.** 2020. *The Struggle of Proletarian Class Against Oppression Decribed in George Orwell's Animal Farm 1945*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum.

Keywords : *Marxism, Class Struggle*

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Within the scope of work, we will find two different classes that differ from each other. The first is the bourgeois class, which has a control or power to regulate all the systems in it, and forms a ruling class. The second is the proletarian class or workers, this class has the duty to always work in a job itself and comply with all existing regulations, this class is the class exploited by the ruling class. This research is very important to conduct because Marxism theory has a very good influence on the life of a worker or the proletariat.

The aims of this study are to prove that the animals on the farm are fighting against Mr. Jones, besides, to find out kind of oppression experience reflected in animal farm novel and to find out the character of animal overcome the oppression. The object of this study is *Animal Farm* novel 1945 by George Orwell. This research is analyzed using literary criticism method. Because the data of this research collected from *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell. The approach used is sociology of literature and also used class struggle theory by Karl Marx because there is a form of resistance carried out by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie to usurp their rights for the achievement of justice. To get a complete description of the struggle of the proletariat analysis, the researcher uses Marxism theory of Karl Marx.

The results of this study indicate that the struggle carried out by Snowball and Napoleon is a struggle to claim rights for themselves and overthrow human power. This was done because they did not get the right results from their hard work. The impact of their actions is that they find prosperity in their lives and can work safely without getting inappropriate treatment from humans. Moreover, they can enjoy the results of their efforts and all needs can be met. Then, in the *Animal Farm* novel a pig named Snowball and Napoleon acts as a group that is employed on the farm under the supervision of the owner of the farm which can be called the bourgeoisie. This attitude is the attitude taken by the proletariat group, so that it can be said that Snowball and Napoleon are representatives of the proletarian group.

## ABSTRAK

**Aly, Muhamad Haydar.** 2020. *Perjuangan Kelas Proletar Melawan Penindasan Digambarkan di Peternakan George Orwell 1945*. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Penasihat : Dr. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum.

Kata Kunci : *Marxisme, Perjuangan Kelas*

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Dalam ruang lingkup pekerjaan, kita akan menemukan dua kelas berbeda yang berbeda satu sama lain. Yang pertama adalah kelas borjuis, yang memiliki kendali atau kekuasaan untuk mengatur semua sistem di dalamnya, dan membentuk kelas penguasa. Yang kedua adalah kelas proletar atau pekerja, kelas ini mempunyai tugas untuk selalu bekerja dalam pekerjaannya sendiri dan mematuhi semua peraturan yang ada, kelas ini adalah kelas yang dieksploitasi oleh kelas penguasa. Penelitian ini sangat penting dilakukan karena teori Marxisme memiliki pengaruh yang sangat baik terhadap kehidupan seorang pekerja atau proletariat.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk membuktikan bahwa hewan-hewan di peternakan berperang melawan Tuan Jones, selain itu juga untuk mengetahui jenis pengalaman penindasan yang tercermin dalam novel peternakan dan untuk mengetahui karakter hewan mengatasi penindasan tersebut. Objek penelitian ini adalah novel *Animal Farm* 1945 karya George Orwell. Penelitian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode kritik sastra. Karena data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari novel *Animal Farm* karya George Orwell. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah sosiologi sastra dan juga menggunakan teori perjuangan kelas oleh Karl Marx karena terdapat bentuk perlawanan yang dilakukan oleh kaum proletar terhadap kaum borjuasi untuk merebut hak-haknya demi tercapainya keadilan. Untuk mendapatkan gambaran yang lengkap tentang analisis perjuangan kaum proletar, peneliti menggunakan teori Marxisme dari Karl Marx.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perjuangan yang dilakukan oleh Snowball dan Napoleon merupakan perjuangan untuk menuntut hak atas diri sendiri dan menggulingkan kekuasaan manusia. Hal itu dilakukan karena mereka tidak mendapatkan hasil yang benar dari kerja kerasnya. Dampak dari tindakan mereka adalah mereka menemukan kesejahteraan dalam hidup mereka dan dapat bekerja dengan aman tanpa mendapatkan perlakuan yang tidak pantas dari manusia. Apalagi mereka bisa menikmati hasil jerih payahnya dan semua kebutuhan bisa terpenuhi. Kemudian, dalam novel *Animal Farm* seekor babi bernama Snowball dan Napoleon berperan sebagai kelompok yang dipekerjakan di ladang di bawah pengawasan pemilik tanah pertanian yang bisa disebut borjuasi. Sikap ini merupakan sikap yang diambil oleh kelompok proletar, sehingga dapat dikatakan bahwa Snowball dan Napoleon merupakan wakil dari kelompok proletar.

## مستخلص البحث

محمد حيدر. ٢٠٢٠. نضال الطبقة البروليتارية ضد الاضطهاد المرسوم في مزرعة حيوانات جورج أروويل ١٩٤٥. أطروحة ثانوية (سكريسي) قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

مرشد : د. سيتي ماسيتوه ، م. هو

كلمات: الماركسية ، النضال الطبقي

ضمن نطاق العمل ، سنجد فئتين مختلفتين تحتلفان عن بعضهما البعض. الأول هو الطبقة البرجوازية ، التي لها سيطرة أو سلطة على تنظيم جميع الأنظمة الموجودة فيها ، وتشكل الطبقة الحاكمة. الثانية هي الطبقة البروليتارية أو العمال ، هذه الطبقة عليها واجب العمل دائماً في الوظيفة نفسها والامثال لجميع اللوائح القائمة ، هذه الطبقة هي الطبقة التي تستغلها الطبقة الحاكمة. إن إجراء هذا البحث مهم جداً لأن النظرية الماركسية لها تأثير جيد جداً على حياة العامل أو البروليتاريا.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إثبات أن الحيوانات في المزرعة تقاوت السيد جونز ، بالإضافة إلى معرفة نوع تجربة الاضطهاد التي تنعكس في رواية مزرعة الحيوانات ومعرفة شخصية الحيوان الذي يتغلب على الظلم. الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو رواية مزرعة الحيوانات عام ١٩٤٥ لجورج أروويل. تم تحليل هذا البحث باستخدام منهج النقد الأدبي. لأن بيانات هذا البحث جمعت من رواية مزرعة الحيوانات لجورج أروويل. النهج المستخدم هو علم اجتماع الأدب واستخدم أيضاً نظرية الصراع الطبقي من قبل كارل ماركس لأن هناك شكلاً من أشكال المقاومة التي تقوم بها البروليتاريا ضد البرجوازية لاغتصاب حقوقهم من أجل تحقيق العدالة

. للحصول على وصف كامل لنضال تحليل البروليتاريا ، يستخدم الباحث النظرية الماركسية لكارل ماركس. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن النضال الذي خاضه سنوبول ونابليون

هو صراع للمطالبة بحقوقهم وإسقاط القوة البشرية. تم ذلك لأنهم لم يحصلوا على النتائج الصحيحة من عملهم الشاق. تأثير أفعالهم هو أنهم يجدون الرخاء في حياتهم ويمكنهم العمل بأمان دون الحصول على معاملة غير لائقة من البشر. علاوة على ذلك، يمكنهم الاستمتاع بنتائج جهودهم ويمكن تلبية جميع الاحتياجات. بعد ذلك، في رواية مزرعة الحيوانات، يعمل خنزير اسمه سنوبول ونابليون كمجموعة تعمل في المزرعة تحت إشراف مالك المزرعة التي يمكن تسميتها بالبرجوازية. هذا الموقف هو الموقف الذي اتخذته مجموعة البروليتاريا، بحيث يمكن القول إن سنوبول ونابليون يمثلان المجموعة البروليتارية.



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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

In this chapter explains several reasons for conducting research and in this chapter, there are several important points: preface relating to the background of the problem, research questions, research objectives, scope of limitation, significance of the study, definition of key terms, previous studies and research method as will be elaborated in the following sections.

#### **Background of the Study**

Sociology and literary works have a decent relationship. This is happening as a result of the common connection between literary works and phenomena in real life. The literary works raised into a works is the outcome of a relationship with sociology. Contemplating sociology about literature is helpful for understanding social circumstances, policy driven issues, perspectives and inventiveness of creators. Sociology and literature are the connection between genuine life thinking and culture in which they become the determinants of literary works. (Jadhav, 2012).

Davita (2005) "Sociology is the investigation of different attributes of society and the connection between social orders to the social strength of their condition". Sociology is constantly worried about human action with their condition. Learning sociology isn't just human act however components of sociology, for example, society structure, social strength and social change.



Based on Laurenson (1972) expressed that "Sociology is basically the scientific, objective investigation of man in society, the investigation of social organization and the social procedure". Sociology as the science to consider social relationship and get material from various source that is literature. Literature and sociology are a reflected of human relationship and their condition. There is an approach to associate with the environment, it is identified with reality. Sociology can be educated as the artistic realities and the effect on social condition.

The sociologists, for example, Alan Swingewood, Karl Marks, Max Weber furthermore, others concur that sociology is an establishment and sociology is included. Sociology related with literature dissimilar to other sociologists. Sociology is attracted on practically all parts of human public activity. Youthful scientists have found new ideas and techniques for sociological research. Sociology as a social science that centers around the meaning that human connect to their cooperation and activities to a specific social setting (Weber, 1997).

Marxism is a social, political, and financial way of thinking named after Karl Marx, which looks at the impact of private enterprise on work, efficiency, and monetary turn of events and contends for a specialist transformation to upset free enterprise for communism. Marxism places that the struggle between social classes, explicitly between the bourgeoisie, or capitalists, and the low class, or laborers, characterizes financial relations in an industrialist economy and will unavoidably prompt progressive communism. (Chappelow, 2019).

Marxism is both a social and political theory, which envelops Marxist class struggle theory and Marxian financial matters. Marxism was first freely defined in the 1848 leaflet, *The Communist Manifesto*, by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, which spreads out the theory of class struggle and revolution. Marxian financial aspects centers around the reactions of capitalism. (Marx, 1867)

Based on Marx's perspective, the persuasive idea of history is communicated in class struggle. With the improvement of capitalism itself, the class struggle takes on an intense structure. The two essential classes, wherein the less significant classes are assembled, contradict each other in the industrialist framework: the proprietors of the methods for creation, or the bourgeoisie, and the laborers, or the low class.

Marx's (1848), people who have a dialectical character of history are expressed in the form of class struggle. As capitalism develops, this class struggle takes on an acute form. There are two basic classes, the classes are contradictory to each other in the capitalist system and less important classes are grouped. Examples include the owner of the means of production or the so-called bourgeoisie, and the workers or the proletariat. "The bourgeoisie produces its own gravedigger. The fall of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable" (*The Communist Manifesto*), because the bourgeois relations of production is the final contradictory form of the process of social production, not in contradiction in terms of the contradiction of the individual, but of the contradiction that arises from the conditions of individual social existence, however, the productive

forces which developed in the midst of bourgeois society at the same time created the material conditions to resolve this contradiction. With this social development, prehistoric human society ends.

Heyman (2018) Marxism is both a social and political theory, which envelops Marxist class struggle theory and Marxian financial matters. Marxism was first freely defined in the 1848 leaflet, *The Communist Manifesto*, by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, which spreads out the theory of class struggle and revolution. Marxian financial aspects centers around the reactions of capitalism.

This problem is very interesting to discuss because *Animal Farm* novel contains propaganda which is perhaps more than just an understanding of political matters. Whatever George Orwell tried to propagate; the propaganda was successfully carried out through this book. Discussing politics, of course there are experts who may be more precise when discussing it. History as a study that is always close to political matters, may be interesting if used to discuss the contents of this book.

Orwell (1945), *Animal Farm* is an English-language novel written by George Orwell in the era of 1945. With the fable story, this novel talks about how power politics can be criticized in Marxist studies. Besides that, Andy Kershaw reinforces this review of the relevance of the Orwell novel with a reflection of the events of the Russian Revolution in 1917 towards the Stalinist era. In addition to this novel there are also other novels such as *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (or 1984), which brought famous Orwell and Orwell is

considered one of the best literary writers ever. *Animal Farm* reflects the events that led to the Stalinist era before World War II. There is also explained that Orwell was a democratic socialist, Orwell was very skeptical of Stalinist goals and actions and therefore used novels to highlight how destructive and disastrous the consequences were. In other words, *Animal Farm* is a novel that describes the oppression of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. Which is in each character is described through animal figures. This bourgeoisie regulates everything in that society, both in terms of politics and economics. Several researchers find some similarity in the object of study but there are the differences in theoretical approach. In previous research like:

The first, a thesis by Lynda Susana Widya Ayu Fatmawati (2011) entitled “*Denoting the character of Orwell’s Animal Farm through semiotics*” This researcher clarified the signification of the character through Semiotics in *Animal Farm* novel. This research utilized qualitative research structure and Roland Barthes semiotics hypothesis as hypothesis of investigation. The outcome indicated that the characters of *Animal Farm* signified numerous general issues about oppression.

Second, a thesis by Meghouri Khalida (2013) entitled “*The Use of Personification in George Orwell’s novel Animal Farm*”. This researcher clarified the representation *Animal Farm* novel and uncovered the creator rationale when composed this novel. This research utilized qualitative research plan and Roland Barthes semiotics hypothesis as hypothesis of investigation. The outcome demonstrated that the animal in the *Animal Farm* novel speaks

to the evaluate of human culture and government power in the Soviet Union period (1917).

Third, a thesis by Yanuar Wicaksono (2017) entitled “*Ideological and Repressive state apparatus practice in animal farm novel George Orwell Works (Louis Althusser's Sociology Study)*.” This study aims to reveal the functioning of the state apparatuses as ideological practices in George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*, which is also a representation of the historical fact of the Soviet Revolution in Stalin’s era.

Fourth, a thesis by Daniel Joseph Sagreti (2011) entitled “*Animal Farm revisited: A conceptual Integration Analysis*”. The researcher clarified how the exemplification as satirical gadgets depicted the totalitarian. This research utilized subjective research plan and Roland Barthes semiotics hypothesis as hypothesis of investigation. The outcome was the basic change through the story and animal that speak to bit by bit advancement.

Fifth, a thesis by Sana Mawaz Iqra, Jaben Tazeela Rao, Abida Bihi, Fatima Afzal and Saba Shadaqat (2015) entitled “*Allegory and Satire on Animal Farm by George Orwell*”. This research clarified how the creator utilized the sentence to accuse Soviet Union in 1917. This research is utilized qualitative research plan and Roland Barthes semiotics hypothesis to analyze the information. The result of this research demonstrated that the capacity of the image showed up in the sentences was to be faulted the political condition when Stalin drove Soviet Union, he yearned for power breeds, and communist thought attests his power to the others.

So far there are differences with this research, which here only focus on how the animal in this farm represent the proletarian class and how they against injustice. The writer uses Marxist theory and only focus on class struggle to analysis the novel of *Animal Farm*. This is done so that researchers can find out what is done by the upper class towards the lower classes. Moreover, researcher find out the tactics and strategies used for politics. Not only that but also the researcher finds out proletariats acts that carry out by Napoleon and Snowball and also find out the struggles of Napoleon and Snowball in *Animal Farm*.

According to Marxists, ideology is considered a false consciousness that can refer to an illusion that deceives the subject, as Marx said as a condition "they do not know, but they do" (Zizek, 2009: 24). Ideology is not ideas that arise naturally, or an idea from an individual as a way of thinking and acting. Rather, ideology is a product that is implanted in oneself which the individual considers that the ideology he receives is real. This is what makes people not aware that they are in power, especially when the illusion is polished with terms that are manipulatively aimed at them even though it is only to reinforce the power of the government. From here, the problem of ideology becomes an ordinate in which class consciousness becomes a major component in these social problems. This social problem also explains why the story of *Animal Farm* is an interesting problem, especially if it is associated with power, ideological practices, and historical facts referred to by the novel conflict.

Therefore, from the presentation above this novel can be analyzed using the Sociology of Literature approach and also used class struggle theory by Karl Marx, especially regarding the application of Marxist theory in the novel. What will be discussed is the struggle of the proletariat against capitalism.

#### **A. The Problem of the Study**

1. What kind of oppression experience reflected in animal farm novel?
2. How does character overcome the oppression?

#### **B. The Objectives of the Study**

In connection with the previous question, there are two objectives set out by the researcher:

1. To find out kind of oppression experience reflected in animal farm novel
2. To find out the character of animal overcome the oppression.

#### **C. Scope and Limitation**

In this study, the researcher focuses on how does character overcome the oppression and what kind of oppression experience reflected in animal farm novel. Therefore, the researcher can answer questions correctly and because of the large scale. The creator will limit the extent to which the problem will be discussed and underlined in part of the perpetrator, and the meeting as the main problem of the examination.

#### **D. Significance of the Study**

This study is expected to contribute to theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the theoretical basis of literary studies, especially the application of Marxism theory to analyze literary works.

Practically, this study is very helpful for students who conduct this research to deepen their analysis of Marxism theory, especially for students who major in literature.

Besides that, this aims to prove that there is a form of oppression carried out by the elite class against the lower classes. Which people who have higher capital can act arbitrarily?

#### **E. Definition of Key Term**

To make this study clearer and avoid misunderstanding, the researcher will clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward.

##### **1. Marxism theory**

Marxism is a theory and technique for common laborers self-emancipation. As a theory, it depends on a strategy for financial examination that perspectives class relations and social clash utilizing a materialist translation of authentic turn of events and takes a rationalistic perspective on social change. It starts from crafted by nineteenth century German philosopher Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.



## 2. Oppression

Oppression is abuse of power includes the use of threats, intimidation, or acts of omission or commission to reinforce the inequality of the relationship.

## F. Previous Study

The Novel *Animal Farm* released in 1945 has been analyzed by several researchers who use the same theory, class struggle theory. This has provided many references to find better data on how to understand the class struggle theory with the same or different material objects. Novel *Animal Farm* as a source of data analysis. Here, there are some researchers who apply the theory of Marxist by Karl Marx. Some of those researchers have different objects, but they have similarities in theory.

The first research is graduating paper written by Asti Amri Yani Yaris from State Islamic University Of Alauddin Makassar in 2014 entitled "*Class Struggle in Capitalist Society in Ally Condie's Novel 'Crossed'*". The aim of this thesis is to describe the social situation in capitalist society and interaction of lower class about upper class in the novel. The writer used descriptive qualitative method and sociological approach in analyzing social situation in capitalist society and interaction of lower class toward upper class in the novel. The writer formulates the problem as follows: 1. what social conditions in capitalist society are portrayed in Ally Condie's novel *Crossed*? 2. How does the lower-class struggle against upper class' oppression

in capitalist society as described in the novel? The writer found that the novel “Crossed” by Ally Condie, showed the social situation in capitalist society like class distinction and human exploitation. In class distinction, the class is divided into two classes, upper class and lower class. The upper classes are the Society or Institution and Officer. The lower classes are Cassia, Ky, Indie and Vick.

The second research is graduating paper written by Khoirur Rizal from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in 2017 entitled “*The Struggle of Lower Class in Mad Max: Fury Road*”. The purpose of this research is to find out about how to measure the lower class against the upper class to fight for freedom and equality. Mad Max Fury Road shows the social class that emerged in the post-apocalyptic world. In Mad Max Fury Road also presents class differences of struggle as practiced by Marxists, but the Mad Max Fury Road class structure is made through the economic structure of society. Goal setting is used in this research by applying the theory of class struggle that was initiated by Karl Mark. The research question of this research is “How is the class struggle explained in the movie? In the wake of investigating all information that had been discovered, for example, class identification and the struggle of lower class. The author reasons that the struggle of lower classes is they get equity and boorish network. Though, the class struggle itself has distinctive reason as depicted by Marxist. However, it has same centrality.

The third research is graduating paper written by Ahmad Faqikhudin from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in 2015 entitled

*“The Struggle of Lower Class Against the Government as Seen in Elysium Movie”*. The point of this exploration is to discover how the high society and the lower class are spoken to in Elysium Movie, how the privileged oppress the lower class, and how the lower-class battle to accomplish the equity and uniformity against the privileged. This exploration utilizes a target approach by applying Marxist class battle hypothesis and bolstered by portrayal hypothesis of Stuart Hall. The examination of this paper expects to find the appropriate responses of the issue as follow: 1. How are the upper class and the lower class represented in Elysium Movie? 2. How does the upper class oppress the lower class? 3. How does the lower-class struggle to achieve the justice and equality against the upper class? Subsequent to dissecting all information that have been discovered, for example, the class society identification, the persecution of lower class, and the struggle of lower class, the author reasons that the struggle of lower class in the film is the method of lower class to get their equity.

The fourth research is undergraduate thesis written by Mentari Handoko from Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta in 2016 entitled *“Class Struggle as The Impact of Capitalism Seen Through Faction in Veronica Roth’s Divergent”*. There are three purpose to be accomplish in this study. The first point is dissecting the groups in Divergent through setting. This past is essential to give data about the social situation in the novel. The finding of social situation is utilized to distinguish the idea of capitalism inside the general public. The second point is to discover how the idea of capitalism delineated through group depicted in the novel. After finding the idea

of capitalism through group, the last point to discover how class struggle as the effect of capitalism is uncovered in *Divergent*.

After comparing those three researches above, there is a similarity to the title which the writer analyzes. The similarity between the previous researches and this research is analyzing about class struggle. While the differences of those fourth researches above are the theories, Asti Amri Yani Yaris used descriptive qualitative method and sociological approach in analyzing social situation in capitalist society and the interaction of lower class toward upper class in the novel. While, Khairur Rizal used objective approach by applying the theory of class struggle by Karl Mark. Then, Ahmad Faqikhudin, this research used an objective approach by applying Marxist class struggle theory and supported by representation theory of Stuart Hall. The last is Mentari Handoko, this study centers around the class struggle as the effect of capitalism, and a few theories in Marxism are utilized in this study. Those theories are theory of capitalism, theory of class awareness, and theory of class struggle.

Therefore, the researcher in this study is also focused on class struggle which is more focused on how the animal in this farm represent the proletarian class and how they against injustice. Not much different from Mentari Handoko's research that focuses on the class struggle as the effect of capitalism.

## **G. Research Method**

### **1. Research Design**

For research design, I used literary criticism by utilizing historical sources and references to solve research questions. For data collection procedures, intensive reading and careful historical references and animal husbandry are carried out to find similarities between the two. The events and character characteristics of *Animal Farms* are compared to their real-world equivalents to see whether *Farms* really put the history of the formation of the Soviet Union and the people who run the country in fairy tales. The approach used is sociology of literature and also used class struggle theory by Karl Marx because there is a form of resistance carried out by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie to usurp their rights for the achievement of justice.

Literary criticism as a critical response to literary texts, refers to the analysis of literary works, genres, literary movements, and the study of each writer. This analysis usually uses certain theories for a better understanding of literary works. Literary criticism helps us to investigate many aspects of literary work such as historical aspects, exploring types of writing and many others (Stevens 2015, p.7 & 19).

### **2. Data Sources**

The researcher takes the data from the *Animal Farm* novel, the author of this novel is George Orwell, published in Russia in 1945. The publisher of this novel is PT Bentang Pustaka, and the thickness of the

novel is 144 pages. The novel belongs to the sixth edition of the second edition in October 2018. Researchers take data to focus only on how animals on farms represent the proletarian class and how they fight injustice. Not only that but to conduct deeper analysis, researchers extract data from the internet.

### **3. Data Collection**

Some steps which have been done by the researcher to accumulate the data. The first point is the researcher read the whole story in novel *Animal Farm*. Second, the researcher looked for the problem of the story. The next steps are marked the important point to make the researcher easy to analyze. Then the researcher wrote the data so that more easily to remember.

### **4. Data Analysis**

The analysis of the data is done in some major steps. After finishing collecting the data, to answer the first and the second study researcher will analyze the problem that happened in the story by using reading technique, analyze problems, problem solving and inference. The researcher read the whole story and mark the important point to find and analyze the problem. Then the researcher conduct problem solving and the last make an inference.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains and examines relevant literature related to the study of class struggle and sociological approaches. Starting with a sociological approach and followed by definitions of Marxism, capitalism, bourgeoisie, proletariat, class struggle, and the impact of lower-class struggle.

#### A. Sociology of Literature

The sociology of literature is a developing assemblage of basic theory that reviews literary works with regards to social establishments and guards who decide the literary works. It concentrates upon the connection between a literary work and the social structure in which it is made. It looks at the connection between the craftsman and society, the human science of the author and the states of creation and production of literary works. The sociology of literature, accordingly, assists with comprehension the financial circumstances, the policy centered issues, the character and creativity of writers, the connection between specific considerations and social designs wherein they happen and the few social determinants of the presence and accomplishment of literary works. (Jadhav, 2012: Vol 1). The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms (1990) defines the term sociology of literature as,

"Sociology of literature is a branch of literary study that examines the relationship between literary works and their social context, including patterns of literacy, kinds of audience, modes of publications and dramatic presentation and social class positions of authors and readers. Originating in nineteenth century France with works by Madam de Stale and Hippolyte Taine, the sociology of literature was revived in the English-

speaking world with appearance of such studies as Raymond Williams *The Long Revolution* (1961) and is most often associated with Marxist approaches to cultural analysis".

This definition unmistakably shows the role of the social setting, makers and guards in the presence and accomplishment of literary works. The primary thought underlying this view is that the literary work is molded and formed by encompassing conditions, social determinants and dominant socio-cultural estimations of the age.

The literary critics and sociologists concur that the sociological practice is basic to decipher literary works, yet they vary in their theory and techniques. The literary critics look at texts, writers and readers and estimate about creation, gathering and translation of literature. Social researchers, then again, talk about books and literary establishments and abide upon creation, dispersion and utilization of social items. The focal point of social researcher is for the most part on associations and advertises, brought together and decentralized publishing, laws and control standards, procedures of dissemination and perusing propensity for specific social group. The literary socialists and history specialists are worried about the connection between singular writers and the conditions of social and cultural era in which they live and compose. In this unique situation, M.H Abrams see about the sociology of literature is significant. As indicated by him,

The term, Sociology of literature, however, is applied only to the writings of those historians and critics whose primary, and sometimes exclusive, interest is in the ways that the constitution and form of literacy work are affected by such circumstances as its authors class status, gender, and political and other interests; the ways of thinking and felling



characteristic of its era; the economic conditions of the writers profession and of the publication and distributions of books; and the social class, conceptions and values of the audience to which an author addresses the literary product or to which it is made available. (2006:288)

The main idea underlying this view is that the literary work is conditioned and shaped by surrounding, circumstances and dominant cultural values of the age, the ideology of the publishers, critics and readers and the personality traits of the writer.

There are a few ways to deal with sociology of literature. The most well-known way to deal with the connection of literature and society is the investigation of literary works in as social records, as accepted image of social reality. This perfect representation approach has a long and recognized history; however, it disregards the writers and the few social angles which decide the presence of literary works. The Marxist methodology that started with the ascent of industrialism and free enterprise saw literature as the impression of base and superstructure. Be that as it may, as customary methodology, the Marxists additionally overlooked the understanding open, publishers, wholesalers, critics, supporters and other social determinants of literary works. It is in progress of present-day sociologists of literature that we get the emphasis on the writer, guards and the few social organizations which decide the presence and accomplishment of literary works. In their Theory of Literature (1963) Rene Welek and Austin Warren likewise engaged the sociology of the writer and social determinants of literature. As indicated by Terry Eagleton, there are two principal methods of in which an enthusiasm for the sociology of literature can be supported. The primary type of support is

realist: literature is in actuality profoundly molded by its social setting and any critical account of it, which precludes this reality, is thus naturally inadequate. The second way is pragmatist: literature is in certainty molded by a wide range of factors and readable in a wide range of settings, however featuring its social determinants is helpful and attractive from a specific point of view (1988:469). The sociology of literature, therefore, combines both the ways and studies literature in its entirety.

In sum, sociology of literature isn't just worried about the identical representation or a social report yet in addition with the social, political and financial associations and powers of its age, the demeanor, mindfulness and expectation of the writer, the arrangement of support and rewards, the role of critics in the achievement of literary creation, the ideology of the publishers and distributors, the interests and propensities for the understanding public, the particular historical moment, the social legacy and the impact of the few social elements on the literary works. It attempts to look for the appropriate responses of the few inquiries, for example, how the particular literary structure appears? How can it reach to the readers? How it is published? Who is the benefactor of the creator? How do cultural and social variables influence writers and his works? What individual powers move individual to compose? What are the responses of the readers to the literary works? For what reason is it acknowledged or dismissed by the readers and critics? How certain literary waves exist in a specific period? How literary taste creates? What is the role of distributors, and flowing libraries in the fame of literary works? As the major critical theories that are commonly used to analyze, classify, interpret

and evaluate literary works have not touched these questions, the new generation of thinkers and social critics such as Lucien Goldman, Leo Lowenthal, Robert Escarpit, M. C. Albrecht, Terry Eagleton, Alan Swingwood, John Hall, Diana Lawrenson, Anthony Giddens and others made a successful attempt to develop new theoretical perspectives and methods which later on came to be known as the approaches and methods of sociology of literature.

## B. Marxism

Marxism as a basic theory depends on the possibility of social way of thinking that tends to a wide range of monetary misuses, imbalances of dispersion, social classes, and political change (Honderich, 2006:599). According to Barry in *Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), “the aim of Marxism is to bring about a classless society based on the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange” (2002:156). Barry says that:

Marxism saw improvements begin to bear fruit through the struggle for power between various social classes. This historical perspective of class fighting (for example, the development of lines, or as continuing progress towards the achievement of national character and sovereignty) sees it as a "motor" by the opposition to monetary, social, and political leniency. Misuse of one social class by another is seen especially in today's modern free enterprise, especially in the nineteenth-century structure without obstacles (2002: 157).

Marx clarified and described the economics of the entire capitalist world and arrived at the end result of a financially extraordinary class namely capitalists misusing the whole society for its own benefit. He has

revealed the revealed character, but also calls attention to an energetic opinion towards this request.

Based on Korsch, there are some important features of Marxism:

1. All the tenets of Marxism are particular and not general. It has not built up any general theory which is applicable in all places. Marx's concept of "base" and "superstructure is a real concept, but its application differs from place to place. The only statements that are valid are particular descriptions of particular phenomena at a given stage of history".
2. Marxism isn't science or reasoning. It is essentially a basic and useful analysis of existing society. Normally it tends to be known as a praxis. Marxism depends on definite and obvious information. It tends to be observationally tried or checked. Consequently, it is an experimental precept.
3. The focal subject of Marxism is industrialist society. Marx checked practically all the significant parts of industrialist society by applying dialectical materialism.
4. Its central point isn't just to examine the industrialist society, however to transform it. Marx has said that the savants have deciphered the world, yet the genuine errand is to change the world or society.

In the Third World countries Marxism means a guide to national liberation movement. Up to the end of the Second World War, Marxism was generally confined within anti-capitalist and anti-exploitation thought. But

during the fifties and sixties of the last century almost whole of Asia and Africa was plunged in anti-imperialist struggle and the leaders of the liberation movement were inspired by Marxism.

In several cases Marxism was synonymous with anti-imperialism and anti-colonial-ism. In the light of Marxism (to some extent orthodox Marxism) colonial and imperial questions were being interpreted and this considerably enhanced the scope of meaning and definition of Marxism.

Particularly Lenin's National and Colonial Questions were drafted in the light of Marxism. The ill-designs and conspiracy of imperialist powers were not only interpreted in the background of Marxism, but Marxism was treated as a powerful weapon to fight imperialist powers. In this way the purview of Marxism has increased perceptibly.

All in all, the Marxist theory clarifies about the social change as far as financial and political components. The Marxist theory sees the class struggle inside the class society. The objective of Marxism itself is to achieve a raunchy society. Marxism sees the class struggle inside the class society as the procedure of revolution in capitalism. Marx accepts that in the socialist society, all types of human estrangement and abuse don't exist.

### **C. Bourgeoisie**

Throughout everyday life, there are two classes characterized by the responsibility for in the general public, one is the bourgeoisie, "who own the factories and corporations and form the ruling class" and the other one is the proletariat, "the mass of workers, who are exploited by this ruling class"

(Berger, 1982:44). The differentiation shows the hole in social monetary layers. We were unable to keep away from the way that there is separation of social order as it exists. This separation between these social orders later turns into the significant purpose of social layers. This is additionally the initial phase wherein class struggle occurs.

What it implies with the bourgeoisie is the individuals who control the monetary creation. While talking about bourgeoisie, the reality will prompt cash. This circumstance brings to the way that the bourgeois are the individuals who own the processing plants and partnerships as well as give such a major effect all in all general public that comprises of both the bourgeoisie and the low class. Bressler argues that, “it is the capitalist who decree what beliefs are acceptable, what values are to be held, and what laws are to be formed” (2003: 171). That announcement alludes to the way that bourgeois assumes responsibility forever. They have capacity to limit what life ought to resemble. It appears as though they become the main issue of request for, they have power. The power that they have is on the grounds that they have cash. It is unquestionably not the same as the circumstance of working class who doesn't have cash with the goal that they have no power.

Example of bourgeois class:

To provide more understanding related to the bourgeoisie in the meaning of capitalism, the following examples are found, among others as follows;

1. The owners of capital who have abundant assets.

2. Have branded goods.
3. Prioritizing profits to increase his wealth.
4. Not caring about the fate of the workers employed.
5. Exert all the means of production owned to obtain a large profit.
6. Using all the benefits for personal life.
7. Using his power to obtain luxury facilities.
8. Having many relationships to develop their business.
9. The results obtained from production exceed the limits of adequacy to meet the needs of life.
10. All profits owned are stored as investments to multiply the wealth owned.

Characteristics of the bourgeois:

As for all the examples that have been mentioned, surely there are at least the characteristics of bourgeois class society. The diary is as follows;

1. Become the first-Class Member in Classy Community Arrangements
2. Members of the bourgeois class come from capital owners or landowners.
3. Own capital or means of production.
4. Get profits from the production of capital or means of production owned.

In order to provide more understanding related to studies in the bourgeois class found, the following is an example of the description of the bourgeoisie in the present era. For example, this case is the existence of deforestation where illegal logging is found in various regions of Indonesia.

As for those who carry out logging in this case is said to be part of the proletarian meaning because it is working for the bourgeoisie who want to use land / natural resources through permits that do not exist. Explanation of this description at least becomes one of the social problems that must be recognized by all parties.

#### **D. Proletariat**

Meanwhile, the proletariat who is in the opposite of the bourgeoisie is “the exploited and oppressed class (Engels & Marx, 1848:8).” This is on the grounds that they need to function as though they are a slave despite the fact that they are most certainly not. It is their work hour and a lowest pay permitted by law that cause them to endure. By one way or another, they are turning into the object of abuse by the bourgeois society who recruits them to work. They become latent as they can do nothing. Kautsky argues (2004), that the “proletariat has never taken the lead in any revolutionary movement. But it has always been on hand during social disturbances.” From Kautsky’s statement, the working class is continually turning into the subordinate group as it doesn't take risks in progressive development. It generally follows what becomes obvious them with no move to make part in. It very well may be construed that the low class turns into the person in question. They are inactive in light of the fact that they have no capacity to take control and lead any progressive development.

The definition of the proletariat according to experts' views, among others, is as follows:



Ancient Rome, the meaning of the proletariat is a society that is in the lowest class in their lives, this class of society is classified as castes that have a high appreciation from high and low.

Karl Marx, a well-known figure in social science and philosophy as well as the originator of this term, even referred to the notion of the proletariat as the working class that sells its services and energy to the capital owners.

Arnold J. Toynbee, the understanding of the proletariat is a group in society that is a figure of the player and a role in the struggle for class in economic conflicts.

From the understanding of the experts above, it can be said that in fact it is the second class in society that is measured based on the economy. This class is always a complement to the presence of the first class (bourgeoisie). Because in the struggle carried out by the proletarian class it only acts as labor.

The characteristics of the life of the proletariat include the following;

1. Become a Second-Class Member in Classy Community Arrangements
2. Become Workers / Workers
3. Do not have capital
4. Get the benefits and livelihood from the results he works not work

These clarifications about the bourgeoisie and low class show that these classes are very surprising from one another in the manner that the

one turns into the ruler and the other become the dominated. These separations of classes later lead to class battle which happens as a result of class definition.

### **E. Class Struggle**

Marx in his book titled “The Communist Manifesto” argues that “the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles” (1848). It can't be stayed away from this turn into the issue of life. It exists in the public eye throughout the entire existence of individuals. It by one way or another prompts an activity where there will be a conflict in the public arena as these classes associate with one another. The communication existing in the general public focuses on what it is called with class struggle.

Elster stated that the struggle really originates from the division of class (1986:177). This division can be found in the public arena's arrangement. As being clarified above about the low class and bourgeois, this can be seen that these two social orders are what Elster focuses as the division of class. The class itself can be isolated into two groups, the high class, and the lower class. For this situation, the bourgeoisie turns into the decision class and working class that turns into the administered class.

Marx and Engels explained the class struggle through the book, “The Communist Manifesto” (1848). They asserted that “classes, such as freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, opposed each other”. Moreover, it's clear their society is divided into several classes. Some of these classes That way, completely they and the other class

people exchange. Berger said that, in the end it will cause conflict between individuals from different classes (1982: 45). The fact that these two groups occur is conflicting and conflicts occur because of class oppression. The lower classes which are the governed classes take action to fulfill their desires and are so contrary to the upper classes.

However, the status of class becomes the main point while dealing with certain society who owns the power of the economy. Elster argues that, “the class who is dominant in the economy sector centralizes political power in their own possessing” (1986: 157). It shows that those who have power in economic will also have power in other sectors; in this case, it is a political power. As life is also related with political issues, it reflects that the bourgeois who owns the power in economic will have the power to control other sectors besides economic. They have enough money and therefore they have power. In reality, they find leadership and other classes determined by the class struggle carried out by the proletariat. When the two classes are interconnected, one another causes imbalance in society. Lukacs in “Class Consciousness” argues that, “bourgeoisie’s hegemony is exercised not merely by a minority but in the interest of that minority, so the need to deceive the other classes and to ensure that their class consciousness remains amorphous is inescapable for a bourgeois regime” (1920). While these classes have certain wants, they somehow will take any actions in order to accomplish their desire.

Another problem arising from these two different social classes is that the proletariat makes a change in their lives. They help each other and make

themselves free from what makes them miserable. Kautsky asserts that, “it is well-nigh impossible to shove that group back into the degenerate mass of beings whose opposition to the system under which they suffer takes no other form than that of unreasoned hate” (2004). All proletarians are born from a union that creates an awareness of solidarity. Those who are aware of their sudden compilation must take the actions that have been decided. The proletariat is forming a movement to fight for its rights, because they are experiencing difficulties.

As a result of the class struggle between the bourgeois and the proletariat, Marx believes that there will be a world with no social class. Booker asserts that “the new classless society will lack the class struggle of the previous one, resulting in at the end of the dialectical movement of history and the permanent establishment of socialism” (1996: 72). However, if there are still differences in this class then this will be difficult to achieve. This is a dream for the people without class differences. In achieving that dream, it takes an awareness in each of each society there is no different and they are all the same and equal.

Besides that, there are also important things to overcome the bullying itself. As depicted in the novel *Animal Farm*, they form a collection to plan something in order to overcome the oppression carried out by the bourgeoisie. On the other hand, they also broaden their horizons by increasing knowledge. In this way the forms of oppression carried out by the bourgeoisie can be overcome and the oppressed can work comfortably and have a good future for their lives.

## F. Forms of Oppression

Oppression is not depression-it is not a state of mind. Women are oppressed under the capitalist system, but this does not mean that no women support the role of housewives, and no other women "choose" lap dance as an example of their profession. Of course, depression and many other mental or physical illnesses are probably related to oppression, but it is important not to equate the two. Oppression is not a term that simply describes a relationship in which someone feels controlled or controlled by another person. For Marxists, oppression is not a mental state or feeling of being oppressed, dominated or controlled by an individual or a group of people. Some people are not racists, sexists or homophobic, this is not a simple "natural" phenomenon.

Oppression is a form of injustice. It occurs when one social group is subordinate and another enjoys privileges. Oppression is maintained by various mechanisms, including social norms, stereotypes, and institutional rules. A key feature of oppression is that it is influenced by social groups. When a specific social group is unfairly subordinated to society, oppression will occur. This subordination is not necessarily deliberate, but is caused by the complex network of social restraint networks, from laws and systems to internal prejudices and Stereotypes. In this case, there may be no deliberate attempt to make the relevant group obey, but the group is unfairly obeyed by this social restraint network.

For Marx, all those who live in class society any form of class society, not only capitalism suffer from alienation. This concept is developed most clearly in the early writings of Marx and Engels in the 1840s, and later

by Marx, in the *Grundrisse*. Far less attention, however, has been given to Marx's views regarding processes of oppression. Oppression is the least complete in its theorization of all the forms of human relations studied by Marx. And there is no doubt that neither Marx nor his lifelong collaborator Frederick Engels were free of certain prejudices of their time.

Oppression in Marx can be described to take two distinct forms: class oppression, and the specific oppression of sections of classes, or what we could call special oppression. Class oppression is the lived experience of subordination that accompanies the exploited, but also those who are unemployed, or who suffer from economic as well as social and political discrimination. Marx often referred, for example, to the oppressed classes — a concept similar to Gramsci's notion of the subaltern — referring to the proletariat, the unemployed, the peasantry, sharecroppers, slaves, serfs, etc.

Special oppression divides the working class, or any oppressed class, among itself. It obscures class differences by creating new lines of demarcation that are used as means of subordination. Special oppression is particularly necessary to capitalism where there is a threat of unity among the oppressed classes against the ruling class. Special oppression forces a sense of competition among workers and thereby weakens their collective capacity to resist.

In a classic contribution titled "Beyond Sexless Class and Classless Sex: Towards Feminist Marxism," Pat Armstrong and Hugh Armstrong (1983): 7-43 invite us to consider such limitations regarding Marxism and

feminism. They note: “The danger of creating a vulgar or dogmatic Marxism is nowhere more apparent than in analyzing the position of women. Marx and Engels, most Marxists would agree, did not say much about women, and what they did say is not always useful or illuminating both because they concentrated on explaining capitalist production and because they reflected the particular male bias of their historical period.” We should certainly remember that the experiences of Marx and Engels predated even such a minimal reform as universal suffrage. Certainly, the experience of anti-oppression movements from the vantage point of the 21st century generates a far richer body of experience from which to draw. Generally, however, for Marx oppression can be understood to include both material and ideological elements. It is historically specific rather than subject to general, common laws of motion.

### **G. Overcoming Oppression**

Persuasion and power strategies are the two main strategies available to those in low power to overcome their oppression. Each is discussed below.

#### **Persuasion Strategies**

These strategies are aimed at convincing those with high power to change so that power is shared more equitably and oppressive practices are reduced or eliminated. There are three main types: appeals to moral values (super-ego); appeals for personal gain (ego); and appeals for self-realization (id).

**Appealing to moral values.**

It assumes that the bully is not fully aware of the unfair situation of those who are oppressed and that if he did, his conscience or moral values would move him to take action to remedy the situation. The call is aimed at cognition and influence so that the oppressor can understand how his moral values are violated by injustice and can feel guilty or angry enough to take action to eliminate injustice. This empathic understanding of the injustices experienced by the various subordinated groups can be developed in a number of ways. The most effective way is to experience, directly or indirectly, what it feels like to suffer injustice. Indirect experiences include conversations with oppressed group members about their life experiences; role play is guided to become members of the group; reading autobiographies and novels, watching films and videos that dramatize and emotionally enliven experiences of injustice; and listening to lectures and sermons highlighting violated moral values.

If the bully believes that he has the moral right to engage in oppressive practices (such as beating his wife when she doesn't obey him), then attempts to create an empathic understanding of the oppressed situation are unlikely to succeed. What is needed here is the moral authority that he accepts as superior to him (e.g., the legal system, religious authority, the consensus of his peers) to convince him that he is morally wrong. However, unfortunately in many situations, the ruler is not responsive to moral persuasion because moral authority supports oppression or the oppressor is indifferent to moral claims.



### **Appealing to personal interests.**

Such calls are often more effective for people who are embedded in individualistic or competitive societies. In such a case, the persuasion process begins with the communicator having a message that he wants to convey to the others. He must have a purpose in order to be able to articulate a clear and compelling message. Furthermore, in formulating and communicating the message, it is important to know that the message will be heard not only by others but also by the group itself and by other interested audiences. The desired effect of a message on the intended audience can be negated by the unexpected effect on those for which it was not intended.

### **Appealing self-realization.**

This too, engages in appeals for personal gain. But here, I am more specifically referring to the self-distortion involved in the distorted relationship between the oppressor and the oppressed. As Lichtenberg (1990, pp. 191-192) asked: "If rich people do well why are they unhappy? Why is there so much alcoholism in the power elite, so much drunkenness, so much attachment to insignificant things, like 'pinstripes on one's Mercedes'"? In order for the bully to achieve an undistorted self, Lichtenberg (1990) suggests that, not only must he withdraw from the process of domination, he must reclaim and resolve his feelings of vulnerability, guilt and self-loathing, his anger and terror, and to undo the projected feelings. this to the oppressed. How can the bully be helped to this self-realization? Psychologists, in their roles as psychotherapists, marriage counselors, organizational consultants, and

educators have a role to play in uncovering the psychological processes involved in dominators. Likewise, I believe the oppressed, by not accepting their deviant role in the distorted relationship between oppressor and oppressed.

### **Power Strategies**

Apart from retreating into depression, what can low-power groups do when the dominant group is unwilling to negotiate a change in the status quo? Basically, there was only the possibility to increase his relative strength sufficiently to compel the other party to negotiate. Relative strength is increased in one of two ways: increasing one's strength or decreasing the strength of another.

#### **Reducing the Power of the Oppressor.**

There are three strategies used to weaken oppressors: divisive and conquering, violence and nonviolence. In the previous section, I touched on the “share and conquer” strategy and my emphasis was on recognizing that there are often potential allies for the oppressed to be found among the bullies. Even apart from recruiting allies among the oppressors, there is always the possibility of exploiting or creating rifts within this group.

Various techniques can be used in an attempt to create or increase antagonism among various factions within the oppressor - eg. planting rumors; creating incidents; making "deals" that favor one faction over another; and distort their processes of communication with each other in such a way that mistrust and hostility develop between the different factions.

## **Violence**

As a strategy, violence has several positive features but, in my opinion, violence has a much bigger negative side. The plus side is that it gets the attention of those in high power who previously paid little attention to the oppressed and their needs. Additionally, it may be cathartic and psychologically empowering for those in the lower power groups who feel angry and humiliated by their oppression. Also, if focused and well executed, it can weaken the oppressed group.

## **Non-violence**

As a strategy, nonviolence is based on the premise that if we get what we want through violence, we will create (Holmes, 1990, p. 5) ... "some amount of harm, pain, injury, death, or destruction... Moreover, we may have created a climate of fear, mistrust, or hatred on the part of those we have used to commit violence. We may as well have contributed to the transformation of ourselves into insensitive or even violent people ... Revolutions, even as they overcome resistance by force ... often end up building up the same kinds of offenses their promoters expect their promoters to eliminate, such as war sets the stage for the new war. "

In other words, nonviolent strategies basically seek to avoid the harmful effects of physical or psychological abuse. Most nonviolent approaches also assume that, in conflict, one must respect one's opponent and that, even the enemy is entitled to care and justice, to compassion and goodwill.

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

This chapter provides an analysis of the data collected to find answers to research problems. It has been noted previously that this study is aimed to prove that there is a form of oppression carried out by the elite class against the lower classes in *Animal Farm* Novel using Marxism perspective. Based on the objectives of the study, this chapter is divided into two main sections. In the first part, the researcher presents and analyzes data collected from the novel *Animal Farm* which clearly reflects the proletarians seen from Marxist theory. Data that might appear in the form of class struggle. In the second part, analyzing the forms of oppression carried out by the elite class against the proletariat.

*Animal Farm* novel contains propaganda which is perhaps more than just an understanding of political matters. This novel talk about how power politics can be criticized in Marxist studies. Andy Kershaw reinforces this review of the relevance of the Orwell novel with a reflection of the events of the Russian Revolution in 1917 towards the Stalinist era. In other words, *Animal Farm* is a novel that describes the oppression of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. Which is in each character is described through animal figures. This bourgeoisie regulates everything in that society, both in terms of politics and economics.

### A. Kind of Oppression Experience Reflected in Animal Farm

Marx recognized that oppression, far from being a natural and thus a permanent feature of human society, is a historical invention. True, the oppression of certain groups of people in society existed before capitalism. Oppression in Marx can be described to take two distinct forms: class oppression, and the specific oppression of sections of classes, or what we could call special oppression. Class oppression is the lived experience of subordination that accompanies the exploited, but also those who are unemployed, or who suffer from economic as well as social and political discrimination. Special oppression is particularly necessary to capitalism where there is a threat of unity among the oppressed classes against the ruling class. Special oppression forces a sense of competition among workers and thereby weakens their collective capacity to resist. As depicted in the novel *Animal Farm*, there are several forms of oppression experienced by a group of animals carried out by Mr. Jones as the owner of the animal farm. The following data states the oppression form:

Comrade, what is the nature of our life? Let's face it: our lives are miserable, full of hard work, and short. We are born, we are given so much nourishment, that it keeps the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are able to be forced to labor with all our strength down to the last atom of our power; and as soon as our use ends, we are slaughtered in a cruel way. Not a single animal in England knows what it means to live happily or leisure time after it is one year old. Not a single animal in England is free. The life of a super-miserable, slave-filled animal: this is the very truth. (**Animal Farm: 1945:5**)

The first form of oppression is slavery, according to the data above, it can be seen that the animals on the farm live in misery. They are

full of hard work every day even though they get the food given by the owner of the farm. This was done by Mr. Jones because he wanted all his animals to have a lot of meat in his body. The yields given to their livestock are not worth their hard work for a whole day.

After their use ended the animals were slaughtered for their meat by Mr. Jones to make a big profit. Moreover, what animals have produced is taken over by humans and the data can be proven as below:

Then why do we continue to live in this miserable condition? Because, almost all the products of our labor are robbed by the human race. **(Animal Farm: 1945: 6)**

From the data above, it is stated that Mr. Jones as the owner of the farm takes all the products produced by these animals. The results of the animals' hard work were made to meet the needs of Mr. Jones and his wife. Meanwhile, the animals receive only a very minimal share of the results of their hard work. As if they were treated as slaves.

That's what Mr. Jones to all the animals that are on the farm. Slavery happened almost every day. The animals work from morning to night without stopping before their work is actually finished, as can be seen from the following data:

Humans make animals work, humans return a minimum just to keep the animals from starving, the rest is for humans themselves. **(Animal Farm: 1945: 6)**

In this case, Mr. Jones could only have his animals work each day from morning to sundown. All the hard work of the animals is taken and Mr. Jones returns to a minimum of their hard work. This was done only

because it was to keep the animals from starving and having the energy to survive. The rest is for Mr. Jones's survival. This shows that they do not have the power to fight against the owner of the farm. They are easy to be told this and that regardless of the results they get. Besides that, almost every animal is only taken from the end result, like a cow that is taken by Mr. Jones. As the data can be proven from the data below:

"You, cow, I see for myself how many thousand gallons of milk you have given over the last year? And what happens to the milk that is supposed to raise these calves? Every drop of milk has entered our enemy's throat"  
**(Animal Farm: 1945:6)**

Based on the data above, it can be seen that a large cow that has given birth and has several calves turns out that the milk that was supposed to be made to breastfeed its children has been taken over by Mr. Jones. So that the calves only get very minimal milk for their growing period.

Apart from that, there is another data which Major Tua has seen with his own eyes that over the past year the cow has provided several thousand gallons of milk for human production. Not only that, almost every animal that has more value will be benefited by Mr. Jones, like a hen, the data can be proven as follows:

"And you, hen, how many hundred eggs have you laid your eggs? And, how many have you hatched into chickens? The rest are all brought to the market to make money for Jones and his men."  
**(Animal Farm: 1945:6)**

Based on the data obtained, there is a hen that has produced eggs and taken by Jones. This hen produces several hundred eggs and only a

few eggs have been hatched into chickens and according to the common sense that is not comparable to the hundreds of eggs that have been produced, even sold to the market so that they make money.

This shows that the chicken has no effort to protect the eggs because he realizes that he does not have the strength to protect the eggs.

From other data findings, there is a mare, Clover, who has given birth to a child. He is also an object of cruelty to those humans. As the data can be seen as the data below:

"And you, Clover, where are the four foals you gave birth to, who will sustain your life and make you happy when you are old? Each one is sold after one year of age, you will never see them again. In lieu of the four horses that you gave birth to and all your work in the field, what do you get except rations and horse drums?" (**Animal Farm: 1945:6-7**)

From the data above, it is stated that a horse named Clover got more cruel action than the others. Mr. Jones sold the foals after they were one year old. Such actions will make the mother cow feel very torturous. This is very heinous act for a mother animal which has given birth to several young but has to separate after they are one year old.

Not only that, there was also a pig who also felt the cruelty that the owner of the farm would commit. It can be proven from the data below:

"Not a single animal can escape from the ruthless knife at the end of life. You, the young pigs sitting in front of me, will each scream for their lives on the logs within this year. We will all encounter that creepy thing, cows, pigs, hens, sheep, all. Even horses and dogs could not have had a better fate". (**Animal Farm: 1945:7**)



It is not only animals with large bodies that get cruel treatment from Mr. Jones, even a pig will feel a very painful torment. The cruel act was simply to fulfill Jones's needs. From the data above, it is stated that the pigs will be slaughtered within this year.

From other data, animals that are considered to have very strong muscles will also feel the pain of the torture that Mr. Jones, even his fate is not much different from other animals, whose data can be proven as follows:

“You, Boxer, someday your strong muscles will lose steam, Jones will sell you to the old butcher, who will cut your throat, then boil you for dog food”. (**Animal Farm: 1945:7**)

Based on the data that has been found, even an animal that has strong muscles will also feel cruel action by the owner of the farm. Jones cut the throat of the cow and then boiled it and distributed it to the dogs for food. So, no animal that is able to fight his evil, even those with big muscles will be subject to Mr.'s actions. Jones.

Based on other data, Jones also committed the same cruelty to the dogs that were on the farm. It can be proven like the data below:

"For the dogs, when they are old and toothless, Mr. Jones will tie a brick around the dog's neck and throw him into the nearest pond." (**Animal Farm: 1945: 7**)

From the above statement, it can be seen that pets that are considered cute and obedient will also end tragically in Mr. Jones. Jones gave very cruel actions to old dogs. For dogs who are old, they will end up in the pool by drowning them.

Not only Mr. The cruel Jones, Frederick who was also very brutal in torturing his animals. Perhaps even more cruel than Mr. Jones's actions.

As has been found from the data below:

“He had flogged an old horse to death, starved his cow, killed a dog by throwing it in a furnace, and entertained himself at night by pitting roosters with shredded razors tied to their spurs”. (**Animal Farm: 1945: 96-97**)

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that this act was a very brutal act against the animals. This action causes the animals to feel afraid and their lives are threatened. Because every day they almost get actions that are detrimental to their lives. No one could resist this action, not even a large animal like a cow could resist Frederick's cruelty.

### **B. Animal Characters Overcome the Oppression**

Many activists believe that the fight against oppression is a relatively new phenomenon. Moreover, they believe that Marxist organizations never gave much importance to that. In the end, for a Marxist what would matter most would be the social classes, and all the rest would be secondary, except in recent years when it became inevitable to address oppression issues such as gender, race, sexual orientation, among others, by the breadth of the movements around these issues. As depicted in the novel Animal Farm which tells about the resistance of animals in facing oppression with violence action. There is one animal who gives knowledge to other animals. The statement can be seen below:

“Comrade, that all evil in our lives arises from human tyranny. It is enough to get rid of humans, and our labor will be ours. In just two weeks, we will be rich and free”.  
**(Animal Farm: 1945:8)**

Based on the data above, we can see that the first thing that made all animals aware was from Old Major's statement, an old fat pig. He convinces the animals to believe in themselves. From other data, it is stated that they must get rid of human power and the results of their labor will become their full property.

As for other data findings in which the Old Major ordered a rebellion against the animals which can be proven by the data below:

"This is my message to you, Comrade: Rebellion! I do not know when it will come, maybe in a week or a century, but I know, I am absolutely sure, as I see this straw that I step on that fast or slow justice will happen".  
**(Animal Farm: 1945: 8)**

From the data above it can be seen that Old Major gave an instruction to all animals to carry out a rebellion to overthrow Mr. Jones as the ruler of the farm. From the following data, Old Major is very confident that his words will come true in the near future.

In fact, they did it all for their future successors. So, it can be concluded that the future successors of these animals will not bother to do their work in the fields. Old major is also tireless in providing directions to the animals, the data can be proven as below:

"And remember, comrade, your resolutions should never waver. No excuse should not lead you astray! Don't listen if they say that humans and animals have the same interests, that the welfare of one is the welfare of the

other. This is a lie! Humans never serve anyone, except for himself". (**Animal Farm: 1945: 8**)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that they are getting closer ranks in launching the rebellion. The Old Major's statement that makes the animals even more excited will burn their souls in removing the leader. Based on the data above, Old Major is very wise in directing these animals so that their dreams can come true and end perfectly.

That way, the resolution of the animals will not be shaken in the least as long as when they feel discouraged Old Major must always encourage the animals. Therefore, it can be concluded that the existence of doctrine will make animals enthusiastic in carrying out their actions. From other data, there are also pigs that are considered smart to start giving a lesson to all the animals on the farm. The following data is described as below:

"The job of teaching and other scientifically organizing falls to the pigs, who are generally recognized as the most intelligent animal." (**Animal Farm: 1945: 14**)

Based on the data above, these animals acquire knowledge to fortify them from actions that make them miserable. Like the data obtained, the pigs are starting to provide a basic knowledge of these animals. This was done so that later they would not be easily deceived by their leader, Mr. Jones.

Not only by providing knowledge, based on other data it was found that the pigs had elaborated the Old Major teachings into a complete

system of thought, which they later named Animalism. Which data can be proven as below:

"A few weeks after Mr. Jones fell asleep, they held secret meetings at the ranch and explained the principles of the Animalism to the other members." (**Animal Farm: 1945: 15**)

With the data above, it can be explained that the pigs provide a principle called Animalism. From this data, the animals began to strengthen their ranks in their rebellious action against Mr. Jones. However, there are some animals who still side with Jones. From other data, it was explained that a pig named Snowball convinced the animals about the ribbons they were wearing. The ribbon is a form of slavery, the data of which can be proven as below:

"Comrade, said Snowball, the ribbon you adore so much is a sign of slavery. Can you not understand that freedom is more valuable than your ribbon"? (**Animal Farm: 1945: 16**)

Here it can be seen that they did not know clearly if the ribbon they were wearing was a symbol of slavery. From the second explanation based on the data above, they also gain insight with new knowledge in the guidance of these pigs which can be proven by the data below:

"The pigs reveal that over the past three months they have learned to read and write from Mr. Jones's old children's spelling books that have been thrown in the trash heap." (**Animal Farm: 1945:23**)

From this data, it can be seen that pigs who are considered smart in knowledge have begun to reveal that in the next three months there will be

learning to read and write. That way they will be smarter in managing their lives, even more so it is not easy to be treated arbitrarily by Jones.

Thus, we can know that education is able to change everything that exists. Besides, they can pass their knowledge on to their successors. Meanwhile, to strengthen the ideology of the animals Snowball wrote the seven commands written on the wall. It is proven by the following data:

#### SEVEN COMMANDMENTS

1. Anything that walks on two legs is the enemy.
2. Anything that walks on four legs and wings is a friend.
3. No animal is allowed to wear clothes.
4. No animal may sleep on the bed.
5. No animal is allowed to drink alcohol.
6. No animal may kill another animal.
7. All animals are equal.

**(Animal Farm: 1945:24)**

Based on the above statement, it can be seen that the seven commandments are laws that cannot be changed and must be obeyed by all inhabitants of animal farms. The pigs have shortened the principle of animalism to the seven commandments written on the wall. In the contents of the order contains contents that are very rational for all animals. This is a form of resistance in getting rid of greedy humans from the farm.

Based on other data, there is one thing that might change their lives throughout the end of the story even for the future of these animals. The school room will be built for the teaching and learning process for animals. Evidenced as the data below:

"It was announced later, when the bricks and wood had been purchased, a school room would be built in the farm house's garden." (**Animal Farm: 1945: 113**)

As can be seen from the data above, these animals get knowledge that is useful even for a good future. Besides that, the construction of a school room will become a place for them to learn. By studying together, they will be able to read and even write letters correctly.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

Based on the research problem, discussion, and the data analysis in the last chapter of this study. The researcher will provide the conclusion of this study and also the suggestion for a better study, related to the study of “*The Struggle of Proletarian Class Against Injustice by George Orwell’s Animal Farm 1945*”

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the research problem and discussion of the presentation and analysis of data, the following conclusions can be explained regarding the struggle of the proletariat against the oppression committed by the bourgeoisie. Where there is a form of oppression of the lower classes to benefit from the work, which is explained in the *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell.

In this conclusion there are two findings based on the research question above. First, based on the first research question researcher finds a picture that shows that the animals there are the proletariat. They always work every day just to meet human needs. However, they only get a little from the work they do. Even Napoleon and Snowball who played an active role in the farm became slaves under human tyranny. Mr. Jones as the leader of the farm always made the animals miserable and frightened.

Second, based on the second research question the researcher finds that there is an attempt by the proletariat to fight the oppression committed by the bourgeoisie. The first thing they did was to form a meeting which



was led directly by two pigs named Snowball and Napoleon. During the meeting they discussed a rebellion that would overthrow the human leadership of the owner of the farm. After a few days, the rebellion happened faster than the animals predicted. They attacked Jones and his followers on the farm. Not a single beast just watched the battle, they all made a rebellion and resistance to Jones. Finally, the rebellion was successfully carried out by animals and Jones escaped out of the farm.

### **B. Suggestion**

After drawing conclusions based on the findings of this study, the researcher suggest that future researchers use the results of this study as an additional reference in studying the class struggle carried out by the proletariat by using Marxist theory. Because this research only analyzes the struggle of the proletariat in the fight against oppression committed by the bourgeoisie, further research will be more interesting if the next researcher analyzes using a different theory from the research in this study and using a different approach.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Muhamad Haydar Aly** was born in Lumajang on March 06<sup>st</sup> 1998. He had ever studied at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Junior High School Lumajang in 2011-2013. While studying at Junior High School, he joined Drum Band and served as trumpeter. Not only that but he also joined Pencak Silat. Besides that, he became a band music player who held drums when he was in second grade. In 2014-2016 he studied at Zainul Hasan Genggong boarding school Probolinggo. During his studies at the pesantren, he followed a D1 equivalent program or called a parodistic. He also participated in a robot contest held in Mojokerto. In addition, he also attended the OSIS for two years, which occupied the educational division. After being declared a missionary, he was appointed as part of the OSIS supervisor. Besides being a student, he has also been a businessman who has several networks. The business is DNI (Duta Network Indonesia). Then, he began to continue his studies at a higher level at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and will complete it in 2020. During his time as a student, he was active in joining intra and extra-campus organizations. In the second semester, he joined the PMII (Indonesian Islamic Students Movement) organization and served as a member of PWSDK (Development of Cadre Resource Discourse). When the fifth semester, he occupied a higher division that is serving as chairman of the Movement Division. Likewise, in intra organization, he had occupied in members of Language and Literature. One year later, he switched to being the deputy chairman of the HMJ (Department of Student Association). Not only stopped there, he went on to a higher level, namely as a member of the DEMA (Student Council) Faculty of Humanities who served as chairman of the LSO Humanist.