

AN ANALYSIS OF NAPOLEON'S CHARACTER USING PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH AS SEEN ON GEORGE ORWELL'S ANIMAL FARM

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ABSTRACT

This study is the result of a study which consists of the researcher's description about the Napoleon's character that as a round (complex) character as depicted in the novel Animal Farm written by George Orwell. In this study, the researcher uses Descriptive research involves collecting data in order to unscrew question concerning current status of subject the research is once the way to collect the data on our subject. Thus, this study is simply an appreciation of the novel which is presented in the descriptive form which is qualitative in nature. The main analysis consists of several points: The aggressive shrew character that becomes early leader of Animal Farm. After he successfully eliminates "Snowball" that is becomes his rival, he gradually increases his personal power and privileges, while simultaneously tightening the control over the other characters in Animal Farm. By seizing onto a populist revolution and turning it into his personal regime. Napoleon itself is a board as a symbol of crafty character that reflect on Russian regime, and also another characterization of human characteristic and animal characteristic.

Keywords: *Character, Psychological Approach, Animal Farm.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Imagination is an essential element in literary work beside the reflection by reality of human's live. There are many kinds of literary work that create as the way of human expression such as poetry, prose, short story, novel etc.

Literature is human creation and the expression of human's experience, feelings, emotion, or activities in their lives in written or oral forms. It comes from imagination,

experience, and knowledge. It contains of human life aspect and artistic values: Literature is the creative activity. Taylor in Arief (2008:1) states that literature is essentially an imaginative act that is an act of the writer's imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life-experience.

Literary works is one of human's creations; an example of literary works is prose. According to Hudson (1910),

literature is vital record what man had seen in life. There are four elements that happen in novel are plot, setting character, and point of view. Hudson (1910:131).

Each element is important element in novel, and character is about “who action” and who develop in the place of the play. The character found in the novel “Animal Farm” can be divided into two characters there are Animal characteristic and Human characteristics. The characterization as one of the elements structure of fiction, plot is like the bones of a person, not interesting like expression or sign of experience, but the support of the whole. In fact, plot is of the highest importance in expressing that can understanding of a work of novel, so we can conclude that an understanding of plot is very important in an understanding of fiction. Plot series of events which form the story of a film, novel, etc of a story deals with events that occur in temporal sequence. The events connect each other, they emphasizes falling on casualty. Plot makes us aware not merely as element in temporal series but also as intricate pattern of cause and effect. Oxford learner’s pocket dictionary (2008)

Character is personality or traits. Character is ones who are involved in the story. If we talk about personality or traits, it

is meant we know the method of characterization. Method of characterization is the techniques an author uses to reveal the personality and character of a fictional person an author reveals a character’s personality. Character is also meaner person and a person in a play in Oxford learner’s pocket dictionary (2008). In the literary work there is that never develops until end. It is called flat character. There is also character that develop or changes. It is called round character.

Novel is the fiction of narrative, the novel’s distinct “literary” prose, specific media requirement (the use of paper and print), a characteristic subject matter that creates both intimacy and a typical epic depth can be seen as features that developed with the western (and modern) market of fiction. The separation of a field of histories from a field of literary fiction fueled the evolution of these features in the last 400 years and also the literary work that need much time to write and read it or long written story.

In this research, the writer wants to analyze the character of Napoleon in the novel of “Animal Farm” a masterpiece of George Orwell by using psychology and biographical approach. Animal Farm is a satire on the Russian revolution, is the way

of criticizing a person, idea or institution, using humor to show their fault. Satire is a literary work which is intended to show the foolishness of evil or some person or organization in the amazing way.

Animal farm is one of the base twenty century examples of allegory. Allegory is extended forms of metaphor in which object and person symbolize figure exist outside the story. The famous magazine *Time* also choose the novel as one of the 100 best English language novels (1923 to 2005), it also places at number 31 on the modern library list of Best 20th Century Novels. It won a Retrospective Hugo Award in 1996 and is also included in the Great Books of the Western World.

George Orwell's Biography also include in this thesis. Biography is a detailed description or account of someone's life. A biography is more than a list of impersonal facts (education, work, relationships, and death) it also portrays the subject's experience of those events. Unlike a profile or curriculum vitae (résumé), a biography presents the subject's story, highlighting various aspects of his or her life, including intimate details of experiences, and may include an analysis of the subject's

personality and story of a person's life that written by somebody else, in Oxford learner's pocket dictionary (2008)

A character is called round (complex) character if it can surprise the reader. Round character can be seen from all sides, the complex character is obviously more live like than the simple, because in our life people aren't simply embodies of single attitudes. Character only has one trait and never surprises the reader; it means that flat character is less interesting.

A Psychological Approach is a theory created by a psychologist. This theory is applied to different aspects of Psychology; the approach basically provides an explanation of a specific topic from a certain point of view. A three-part of Psychological that suggested by Freud dividing into the ego, the super ego, and the id, these three levels of the personality roughly corresponding to respectively, the consciousness, the conscience and the unconscious Peter Barry (2002:97). Based on Sigmund Freud theory, there are several points that consist of the mental processes to three psychic zones: the id, the ego, and the superego Wilfred L. Guerin. (1999:128.).

The three points that consist of mental process that influence to psychology

of the character itself is available in the characterization in the novel, and we can see

based the quotation of Animal Farm below:

"At this there was a terrible baying sound outside, and nine enormous dogs wearing brass-studded collars came bounding into the barn. They dashed straight for Snowball, who only sprang from his place just in time to escape their snapping jaws. In a moment he was out of the door and they were after him. Too amazed and fright ended to speak, all the animals crowded through the door to watch the case. Snowball was racing across the long pasture that led to the road. He was running as only a pig can run, but the dogs were gaining on him again. One of them all but closed his jaws on Snowball's tail, but Snowball whisked it free just in time. Then he put on an extra spurt and, with a few inches to spare, slipped through a hole in the hedge and was seen no more." (Chapter V, page 52-53)

Based on text above, Napoleon uses his power of nine dogs to eliminate Snowball and become the early leader of Animal Farm. Beside that he also use his nine enormous dogs to keeps the other animal in line and makes all of rules in Animal Farm base on his order.

Therefore the writer interests to analyze it in order to give critics, literary criticism analyzes, interprets, and evaluates works of literature. Though you most often find criticism in the form of an essay, in-depth book reviews may also be considered criticism. Criticism may analyze an individual work of literature. It may also examine an author's body of work.

The writer chooses George Orwell because the researcher interested in George Orwell's work and his life that expressed in his novels exactly in "Animal Farm" novel. George Orwell is a famous author in literary world.

Based on the explanation above, the writer makes the problems are formulated as follows:

- a. What is Napoleon's character based on his Psychological approach?
- b. What is relationship between Napoleon's character and George Orwell itself?
- c. Why does George Orwell use animal characteristic as the characters in the novel?

II. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer uses Descriptive Qualitative Method because the way is suitable to the research by doing library research. In this case the writer uses

the Novel of ANIMAL FARM, A FAIRY STORY BY GEORGE ORWELL, with a Preface by Russell Baker and an Introduction by C.M Woodhouse that

Published by Signet Classics in 1996 as the main data. The researcher also collects the other reference and other book, browse in Internet get the data that needed in this research. Animal Farm (2006)

In this research, the writer does library research to get the data and use Descriptive method. According to Gay (1992:217), descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current

status of the subject of the study. It can be said that descriptive research involves concerning current status of subject the research is once the way to collect the data on our subject.

This research was conducted through a research method called Qualitative Research as the data are derived from human behavior through the character of the novel. The writer analyzes the data by the form of paragraphs, phrases, and also sentences by using this method in his analysis, the writer may able to describe about the values that he finds in this novel.

III.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After read the novel, the writer found some problems that need to analyze in this novel. Exactly it is about the characterization of Napoleon that becomes early leader of the Animal Farm after he successfully eliminates Snowball and he

gradually increases his personal power and turns it into his personal regime. Napoleon's character itself is change from beginning until the end of the story, the writer found it during read the novel intensively.

Almost overnight we could become rich and free. What then must we do? Why, work night and day, body and soul, for the overthrow of the human race! That is my message to you, comrades: rebellion! I do not know when that rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in a hundred years, but I know, as surely as I see this straw beneath my feet, that sooner or later justice will be done. (Chapter I, page 9, line: 15)

This analysis is the beginning of the story, the Old Major speech stir the rebellion spirit in the Animal Farm. Where he

compares the humans to parasites and teaches the animals a revolutionary song, *Beast of England*. Old Major itself is the

prize Middle White boar that had a strange dream on the previews night and wish to communicate it to the other animals, and the

rebellion successful to drive Mr. Jones from the farm. He is the inspiration that fuels the rebellion in the novel.

Preminent among the pigs were two young boars named Snowball and Napoleon, who Mr. Jones was breeding up for sale. Napoleon was large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker, but with a reputation for getting his own way. Snowball was a more vivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive, but was not considered to have the same depth of character. All the other male pigs on the farm were porkers. The best known among them was a small fat pig named Squealer, with very round cheeks, twinkling eyes, nimble movements, and shrill voice. He was a brilliant talker, and when he was arguing some difficult point he had a way of skipping from side to side and whisking his tail which was somehow very persuasive. The other said Squealer that he could turn black into white. (Chapter II, page 15-16 line: 13)

At the beginning of the story, the character of Napoleon is same with other animals. He can work together with them, we can analyze based on quotation on chapter II, page 15, line: 13 above. Three nights later Old Major died and from the quotation above Napoleon and Snowball are

the first main characters on the novel. At the beginning of the story, Napoleon and Snowball are stay with same planning to make Animal Farm increase and more Independent after they take Mr. Jones out of the farm, in the first era Napoleon same with another animal.

The Commandments were written on the tarred wall in great white letters that could be reads thirty yards away. They ran thus:

THE SEVEN COMMANDMENTS

1. *Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.*
2. *Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.*
3. *No animal shall wear clothes.*
4. *No animal shall sleep in a bed.*
5. *No animal shall drink alcohol.*
6. *No animal shall kill any other animal.*
7. *All animal are equal.*

(Chapter II, page 24-25. line: 16)

But a few days latter Muriel, reading over the seven commandments to herself, noticed that there was yet another of them which the animals had remembered wrong. They had though the Fifth Commandment was "No animal shall drink alcohol," but there were two words that they had forgotten. Actually the Commandment read: "No animal shall drink alcohol to excess."
(Chapter VIII, page 109, line; 5)

The quotations above are seven commandments that were agreeing by other

animal in Animal Farm. But by absolute power of Napoleon and his pigs, Seven

Commandment change one by one to animals.
maintain their popularity with the other

At the meetings Snowball often won over the majority by his brilliant speeches, but Napoleon was better at canvassing support for himself in between times. He was especially successful with the sheep. Of late the sheep had taken to bleating "Four legs good, two legs bad" both in and out of season, and they often interrupted the meeting with this. (Chapter V, page 47-48, line: 21)

"What is that gun firing for?" said Boxer.

"To celebrate our victory!" cried Squealer.

"What victory?" 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 know-thanks to the leadership of Comrade Napoleon-we have won every inch of it back again!"

"Then we have won back what we had before," said Boxer.

"That is our victory," said Squealer.

They limped into the yard. The pellets under the skin of Boxer's leg smarted painfully. (Chapter VIII, page 105-106, line: 8)

Afterwards Squealer was sent round the farm to explain the new arrangement to the others.

"Comrades," he said, "I trust that every animal here appreciates the sacrifice that Comrade Napoleon has made in taking this extra labour upon himself. Do not imagine, comrades, that leadership is pleasure! On the contrary, it is a deep and heavy responsibility. No one believes more firmly than Comrade Napoleon that all animals are equal. He would be only too happy to let you make your decisions for yourselves. But sometimes you might make the wrong decision, comrades, and then where should we be? Suppose you had decided to follow Snowball, with his moonshine of windmills---Snowball, who, as we now know, was no better than a criminal?" (Chapter V, page 55, line: 4)

Napoleon as the pig that cleverer than other animals, he influences the other animals by Napoleon's right hand Squealer, exactly the sheep to be supporters of Napoleon's ideals. Napoleon also uses Squealer to manipulate the language to execute, justify, and extol all of Napoleon's

action. Squealer limits debate by complicating it and he confused and disorients, making claims that the pigs need the extra luxury they are taking in order to function properly.

From text above, Squealer speech
among other animal that incite Snowball.

Squealer itself is Napoleon's right hand.

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. In a moment he was out of the door and they were after him. Too amazed and fright ended to speak, all the animals crowded through the door to watch the case. Snowball was racing across the long pasture that led to the road. He was running as only a pig can run, but the dogs were gaining on him again. One of them all but closed his jaws on Snowball's tail, but Snowball whisked it free just in time. Then he put on an extra spurt and, with a few inches to spare, slipped through a hole in the hedge and was seen no more." (Chapter V, page 52-53, line: 22)

Napoleon has his own bodyguard,
there are nine huge fierce dogs and
Napoleon takes the dogs when they still the
pups from the farm dogs and trains them
privately.

Napoleon uses his power of nine enormous
dogs to eliminate Snowball and become the
early leader of Animal Farm. Beside that he
also uses his nine enormous dogs to keep the
other animal in line.

Based on text above, Napoleon and
Snowball disputes increase to the climax,

Once again this argument was unanswerable. Certainly the animals did not want Jones back; if the holding of debates on Sunday morning was liable to bring him back, then the debates must stop. Boxer, who had now had time to think things over, voiced the general feeling by saying: "If Comrade Napoleon says it, it must be right." And from then on he adopted the maxim, "Napoleon is always right," in addition to his private motto of "I will work harder," (Chapter V, page 56, line: 3)

Based on text above, Napoleon also
has another loyal follower beside the sheep.
Boxer, is the hard worker horse, which
leaves him stating "I will work harder" and

"Napoleon is always right" despite the
corruption of the Napoleon and also others
pigs.

Led by three young Black Minorca pullets, the hens made a determined effort to thwart Napoleon's wishes. Their method was to fly up the rafters and there lay their eggs, which smashed to pieces on the floor. 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. The dogs saw to it that these orders were carried out. For five days the hens held out; then they capitulated and went back to their nesting boxes. Nine hens had died in the meantime.

(Chapter VII, page 76-77, line:17)

In Chapter VII, Napoleon's ruthlessness when he compulsion the hens to produce eggs to pay his business with Mr.

"I do not believe that," he said. "Snowball fought bravely at the Battle of the Cowshed. I saw him myself, Did we not give him 'animal Hero, First Class,' Immediately afterwards?"

"That was our mistake, comrade. For we know now---it is all written down in the secret documents that we have found---that in reality he was trying to lure us to our doom,"

"But he was wounded," said Boxer. "We all saw him running with blood."

"That was part of the arrangement!" cried Squealer. "Jones's shot only grazed him. I could show you this in his own writing, if you were able to read it. The plot was for Snowball, at the critical moment, to give the signal for flight and leave the field to the enemy. And he very nearly succeeded---I will even say, comrades, he would have succeeded if it had not been for our heroic Leader, Comrade Napoleon. (Chapter VII, page 80-81, line: 17)

Squealer's speech to incite other animals for hate Snowball, especially to Boxer that have no conviction. Making life harder for the animals, the pigs impose more control while reserving privileges for

Napoleon stood sternly surveying his audience; then he uttered a high-pitched whimper. Immediately the dogs bounded forward, seized four of the pigs by the ear and dragged them, squealing with pain and terror, to Napoleon's feed. The pig's ears were bleeding, the dogs had tasted blood, and for a few moments they appeared to go quite mad. To amazement of everybody, three of them flung themselves upon Boxer. Boxer saw them coming and put on his great hoof, caught a dog in mid-air, and pinned him to the ground. (Chapter VII, page 82-83, line: 24)

In the middle of the summer the animals were alarmed to hear that three hens had come forward and confessed that, inspired by snowball, they had entered into a plot to murder Napoleon. They were executed immediately, and fresh precautions for Napoleon's safety were taken. Four dogs guarded his bed at night, one at each corner, and a young pig named Pinkeye was given the task of tasting all his food before he ate it, lest it should be poisoned. (Chapter VIII, page 95, line: 15)

Based text above, Napoleon has become a very cold hearted and a very cruel leader since he hold absolute power in the Animal Farm, he even dares to kills other

Whymper. Mr. Whymper heard nothing of this affair. Napoleon and his pigs are corrupted by the absolute power they hold over the farm and also the animals.

themselves. The pigs rewrite the history chase Snowball and glorifying Napoleon and Squealer justifies every statement that Napoleon makes.

animal, but the cruelest thing is what Napoleon do upon Boxer, a very loyal and useful follower of him.

At last, feeling this to be in some way a substitute for the words she was unable to find, she began to sing Beast of England. The other animals sitting round her took it up, and they sang it three times over---very tunelessly, slowly and mournfully, in a way they had never sung it before.

They had just finished singing it for the third time when Squealer, attended by two dogs, approached them with the air of having something important to say. He announced that, by a special decree of Comrade Napoleon, Beast of England had been abolished. From now onwards it was forbidden to sing it.

The animals were taken aback.

"Why?" cried Muriel.

"It's no longer needed, comrade," said Squealer stiffly. "Beast of England was the song of the rebellion. But the rebellion is now completed. (Chapter VII, page 87-88, line: 18)

"Beast of England" is banned as inappropriate, as according to Napoleon the dream of Animal Farm has been realized and other pigs know that Beast of England is forbidden to sing. It is replaced by anthem

glorifying Napoleon, who appears to be adopting a lifestyle of a man. He frightens the other animals and makes another rebellion for expulsion of him.

All others were now issued through Squealer or one of the other pigs. Napoleon himself was not seen in public as often as once in a fortnight. When he did appear, he was attended not only by his retinue of dogs but by a black cockerel who marched in front of him and acted as a kind of trumpeter, letting out a loud "cock-a-doodle-doo" before Napoleon spoke. Even in the farm house, it was said, Napoleon inhabited separate apartments from the others. He took his meals alone, with two dogs to wait upon him, and always ate from the Crown Derby dinner service which had been in the glass cupboard in the drawing-room. It was also announced that the gun would be fired every year on Napoleon's birthday, as well as on the other two anniversaries.

Napoleon was now never spoken of simply as "Napoleon." He was always referred to in formal style as "our Leader, Comrade Napoleon," and the pigs liked to invent for him such titles as Father of All Animals, Terror of Mankind, Protector of the Sheep-fold, Duckling's Friend, and the like. In his speeches, Squealer would talk with the tears rolling down his cheeks of Napoleon's wisdom, the goodness of his heart, and the deep love he bore to all animals everywhere, even and specially the unhappy animals who still lived in ignorance and slavery on other farms. (Chapter VIII, page 92-93, line: 22)

With Squealer's persuasive way of speech the animal stupidity and the threatened about Mr. Jones come back. Squealer directs the other animals way thinking. Squealer keeps on giving doctrine and also keeps Napoleon from any bad prejudices by the other animals of Animal Farm. Napoleon's absolute power has

brought oppression to the animals in the Animal Farm as a result of the supporting condition that happens in the Animal Farm after Napoleon rules the animals in Animal Farm alone. Napoleon has shown his absolute power over all of the animals in the Animal Farm. He keeps on making

policy for his own sake and that makes the other animals suffer.

Napoleon starts to reduce his appearance in front of public in order to makes himself more exclusive. Napoleon is

Napoleon himself, attended by his dogs and his cockerel, came down to inspect the completed work; he personally congratulated the animals on their achievement, and announced that the mill would be named Napoleon Mill. (Chapter VIII, page 98-99, line; 24)

The pigs with their cleverness and the other animal with their power came together to build the Windmill, after 2 years they work hard. Although it's pay with

There were many more mouths to feed now. In the autumn the four sows had all littered about simultaneously, producing thirty-one young pigs between them. The young pigs were piebald, and as Napoleon was the only boar on the farm, it was possible to guess at their parentage. It was announced that later, when bricks and timber had been purchased, a schoolroom would be built in the farmhouse garden. For the time being, the young pigs were given their instruction by Napoleon himself in the farmhouse kitchen. They took their exercise in the garden, and were discouraged from playing with the other young animals. (Chapter IX, page 113-114, line; 18)

Then there were lamp oil and candles for the house, sugar for Napoleon's own table (he forbade this to the other pigs, on the ground that it made them fat), and all the usual replacements such as tools, nails, string, coal, wire, scrap-iron, and dogs biscuits. (Chapter IX, page 114, line: 13)

And the news soon leaked out that every pig was now receiving a ration of a pint of beer daily, with half a gallon for Napoleon himself, which was always served to him in the Crown Derby soup tureen. (Chapter IX, page 115, line:10)

At the end of the novel, there are so many changes in Animal Farm, begin with the change of Seven Commandment until

In April, Animal Farm was proclaimed a Republic, and it became necessary to elect a President. There was only one candidate, Napoleon, who was elected unanimously. (Chapter IX, page 116, line: 23)

At the end, Napoleon succeeds to be the absolute leader of Animal Farm and he becomes slyer with make a deal of a business with human being. The pigs, the

has shown how exclusive himself in the Animal Farm, he really limits himself with the lower class, and he also create a stereotype of an exclusive leader on himself. He is on the way of becoming a tyranny leader of Animal Farm.

many blood of another animals, Napoleon attendance and give order to named the windmill by his name.

the luxurious of Napoleon regime's way of life.

cleverest of the beasts, take over the farm and become a new tyranny replacing the humans. They become more like humans and finally they walk on two legs and

carrying whips. Their famous slogan is “All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others”. The pigs institute a dictatorship and eventually become even more oppressive than their former master. In

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on analysis above, it can be seen clearly that there is a character, Napoleon. The researcher can conclude that Napoleon abuses his power making harder for the animals, the pigs impose more control while reserving privileges for themselves. By using Napoleon’s righthand, Squealer justifies every statement that Napoleon makes, even the Napoleon and other pigs alteration of the Seven Commandments of Animalism.

Seven Commandments change begin fourth Commandment when Muriel find the pigs sleep in bed of farmhouse, “No animal shall sleep in beds” is changed to “No animal Shall sleep in beds with sheets”. When the pig are discovered to have been sleeping on the old farm house. “No Animal shall drink Alcohol” is changed to “No animal shall drink alcohol to excee” when the pigs discover Mr. Jones whisky. “Beast of England forbidden to sing because Napoleon said the dream of Animal Farm come true and Napoleon afraid the rebellion will come to

the end the pigs invite their human neighbors to feast of reconciliation, leading to the other animals to realize that they have merely exchanged one tyranny for another, in a parody of post-revolutionary of Russia.

him. It replaced by an anthem Gloryfying Napoleon , who appears to be adopting the lifestyle of man. By Squealer directs the other animals way of thinking, Squealer keeps on giving doctrine and also keeps Napoleon from any bad prejudices by the other animals of Animal Farm.

The other animals, thought cold, starving, and overworked, remain convinced through Psychological conditioning that they are better off than they were when rules by Mr. Jones. Squealer abuse the animal’s poor memories and invents number to shoe their improvement. And the most of causes that Napoleon’s character is Power. In the beginning of the story, Napoleon has more power than the other animals because he is one from the only two Boards of the farm, than Squealer and nine fiece huge dogs has become Napoleon advantage of power compare to Snowball. Napoleon also use his nine fierce huge dogs to keep another animal in line.

Napoleon has no other compatible which is as smart as him and that makes him gain his absolute power in the Animal Farm. The researcher conclude that this Novel is to reflects event leading up to and during regime in Russia when Stallin era before world war II. George orwell as Democratic Socialist create a character of Animal Farm that become early leader with propaganda and his shrewdness to keep another animal in line.

The author of Animal Farm stays to keep memory and relation with his history at the past time and he still keeps to make the great masterpiece such as this novel based on his experience, Suwardi Endaswara (2008:142). Based on his Psychological experience, George Orwell gets motivate to expose and strongly condemn what he saw as the Stallinist corruption of the original socialist ideals. And also his experience during World War II.

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