

ABUSE PRACTICE OF POWER IN ORWELL'S *ANIMAL FARM*: A HISTORICAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

It occurs very often to observe the exploitation of common people by the politicians owing to leader's bad use of absolute power and the silence of the people. It appears that knowledge and education will lead to absolute power which culminates in suffering and oppression of simple and naïve people in the Soviet Union. The language used in *Animal Farm* was not known by the majority and this leads to threat through different principles and laws. This enabled the leaders to exploit the others for their greedy desires and to do abnormal actions. As a result of the use of a vague language and the implementation of fear tactics then creating laws to help them to manipulate others, they could convince them and then they invented lies at the interest of leaders. Yet the others due to their simplicities were easily convinced, while power could be used to serve the entire population of the Soviet Union. The study uses historical approach for the analysis of the research.

Keywords: Modern Novel, Political Satire, Allegory, Corruption, Power, Education

ABSTRAK

Seringkali kita mengamati adanya tindakan mengeksploitasi masyarakat biasa oleh politisi yang menerapkan sistem kepemimpinan buruk yang mengarah ke kekuasaan mutlak dan membuat masyarakat tidak berhak untuk berpendapat. Nampaknya pengetahuan dan pendidikan mengarah ke kekuasaan mutlak yang mengakibatkan penderitaan dan penindasan masyarakat biasa di Uni Soviet. Bahasa yang digunakan di "Animal Farm" tidak dipahami oleh kebanyakan orang dan hal ini mengarah menjadi ancaman melalui prinsip dan hukum yang berbeda. Hal ini memungkinkan pemimpin mengeksploitasi orang lain karena hasratnya yang rakus dan melakukan tindakan tidak wajar. Sebagai akibat menggunakan bahasa yang tidak jelas dan penerapan taktik menakut-nakuti, kemudian membuat hukum / aturan yang memungkinkan mereka memanipulasi orang lain, mereka bisa meyakinkan orang lain dan kemudian menyebarkan kebohongan demi kepemimpinannya. Namun masyarakat biasa sangat mudah terpengaruh, pada saat bersamaan kekuasaan digunakan untuk melayani seluruh masyarakat Uni Soviet. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan sejarah untuk menganalisa penelitian.

Kata Kunci: Novel Modern, Sindiran Politik, Alegori, Korupsi, Kekuasaan, Pendidikan

A. INTRODUCTION

The modern novels have been presented by James Joyce, Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells Aldous Huxley, Virginia Woolf, and Dorothy Richardson for the first time (Gilles and Manhood 101). The novels of Christopher Isherwood, John Steinbeck, and George Orwell in the 1930s and 1940s showed that political and aesthetic questions focused on the realism. (Matz 13). "Provide that the reader feels he simply must finish the book, the novelist has succeeded in the aim and his form has justified itself" (qtd. in Gillies and Mahood 101). The above mentioned view means that when the writers write their fictional works, it is full of attractive events and draws the reader's attention to join reading fiction. In the twentieth century, readers feel that novels were reflecting on the reader's life and wanted to read and to support it.

In modern English literature, the best novelist that shows a political moment in the middle of the twentieth century is Gorge Orwell (Matz 91). Modern novels were stimulated for the new forms of reality and political problems. The novelists cannot avoid social changes and provoke the sense of new techniques. George Orwell thought about the novel, *Animal Farm* how political systems overpower individual freedom, though it is an allegory based on the Russian Revolution and the rise of Stalin, is really an exploration of all political uprising and rebellions (Matz 78).

Orwell was criticized for his two great novels *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighteen-Four*, he considered constructive means to dispute the political points in the variety of dystopia and to show bad future of our world based on the struggles against totalitarian and the immorality of power, when Orwell provided *Animal Farm* as a fairy story tale (Matz 92).

Orwell was an author that there is, in his writing, effect on the people's attitude in political events. Orwell's writing emerged when the society has problems and faced the Second World War. George Orwell wrote his both novels *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* which were very effective arguing of the resistance to the totalitarianism and consciousness of social inequity. He regarded the society and it is needed for development and disperses totalitarian ideology that faces our world, as the Soviet Union and Britain became a member of allies during the Second World War (18 Kleinová).

Orwell always has a great role in criticizing aesthetics of the modern novel (Matz 91). Whether Orwell represents an easy political subject for resolution of the horror of totalitarianism, this may lose his power and not achieving anything (Letemendia 137). George Orwell wrote *Animal Farm* as an allegory that was clearly an incident in the Soviet Union since the Russian Revolution of 1917 and it was especially about the Soviet leader, Josef Stalin; Orwell provides a loyal view of Russian history and world politics from 1917 to 1943 (Kleinová 18). Orwell was censured in an allegorical manner the leader of the revolution that was becoming dishonest concerning power; his desire and apathy Russian revolution history was personified with one identical in the fable (Kleinová 19). Orwell wrote a political fable to give advice about the danger of totalitarianism and to show the effect if it was not suppressed. The historical figure and the character in the fable of the novel, *Animal Farm* was not found communism on the farm or in the society the idea of communism was called animalism. From shortly the initiation of the story Old Major died two pigs Napoleon and Snowball took command of

the farm. Orwell chose the pigs to become leaders of the rebellion, who were quite intelligent; somewhat selfish, dirty and sluggish animals (Kleinová 19).

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

George Orwell presents his literary genius in writing through a fiercely designed *Animal Farm*, the evidence of the horrors of totalitarianism, communism, and revolution have been exposed. The ending of events has destroyed the societies. Didem Baysoy said about using satire and allegory in his research paper "Orwell's *Animal Farm* as a political satire" he illustrated George Orwell's life and his career, he wrote about his biography and his experience. Baysoy declared that the English society at the beginning of the 20th century in the history of English literature, economic and political status, he wrote about those writers of the 20th century English literature who were affected to write novels about a political issue, and the reason that encouraged Orwell to write *Animal Farm* is the synopsis of the novella *Animal Farm*. Also the use of allegory has been explained through the question; why it was used and how writers can write the story in an allegorical way. Moreover, he mentioned some writers with their works which were written in the form of allegory. Baysoy described the characterization in *Animal Farm* and the role of the animals which animals represented the people outside of the novel.

Another dissertation which titled the "Theme of Corruption in George Orwell's novel, *Animal Farm*" by Houcine Nouasri, its author argues about the modernist period in English literature which the years from the beginning of the twentieth century around 1965. Nousari has critiqued its literary approach and Marxist literary theory. Also, he talked about some writers with their works mentioned some of them in 1910 till 1945 for example, Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936), Joseph Conrad (1857-1924), D. H. Lawrence (1885-1930), E. M. Forster (1879-1970), Virginia Woolf (1882-1941), George Orwell (1903-1950) and George Orwell's Main Works, *A Clergyman's Daughter* (1935), *Keep the Aspidochelone Flying* (1936), *Coming up for Air* (1939) *Animal Farm* (1945) *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949). In the above mentioned writers, he chose *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, in his research he explains the plot, setting, characters, and the theme of the novel. In the research by Ida Relotic entitled "George Orwell's *Animal Farm*: from Utopia to Dystopia" talked about the importance of *Animal Farm* for dystopian literature, his paper represented a dystopia which appears from various ideas for creating an ideal utopian community, and how commandments were broken one by one. Animals started trading with humans, this paper aims at providing the reader with the creation of another dystopia. In addition, the subtitle was explained which was related to the main title such as Old Major and his idea to create the utopian society, leadership, and manipulation, analyzing the dystopia and utopia in this paper with paraphrasing some quotes in the *Animal Farm*.

In James Inch's paper about "Communism and the Betrayal of the Revolution: a Marxist Critique of the Postwar-Revolutionary Manipulation of the Portrait in *Animal Farm*" Inch analyzed the characters and introduces the role that they had in the *Animal*

Farm, and the manipulation of *Animal Farm* in real life, and explained Old Major's dream in which affected and encouraged the animals for the revolution.

Otakar Svitavsky's paper is about "Post-war England: Alienation Totalitarian Threat and Pink Floyd". His research talked about George Orwell and Roger waters. This dissertation in the main point on an illustration in George Orwell and works about post-war Britain who focuses on the process of investigating of the dystopian nature of British society in the year 1984 like portrayed in George Orwell's novel, *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (Svitavsky 5-60). Moreover, Svitavsky illustrated the allegory in *Animal Farm*.

Another study: "The Use of Personification in George Orwell's Novel, *Animal Farm*" by Meghaouri Khalida illustrated literary devices related to the personification in the novel *Animal Farm* such as metaphor, allegory, anthropomorphism, and conveys the message about the personification with the purpose; they gave examples for each animal and apply personification in Orwell's *Animal Farm*. This dissertation tried to investigate the use of personification in *Animal Farm* with motivates behind using personification focusing on the usage and meaning, totally this investigation reveals that this linguistic device uses in an active way and the ornament's view needs more thought.

C. METHODOLOGY

This study is about the use of power in a bad way in *Animal Farm*. It is worth studying because the studies have been conducted so far, have not tackled this field completely. Evidence from the text will be provided to demonstrate the exploitation of the poor animals in the farm either because of being too naïve or by being forced by the pigs. The study will mostly focus on the language the leaders used in manipulating the ordinary people of the Soviet Union in 1917. The role of language and the particular value and significance of Squealer (minister of propaganda) in the novel will be explained by gathering enough proof from the text. The paper aims to show to what extent power of the same species (pigs) in the farm serves the entire animals in the farm. Also through allegory it will be highlighted and discussed why would the pigs intend to behave like farmer Jones with the aim of answering the question whether the absolute power of the pigs serves animals or enslaves them. Perhaps understanding the biography of the writer is somewhat important to gain insight of the text. Moreover, some evidence from the history of the Russian revolution would make readers understand the nature of the practice of power in *Animal Farm*.

In this research paper, "The Abuse of Power in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*" we pinpointed the twentieth century modern period and modern novels as the two are interrelated. we also focused on abuse practice of power in *Animal Farm* by a totalitarian regime and the factors behind the animals' revolution against the abuse of power by Napoleon (Josef Stalin) and Mr. Jones (Nicolas II). Their behaviors were like dictator's, was also shed light on. Moreover, the term of allegory has been defined to understand this allegorical novel. Furthermore, the shift in *Animal Farm* from a utopian society to a dystopian one is explicated, through which Napoleon's disloyalty and treachery was revealed that he became a new dictator in the novel.

D. DISCUSSION

1. The Allegory in *Animal Farm*

Allegory is a literary device used in literature, an act of representing characters or events, that represent something but it means something else. They carry the hidden meaning of social, religious, moral and political ones. The beginning of allegory was very old, the word depicts loosely in any story verses or proses that have double meanings, the term of allegory was used a long time ago. There are two major types of the allegory historical and political were referred to historical persons and events, secondly, allegory of ideas in which personage personifies abstract ideas and the story (Talabani 36). "Allegory is a story that can be read, understood, and interpreted at two levels a primary or surface meaning" (qtd. in Talabani 36) the surface fiction in allegory might be read and enjoyed expect any awareness of immerse fiction, for instance, expect of political and moral allegory which show the surface meaning of the text (Talabani 36).

Allegory is a narration in which the characters, events, and the settings were devised not just to show the meaning themselves, but to interpret a second meaning of the characters, events, ideas, and things (Talabani 36). An allegory is a figure of speech having an imagination, and a concept that encourage readers to relate the context and understand the significance of meaning, which was concealed behind the meaning in the literariness of the text. The use of allegorical works, figurative of the imaginative forms and actions to convey reality or the act of generalizing concerning human behaviors and experiences (Baysoy 22).

Commonly in allegory what is needed to know and perceive is that there is something to explain about what is this and what do writers say (Hirvisaar 24). Another fact about allegory is its difference from other techniques of writing and an explanation, or aesthetics in the literature. Allegory in *Animal Farm* demostrares that the animals were always symbolizing something that in which the text would show, the attendance of animals to the extent of the miserable animals in the story (Hirvisaar 25-26). The allegory which shows the intelligence of readers and their ability to recognize those symbols and consider the misery of the animals was the significant one, except that using animals instead of the humans which purportedly were symbolized, in many cases we make the supposition that it has symbolized and determined with human correspondence from the animals to the characters (Hirvisaar 26). When authors attempt to express something and to write a literal genre in a political allegory, according to the main component of hiding, writers were afraid of the political punishment in their country, when writers criticized the political system, furthermore make satirical connected to the current subject indirectly pointing out of the similarities (Baysoy 23).

Writers used allegory in their works in order to escape from reality, and also ordinarily became known under dictator situations (Baysoy 23). Therefore, these works could be called allegories: John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*, William Wordsworth's "ode: intimations of immortality", Oscar Wild's *The picture of Dorian Gray*, Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*, Edward Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*. (Baysoy 22). Critics have

commonly agreed to use the term allegory concerning their writing for the substantial length, and complicated quality (Baysoy 22).

Despite the fact, the purpose of this research is to make clear the roles and the effect of the animals in the novel of *Animal Farm*. *Animal Farm* that has been written by George Orwell was an allegorical tale in the twentieth century.

During 1930 Orwell saw communist regime would be remove through Russian scattering to Europe an event to the United State (Talabani 61). *Animal Farm* was generally considered based on the allegory of the Russian Revolution and the ruin of communism (Hirvisaar 23).

George Orwell merged some of these techniques in *Animal Farm*, according to the outward appearance of a fable claimed his freedom from illusion and the effect of the Bolshevik Revolution to explain the authoritarian system of a government that was replaced by another one (Baysoy 23). Every character has a historically significant role, the allegory in this novel shows Manor Farm represented Russian country, and Mr. Jones the master of the farm show Tsar Nicolas II, Old Major is Karl Marx the German philosopher who develops the theory of Marxism.

Moreover, to make clear symbolism in *Animal Farm* as a function that was about historical satire that happens in the Russian Revolution also succeeding Soviet dictatorship, and the accuracy of Orwell's allegory covers the same historical correspondence between the events of *Animal Farm* also Soviet history up to 1943 (Hirvisaar 27).

In the first chapter of the *Animal Farm*, Old Major delivered his message by using the word comrades, using this word would make him close to them and make them listen to him, he has a message to tell them, he said "it is my duty" (*Animal Farm* 3). According to this quotation he was going to tell them about wisdom and he had a strange dream he wanted to tell them about, and all of them know why they were present, which illuminates and brings out that human was mostly careless and did not care about the animals on the farm, also they were not kind (Hirvisaar 33). Old Major delivered his message to the animals with his duty as the ethical establishment for animalism gave the encouragement to the animals and they need to make a revolution against humans:

Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it: our lives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength, and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty. No animal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old. No animal in England is free. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth. (*Animal Farm* 3).

The above quotation demonstrates that Old Major told them he had thought about a wild life that the farm animals lead under human power and persuaded them that the revolution must come soon, in which the animals need to be free from the tyranny by their

human dictator, and acquired pure freedom and equality, “comrades” prefacing his remark with the instruction that he will not be with them, he said they should listen to him and care about his speech because he might die. It was clear what is the nature of our lives which is miserable and full of unhappiness, labours and we have to work every time, the amount of food given to the animal in the farm was only to have them alive, not to die merely to work hard that is why provides them food, those animals like Boxer who are capable of working they were forced to work until death when they know they did not have power and strength in their bodies, they were to slaughter. No people who live in the Soviet Union know the meaning of pleasure, leisure, no animal in England is free which means the Soviet Union. Orwell's book includes more than a historical and political message that is not restricted censure of the Soviet Union (Hirvisaar 27). In the *Animal Farm* if the characters represent the roles and retell the story, not the animals, readers will focus on the characters not on the events, activities that had happened, and do not get the main point behind the story (Hirvisaar 26).

2. **The Abuse of Power: A Change from Utopia to Dystopia in *Animal Farm***

When readers may have heard the two terms ‘utopia’ and ‘dystopia’ before might not have known what they meant, luckily the two popular types or science stories are very familiar opposition phenomenon in literature and life (Relotic 4). This is a modern way of looking at literary utopia which created the concept of dystopia as a reaction to the utopian idea (Machado 12). Also, their meanings are different in literal genre, but they are interrelated literary. Utopian literature starts before dystopian literature.

They are mutually connected with each other, Michael D. Gordin defined utopia as “an ideally perfect place, especially in its social, political and moral aspects” (qtd. in Kadečková 8). In other words man lives in a high degree of life quality is a utopia, but in dystopia there is a problem upraising such as war, poverty, fascism, revolution, discrimination lead to the opposite of utopia we call dystopia.

Dystopian novels spread in the society whose authors who live let readers to know in advance about the problems might be happening at that period and nothing is complete about a popular condition around people (Kadečková 35). Moreover, it may have been seen in a mythical place or society which indicates that dystopia can be activated in an attempt of novels (Kadečková 8).

One of the famous writers who uses the idea of dystopia in his written works is George Orwell who has written two fictions *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighteen Four* could be considered as dystopia (Relotic 6). Utopia in *Animal Farm* could be defined by seven commandments takes the most important defense to protect their society (Relotic 8). “Propaganda, manipulation, and fear are also the main themes of his *Animal Farm* which was generally influenced by the theory of Marxism, which, in turn, served as the main inspirational source for the majority of dystopia novels” (qtd. in Relotic 4). The quote shows that the pigs manipulating other animals through the use of fear tactics to control their behavior secretly; they rewrite all the commandments to support their lies, and

promise of a better life for all the animals, but gives animal less food but direct the animals to the field.

We will explain how this transformation had happened, and altered the idea of a utopian society to a dystopian one, after seven commandments which were written by the pigs (Relotic 8).

The beginning of *Animal Farm* talks about Old Major, which takes the idea of utopia, of their respectful leader (Relotic 8), because all animals could always “lose an hour’s sleep in order to hear what he had to say” (Orwell 1). This quote means that Old Major had a dream and he wanted other animals to know about how can they feed themselves, his dream resembles Karl Marx’s ideology when he wrote communist manifesto hopefully, both of them had a dream of utopia. In his speech Old, Major inspires the new idea of a utopian society (Relotic 8).

It is obvious that totalitarianism has a great role in creating this transformation and these are the basic principles of animalism in the outbreak of the revolution. They seemed successful and they were directed by the three cleverest pigs, although they did not do any physical work (Relotic 4). The seven commandments talk about equality and success over human beings:

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 the habits of Man are evil. And above all, no animal must ever tyrannize 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 (*Animal Farm* 6).

According to the above quotation, Orwell energized utopia and such a thing is very hard, that could not be broken, look like people who blindly followed Stalin’s rules did not understand properly, these rules (Hirvisaari 37). At first animals just suffer from Mr. Jones’ charging to feed them, also that encourage them to set some rules contradictory to save and support their life’s to get equality among them, but some of them such as Snowball created an idea in the animals’ mind, he acts as a hero, he set seven commandments correctly as it meant to overcome them at least with one incorrect mistake, and Napoleon another pig broke down the principle, ruled other animals set a group of puppies to control animal’s behavior and Squealer can convince animals in a good manner, for example when convincing others; Boxer the male horse died in bad treatment, but actually of their great load of works and loyalty, because two of them with Squealer set the idea of animalism and then Napoleon as a devil convert the idea to dystopia.

The pigs get benefit from the new principles that they changed from the basic principle to the seven commandments examples: Four legs good, two legs better (*Animal Farm*

87). No animal shall drink alcohol to excess (*Animal Farm* 71). No animal shall kill any other animal without cause (*Animal Farm* 59).

While studying Orwell's novel, we realize that it could not be considered as a utopia after the pigs became leaders (Relotic 7). Also the seven commandments had been broken on the farm, and the idea of utopia disappeared before their eyes, although they could not see it, they are scared from the totalitarian threat of the pigs and the new leader, they were uneducated to express their own opinion and the meaning of freedom severely lead to a totalitarian state ruled by a group of privilege pig as humans before they contributed (Relotic 8). The main commandments had broken before the dystopian society created a sequence of incidence, cause to realize the truth about Napoleon's system (Relotic 18). Thus the purpose of publishing *Animal Farm* in this era as the relevant guide of self-observation for every society will exist in the future (Relotic 6).

3. Revolution as the Outcome of Malpractice of Power

Revolution would happen when the corruptions take part in our world by dictatorship. The Russian society in the early twentieth-century had two phases, a very small minority controlled most of the country's resources, while the large majority of the country's residents were impoverished and tyrannized, farmers who faced huge difficulty, toiling poverty, hunger, and being unemployed. Notwithstanding in Russian the hard situation and poverty had the First World War on the side of the British and French against the German and Austrians (Talabani 22). Orwell composed *Animal Farm* to inform readers of the dangerous of a totalitarian system in the effective persistence of communist ideology (Inch 3). *Animal Farm* was focused particularly on the state of an incident that developed in Russia under Lenin and Stalin also, seemed to warn others against reiterate mistakes that made there (Inch5).

It can be said that Trotsky wanted communism in a place of capitalism in Russian. Stalin was the one who practiced totalitarianism under the name of revolution in Russia; he said that all capitalist made utopias. Although it is important bearing on past and future, however, it gives overflow awareness to rebel; Marxism is alive because of the modern generation (Raza 27-28).

This novel was dutiful to the investigation of the process that leads to a revolt of the oppressed, to put in a different place often dictatorial government (Inch 5). Orwell was not only believed in a democratic socialism, however, in the probability of a democratic socialist revolution, The significant obstacle of the democratic socialist revolution was in the Soviet myth if people thought the revolution would succeed without betrayal, their aims would achieve. A lot of animals like working class affected by the differing personality (Letemendia 129). While the most corrupting force on the *Animal Farm* was fraud practiced on the other animals by the pigs, the largest threat came from an unwillingness of the oppressed creature to believe in an optional between piggish and the human principles (Letemendia 137). That is to say, that is no one doubts Orwell is clear of the path from the revolution to the foundation of the late dictatorship (Inch 7).

Social, economic, and political position in the society not only for *Animal Farm* but for England generally the basic hostility between working class and capitalist were emphasized strongly by the metaphor: pig and Man objection at the end of the story powerfully (Letemendia 129).

The novel of *Animal Farm* was started while Mr. Jones came late he was too drunk and careless, at the first time the farm named Manor Farm but after the animals made revolution and became successful, they changed from the Manor Farm to *Animal Farm* in order to mean that their farm belonged to them. Orwell's fairy tale was about the revolution by the animals in the farm against totalitarian by their master, they made a revolution to throw out their dictator to become free, and the animals set up the animals' political system. The revolution in the barn of the farm was created to adapt the deal of the Great Russian Revolution; that was started by old major, as a combined figure represents the ideology of Marx and Lenin (Sebastian 63). And to replace the old system, government social with a new social require for their changing, sometimes it would need Revolution to create new system government legitimacy (Sebastian 64).

Old major was talking about the difficult life of animals on the Manor Farm; he called them by using word comrades. The subjugation and mistreatment by man, they must set up the plan and goals before the revolution to become successful and achieve victory over the man (Sebastian 64). Old major represents Karl Marx his speech explain the idea of Marxism theory "The soil of England is fertile, its climate is good, it is capable of affording food in abundance to an enormously greater number of animals than now inhabit" (Orwell 4). According to this quote, means that old major said no comrades thousand times no the soil of England is fertile it is climate was good it can produce different sorts of food in that country, even the number of population increase more than now, that was enough for sufficient to all citizens in the land of those people without being difficulty.

Having constituted the principle of the revolution, major did not say when the revolution will come (Sebastian 65). The animals' Revolution was important for them because they had been ignored by their leader, he did not care of them to fed them, this mistreatment made them angry to overthrow their leader (Mr. Jones) (Rich 1). In the rebellion against human, they were succeeded to remove men in the farm from their nation, and the gate was closed five bared, they were recommended great revolution against human and totalitarian (Sebastian 71).

4. The Abuse of Power by (Joseph Stalin) Napoleon and (Nicholas II) Mr. Jones

Animal Farm as a metaphor of the Soviet Union and it was also about abuse of power by leaders behind the meaning of democracy but in reality they were dictators. When Mr. Jones tries to recapture the farm, the animals overcame him and his men. Napoleon and Snowball struggled to be a leader to lead the farm, after the revolution and overthrown Mr. Jones and his men in Manor Farm, the farm was led by the pigs (Napoleon) and (Snowball) who were cleverer than other animals to manage the farm by

themselves and establish the seven commandments in the farm (Rich 4). Napoleon was the initial mode of the totalitarian oppressor, single-minded, egoistic, and merciless dictator; he supported revolution only in as much as it thrusts ahead his ignoble aspiration to be of the whole animal leader (Talabani 55). Napoleon was not a good talker but he was clever to get things for himself, Snowball was a very good speaker, was eloquent and he was not thinking of himself, he thought for the benefit of all in life (Rich 67). The farm was led by Napoleon and Snowball (Rich 5). Napoleon was in most of the ways the precise opposite of Snowball, despite Snowball though hard to make clear the seven commandments for all the animals, but Napoleon similarly though hard to deform the same ideology to fulfill his own purpose he takes full and firmly security degree, and squealer (Talabani 55).

When Napoleon seized full responsibility of the farm he recovered the rights of the animals, in fact, it was an echoing to Stalin's purification of the Soviet Union during Soviet Russia (Talabani 55). "It was noticed that they wagged their tails to him in the same way as the other dogs had been used to do to Mr. Jones" (Orwell 35). It means that Napoleon exactly behave like Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones has special support to the one that followed him and supported him, but at that time the poor animals made a demonstration against him, and Napoleon had the dogs (KGB the secret forces) they supported him when he needed them. One clear example that shows the abuse of power of Napoleon and his taking advantage ultimately on the dogs after the animals made a rebellion readily, he tried to control those newborn puppies and hiding them and no one has an idea about what had happened to them on the farm, Napoleon's purpose at that time was to call his dogs in a secret way (Rich 5). In fact, they were under Napoleon's power and their controls give him authority, and how this authority had corrupted, caused to hurt and behave badly with the animals, at first they planned to take puppies, because of his aggressive character and power to control all animals, the animals were under the control of Napoleon that gave him a lot of power, at first he used "nine enormous dogs" (Orwell 34).

Napoleon rejected the idea of the Windmill that Snowball invented and wanted to improve the life of the farm and having a better life than before. When Snowball announced the idea of the windmill "Snowball often won over the majority by this brilliant speeches, but Napoleon was better at canvassing support for himself in between times" (Orwell 31) Snowball made a speech and vote to make approval to build or not to build the windmill, Napoleon thought that if the life of the animals becomes better and they become rich they will not listen to him and not follow him, they would listen to Snowball, (Leon Trotsky), instead. Napoleon immediately said this project will be rejected and looked at Snowball "Napoleon stood up and, casting a peculiar side-long look at Snowball, uttered a high-pitched whimper of a kind no one had ever heard him utter before" (Orwell 34) it implies that he looked at Snowball with a very loud voice which was just like a secret whisper hinted between Napoleon (Josef Stalin) and the nine enormous dogs which means (KGB the secret forces in Soviet Union) just like a security for this, Napoleon made a special hide security to support him and defend him at the time

when he needed supporters he raised his voice and the puppies appeared and they chased the pig (Snowball) from the farm, and he was no longer allowed to come back. When Snowball became absent Napoleon abused his power against the animals and he wanted to control more and more, he wanted to show an image that he defend their rights and he was a good leader for them, they should be loyal form him, but from an outside point of view he made a corruption, and he became a dictator.

Another example of this, because the dogs were very immoral when Napoleon, he ordered them to chase the animals as a reason of having betrayed “No animal shall kill any other animal without cause” (Orwell 59). These dogs and their ability to control farm, this behavior gave the idea to him, that he so was powerful to do everything as his interest and for his purpose to get the authority, these dogs and their powerful help Napoleon to the success of the first manipulate, the dogs gave Napoleon courage and ability to be corrupted and became the dictator (Rich 5).

Another corruption made by Napoleon was to make himself a leader and take all things and the whole property for himself on the farm, while he cried “Never mind the milk, comrades! “The harvest is more important” (*Animal Farm* 16). “When they came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared” (*Animal Farm* 17) It means that the milk is a very important product and the property of the country, Napoleon with one of the animals and unknown one we do not know which one said and Orwell initially did not mention it in order to make us know that how much animals were afraid of Napoleon, to ask directly what is going to happen to the milk similarly going to ask what happened to oil, money or all products of the country that had been taken by the dictator. Moreover, Napoleon said that they should not worry about the milk we are going to mix with other food, we should worry about harvesting, we did not need to think of the milk, this time we can find corruption, which was caused by Napoleon that he considered especially for himself. Napoleon who decided a meeting will change he said “he announced that from now on the Sunday-morning meeting would come to an end. They were unnecessary, he said, and wasted time” (*Animal Farm* 35) belong to the quote, he told all the animals that from now on a committee of the pigs would be running the farm it shows that animals do not have right for it, just Napoleon would have decided instead of the committee, the rest of the animals did not have rights for any decision, he acts like a dictator.

E. CONCLUSION

During the modern era, many writers stimulated as an outcome of the First World War and the Second World War. One of the great novelists is George Orwell, who was the writer of *Animal Farm*, which was only ten chapters in section. Orwell remarked on communist and fascist regimes in the 20th century purposely. It is an allegory, in which the animals represented the characters of the Soviet Union, who are new dictators but of different levels, in particular or in general, any dictator in the world. Through the *Animal Farm* Orwell attempted to show how the animals in their bad situation tried to make a

better condition for themselves putting hope on Old Major's dream. When Old Major told his dream to all the animals, indirectly he urged them to make a revolution to obtain their rights and to be free and rich in a utopian society. He tried to show them the utopian and they attempted to have a utopian society. But in reality, they found themselves in the dystopian society. The writer used an allegorical style in the circumstance of his time, the animals looked like from the pigs to man externally, or from man to pigs, then the book is an insight into human behavior. They were trying to build the windmill, but disappear in front of their eyes, all this disappointment, fighting, and killing of their own life done by their leaders.

Orwell talked about the decade of (Nicholas II) and (Joseph Stalin) in the Soviet Union and the way they he behaved like a dictator and tried to control all the people in the Soviet Union due to the naivety and simplicity of the majority of the animals, through using his power in wrongs ways. At the end they found themselves in a dystopian society.

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