

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Animal Farm is one of the interesting novels written by George Orwell. The main point in this novel is about Machiavellian. Machiavellian refers to someone who does Machiavelli. Machiavelli itself is the act of someone to get and to retain his power. This research is written in order to analyze: first, the Machiavellian ways which is done by Napoleon to obtain the top power, second, the Machiavellian ways to retain the top power in the farm. To support the main source, the writer uses library research including internet browsing to collect the data. In this research, the writer uses sociological approach to analyze the data. Moreover, the theories of character, characterization, Machiavelli, abusement, power abuse, physical abuse, and discriminatory abuse, are used to analyze the data in this research.

The research focuses on one character, namely Napoleon. Firstly, there are five ways which is done by Napoleon to obtain the top power. First, Napoleon pretends to be a wise leader in the farm. In this case, he does everything which looks good in front of the animal. Napoleon runs the farm well, and he also makes the seven commandments for the animals. He, however, abuses those commandments such as having a relationship with human being, sleeping in a bad, drinking alcohol, killing the other animals, and changing the last commandment "All animals are equal" into "all animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others". Second, Napoleon brainwashes others to be loyal to him. They

are the nine dogs, the young pigs, and Squealer. Napoleon takes care of nine dogs to be his bodyguards in order to help him to drive out his rival, Snowball. Then, he brainwashes the young pigs to be his follower. The last, he brainwashes Squealer to be his stooge speared his good image in front of the animal. Third, Napoleon expels his enemy, Snowball. He forces Snowball from the farm. Finally, after the expelling of Snowball, he becomes the single leader in the farm. Fourth, Napoleon steals his enemy's idea that the windmill is his. In fact, the windmill is Snowball's idea. And the last, Napoleon makes the bad rumors of his enemy. He tells to other animals that Snowball has broken the windmill. Napoleon also lies to the animals that Snowball has a relationship with human beings, and he is the agent of Mr. Jones.

The second problem is the Machiavellian ways to retain the top power. There are five ways which is done by Napoleon to retain the top power. First, Napoleon manipulates the rules in the farm only for his willing. Second, Napoleon treats the animals differently. He discriminates the animals based on their status and ability. The pigs and dogs, for example, have higher status. Besides that, pigs also are known as the cleverest animals. Therefore, Napoleon gives the special treatment such as to be allowed to sleep on the bed and to get up an hour later every morning. In education side, the pigs are the only animals who get education. Then, milk and windfall apples are only given to the pigs. The other animals cannot have it. Third, Napoleon uses the violence to retain his power. He does not feel reluctant killing the other animals who are considered as his enemies. He kills four pigs and three hens. He gives the death punishment for them because they

oppose his rules. Fourth, Napoleon propagandizes himself as a good leader in the farm. He creates the good image for himself such as making a special name for him, naming the windmill by using his name "Napoleon Mill", and making motto for the animal "Napoleon is always right". He also changes "Beasts of England" which symbolize the happiness and freedom for the animal, into a poem about the goodness of himself entitled "Comrade Napoleon". The last, Napoleon gets other animals to work for him. The animals work hard only for the prosperity of the pigs and dogs. Besides that, the windmill which is built by the animal is named "Napoleon Mill". It seems that Napoleon wants to show that the windmill belongs to him.

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