

**STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE PORTRAYED ON GEORGE
ORWELL'S *ANIMAL FARM***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2022**

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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2022**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "Structural Violence Portrayed on Orwell's *Animal Farm*" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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APPROVAL SHEET

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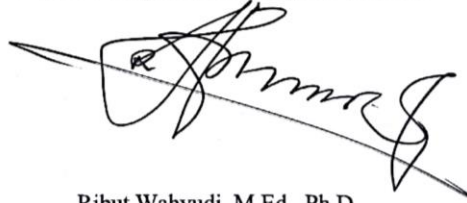
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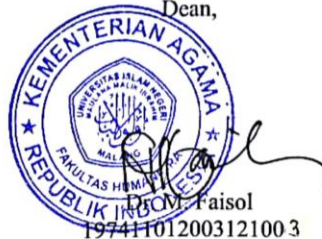
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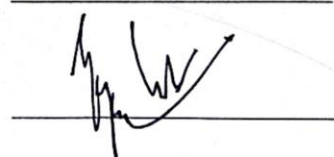
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MOTTO

“Life is too short to learn all the knowledge that you find attractive, So, learn what inspires you. Only what inspires you”

-Ali bin Abi Talib-

“Ada dua pilihan waktu yang tepat untuk lulus kuliah. ialah Semester 8 atau semester 14. Selain itu rasanya sangat biasa saja”

-Daunese-

DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to:

1. My parent, Tighor Soehady and Nana Mahsunah. two people who have an unusual way of caring and educating me until I grow up. Two people who show me the balance of life. Hard work and patience. thank you for your kindness.
2. My Advisor, Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum. thank you for supervising me until the end. I feel him like my father supervised me. Thank you so much.
3. I dedicated this thesis also to me myself. Syams Shobahizzaman Alma'shum. Thank you for making these. you did such a great job. Keep going!

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah SWT, who has given me strength, guidance, and blessing so that I can finish this thesis entitled "Structural Violence Portrayed on Orwell's *Animal Farm*." Also, peace and salvation be upon to the greatest prophet, Muhammad SAW, who guides and spreads the truthfulness and brightness.

Therefore, I would like to give a special thanks to:

1. The Chancellor of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Dr. M. Zainuddin, MA and all vice chancellors.
2. Rina Sari, M.Pd. as Head of the Department of English Literature, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang.
3. My advisor, Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum. For giving me a lot of advice and guidance. Thank you for taking the time to read all my drafts and talk through my ideas and mistakes. Thank you for your kindness.
4. All lectures of English Literature Department who has given me valuable knowledge and advice both in academic and personal levels.
5. Thank you to my beloved family; My Father who has educated the author so that he becomes a person who is firm in his principles. My Mother, who is always patient and gives advice so that the writer becomes an independent person. My fourth siblings, Aby, Ali, Mahbub, and Alvin who have given a lot of time to share everything.
6. WB Squad: Imam Abu Hanifah, Ahmad Nur Arifin, and Nur Ulfiyah. thank you for being ready to catch my back as always.

7. Unit Aktivitas Pers Mahasiswa (UAPM) Inovasi. Thank you for the space given to the author. Through this organization, the author gets a lot of knowledge and knowledge from many great people.
8. All my friends, both in the English Literature Department who always support and pray for me all this time. Without any help and support from people around me, I definitely cannot stand and survive to complete this research.

Finally, I hope this thesis will be usefully for all the readers and may give us the lesson to love each other. This study may not be perfect. Hence, any comment, correction, and criticism will be gently welcomed.

Malang, May 20, 2022

Syams Shobahizzaman Alma'shum

ABSTRAK

Ma'shum, Syams S. 2022. Kekerasan Struktural yang digambarkan pada Novel *Animal Farm* karya George Orwell. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci : Kekerasan Struktural, Kekuasaan Struktural, *Animal Farm*

Tesis ini membahas isu kekerasan struktural yang dialami oleh tokoh-tokoh yang berperan sebagai kelompok masyarakat kelas dua dalam novel *Animal Farm* karya George Orwell. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi sekaligus mengetahui bagaimana kekuasaan struktural dengan sistem yang merepresi warga dapat menyebabkan terjadinya kekerasan struktural dengan mempertimbangkan kriteria dan dampaknya. Oleh karena itu dirumuskan sebagai berikut: 1) apa yang menyebabkan terjadinya kekerasan struktural pada novel *Animal Farm* Karya George Orwell? 2). Apa saja bukti- bukti terjadinya kekerasan structural pada novel *Animal Farm* karya George Orwell?

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kajian kepustakaan. ada dua sumber yang digunakan: yaitu sumber primer dan sekunder. sumber primernya adalah Novel *Animal Farm*. Sumber sekunder diperoleh dari beberapa buku dan jurnal yang relevan dengan teori-teori sastra seperti pendekatan sosiologis yang dikenalkan oleh Wellek and Warren, dan teori kekerasan structural yang dikenalkan oleh Johan Galtung. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan sosiologis untuk mengkaji sekaligus menghubungkan kekuasaan struktural dengan kekerasan structural. Pendekatan sosiologis yang dipilih ialah sosiologi karya sastra.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis. Penelitian menemukan bahwa Kekuasaan Struktural dapat menciptakan kekerasan struktural melalui praktiknya, seperti praktik Eksploitasi yang terjadi sebanyak 4 kali, Praktik Penetrasi sebanyak 5 kali, Praktik Fragmentasi sebanyak 2 kali, dan Praktik Marginalisasi sebanyak 2 kali.

Ada juga bukti-bukti kekerasan struktural terhadap kelompok masyarakat kelas dua seperti yang digambarkan dalam novel *Animal Farm*. Pertama adalah eksekusi atau cuci otak yang dialami oleh Snowball, Boxer, dan beberapa hewan lainnya. Kedua, Penghilangan ingatan akan sejarah dan masa lalu yang dialami oleh sebagian besar karakter selain babi.

Tesis ini menawarkan saran untuk para peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik untuk meneliti Novel *Animal Farm* karya George Orwell sebagai objek studi. Peneliti selanjutnya dapat mengkaji novel dengan aspek yang lain seperti kekerasan budaya.

ABSTRACT

Ma'shum, Syams S. 2022. Structural Violence Portrayed on George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. Thesis (Skripsi) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum

Keywords : Structural Violence, Structural Power, *Animal Farm*

This thesis discusses the issue of structural violence experienced by characters who act as second-class community groups in George Orwell's novel *Animal Farm*. This study aims to identify and at the same time find out how structural power with a system that represses citizens can cause structural violence by considering the criteria and impacts. Therefore, it is formulated as follows: 1) what are the elements in structural power that cause structural violence on Orwell's *Animal Farm*? 2). What are the evidences of structural violence on Orwell's *Animal Farm*?

This research uses the literature review method. There are two sources used: primary and secondary sources. the primary source is Novel *Animal Farm*. Secondary sources are obtained from several books and journals that are relevant to literary theories such as the sociological approach introduced by Wellek and Warren, and the theory of structural violence introduced by Johan Galtung. The researcher uses a sociological approach to examine as well as link structural power with structural violence.

Based on the results of the analysis. The study found that Structural Power can causes structural violence through its practices, such as exploitation practices that occur in 4 times, Penetration Practices in 5 times, Fragmentation Practices in 2 times, and Marginalization Practices in 2 times. There are also evidences of structural violence against second-class groups as described in the novel *Animal Farm*. First is the execution or brainwashing experienced by Snowball, Boxer, and several other animals. Second, the memory loss of history and the past experienced by most characters other than pigs.

This thesis offers suggestions for further researchers who are interested in researching George Orwell's Novel *Animal Farm* as an object of study. Further researchers can examine novels with other aspects such as cultural violence.

مستخلص البحث

العنف البنيوي في رواية *Animal Farm* لجورج أورويل رسالة مقدمة للحصول على درجة الماجستير من كلية الإنسانية شعبة الأدب الإنجليزي بجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامي بمالانج
الباحث: معصوم شمس، س
المشرف: الدكتور شمس الدين الماجستير
الكلمات الدالة: العنف البنيوي، السلطة البنيوية، *Animal Farm*

تبحث هذه الأطروحة عن العنف البنيوي الذي وقع لممثلي طبقة المجتمع الثانية في رواية *Animal Farm* لجورج أورويل. ويهدف هذا البحث إلى عدة أهداف بدءاً من معرفة العنف البنيوي مروراً إلى إدراك نظامه الذي يهدد المجتمع ووصولاً إلى إثبات حقيقته مقياساً وأثراً. لذلك، خطّط كما يأتي: 1. ما عناصر السلطة البنيوية التي تؤدي إلى نشأة العنف العنصري؟ 2. ما أدلة العنف العنصري؟

إنّ هذا البحث يعتمد على منهج مكتبي يتكون من مصدرين: المصدر الأساسي الذي هو الرواية والمصدر الثانوي المكتسب من الكتب والجورنال المناسبة بنظريات أدبية كالمناهج الإجتماعي ونظرية العنف البنيوي. وكان المنهج الإجتماعي مستخدماً لجمع العنف البنيوي والسلطة البنيوية في بحث الرواية.

اعتماداً على ما يحصل به التحليل، يؤكّد هذا البحث بأنّ تطبيق السلطة البنيوية تؤدي إلى نشأة العنف البنيوي. كتطبيق الاستغلال والاختراق والتحطيم والتهميش. ومكتوب في الرواية أنه يوجد عديد من البيانات الدالة على العنف العنصري للطبقة الثانية. وهو إجراء غسيل الدماغ والعملية لإزالة التذكارية عن التواريخ القديمة.

وتقدّم هذه الأطروحة اقتراحاتٍ للباحثين الذين يضعون أنظرتهم في تحليل رواية *Animal Farm* لجورج أورويل. وإنهم يستطيعون تحليلها بالنواحي الأخرى كالعنف الثقافي.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the chapter that covers up the overview of the research background and rationale for choosing the issue of structural violence in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. This chapter would also cover the research question and the research objective, the benefits of this research as well as the limitation of the research. Further, the definition of key terms and discussion about the previous studies would also will discussed in this chapter. It is also followed by the description of the research method that discusses about the research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of The Study

According to Eagleton, the main function of literary criticism is to define the relationship between literature and ideology, because literature and art contain real ideological influence (Selden, 2005, p. 43). In social life, there are always certain ideologies in society. Literary criticism should define and study the ideology contained in literary works to avoid its fragility. The basic assumption of literary criticism is literature that is vividly described in the concrete life of human beings, not just abstract descriptions. Therefore, the criticism of literary works is the criticism of reality (Eagleton, 2005, p.196). Eagleton (Eagleton, 2005) believes that most literature studies start with appropriate methods, but later they fail to see its socio-political significance. Most literary criticism can strengthen the status quo system better than changing society (p. 170).

Inspired by Eagleton's thoughts on the function of literary criticism and its relationship with reality, George Orwell's "*Animal Farm*" was selected as the

research object. *Animal Farm* is a famous short story by George Orwell in the world. This political satire novel has been well received and appreciated by many people. *Animal Farm* describes farm animals that behave like humans who can talk, think and run farming systems. George Orwell wrote *Animal Farm* based on the revolution that took place in Russia. He inserts a lot of criticism and irony of these events in the novella. It just like other novels, this Orwellian novel describes the social conditions in people's lives. Therefore, describing the internal factors in the novel can enable us to enter a new perspective to understand the social problems that occur in real life. I hope that with a new perspective, readers of this article can make suggestions to solve existing social problems.

One of the main social issues that is deeply understood through Orwell's novels is structural violence. What is violence? In sociological discussions, violence is any behaviour aimed at causing physical or mental suffering or causing serious harm to others (Cheal, 2002). The Encyclopaedia of Psychology (1994) defines violence as injury to people, property damage and violence. He put forward the concept of structural violence in the study of violence. Structural refers to any restriction on human potential due to economic and political structure. The form of structural violence is unequal access to resources, political power, education, healthcare, or legal status (Galtung, 1969). This kind of violence is all around us, and around us, we don't even know that we are victims. Therefore, this research attracted me to focus on violence.

As described in the novel, Johan Galtung generally said refers to violence as structural violence, which actually reflects social problems occurring at the level

of social structure. However, structural violence is usually intangible, embedded in the ubiquitous social structure, and regulated by stable institutions and regular experience. "Whenever people are disadvantaged by long-standing political, legal, economic or cultural traditions, structural violence occurs. This structural inequality usually seems to be common (Winter, DD, & Leighton, DC, 2001 P. 23).

The structural violence that penetrates into the social structure becomes invisible and looks ordinary. This is because the social structure is a part or element of a society that is regularly arranged to form a unified system, and is a positioning mechanism for social cultural values and social organs. Its location is considered suitable for maintaining the entire community. As a result, the functions and benefits of each part of society are at work for a relatively long period of time (Olanike, 2012).

The social structure is composed by religion, ideology, morality, and government regulations, social and cultural values play an important role in maintaining social structural violence. The institution that maintains the social structure of violent penetration can be anything. Schools, churches, homes, hospitals, and governments are examples of systems that develop social structures and spread the moral values that society believes in. According to Althusser (1983), these institutions are called ideological state apparatuses, whose work establishes intangible rules (norms) in civil society through the aforementioned private institutions. It is dedicated to training civil society to maintain state power (page 244).

Social institutions in the form of government, families, religious institutions, and even educational institutions have the potential to build structural violence. What this violence must emphasize is motivation. In terms of spreading values and ideology, these institutions are not neutral, but actually favour rulers. The state commits violence in the name of ensuring the power and stability of the state. "This kind of violence deprives freedom and pluralism, which means it destroys private and public places" (Arendt, 1959, p. 70).

The selected novel contains a lot of structural violence. This novel provides a wealth of experience in the lives of victims of violence, especially among the main characters. According to Galtung (1996) penetration, segmentation, marginalization, and fragmentation are reinforcing components in structures that function to hinder formation and mobility to fight against exploitation. penetration in stills a certain view of the weak, in the *Animal Farm* novel, this group is a population of livestock other than pigs. segmentation provides a very partial view of something that is going on, in an *Animal Farm*, Squealer provides very partial information regarding anything to farm animals. marginalization keeps the weaker group outside the established limits combined with fragmentation to keep the underdogs apart from each other.

There are many researchers discuss about violence, some of them discussed about structural violence as well. The previous research that discussed about structural violence is the research conducted by Muhammad Muhibbuddin (Muhibbuddin, 2021) entitled *Structural Violence Portrayed on Chudori's The Sea Speaks His Name: A New Historicism*. The theory that the researcher used is

structural violence theory introduced by Johan Galtung, the researcher used the theory to reveal the fact that structural experienced by several element of Indonesian society, those are college student, lower-class society, and people related to the organization banned by the regime.

The Other previous research is having the same theory as used in this research. The research is conducted by Leo Agung Bayu Wijanarko (Leo, 2015) entitled *Structural Violence in The Totalitarian State as Reflected in George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four*. This research is having the same theory as this current research that is the theory of Structural Violence by Johan Galtung. The approach of the research is also the same approach that applied in this current research. The approach of the research is sociological approach.

The third previous study in this research is the research conducted by Muthi'ah Fiddin (Muthi'ah, 2021) entitled *Pesan Kekerasan dalam Film Capernaum Karya Nadine Labaki*. The research published in 2021. This research has the same theory as the current research that is the structural violence introduced by Johan Galtung. Nevertheless, the research is different from this current research from the object which leads to a different context and situation of the sociological aspect.

Another previous study that is used as a reference for this study is the research that is done by Frumensisus Remi Korebima (Remi, 2019) entitled *Kekerasan Fisik Terhadap tokoh Laut dalam Novel Laut Bercerita Karya Leila S. Chudori*. This research has the same theory as the current research that is violence theory introduced by Johan Galtung. The researcher used the theory to reveal the

fact of Tragedy of Trisakti in May 1998, focusing to the physical violence experienced by Laut as the main character in the novel *Laut Bercerita*.

B. Research Question

Based on the background of the above research, the researcher intended to focus the research on answering the following questions:

1. What are the causes of Structural Violence on Orwell's *Animal Farm*?
2. What are the evidences of structural violence experienced by the characters on Orwell's *Animal Farm*?

C. Objective of The Study

Regarding the statement of the previous problem, the purpose of this research is to describe the portrayal of structural violence in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*.

D. Scope and Limitation

In order for this study to answer the questions correctly, the researchers limited the scope of the questions to be discussed and focused on describing the Galtung structural violence phenomenon at George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. The phenomenon of structural violence itself takes the form of penetration, segmentation, marginalization and fragmentation. Researcher believes that this attitude can describe the structural violence that occurred on George Orwell's *Animal Farm*.

E. Significance of The Study

The Significant of the study is the aim of the research that the researcher wants to be shared with the reader of the study. Yet, the significant study is becoming the result of the research that is done in the field of practice and

theoretical. As research, this research has the significances of whether it is theoretically or practically.

This research aims to enrich the research on conflict analysis and the research on George Orwell's *Animal Farms*, especially those related to structural violence. Second, this research aims to develop research on George Orwell's *Animal Farm* and provide further information for the next researcher who wants to conduct conflict analysis research.

F. Definition of Key Term

The definition of key terms is some words that are important to be understood because they have an important relation to the research. Those words need to be understood well both by the researcher and the reader of this study. In this study, there are several words that become key terms of the research.

1. *Animal Farm*: *Animal Farm* is a political allegory novel written by George Orwell during World War II as a satire on the totalitarianism of the Soviet Union. was awarded the Retro Hugo Award (1996) for Best Novella and Prometheus Hall of Fame Award (2011). *Animal Farm* became Orwell's masterpiece.
2. Structural Violence: An action or policy that originates from social structures such as between people, communities, and community groups. This action is intended to harm, damage, control, kill or destroy anything in a way contrary to the law, agreements, principles or norms that must be treated with respect. because violence is emphasized on action, something that has not reached the stage of action cannot be categorized as violence.

3. Structural Power: Structural power is abstract, although it has very real consequences. Structural power is built into the structure. Structural power has four aspects; Exploitation, Penetration, Fragmentation and Marginalization.

G. Research Method

The research method in this section covers research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

According to Peck and Coyle, this research is classified as literary criticism, including the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary works (1984: 149). From George Orwell's point of view, criticism does not mean "discovering errors" in literary research criticism.

This study did not provide a basis for evaluation, justification or even judgment, but based on the expected theme of the study, which is the phenomenon of structural violence, to describe literary works, namely George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. Analysis is the process of systematically searching and organizing research materials to improve researchers' understanding of them (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998: 157).

Therefore, a good analysis should start from reading this article. Therefore, carefully reading George Orwell's novel "*Animal Farm*" is the most valuable starting point for this research. The focus of the reading of the novel is to find data related to the phenomenon of structural violence, which can fully support the purpose of the research.

This research is a literary criticism because the researcher discusses the social phenomena described in literary work in the form of a novella. The approach that is used in this research is the sociological approach that specifically uses the theory of structural violence by Johan Galtung, since this research is aiming to reveal the violence that occurred in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, focusing on the structural violence that is done by the main characters toward other animals or *Animal Farm* society.

The phenomenon of structural violence itself takes the form of penetration, segmentation, marginalization and fragmentation. Researchers believe that this attitude can describe the structural violence that occurred in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*.

2. Data and Data Source

The main source of this research is the literary work itself, namely "*Animal Farm*" by the famous British writer George Orwell. This 140-page novella was published in 1945 by the Penguin Group of New York.

The data presented in the novella is in the form of words, phrases or sentences. Researchers only focus on phenomena that indicate structural violence in the novellas. In order to support the original data, the researchers used some related textbooks, journals, encyclopaedias and other written materials printed from the Internet.

3. Data Collection

The data in this study comes from the *Animal Farm* of George Orwell, which is related to structural violence. Since the data appears in the form of words,

phrases and sentences in the novella, detailed reading, careful reading and in-depth understanding are the most suitable data collection techniques in this research. These techniques have a comprehensive and explanatory aspect because they aim to find the characteristics and elements of the novella based on the research theme.

The next step will focus on phenomena related to structural violence. Then, the researchers highlight the necessary data. The data will be used in the data analysis process to answer the questions raised.

4. Data Analysis

This is the process of searching and organizing research materials. Researchers continue to accumulate their own knowledge and are able to present their own discoveries. According to Bogdan and Biklen, this step usually refers to processing the data, organizing the data, breaking the data into manageable units, synthesizing them, searching for patterns, discovering important knowledge and processes to learn, and deciding to tell others What (1998: 157). In this study, the data analysis process includes the following steps:

1. Divide the data in the novel into four categories, revealing the components of structural violence, namely penetration, segmentation, marginalization and fragmentation;
2. Explore the phenomenon of structural violence from the perspective of Galtung's theory; Find out the similarities between the content of the novel and Galtung's theory; and
3. Draw a conclusion and recheck whether the conclusion is adequate to solve the problem.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers the review of related literature, the approach and the theory that applied for the research, as well as the elaboration of this research is the sociological approach. The theory that is used for this research is the theory of Structural violence that is introduced by Johan Galtung.

A. Sociological Approach

Sociology of literature is an approach in literary studies that understands and evaluates literary works by considering social or societal aspects (Damono in Wiyatmi, 2013, p. 5). As the name suggests, sociology of literature is an attempt to understand literary works through the combination of literature with sociology. Literature stands as a societal phenomenon which is studied with the eye of literature and remains related to sociology.

Sociology of literature is an interdisciplinary approach or way of reading and understanding literature. Therefore, before explaining the nature of the sociology of literature according to Swingewood (in Wiyatmi, 2013, p. 6), we must first be able to know the limits of sociology as a science and describe the differences and similarities between sociology and literature.

Swingewood (in Wiyatmi, p. 6) reveals that sociology is a scientific and objective study of humans in society and the study of social institutions and processes. Sociology seeks to answer questions about how society is possible, how it works, and why it survives. Both sociology and literature have the same object of

study, namely humans in society. both seek to understand the relationships between people and the processes that arise from these relationships in society.

Meanwhile, Santosa and Wahyuningtyas (2011, p. 24) state that literary works are a combination of the author's imagination and complex social life. Literary works are also often considered as a mirror of the social life of the community because the problems described in literary works are problems that exist in the life of the author. This is where the two meet and imply that there must be interdisciplinary interaction in studying a literary work.

Literary critics can use several methods in studying texts, one of which is called the sociological method. In this way, critics can study literature in cultural, economic, and political contexts. The sociological method can also go beyond everyday knowledge, because everyone thinks that they understand the world and events that occur as social phenomena.

Sociology describes how society develops and survives by studying all economic, religious and political problems in social institutions and social structures. (Gidden, Duneier and Applebaum, 2007, page 5)

According to Laurenson and Swingwood (1972), literature cannot be distinguished from real life. In a certain period of time, the process of creating literary works will be influenced by sociological conditions. In this study, the author believes that the selected research object is a reflection of social and political conditions.

Therefore, what exactly is the sociology of literature approach in studying literary works? There are three approaches that are generally taken, namely the

sociology of the author, literary works, and readers. The three types of sociology of literature are proposed by Wellek and Warren in their book *Theory of Literature* (1994, pp. 109-133). The researcher uses a sociological approach to literature to examine the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell so that later literary works become the main data source.

Sociology of literary works is a sociological study of literature that examines literary works in relation to social problems (Wiyatmi, 2013, p. 45). This sociology of literature departs from Plato's theory of mimesis, which considers literature as an imitation of reality.

The focus of attention on the sociology of literature is on the content of literary works, goals, and other things that are implied in the literary work itself and related to social problems (Wellek, and Warren, 1994 in Wiyatmi, 2013, p. 45). Sociology of literary works examines literature as a mirror of society. What is implied in a literary work is considered to reflect or redefine the reality contained in society.

Some areas or which are the main studies in the sociology of literary works include the content of literary works, objectives, and other matters in literary works related to social problems. This approach also places literature as a mirror of society or a bias of reality from reality and as a socio-cultural document that records the socio-cultural reality of a society at a certain time.

The sociological method was adopted because it aims to increase public understanding of literary works related to society. In addition, it can also explain that the novel does not contradict reality, in this case literature is fiction. In addition,

literature is not only a personal phenomenon, but also a social phenomenon. “Those are conventions and norms that can only emerge in society” (Wellek & Warren, 1964, p. 94)

The sociological approach to literature views art and literature as an integral part of society. Thus, as stated by Lucaks (1962), the sociological approach in literature is related to the aspect of documentary literature which means that it is essentially a concrete social phenomenon, occurs around us every day, can be observed, described, and documented. This phenomenon was again chosen by the author as a new discourse with a creative process (observation, analysis, interpretation, reflection, imagination, and evaluation) in the form of literary works.

The sociological approach shows us the relationship between sociology and literature. sociology and literature influence each other. a sociological approach that focuses on human problems. The sociological approach has a great contribution to our understanding of aspects of social life and will also open our eyes to understand the position and problems of social class that exist in state society.

At the same time, literature presents a picture of life, and life itself is strongly influenced by social reality. In this sense, it includes the relationship of society to humans. Between events that occur in a person's mind. Therefore, viewing literary works as a picture of the world and human life is the main criterion imposed on these literary works. However, Wellek and Warren (1964) remind that literature is a tool to express life. But not really. This is because the phenomena of social life contained in literary works may be accidentally written by the author, or because the nature of literature itself never directly shows social phenomena, but

indirectly shows that the author may not know himself. Literary works can also reflect and reveal aspects that are sometimes not clearly visible in society.

The sociological method is the right method to be used in this research. Because this study aims to reveal the fact that the novel "*Animal Farm*" by George Orwell is not only a fictional story, but also a reflection of real life. The short story will reveal the existence of structural violence that is indirectly experienced by people in state life.

B. Structural Power

Galtung sees "Power" as the basic concept and rich in knowledge politics. Basically, Power same with the concept of "Energy" in knowledge physics. It says fundamental, because underlying relations social. It means that power occur in patterns relation between people, groups, or countries. And called rich because power have many terms; like a diamond, every time it is cut show new aspect and new understanding but what kind of relationship is called power relation? is every relation being power relation? According to Galtung, exploitative and repressive relations are called power relation. Supposition basic is every pattern relation social that balanced relationship.

So, concept of power in this question is not all type of power, not power political with his authority, but power built in relationship that doesn't balanced. Thus, the difference among authority or authority with power is important; power tend put belief in strength, whereas authority is legitimized power, power that has been get confession general. Galtung leaning towards understanding first.

Thus, power becomes real in relation social that doesn't balanced. This implies some are strong and some are weak. As relations is not there, Power is not happened. Galtung's concept of power departs from two principle base in life man namely "there" (being) and "have" (having). Above already mentioned that power occur in relationship that doesn't balanced. Imbalance occur because existence difference in terms "there" and "have" and "position" in structure social. (About third aspect this will explained at length in talks about sources power).

A nation or group or the country will different in terms of “there”, “has” or its “position” in intra-national structure as well as international. Combination big and small this third element is what will determine types relation power.

Somebody has power character, either personality interesting or have high charisma, obviously this becomes base for can give influence by ideology or somebody is more muscular or brain than others, then a can take profit from its “advantage”. It Likewise with someone who has weapons, then you have emerging power from the weapon it. However, people may not accumulate own resources, but he seats on top position or central network bilateral or multilateral relations. there is "structural power" that could do exploitation, penetration and expansion its influence. With a number of examples this is clear definition about terms "there", "have" and "position" which become source power this.

Talks about power is not being in the room empty, but always related in life together a nation or countries that are build, develop self-make the world better. In other words, power should place in the context of "development " (development) a nation. But how is nation or group called growing? According to Galtung, a public

develop when capable realize values that is growth personal, freedom, growth socio-economic, equality, justice social, equity, autonomy, solidarity, participation and balance ecological. Tenth mark this is what becomes objective of development strategy community, both at the level of national as well as Mondial. Development is not opponent power, but is opponent power that doesn't balanced. This means development implies subtraction difference power.

According to Galtung, structural power is not something that is found in the most powerful country, not outside the less powerful country power. Structural power is abstract, though have very serious consequences real. Structural power is built in structure. A president has power that comes from his “position” in structural power national. Galtung also admits element private, for example the person has great charisma, too shape structural power. In part following will outlined four aspect structural power in a row: exploitation, penetration, fragmentation, and marginalization.

1. First Aspect: Exploitation

Galtung says that exploitation should understood in relation exchange Among two people, group or two countries. by common, exploitation occur when totality total cost and profit activity in exchange economy various group different, so a number of groups get profit more many than others. If gap between the person who gets the most and the person who gets the least Keep going increase, at least stay, that's where Galtung talks about exploitation. Likewise, if it occurred disharmony interests between exchange partners, there it happens exploitation.

Every nation, according with levels of "there" and "have" and "position", resulting in stuff and get involved in exchange for each other complete one each other. In interaction this occur exchange different values: one nation has oil, while others have tractors. supposition basic is that every pattern relation interaction is balanced relationship. In reality, interaction alone can balance maybe not balanced. For knowing balanced whether or not something interaction, there two factors that need Note: Exchange mark between perpetrator called effect interactors, and effects within perpetrator called effect intra-actor. Who wants said here is that there is two principle underlying basis imbalance connection between groups, in particular connection between nation, that is principle relation vertical interaction and interaction structure. First principle will describe in this following.

For explain the second type effect, Galtung at least submit three type or Step exploitation. Characteristics of type this is not character numeric (order), but problem quality big small, because exploitation can be started from where course.

First Type: A (developed countries) take ingredients raw so just from B (third world country) without give profit a little bit. Second Type: A start give something advantage on B, however permanent in less relationship balanced. Third Type: In this step, it could also be created balance in effect interviewee between A and B is exchange balanced value between perpetrators it. However, there is no effect intra-actor, that is inside effect perpetrator B. why is gap in the level of "processing" (processing) between the "production" of materials raw in B and production goods so in A. gap in processing this (processing gap) resulted in effect intra-actor A is more far big than effect intra-actor B. because of type or step this

third very important, there good we describe a little more carry on with example. One developed country traded tractor for getting change oil from developing countries. These developed countries want to not want to will develop ability for producing tractors. Well, one effect earned spin-offs from development ability producing that tractor is ability producing tanks. Whereas effect his spill- over is at the time ability that changed Becomes exploitation in the field of military.

According to Galtung, what happened until moment this is success method comparing point of view effects something interaction from in terms of exit and entry course. Viewpoint as that could success because wanted by two central that has harmony interests, namely central from nation Peripheral as a “base” for central from central nation.

First Principle, relation vertical interaction is the main factor behind inequality (inequality), structure feudal interaction is a factor that maintains and strengthens this inequality. Temporary, what is meant with principle second is the system of relations between the Central countries and the peripheral countries that are so appearance so that between peripheral countries that there is no relation each other and relationships from one or some peripheral countries monopolized by the central state. This thing will Becomes the clearer in discussion about fragmentation.

Following here we try more explore about distribution vertical work, i.e. distribution work that doesn't underlying balance exploration. above already alluded to that there is a dividing line between “processing” and “production” of materials raw, between those that produce goods so and that produces ingredients raw. This have implication that who attended problem is gap among challenges,

explorations and discoveries new to one on the other hand, and standardization and routinization on the other. This means that challenge monopolized by the Central and against things routine and simple handled by Peripheral. So that, the Central has power for formulate culture for periphery, because central be on the front-line events culture with existence distribution work as this.

So, the problem no only that one is rich and the other is poor; the one full initiative while others are apathetic, then one Becomes stronger and others weaker. According to Galtung, the difference sort of this (difference in terms “there” and “have”) will always appear and maybe or no linked with structural power. But seen from structural power, differences this appear from structure, in particular distribution work in economy activities that itself (as well as other fields). Because of this reason According to Galtung, people don't could fight with easy exploitation with redistribution sources prosperity. Struggle fight exploitation is struggle for change structure entirely, and in particular activities economical cause exploitation. For the last one this, there is two form: rearranging economic activities so that cost and profit more shared by equally or break its activities.

Talks about exploitation could concluded: exploitation seen as source tree existence inequalities (inequalities) in this world. Inequality this based on distribution vertical work i.e. in level of “processing” between “producing” materials raw (peripheral) and producing goods (central). Relationship pattern this vertical interaction reinforced by relationships good feudal interaction in your own country nor among central and periphery.

2. Second aspect: Penetration

Galtung understand penetration in context entry influence from powerful countries to in controlled countries. Structural power really Becomes operational when one nation take cover under skin other nations so could forming inside the nation.

Galtung differentiates two type penetration: “subversion” i.e. penetration from lower or periphery society and the “superverse” that is penetration from top. more focuses on the second, the superverse which has two aspect: first, existence relation between the elite in the ruling country with elite in the controlled country. the last one this becomes base or bridge (bridgehead) for the nation 's elite central, that is as receiver ideas, patterns life and activities the originating economy from central. Relation between the central elite and the peripheral elite characterized by the presence of harmony interest Among them; by rough about standard live and work for each other share day good and bad. Over time the elite of nation central could not share standard same life; so, other features will experience change. Second, penetration here smoother. In the country that dominates as well as controlled there is inequality foundation built in structure, where the inequality at the periphery far bigger compared with in the central. So, this second aspect is what forms penetration, where the nation's elite central can "under cover" skin (i.e. infiltrate through the nation's elite periphery) in peripheral countries.

3. Third Aspect: Fragmentation

Fragmentation is proverb ancient origin from era empire Roman which means same with divide et impera: break up divide and dominate. Fragmentation have many terms, there is also practice in many ways. Generally, it called that

fragmentation is something method used by one group nation for dominate a number of another group. One government could dominate some other countries with break split the countries that want mastered. According to Galtung there are three events for reach mastery this.

The first way is to convince countries that want mastered that they don't have contact directly horizontal between them; especially regarding interaction economy and trade. How to use is with stimulate conflict social or keep away they by geographic. According to principle here, the relation with the outside world must be vertical, that is through and to the central. The rule countries don't give opportunity build organization anything and contact from central to periphery should straight away.

The second way is to convince the controlled countries that multilateral contacts include one country that dominates and more from one country ruled avoided. This have implication that controlled groups should face one central; and the ruling country free treat a controlled country. This can take with method complain one each other, because between them don't watch how others are treated by the central. Central could carry on control, because periphery broke. Peripheral accepted by the central only individually, not by together.

The third way, related with the outside world. In principle, the central reduced the controlled countries related directly with the outside world. As contact between they ideally should through central, so is the relationship with the outside world, either with the ruled country nor with those in control must through central. When second type connection direct this occur will cause danger for central.

Because of the relationship with controlled countries can become base emergence the organization of the world proletariat; and relationship with countries that dominate others maybe continue give definite base will experience change connection power.

Third aspect approach fragmentation will very effective when truly run. The function of tree fragmentation is protecting exploitation that is with make the mastered no possible can organize or join; even make impossible for can see by clear where to dominate that placed.

4. Fourth Aspect: Marginalization

According to Galtung, the key tree marginalization is that marginalization cause rift between central and peripheral countries: the first called first class and last as second class. So, marginalization is not same with fragmentation. The way to go is with shape gatherings in and out of this world. in one part, the important decisions about the whole world will have taken by the association inside and on the other side there is group small north western European countries, which may be follow non-imperialist wisdom, however they joined in structure whose nature exploitative to gathering outside i.e. second-class countries.

From the four aspects structural power that has been described above, Galtung also called as four mechanism imperialism. How connection fourth aspect that? According to Galtung, exploitation, penetration, fragmentation, and marginalization put together in the word imperialism that is one country dominates on one or some other countries through group small elite who play a role as base (penetration) for political exploitation protected by wisdom fragmentation and

marginalization. Exploitation is element tree, even becomes *raison d'être* imperialism, "the reason" existence of "imperialism". Third other elements work as a reinforcing factor.

C. Structural Violence

Violence, in sociological discussion, is any acts which are intended to cause physical and mental pain or serious injury to another person (Cheal, 2002). The Encyclopaedia of Psychology (1994) defines violence as harm caused to persons, destruction of property, violent intentions, and specific other behaviour. In understanding violence, Galtung combines actor-oriented analysis with structure-oriented analysis (Windhu, 1992). It means that violence occurred in society are not only caused by individual mistake but also structural error. The factor to be blamed is not only on one person but also on the social structure which shapes that person. Between actors and structures there should be a balanced interaction because both of them actually influence each other (Windhu, 1992, p.29)

Johan Galtung is a professor in conflict and peace studies who founded the International Research Institute of Oslo (PRIO) in the early 1960s. Galtung's idea of violence begins with a study of Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts as stated in his book *Gandhi's Politiske Etikk* (1988). This book describes three types of Gandhi's non-violent struggle: 1). Non-violence of strong: namely non-violent resistance carried out with self-confidence and strength; 2). Non-violence of the weak: resistance carried out because there are no weapons and resources to fight; and 3). Non-violence of the forward: in the form of surrender because of weakness and fear. For Gandhi, war is not just fighting something, but also fighting for something. One

view of Gandhi that greatly influenced Galtung was about the structure in which Gandhi stated that violence can be abolished if we know its causes; who generally aren't the bad guys at fault. This is what underlies Galtung's theory of structural violence which later gave birth to theories of aggression, imperialism, international communication, patterns of diplomacy, and even positive peace theories. Everything is in a structural perspective.

Initially, Galtung gave a very broad definition of what is meant by violence, namely: (something) occurs when humans are influenced in such a way that their actual physical and mental realization is below their potential realization [violence is present when human beings are being influenced so that their actual somatic and mental realizations are below their potential realizations]. This definition emphasizes the notion of violence as a result of the difference between the potential and the actual, what has happened and what is happening. Violence occurs when the distance between the potential and the actual increases. For example, if someone died of tuberculosis in the 18th century, it is difficult to define it as violent because of the limitations of treatment. But if someone dies for the same case today [where medical resources are complete and accessible, so death as a direct result of TB can be avoided] then violence has occurred. If someone dies from an earthquake right now, then it's not violence. However, if one day an earthquake can be predicted and overcome, then the victims of such an event are victims of violence. In essence, violence occurs when the potential (death due to no treatment when facilities are available, death due to an earthquake even though the government is able to build an early warning system) is higher than the actual (healing from TB disease, safety

from the threat of an earthquake), then violence ensues. - when something should be avoided (avoidable) but is not done.

Violence in a broad sense is said by Galtung, as something that should be avoided as a barrier that causes a person to not be able to actualize himself properly. According to Galtung, this barrier can actually be avoided, so that violence can actually be avoided if the barrier is removed (Muchsinn, 2006).

"In short, violence is a physical, emotional, verbal, institutional, structural or spiritual condition, as well as behaviour, attitudes, policies or conditions that weaken, dominate or destroy ourselves and others" (Galtung, 1971).

Direct violence can take many forms. In its classic form, it involves the use of physical force, such as murder or torture, rape and sexual assault, as well as beatings. Verbal violence, such as insults, is also widely recognized as violence (Galtung, 1971). Johan Galtung describes direct violence as:

"...distractions that should be avoided are related to basic human needs, the need for a decent life, something that lowers the level of satisfaction of real needs below their potential. The threat of using violence is also violence." (Galtung, 1990: 291-305).

In addition to direct violence, Galtung emphasizes another form of violence, namely structural violence, which is not perpetrated by individuals but is hidden in a smaller or wider structure. Penetration, segmentation, marginalization, and fragmentation, as part of exploitation, are reinforcing components in the structure that function to hinder formation and mobility to fight against exploitation. First, penetration imparts a certain view to the weaker group, combined with segmentation which gives a very partial view of what is happening. Further, marginalization keeps the weaker groups out of bounds, combined with

fragmentation to keep the underdogs at a distance from one another. These four things operate in the context of power relations in a totalitarian state.

By dealing with such violence, Galtung emphasizes the need for a broader concept than violence [and peace], namely 'power'; in the realm of culture, economy, military and politics. The power of culture moves people to sort out what is right and what is wrong; economic power introduces the quid pro quo method; military power emphasizes command [yes or no]; and political power makes decisions.

Furthermore, Galtung also made special categories of violence for cases of extreme structural violence, namely:

Ecocide	: extreme violence against nature
Suicide	: direct and lethal violence against one self
Homicide	: direct and lethal violence towards other people
Genocide	: direct and deadly violence against all people
Structuralocide	: destruction of structure/destruction
Culturocide	: cultural destruction/deculturation
Omnicide	: all the violence above

Galtung wrote a special article on cultural violence which covers the cultural and symbolic domains because cultural violence is the justification for direct violence and structural violence. Stars, crosses, crescents, flags, national anthems, portraits of great leaders, posters or agitational speeches are aspects of culture that are implanted in the mind. Cultural violence makes direct violence and structural violence look or feel right - not wrong, as the theory of the use of power and the legitimacy of it in political science, which is embedded through the process of internalization. Direct violence is an event; structural hardness is a process; cultural

violence is permanent in both. This series of violence can be seen in a causal relationship [cultural via structural via direct].

Furthermore, based on Galtung's search, there are four types of needs related to violent behaviour, namely: 1). The need for survival -survival needs (the negation is death); 2). Well-being needs (the negation is misery); 3). the need for identity - identity needs (the negation is alienation); and the need for freedom -freedom needs (its negation is repression, oppression). The forms of direct and structural violence that then occurred are listed in the following table.

Table of Typology Violence:

	Survival Needs	Well-Being Needs	Identity Needs	Freedom Needs
Direct Violence	Murder	Protracted disabling of attacks, sanctions, creation of misery	Desocialization Resocialization of second-class citizens	Repression, detention, expulsion.
Structural Violence	Exploitation A	Exploitation B	Penetration, Segmentation	Marginalization, Fragmentation

Based on the theoretical description above, the question that then arises is: if $VIOLENCE = direct\ violence + structural\ violence + cultural\ violence$, what can be done to stop it? answering this question Galtung stated that generally direct violence can be traced back to vertical structural violence, such as exploitation, repression, for liberation or preventing liberation. as a background there is cultural

violence that legitimizes structural violence and direct violence, either to prevent or manage it. What was later foretold were bad rights: violence breeds violence; mostly through the simple mechanism of retaliation, and others because acts of violence are carried out to stop someone's guilt.

D. Review of Related Studies

1. Kekerasan Fisik Terhadap Tokoh Laut dalam Novel Laut Bercerita Karya Leila S. Chudori (Tinjauan Struktural) by Frumensisus Remi Korebima (2019)

In 2019 Fresh-graduate program in Art and Literature of Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, published the research entitled *Kekerasan Fisik Terhadap Tokoh Laut dalam Novel Laut Bercerita Karya Leila S. Chudori (Tinjauan Struktural)*. The research is written by Frumensisus Remi Korebima, brought a violence issue portrayed on novel Laut Bercerita. This novel tells the reader about a lost family, a group of friends who feel an emptiness in their chest, a group of people who love to torture and betray easily, a number of families who seek clarity on their child's grave, and about a love that will never fade.

The contribution of this previous research to the current research is aspect of the theory that is used. This previous research is applying the same theory as the current research does that is the violence theory introduced by Johan Galtung. Through this previous research, the researcher gets strengthen valid proof that violence theory, specifically structural violence is proper to be used to analysis the violence issues especially in literary work.

The theory that the researcher used is violence theory introduced by Johan Galtung. The researcher used the theory to reveal the fact of tragedy of Trisakti in May 1998, focusing to the physical violence experienced by Laut as the main character in the novel *Laut Bercerita*.

The results of the analysis of researchers found 29 physicals violence experienced by the main character, Laut. From the 29 physicals violence, there are 26 anatomical forms of violence and 13 physiological forms of violence. Anatomical violence can be seen from: first, the method used in this act of violence is to hurt the human body by punching, beating, kicking, pushing, punching, stepping on, slapping, and hurting someone using cigarettes, metal pipes (stun guns), rulers, iron, hanging tools, shoes, blocks of ice, and red ants.

2. Pesan Kekerasan Dalam Film *Capernaum* Karya Nadine Labaki by Muthi'ah Fiddin (2021)

In 2021 Fresh-graduate program in Komunikasi dan Penyiaran Islam of State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, published the research entitled *Pesan Kekerasan Dalam Film Capernaum Karya Nadine Labaki*. The research is written by Muthi'ah Fiddin, brought a violence issues portrayed on film *Capernaum*. This film tells the reader about a boy who sues his parents because they gave him a chaotic life. He actually not only sued his parents, but also sued the entire system because his parents were victims of that system. A system that fails on many levels and ends up excluding people.

The contribution of this previous research to the current research is aspect of the theory that is used. This previous research is applying the same theory as the

current research does that is the theory of violence by Johan Galtung. Through this previous research, the researcher gets strengthen valid proof that the theory of violence brought by Johan Galtung is a proper theory to be used to analysis the structural violence issue, especially in literary works.

The theory that the researcher used is violence theory introduced by Johan Galtung. The researcher used the theory to reveal the fact that film, focusing to the structural violence, cultural violence, and direct violence in Capernaum.

3. Structural Violence Portrayed on Chudori's *The Sea Speaks His Name: A New Historicism Analysis* by Muhammad Muhibbuddin (2021)

In 2021 Fresh-graduate program in literature of State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, published the research entitled *Structural Violence Portrayed on Chudori's The Sea Speaks His Name: A New Historicism Analysis*. The research is written by Muhammad Muhibbuddin, brought a structural violence issue portrayed on Novel entitled *The Sea Speaks His Name*. This novel tells about the character Biru Laut and his fellow students and activists who are involved in the defense of cases of human rights violations. Students fought back because they sued the New Order regime, which was almost without democracy, by talking real action with the community. Various kinds of violence experienced by college students and lower-class society.

The contribution of this previous research to the current research is in the aspect of the approach that is used. this previous research is applying the same theory as the current research does that is the structural violence by Johan Galtung. Through this previous research, the researcher gets strengthen valid proof that the

theory of structural violence brought by Johan Galtung is a proper theory to be used to analysis the structural violence issue, especially in literary works.

The theory that the researcher used is structural violence theory introduced by Johan Galtung, the researcher used the theory to reveal the fact that structural experienced by several element of Indonesian society, those are college student, lower-class society, and people related to the organization banned by the regime.

The result of the research is that this novel is a form of the author's response to the social and cultural conditions of society and not just the imaginative work of the author. Based on the analysis, this study shows the linkage between the events presented in the novel with the actual historical facts; there are many similarities in socio-political condition of the novel and in Indonesia. The socio-political conditions depicted in the novel and in Indonesia show the struggle of the students in demanding the rights of the oppressed lower-class people and the problem of the monetary crisis that experienced by Indonesia.

4. Structural Violence in The Totalitarian State as Reflected in George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four by Leo Agung Bayu Wijanarko (2015)

In 2015 Fresh-graduate program in Language and Art Education of Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, published the research entitled *Structural Violence in The Totalitarian State as Reflected in George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four*. The research is written by Leo Agung Bayu Wijanarko, brought a structural violence issue portrayed on Novel entitled Nineteen Eighty-Four.

The story of this novel is set in an imaginary future, more precisely in 1984, when almost the entire world has fallen into endless wars, massive surveillance

everywhere by the regime, manipulation of history, and propaganda. The United Kingdom, which has been renamed Airstrip One, has become one of the provinces of the totalitarian superstate called Oceania controlled by the Party that employs the Mind Police to persecute individuals with individualist and independent minds.

Big Brother, the dictatorial leader of Oceania, is praised with cult-extremely powerful, engineered thanks to an extraordinary brainwashing technique. The protagonist, Winston Smith, is a diligent and skilled civil servant and member of the Outer Party who secretly hates the Party and dreams of rebellion. He has an illicit relationship with his colleague, Julia, and begins to reminisce about what civilization was like before the Party came to power.

The contribution of this previous research to the current research is in the aspect of the approach that is used. This previous research is applying the same theory as the current research does that is the structural violence by Johan Galtung. Through this previous research, the researcher gets strengthen valid proof that the theory of structural violence brought by Johan Galtung is a proper theory to be used to analysis the structural violence issue, especially in literary works.

The researcher used the structural violence by Johan Galtung to reveal that totalitarian state establishes the structural violence through its ministries such as The Ministry of Truth, The Ministry of Plenty, The ministry of Peace, and The Ministry of Love.

The result of the research is that this novel is a form of the author's response to the social and cultural conditions of society and not just the imaginative work of the author. Based on the analysis, this study found that the totalitarian state

establishes the structural violence through its ministries such as The Ministry of Truth, The ministry of Plenty, The Ministry of Peace, and The Ministry of Love. Besides the state's ministries, the structural violence is also established in family. There are the evidences of structural violence toward citizen in totalitarian state as depicted in the novel. The first is the execution or brainwashing of dissidents. The second is the divorce from values and memory of the past. The third, structural violence is total terror and super surveillance toward the citizen. The last is the hostility to the joy of personal relationships and the appetite for joy itself.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The chapter discusses the findings and discussion based on the explanation from the literature reviews in previous chapter. In this chapter the primary data were taken from the literary work in the form of novel entitled *Animal Farm*. The findings are based on the result of the data analysis about violence that happened in the novel is classified as structural violence.

The Researcher discusses structural violence through elements that are existing in the research source which is in the form of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. The theory of Structural violence that is introduced by Johan Galtung is applied to identify what is the kind of violence that is portrayed in the novel.

The discussion or the analysis of this study would be defining into two steps. The first step that has to be done is finding four elements described the structural violence in the novel *Animal Farm* using the theory of Structural Power, introduced by Johan Galtung. The elements are Exploitation, Penetration, Fragmentation, and Marginalization. From this first step, we will get a result of analysis. The result would classify the type of the violence described in the novel. The second step is explaining the evidences of structural violence is worked. It is discussed in the segment of discussion.

A. Revealing the Aspects of Structural Power as The Causes of Structural Violence

In this sub-chapter, the researcher provides an explanation of several cases that occur in the story to understand what aspects of structural power lead to structural violence against the *Animal Farm* community.

Following Galtung's recommendation in studying violence, in this chapter of analysis the researcher combines structure-oriented analysis with actor-oriented analysis. Structure-oriented analysis needs to pay attention to the elements of social structure that form structural violence in the novel. As the title indicates, the story takes place on a Manor *Animal Farm*. This farm is led by a Pig named Napoleon. The population in this farm is divided into two groups. The first group and the highest level is occupied by the Pigs. They acquired the ranch after the animals revolted against its previous owner, Mr Jones. The pigs take part in the 'smart' jobs. Napoleon as leader and Squealer as spokesman. the second group is occupied by all animals other than pigs, such as Horses, Cows, Chickens, Donkeys, Sheep. they are in second place under the position of pigs.

Napoleon used indoctrination, propaganda, and fear to establish order and conformity in the entire population. The social structure analysis in this chapter is structural power which has several aspects that have the potential for structural violence. To identify aspects of structural power, the author uses the concept of Johan Galtung. According to Galtung, structural power has four aspects. Exploitation, Penetration, Fragmentation, and Marginalization. Galtung said that structural power is not something found in the most powerful countries, nor outside the less powerful countries. Structural power is abstract, although it has very real consequences. Structural power is built into the structure. Galtung (1969) also explains that structural violence is indirect, avoidable violence that is built into structures where there are unequal forces and consequently unequal life opportunities. Structural violence is established within an oppressive framework

that operates through the power of associations, and organizations that guarantee privileges among leaders, the priorities of their political agendas, and the enforcement of methods and ideologies.

In this section, the researcher analysis the aspects of structural power in which structural violence is founded as described in Orwell's *Animal Farm*. These aspects can be seen below.

1. Exploitation

Galtung said that exploitation must be understood in terms of exchange between two people, groups, or two countries. Exploitation occurs when the totality of the total costs and benefits of activities in the economic exchange of various groups is different, so that some groups earn more than others.

On Orwell's *Animal Farm* there were several phenomena of exploitation, all of which were carried out by Napoleon against the population of group two. The beginning of the exploitation was when Napoleon announced that there was work on Sunday nights too. Yet all spring and summer, they had worked sixty hours a week. the extra work was completely voluntary, but whoever was absent, their food rations would also be reduced by half. that's how Napoleon pressured anyone to submit to his orders. It could be seen from the datum 1 below:

Datum 1:

Throughout the spring and summer they worked a sixty hour week. and in August Napoleon announced that there would be work on Sunday afternoon as well. This work was strictly voluntary, but any animal who absented himself from it would have his rations reduced by half. (p.73)

This first exploitation occurred after Napoleon managed to drive Snowball from the *Animal Farm*. The expulsion of Snowball made Napoleon the sole leader

from that time until many years later. That way, Napoleon had full power over everything. While leading the *Animal Farm*, he is always accompanied by dogs who are ready to protect him from any dangerous threats. He was also accompanied by a pig named Squealer who served as a spokesman as well as a propaganda tool.

Subsequent exploitation occurs in laying hens. They were required to produce more eggs to sell at the Willingdon market. This is the new policy of Napoleon. He cooperates with neighbouring farms. The collaboration will later be to obtain materials for urgent needs. As in some of the following stories:

Datum 2:

The hens, said Napoleon, should welcome this sacrifice as their own special contribution towards the building of the windmill (p.76)

Through datum 2 above, Orwell wants to describe the animals who are seeing a faint anxiety. They had never previously dealt with humans, had never been involved in commerce, and had never taken advantage of the use of money. All the animals remembered they had made such a resolution, or at least they thought they had. When there was a small commotion between them, Napoleon finally raised his feet to silence everyone and announced that he had made all the deals. Every animal does not need to be in contact with humans. The most undesirable thing. He intended to carry the entire burden on his own shoulders.

The next event was when all the second-order animals had to rebuild the windmill that had just collapsed. During the year, the animals had worked harder than they had during the previous year. Here are some of the stories:

Datum 3:

To rebuild the windmill, with walls twice as thick as before, and to finish it by the appointed date, together with the regular work of the farm, was a tremendous labour. There were times when it seemed to the animals that they worked longer hours and fed no better than they had done in Jones's day (p.99)

The description of the story above shows that the work of animals is getting tougher as time goes on. The work of the animals got tougher as time went on. As if it was no different from the time before the revolt or the animal revolution expelled Mr. Jones had occurred. In fact, it seems even heavier now. Interactions that should have been balanced are now becoming more and more clearly seen as experiencing inequalities. How all the animals besides the pigs have to work every day and only get a small ration, while the pigs only work to give orders and terror. This is obviously a structural violence that occurs on *Animal Farms*. All of this happens subtly, so not many animals notice it. They mostly still think that all their hard work is for themselves, not for humans. This awareness will continue to be nurtured by the pigs as leaders in animal husbandry. That way, the profits earned by the pigs will continue to increase throughout the year.

The second windmill collapsed again. The building, which was twice as strong as before, was knocked down by the neighbouring ranchers. They dug a hole under the windmill and filled it with explosives and instantly the windmill shattered into pieces. All the animals on the *Animal Farm* were very angry to see this incident. They have been working on it for two years. There's no telling how hard they worked during that time. When all the animals saw the former windmill up close, Squealer came with a different feeling.

As they approached the farm Squealer, who had unaccountably been absent during the fighting, came skipping towards them, whisking his tail and beaming with satisfaction. And the animals heard, from the direction of the farm building, the solemn booming of a gun. As Orwell writes in the dialogue below:

Datum 4:

*“What is that gun firing for?” said Boxer.
 “To celebrate our victory!” cried Squealer.
 “What Fictory?” said Boxer. His knees were bleeding, he had lost a shoe and split his hoof, and a dozen pellets had lodged themselves in his hind leg.
 “What victory, comrade? Have we not driven the enemy off our soil – the sacred soil of Animal Farm?”
 “But they have destroyed the windmill. And we had worked on it for two years!”
 “What matter? We will build another windmill. We will build six windmills if we feel like it. You do not appreciate, comrade, the mighty thing that we have done. The enemy was in occupation of this very ground that we stand upon. And now – thanks to the leadership of Comrade Napoleon – we have won every inch of it back again!” (p.110)*

The long dialogue above shows the massive exploitation carried out by Napoleon through Squealer against all animals on *Animal Farms*. They were ordered to rebuild the windmill that had collapsed. After all that happened, the order just came. The structural violence that occurs here is in the form of the exploitation. How the attitude of Napoleon and Squealer who don't want to know the feelings of all second-class animals is increasingly evident in the form of their dictatorial leadership. In summary, the discussion on exploitation can be concluded: exploitation is seen as the main source of inequality (inequality) in *Animal Farm*.

2. Penetration

Galtung understands penetration in the context of the entry of influence from a strong group into a controlled group. Structural power actually becomes

operational when one nation takes refuge under the skin of another nation so that it forms within that nation.

Galtung distinguishes two types of penetration: "subversion" namely penetration from the lower classes of society and "super-version" namely penetration from the ruling group. The relationship between the ruling group and the controlled group is characterized by the existence of a harmony of interests between them; it also roughly about the standard of living and trying to share the good and bad days. Over time the ruling group could no longer share the same standard of living. Likewise, other characteristics will experience changes. Second, the penetration here looks smoother. The situation between the ruling group and the ruled there is a fundamental dissimilarity built into the structure. Inequality in the controlled group is much greater than in the ruling group.

On Orwell's *Animal Farm* there are many penetrative practices carried out by the ruling group, led by a pig named Napoleon. The actions that can be categorized as penetration are almost all through Squealer, the famous spokesperson can turn black into white, whatever the conditions he is facing.

Squealer began his first stint when Napoleon announced that the Sunday morning meeting would be cancelled. In future questions relating to work on the farm will be decided by a special committee of pigs, chaired by himself. This committee will hold a closed meeting and after that convey their decision to the other animals. The animals can still gather on Sunday mornings to honour the flag, sing "Beasts of England", and take orders for the week with notes; there will be no

debate. Later Squealer was told to tour the farm explaining the new arrangement to the others. Here's an overview:

Datum 5:

“Comrades,” he said, “I trust that every animal here appreciates the sacrifice that comrade Napoleon has made in taking this extra labour upon himself. Don’t imagine, comrades, that leadership is a pleasure! On the contrary, it is a deep and heavy responsibility. (p. 69)

Squealer's words above are meant to explain that Napoleon's decision to abolish the agenda for the Sunday morning meeting was a sacrifice. Napoleon is depicted as if he dared to take on heavy responsibilities. All decisions regarding the future of *Animal Farm* will be made by Napoleon together with a special committee for pigs. In fact, if we look further, Napoleon's actions have the potential to create unhealthy power relations. There is only one power that must be recognized, namely the power of Napoleon. This act violates the ideals of the recent revolution in *Animal Farm*, that all animals are equal.

Squealer resumed his duties after Napoleon announced one Sunday morning that he had decided to adopt a new policy. *Animal Farms* will cooperate with neighbouring farms; cooperation to obtain materials for urgent needs. The need for the windmill must precede all other needs, he said. Therefore, he would sell a pile of hay and part of the wheat harvest, and later if more money was needed, could be covered by selling eggs. Every animal doesn't need to come into contact with humans, which is definitely the least desirable thing. He intended to carry the entire burden on his own shoulders. Mr Whympers, a lawyer living in Willingdon, had

agreed to act as an intermediary between the *Animal Farm* and the outside world.

Here is the proof:

Datum 6:

Afterwards, Squealer made a round of the farm and set the animals' minds at rest. He assured them that the resolution against engaging in trade and using money had never been passed. Or even suggested. It was pure imagination, probably traceable in the beginning to lies circulated by Snowball. A few animals still felt faintly doubtful, but Squealer asked them shrewdly, "Are you certain that this is not something that you have dreamed, comrades? Have you any record of such a resolution? Is it written down anywhere?" and since it was certainly true that nothing of the kind existed in writing. The animals were satisfied that they had been mistaken. (p.77)

Through the snippet above, Orwell tells of Squealer visiting the farm and convincing them that Napoleon's policies were in no way against anything. Squealer toured the ranch and assured them that Napoleon's policies were in no way against anything. In fact, it is a rapid progress for *Animal Farm*. They have begun to dare to interact with the outside world, something Squealer says is the dream of all animals. In fact, if we look back, Napoleon's actions violated rule number one in the Seven Commandments resulting from the first animal revolution. The rule reads: anything that goes on two legs is the enemy.

Napoleon was now clearly in touch with the enemy. Even doing transactional relationships. Unfortunately, all the animals other than pigs can't do much. They always end up feeling wrong when Squealer has done his job. Squealer's actions can be categorized as penetration because he gives influence to the controlled group so as not to oppose all decisions of the ruling group.

The next incident began when the pigs suddenly moved into the farmhouse and lived there. Once again, the animals seemed to remember that a resolution against this had been passed days earlier, and once again Squealer "was able to convince them that was not the case". We can see Squealer's behaviour through the story snippet below:

Datum 7:

"You have heard then, comrades," he said. "that we Pigs now sleep in the beds of the farmhouse? And why not? You did not suppose, surely, that there was ever a ruling against beds? A bed merely means a place to sleep in. A pile of straw in a stall. Is a bed, properly regarded. The rule was against sheets, which are a human invention. We have removed the sheets from the farmhouse beds, and sleep between blankets. And very comfortable beds they are too! But not more comfortable than we need. I can tell you, comrades, with all the brainwork we have to do nowadays. You would not rob us of our repose, would you, comrades? You would not have us too tired to carry out our duties surely none of you wishes to see Jones back? (p.80)

After Squealer has carried out his work as described in datum 7 above, the animals immediately reassured Squealer of this, and there was no more talk of the pigs sleeping in beds in the farmhouse. A few days later, when it was announced that from now on the pigs would wake up an hour later in the morning than the other animals, there was no complaint about that either.

Squealer with his dexterity in processing words managed to persuade the animals. Squealer's actions are categorized as penetrating because he has an impact on their unequal standard of living. with that influence the pigs can enjoy a more settled lifestyle than the animals and no problems will occur. Inequality that is not clearly visible can also be referred to as structural violence.

After these incidents, Squealer continued to carry out his duties as a propaganda tool for the rulers. This time, Squealer has to face the animals after news of Snowball has managed to infiltrate the *Animal Farm* at night. Reportedly, he came creeping disguised in the dark and doing all kinds of bad deeds. He stole corn, spilled buckets of milk, cracked eggs, trampled seedbeds, and nibbled on the bark of fruit trees. Here are some of the stories:

Datum 8:

Do you know what the real reason was? Snowball was in league with Jones's secret agent all the time. It has all been proved by documents which he left behind him and which we have only just discovered. To my mind this explains a great deal, comrades. Did we not see for ourselves how he attempted? Fortunately, without success. To get us defeated and destroyed at the Battle of the cowshed? (p.89)

The impact of Squealer's influence as described above is that the animals become very frightened. The animals were very afraid. It seemed to them that Snowball was some kind of invisible influence, pervading the air around them and threatening them with all manner of danger. Squealer again managed to persuade them to believe any information that comes from the pigs.

The news about Snowball was most likely created and spread by the pigs so that whenever something bad happened on the *Animal Farm*, Snowball was blamed. The news about Snowball having sold himself to Frederick Ranch of Pinchfield was never proven true. Likewise, with the news that Snowball conspired with Mr. Jones from the start, there was never any solid evidence. Squealer did say that seriously and alluded to the evidence he had, but he never showed the evidence in front of the animals.

The animals were all silent. That Snowball had destroyed the windmill was an outrageous cruelty. However, it was several minutes before they could fully comprehend it. They all remembered, or thought they remembered, how they had seen snowball strike in front of them during the bullock war, how he mustered and raised their spirits with each round, and how he would not stop for a moment even when a bullet from Jones' rifle pierced his back. At first, it's a little hard to see how this fit into the fact that Snowball is on Jones' side.

When many of the animals did not believe the news from Squealer, he immediately answered clearly as he had done before. He always had an answer for them and would end up with an indirect deal; that's not the problem. That's how Squealer works as a propaganda tool for rulers; change black to white. All that was done to perpetuate the power they have now.

But that wouldn't be the last time Squealer had run his errand. What happened next started when Napoleon announced that he had sold a pile of wood to Frederick, the owner of the farm next door. Although during that period he was seen befriending Pilkington, the owner of the Foxwood farm, he ended up selling their timber to other breeders. as in the following *Animal Farm* story snippet:

Datum 9:

All relations with Foxwood had been broken off; insulting messages had been sent to Pilkington. The pigeons had been told to avoid Pinchfield farm and to alter their slogan from "death to Frederick" to "death to Pilkington". At the same time Napoleon assured the animals that the stories of an impending attack on Animal Farm were completely untrue, and that the tales about Frederick's cruelty to his own animals had been greatly exaggerated. All these rumours had probably originated with Snowball and his agents. It now appeared that Snowball was not, after all, hiding on Pinchfield Farm, and in fact had never been there in his life: he was living – in considerable luxury, so it was said – at

Foxwood, and had in reality been a pensioner of Pilkington for years past (p.105)

The above narrative then makes the Pigs happy with Napoleon's ingenuity. As if befriendng Pilkington, he forced Frederick to raise the price by twelve pounds. Squealer said it actually showed that Napoleon didn't trust anyone. Even to Frederick.

Squealer can always be counted on. If there is information that can harm the ruler, then he turns it into an advantage. If there are actions of the ruler that violate the rules, then he can provide a defence and explanation that the animals never thought of. Structural power actually becomes operational when one nation hides under the skin of another, that is what is called penetration.

3. Fragmentation

Fragmentation has many aspects, so in practice there are also many ways. In general, it can be said that fragmentation is a method used by one national group to dominate several other groups by dividing them. (Windhu, 1997)

The main function of fragmentation is to protect exploitation by making it impossible for the controlled to organize or join; even made it impossible to clearly see where the overlord was placed.

On Orwell's *Animal Farm*, there are many fragmentation practices carried out by the ruling group, pigs against the controlled group. The first practice of fragmentation was carried out by Napoleon when something resembling a rebellion occurred. Led by three young black Minorca Roosters, the hens make one attempt to go against Napoleon's will. They fly up onto the rafters and lay their eggs there, their eggs breaking on the floor.

Datum 10:

Napoleon acted swiftly and ruthlessly. He ordered the hens rations to be stopped. And decreed that any animal giving so much as a grain of corn to a hen should be punished by death (p.87)

Datum 10 above shows the decisive action that Napoleon took was in an effort to prevent the other animals from taking their side. even though it was clear that the chickens were victims of Napoleon's arbitrariness. This implies that the controlled group must deal with one central.

Napoleon's dogs saw that the order was being obeyed. The hens survived for five days. Then they gave up and returned to their nest box. Meanwhile, nine hens were dead. Their bodies were buried in an orchard, and it was declared they died of *coccidiosis*.

Whymper heard nothing of the matter, and the eggs were well delivered, a wholesale car driving into the farm once a week to pick up the eggs. In the end the controlled groups could not do much. The longer this practice goes on, the less they can realize that there is an inequality they are experiencing.

The next Fragmentation practice occurred when Squealer reported that several agents from Snowball were wandering among the animals on the *Animal Farm*. The news came after the rebellion of the chickens against Napoleon's will, as Orwell wrote in the story snippet below:

Datum 11:

"I warn every animal on this farm to keep his eyes very wide open. For we have reason to think that some of Snowball's secret agents are lurking among us at this moment. (p.87)

Four days later, after a short night, Napoleon ordered all the animals to gather in the courtyard. They all huddled in silence in their respective places, as if they knew beforehand that something terrible was going to happen.

Napoleon stood fiercely studying the audience; then let out a high-pitched whimper, Napoleon's dogs leapt forward, snatching the four pigs by the ears and dragging them along. The Pigs ears were bleeding. They were the four pigs who had protested when Napoleon abolished Sunday meetings.

Without further coercion, they confessed that they had been in secret with Snowball ever since he was removed. That they conspired with Snowball to destroy the windmill, and that they had made a deal with him to hand over the *Animal Farm* to Mr. Frederick. They added that Snowball had secretly confessed to them that he had been a secret agent for Mr. Jones for years.

Napoleon asked if any other animal had something to confess. The three hens who had been the ringleaders in the attempted rebellion about the egg now came forward and claimed that Snowball had met them in a dream and incited them to obey them in a dream and instigated them to obey Napoleon's orders. They were then slaughtered. Then a goose came forward and admitted that he had hidden six cobs of corn during last year's harvest and ate them at night. Then one sheep admitted to urinating in a drinking pool – encouraged to do so, he said, by Snowball – and two other sheep confessed to killing the old goat, a loyal follower of Napoleon.

Then the tale of confessions and massacres went on, until there was a pile of corpses at Napoleon's feet and the air was filled with the stench of blood, which had not happened since Jones was removed.

The massacre was a fragmentation practice carried out by Napoleon. Seeing a dangerous threat after the rebellion of the chickens, He planned the massacre so carefully that the other animals did not realize that it was a deliberate event.

Researcher sees the event was deliberately created because some things seem odd. What can prove the animals that admit to having conspired with Snowball? Even though Snowball's presence at the *Animal Farm* since he was expelled until now can't be proven strongly. So, the possibility of all of it being the work of Snowball is very small. Moreover, the many slaughtered animals acknowledged it at the same time. Are they willing to just die after admitting their 'mistakes'? it looks weird.

There was a gap of four days from the rebellion of the chickens to the day of slaughter that night. Those four days were enough time for Napoleon and his group to plan it all out. That's most likely what happened. All the animals that died at that time, were under the threat of the ruler. Like it or not, they must obey the will of the ruler. So that the controlled groups are not given the opportunity to build any organization.

They were made to seem to admit that they had conspired with Snowball with the aim of dividing between the controlled group and the figure of Snowball. Regardless of whether or not Snowball did all of this, the ruling group had to

prevent the emergence of the proletarian organization from the bottom by any means, even massacre.

4. Marginalization

According to Galtung, the key to marginalization is that marginalization creates a rift between the central and lower groups. The former is called the first class and the latter as the second class. (Galtung, 1997) So, the practice of marginalization is not the same as the practice of fragmentation. On the one hand, important decisions regarding the life of the whole society will be taken by individuals within (Napoleon) and on the other hand there is a small group (another pigs). However, they are incorporated in a structure that is exploitative to outside associations, namely the second-class group.

The practice of marginalization at Orwell's *Animal Farm* occurred twice.

First when Napoleon made an announcement as written below:

Datum 12:

In future all questions relating to the working of the farm would be settled by a special committee of pigs, presided over by himself. These would meet in private and after wards communicate their decisions to the others. (p.68).

From the announcement, it appears that Napoleon's marginalization practice occurred. How he and his group have succeeded in acquiring power in animal husbandry, but still he wants one absolute power to belong to him. With the highest power, he will be able to realize all his wishes. Even if you have to sacrifice the group.

It happened when four young pigs disagreed with one of his policies. The fate of the pigs ended in death on the day of the slaughter. Here's a piece of the story:

Datum 13:

The four pigs waited, trembling, with guilt written on every line of their countenances. Napoleon now called upon them to confess their crimes. They were the same four pigs as had protested when Napoleon abolished the Sunday Meetings. (p.92)

Datum 14:

When they had finished their confession, the dogs promptly tore their throats out. (p.93)

As written in datums 13 and 14 above, that is the practice of marginalization carried out by Napoleon. This practice can create divisions among the pig herd, and that's the point. So that he could more clearly see who was on his side to help maintain his absolute power.

The four elements that are practiced in this structural power eventually become the cause of structural violence in George Orwell's novel *Animal Farm*. The four elements are specifically called Exploitation Practices, Penetration Practices, Fragmentation Practices, and Marginalization Practices.

B. The Evidences of Structural Violence actions in the *Animal Farm* Experienced by the Citizens

Structural violence can be investigated through individual experience and from its effects, structural violence becomes objective. it is important that structural violence is understood only from an individual perspective (Windhu, 1992). To answer the second question in the problem formulation, the theory of structural

violence is used to analysis structural violence and the social structures that build it.

1. Execution and Brainwashing

The system on *Animal Farms* is led by a pig named Napoleon. He has nine ferocious dogs and a pig named Squealer. they were two forces that could be used by Napoleon at any time. they have a responsibility to create fear and guilt in society.

Any dissident who dared to fight Napoleon would face the dogs. and almost all of these dissidents ended in death. The dogs were tasked with executing dissidents who had admitted their guilt. Here's an example of how Napoleon handled dissidents:

Datum 15:

But just at this moment Napoleon stood up and, casting a peculiar sidelong look at Snowball, uttered a high-pitched whimper of a kind no one had ever heard him utter before. at this there was a terrible baying sound outside, and nine enormous dogs wearing brass-studded collars came bounding into the barn. They dashed straight for Snowball, who only sprang from his place just in time to escape their snapping jaws. suddenly he slipped and it seemed certain that they had him. one of them all but closed his jaws on Snowball's tail, but Snowball whisked it free just in time. Then he put on an extra spurt and, with a few inches to spare, slipped through a hole in the hedge and was seen no more. (p.68)

Through datum 15 above, the researcher can see the fact that what happened next was that the expulsion of Snowball was never a serious problem forever. otherwise, Snowball would be considered a traitor because after the expulsion, Snowball was rumoured to have joined another farm. meanwhile, the animals never know what really happened.

One of the evidences of the structural violence against the animal husbandry population was experienced by four pigs who had protested when Napoleon abolished the Sunday Meeting. without further coercion they confessed that they had been in secret with Snowball ever since he was removed. that they conspired with Snowball to destroy the windmill. after they finished confessing, the dogs immediately slit their throats. the four pigs died without getting justice first. their confessions have not been proven true, but they must end tragically.

It was in this way that Napoleon sought to eliminate all animals who wished to oppose the ideals of the regime. terror can be a tool to eliminate "objective enemies", those who do not betray the authorities, are still seen as possessing negative tendencies.

Another example is experienced by the Boxer, the most powerful horse on the *Animal Farm*. whenever something complicated happened for him to understand, he would say, "If Comrade Napoleon said it, it would be true." from the time the Sunday morning Meetings were cancelled onwards, he accepted the adage, "Napoleon is always right", in addition to his personal motto "I'll work harder."

The execution or brainwashing of dissidents is clearly an act of violence. Judging from its characteristics, these acts of violence can be categorized as structural violence because they are vertical, from top to bottom (the strong to the weak, the big to the small) and contain repression (domination, hegemony, exploitation). This kind of violence occurs in a macro context, with major actors (state, military/security forces, syndications, and organizations).

In the context of *Animal Farm*, the actor is Napoleon through the ferocious dogs and Squealer or the propaganda tool of the rulers. The basic effects of structural violence are domination of power, monopoly of resources in various forms, and negation (every value of the ruler must be considered as perfection, out of it is considered as wrong values) (Galtung, 1969). Execution and brainwashing are the destruction of the capacity to think through denial of empirical evidence and physical torture. The destruction was not only physical but also psychological.

2. The Erasing of values and Memory of the Past

The authority that controls every source of information, manages and rewrites history for its own sake is the pig group led by Napoleon. Other animals have no power to keep records of their past. as a result, their memories became hazy and unreliable, and they were forced to be willing to believe whatever Napoleon or Squealer told them. By controlling the present, Napoleon was able to manipulate the past. moreover, in controlling the past, Napoleon could justify all his actions in the present.

On the *Animal Farm*, Napoleon ensured that all evidence against his will was destroyed, and his records falsified. they also ensured that the forgery was not exposed as was the case when the herd of pigs suddenly moved into the farmhouse and lived there. once again, the animals seemed to remember that a resolution against this had been passed the previous day, one of the Seven Commandments which read: no animal may sleep in a bed. and once again Squealer was able to convince them that was not the case. then a horse named Muriel recited the Seven

Commandments in front of the animals. he said, 'no animal should sleep in a bed with sheets'.

Previously, something similar had happened. the incident began when Napoleon announced a new policy. *Animal Farm* will cooperate with neighbouring farms. Once again, the animals noticed a faint uneasiness. they never dealt with humans, never engaged in commerce, never took advantage of the use of money, weren't these all among the earliest resolutions passed at the first victory meeting after Jones was ousted? all the animals remembered they had made such a resolution; or at least they thought they remembered it.

Squealer assured them that a resolution against the trade and use of money had not been passed, not even proposed. Indeed, there is no prohibition that reads in such detail. The Seven Commandments read: whatever goes on two feet is the enemy. but old Major, before his death, he once explained about it:

Datum 16:

"Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. and remember also that in fighting against Man, we must not come to resemble him. even when you have conquered him, do not adopt his vices. no animal must ever live in a house, or sleep in a bed, or wear clothes, or drink alcohol, or smoke tobacco, or touch money, or engage in trade. all habits of man are evil. and, above all, no animal must ever tyrannise over his own kind. weak or strong, clever or simple, we are all brothers. no animal must ever kill any other animal. all animals are equal" (p.31)

However, in the following days all the values that had been echoed before the first revolution had to change according to Napoleon's will. The next incident when the terror caused by the execution of the animals suspected of conspiring with Snowball had faded away, some of the animals remembered -- or thought they

remembered -- that the sixth commandment required: "No animal may kill another animal". but when Muriel reads the seven commandments posted on the wall, they read: "No animal may kill another animal without cause".

History is constantly being rewritten to suit Napoleon's current whims or goals. Galtung (1969) explains that violence can attack individuals physically and psychologically. Violent acts as described in the novel, separation from past values and memories, are categorized as psychological violence. this is the memory corruption of the animals on the *Animal Farm*. Physical violence injures the body and can kill directly while psychological violence is mental pressure intended to reduce mental abilities or the brain. both are actually equally dangerous for each individual. In the structural power led by Napoleon, through Squealer and his Dogs, to maintain the dominance of power, this act of violence is categorized as structural violence.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter sums up the result of the research based on the findings and the discussion presented in previous chapter. The conclusion section would discuss the result of the analysis with brief explanation about the result. In the end of this chapter is followed by suggestion for other researcher to have further research in similar topic in order to fill the gaps.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in Chapter III, the following findings can be drawn: to answer the problems formulated in Chapter I. The formulation of the first problem: What are the causes of Structural Violence on Orwell's *Animal Farm*? Based on the analysis in chapter III, there are four aspects of structural power that causes structural violence. The first aspect is the practice of exploitation. the second aspect is the practice of penetration. This practice is to ensure the situation under (the controlled group) remains well controlled. ensure that all information originating from above can be trusted by lower groups. the third aspect is the practice of Fragmentation. This practice aims to divide and dominate. This practice is to ensure that exploits that occur are impossible to clearly see. The fourth aspect is marginalization.

The second problem formulation: What are the evidences of structural violence experienced by the characters on Orwell's *Animal Farm*? There are evidences of structural violence against group two animals on *Animal Farms* as depicted in the novel. First, execution or brainwashing. This violence can be seen

from the experience of Snowball being expelled from *Animal Farms*, the slaughter of animals suspected of conspiring with Snowball, and the actions of Boxer who always thought that Napoleon's actions were always right. The second is the erasure of past values and memory. An example is when the terror caused by the execution of the animals suspected of conspiring with Snowball had faded away, some of the animals remembered -- or thought they remembered -- that the sixth commandment required: "No animal may kill another animal". But when Muriel reads the seven commandments posted on the wall, they read: "No animal may kill another animal without cause".

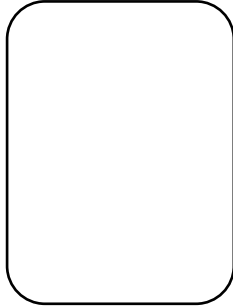
B. Suggestion

The novel discussed in this study is the novel of one of the British writers, George Orwell. He has succeeded in conveying universal dream messages; The author's discussion in this novel is limited to finding aspects of structural power and its practice and evidence of structural violence in animal husbandry. There is a suggestion from the author to the next researcher who will make this novel as the object of research. Future researchers may consider discussing and studying cultural violence in Orwell's *Animal Farm*. This is important considering that cultural violence according to Galtung (1993) is the root of all violence that occurs.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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