

THE VOICES OF THE MINOR CHARACTERS IN GEORGE ORWELL'S ANIMAL FARM

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Abstract

The perception of minor characters needed to be understood through their voices specifically in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. *Animal Farm* contains the power gap that causes injustice to the minor characters. The purpose of this study is to investigate the characteristic elements of dialogue among the minor characters and the characteristics of the government system that are reflected in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. In analyzing the voices of the minor characters, the theory is used by the Bakhtin theory of dialogism. Meanwhile, in analyzing the government system that reflected in *Animal Farm* used the theory of totalitarianism by Friedrich and Brzezinski. This study also used a qualitative method. In this study, the characteristic elements of dialogue are divided into two; discourse of authority and internally persuasive discourse. Discourse of authority consists of monological communication and hallmark. Internally persuasive discourse consists of dialogical communication which has empathy, beliefs, ideas, awareness, and confusion characteristics. Meanwhile the government system that is reflected in *Animal Farm* is similar to totalitarianism which fits into its six characteristics; official ideology, single party, terroristic police control, monopoly system related to communication, party's monopoly related to opposition, and economic central control. This study definitively answers the questions regarding the characteristic elements of dialogue among the minor characters and the characteristics of totalitarianism as the government system that is reflected in *Animal Farm*.

Keywords: The voices, minor characters, dialogism, discourse of authority, internally persuasive discourse, totalitarianism.

INTRODUCTION

Literature is the ideal medium for expressing thoughts, feelings, and beliefs. Literature serves as a vehicle for the author to express their creativity, ideas, and experiences. The concept of literature is primarily centered on imaginary creations that authors create in their own creative minds. Literary refers to anything that is said, articulated, invented, in whatever manner, in addition to what is written (Marcus and Sollor, 2009, p. xxiv). In this study, the researcher selected a novel as an object of the study. An English critic and writer, William Hazlitt, defines a novel as a work of fiction that reflects the principles of society and is based on a fairly accurate copy of people and human traits (Mirsadeghi, 1987, p. 401). In the 20th century, modern novels have been introduced for the first time by Arnold Bennet, Virginia Woolf, Dorothy Richardson, James Joyce, and H. G. Wells Aldous Huxley (Gilles and Mahood, 2007, p. 101). In the 1930s and 1940s, the novels that focused on realism, especially political problems, were written by George Orwell. George Orwell was the best novelist to show political issues through his works *Animal Farm* in the mid-20th century (Matz, 2004, p. 78).

In order to understand the meaning of the story, researchers are interested in analyzing the perception of the minor characters through their voices. Each animal character in *Animal Farm* plays the role and symbolizes its function. They carry the hidden meaning of religion, political, social and moral. In *Animal Farm* the power gap that occurs causes injustice to the community, especially minor characters. *Animal Farm* presents how a political system becomes the main problem that not only applies in fiction, but it reflects a reality. By analyzing the voices of the animal, the writer will understand their perceptions as the minor characters, which the political system applied in *Animal Farm*, and how it is affected to their condition.

The main reason the researcher raises this issue is because there is still a lack of research on the perception of the minor characters to the system of government used by major characters. In addition, the researcher also wants to know the characteristic elements of dialogue to understand the voices between the minor characters and the government system that applied in *Animal Farm*'s novel

Based on the above background, the researcher develops as follows:

1. How are the characteristic elements of dialogue among the minor characters described by Bakhtin's theory of dialogism?
2. What are the characteristics of totalitarianism as the government system that reflected in *Animal Farm*?

Review of Literature

Dystopian Novel

Dystopia is a future world that expands and distorts modern issues into an inexhaustible and inhuman state in which control has been imposed on society and its population through social and physical limitations that limit many aspects of life. Dystopia refers to a world so imperfect that it destroys all hope for the better. Citizens of such a society lead an inhuman and frightening life; they struggle to survive. The thin line between friends and enemies is blurred that anyone or anything can pose a danger.

Dystopian literature is a depiction of a failed social order and its close relationship with today's society. Citizens also tend to replace God with a government that controls every movement of its citizens. In the economic concerns of their people, they do not have too much freedom of choice and are not given any career choices. The government usually chooses what kind of career a citizen acquires.

Sociolinguistic Interaction

Sociolinguistic interaction refers to the use of language in interaction activities that cannot be isolated from social interactions. It is used to examine everyday discourse, transmit meaning, and concentrate on in-person encounters when there were substantial inequalities in the sociolinguistic capacities and/or institutional power of the participants.

Alba-Juez (2009) defined sociolinguistic interaction concerns the study of the relationship between culture, social, and language. Sociolinguistics interaction, hence, offers powerful insights into how conversation proceeds and how differences concerning expectations and interpretations can lead both to successful interactions or particularly to communication breakdowns (Saengboon, et al., 2022).

Minor Character

Minor characters are supporting roles in the development of the major character. However, these minor characters are actually representative characters who play a larger role in a novel without reaching the importance of the main character. It is often encountered in characters that seem to embody attitudes and ways of life that are assumed to be average or normal for a person in this society (Henkle, 1977, p. 95).

Bakhtin's Theory of Dialogism

Bakhtin's theory of dialogism is seen as important in literary research because the position of the author, the text, the reader, and the universe have the same function, which is to express: the mind and ideology of the author, the reality of the text, the role of the reader as the giver of meaning, and the universe or social reality as material for the creation of literary works. Using authoritative and internally persuasive discourse as the defining conversation aspects, Bakhtin established two distinct discourses (Karsono, 2013, p. 5513).

First, there is discourse of authority which is the uncontested speech and viewpoint of the ruling party (religion, morals, politics, science, etc.). Any other participants are not regarded

as "other consciousnesses," and as such, they are not entitled to any rights (Bakhtin, 1984, p. 274).

Internally persuasive discourse was the second category of speech that Bakhtin distinguished. The discourse we use to persuade ourselves and to construct our worldviews is known as internally persuasive discourse (Bakhtin, 1981). The speech that persuaded us, the one that influenced us to embrace it as the foundation of our beliefs and behaviors, not because of a source of authority (Hogan, 2000, p. 224).

Totalitarianism

Totalitarianism is a kind of government in which the politician has absolute authority and rule over all aspects of society. It alludes to a kind of government where the state holds absolute control. Every facet of the state, including science, education, the arts, and peoples' private lives, are under the authority of the ruling class. The frequent issues brought on by authoritarian systems include anxiety, fear, and sadness. The society lacks the fortitude to defy government orders (Friedrich, 1953, p. 70). According to Friedrich, there are four elements of the totalitarian system, namely, ideology, single party, secret police, and political economical central control.

Characteristics of Totalitarianism

Based on *Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy's* book by Friedrich and Brzezinski (1965, p. 15) mentions the characteristics of totalitarianism. They had mentioned 6 characteristics of totalitarianism such as official ideology, single party, terroristic police control, monopoly system related to communication, party's monopoly related to opposition, and economic central control. Official ideology, it is a way of life that all members of a totalitarian society must follow. A single party, it is an organization created by the government to advance its ideology and provide social philosophy. Terroristic police control, it has a purpose to terrorize members of society who desire to revolt against or reject the law. Monopoly systems related to communication have a key role in disseminating the totalitarian system's virtues throughout the world. Party's monopoly is related to opposition; it has a role to punish those who seek to reject the policies of the government. Economic central control, it has a function to increase government wealth. The government controls every aspect of the economy, and society serves as forced labor.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This article uses a qualitative method to explore, illustrate, and uses instruments in the form of all knowledge of the intrinsic elemental theories of literary works, especially for figures and characterization, themes, backgrounds and mandates and literary sociological theories to analyze the characteristics elements of dialogue among the minor characters and the government system that applied in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell.

Dezin and Lincoln's definition of the qualitative method (1994, p. 2) states that it is multi-method in emphasis and takes an interpretative, naturalistic approach to its topic. To make sense of events and interpret them in terms of the meanings humans assign to them, qualitative researchers investigate objects in their natural environments.

Source of Data

The data of this article is *Animal Farm's* novel by George Orwell. *Animal Farm* is an anti-utopian book towards the end of 1943 in the style of a political satire. The satire's apparent target is Soviet Russia, but its larger topic is tyranny. The novel contains 112 pages (UK paperback edition) and was published by Secker and Warburg.

Data Collection

This article uses *Animal Farm*'s novel by George Orwell to take the data and in the form of words. There are some techniques that are used to collect the data. First, reading the novel intensively to understand the story. Second, classifying and evaluating the data to answer the problem statements. Lastly, organizing the data into several parts based on their classification.

Techniques of Data Analysis

There are several procedures in the technique of data analysis to analyze data in three ways: data condensation, data display, and conclusions or verification. This article uses this way to collect data by writing, classifying, and describing *Animal Farm* by George Orwell in more detail.

There are some ways in doing data analysis as follows:

- a. Data condensation is the process of choosing, concentrating, simplifying, and converting data from written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical data. The researcher selected speeches that classified the voices of the minor characters as the data condensation.
- b. Data display is a well-organized collection of information that allows conclusions to be drawn and actions to be taken. It is used to classify data to obtain detailed information to make it easier to draw conclusions. By displaying the data, the researcher easily understands and analyzes what is happening with the data presented and also begins to carry out the next research plan based on the voices of the minor characters.
- c. Conclusion is the last step in analyzing qualitative data. After doing the first and second steps, the researcher obtains clear information and draws conclusions about the voices of the minor characters in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

1. The Characteristics Elements of Dialogue by Bakhtin's Theory of Dialogism

Discourse of Authority

Discourse of authority is unquestionable speech of the people in power. All other participants do not have any rights because they are not considered. In discourse of authority, there are two types of monological. Monological communication and monological hallmark. Monological communication is a situation where one person speaks and the other person listens. Meanwhile, a monological hallmark is a way to describe the non-communication situation.

Extract 1

Characteristic	Data
Manipulate	"Many of us actually dislike milk and apples. I dislike them myself. Our sole object in taking these things is to preserve our health." (Orwell, 1945, p.28)

The quotation above is a monological communication. It shows Squealer who speaks and manipulates the animals who listen. He said they (pigs) dislike the milk and apples and use their health as an excuse.

Extract 2

Characteristic	Data
Doctrine	"Napoleon produced no schemes of his own, but said quietly that Snowball's would come to nothing, and seemed to be biding his time." (Orwell, 1945, p.36)

The quotation above is a monological hallmark. The quotation has the doctrine characteristic. It shows when Napoleon quietly tells the other animals that Snowball (his rival) is biding his time while Napoleon does nothing.

Extract 3

Characteristic	Data
Command	“In future all questions relating to the working of the farm would be settled by a special committee of pigs, presided over by himself ... The animals would still assemble on Sunday mornings to salute the flag, sing Beasts of England, and receive their orders for the week; but there would be no more debates.” (Orwell, 1945, p.42)

The quotation above is a monological hallmark. The quotation has the command characteristic. It shows when all questions relating to the farm will be settled by the pigs without any debate from the other animals. Napoleon also commands they are able to carry out their regulatory obligations as Animal Farm’s citizens.

Extract 4

Characteristic	Data
Coerce	“Napoleon announced that there would be work on Sunday afternoons as well. This work was strictly voluntary, but any animal who absented himself from it would have his rations reduced by half.” (Orwell, 1945, p.46)

The quotation above is a monological hallmark. The quotation has the coerce characteristic. The coerce shows when Napoleon asked the animals they should work on their weekend and the work was strictly voluntary. He coerces the animals who are absent, their rations will be reduced by half.

Extract 5

Characteristic	Data
Threat	“ <i>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 wish to see Jones back?</i> ” (Orwell, 1945, p.55)

The quotation above is a monological communication. It shows Squealer who speaks and threatens the animals who listen. The threat shows when Squealer said when the animals interfere in their duties, they will see Jones back to the farm.

Extract 6

Characteristic	Data
Deceive	“ <i>Do you know who is responsible for this? Do you know the enemy who has come in the night and overthrown our windmill? SNOWBALL!</i> ” he suddenly roared in a voice of thunder.” (Orwell, 1945, p.57)

The quotation above is a monological communication. It shows Napoleon who speaks and deceives the animals who listen. The deceive shows when Napoleon tells the animals that the person who takes responsibility for the overthrown windmill is Snowball. He also accuses Snowball as an enemy.

Internally Persuasive Discourse

Internally persuasive discourse is speech that comes from the person’s personal beliefs and ideas. The speech has a situation called dialogical communication which means both speakers and listener play a role in an interaction. The interaction where everyone has a chance to express their feelings.

Extract 7

Characteristic	Data
Empathy	<i>“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.”</i> (Orwell, 1945, p.6)

The quotation above presented by Old Major (old pig). He gives his perception about the animal condition. How the animals are forced to work in the farm by Man and end with the cruelty of hideous slaughter. It can be seen as the empathy between the animals.

Extract 8

Characteristic	Data
Beliefs	<i>“For myself I do not grumble, for I am one of the lucky ones. I am twelve years old and have had over four hundred children. Such is the natural life of a pig.”</i> (Orwell, 1945, p.8)

The quotation above presented by Old Major (old pig). He gives his perception about his life as a pig. He believes that his life is very lucky because he had many children and feels grateful for it.

Extract 9

Characteristic	Data
Ideas	<i>“And remember, comrades, your resolution must never falter. No argument must lead you astray. Never listen when they tell you that Man and the animals have a common interest, that the prosperity of one is the prosperity of the others. It is all lies.”</i> (Orwell, 1945, p.9)

The quotation above presented by Old Major (old pig). He gives his perception about the future life of the animal. He gives an idea to the animals to make a resolution against man. Humans and the animals have a common interest in prosperity is a lie that man made and they should not listen.

Extract 10

Characteristic	Data
Awareness	<i>“He fought bravely at the Battle of the Cowshed,”</i> said somebody.” (Orwell, 1945, p.42)

The quotation above presented one of the minor character’s perceptions about one of the animal’s conditions. The awareness shows when somebody argues the animal who is in trouble takes a big role at the Battle of the Cowshed. The sentence *“He fought bravely”* is a strong evidence of his loyalty.

Extract 11

Characteristic	Data
Confusion	<i>“I do not understand it. I would not have believed that such things could happen on our farm. It must be due to some fault in ourselves. The solution, as I see it, is to work harder. From now onwards I shall get up a full hour earlier in the mornings.”</i> (Orwell, 1945, p.72)

The quotation above presented by Boxer (horse). He gives his perception about their confusion. His incomprehension of what was happening on the farm was enough to confuse the minor characters. In the end he blamed them for not working harder.

2. The Characteristics of Totalitarianism as the Government System that Reflected in Animal Farm

In *Animal Farm*, the character that used a totalitarian system to lead the farm is Napoleon as the dictator. According to the theory of totalitarianism by Friedrich and Brzezinski there are six characteristics of totalitarianism, namely, official ideology, a single party, terroristic police control, monopoly system related to communication, party's monopoly related to opposition, and economic central control. All of these characteristics are found in *Animal Farm*.

Official Ideology

An official ideology is a way of life that all members of a totalitarian society must adhere to. The government system gives them rules and manages society life. The quotation below shows that the major character is having the ideology to manage the minor characters. Napoleon is the major character and the dictator itself in *Animal Farm*.

“*No animal shall sleep in a bed.*” (Orwell, 1945, p.19)

The quotation above is the ideology to rule the *Animal Farm*. But over time, which initially had the same goal, eventually Napoleon changed the ideology one by one for his and the pigs' pleasure. The quotation above “*No animal shall sleep in a bed*” changed to “*No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets,*” (Orwell, 1945, p.54). The words Napoleon added was “*with sheet*”. It is because at the beginning of their agreement there were no animals sleeping on the bed because it reflected to man, their enemies. Napoleon violated the ideology and added a few words so that other animals would not remember the truth. In addition to the provocation by his spoke-man, Squealer, the other animals trusted him because of their limitations in remembering and reading.

A Single Party

A single party was made by Napoleon to spread the ideology and it has the function to communicate with other animals. Squealer takes his role because he has good speaking skills in giving doctrine to the animals.

“The animals were not certain what the word meant, but Squealer spoke so persuasively, and the three dogs who happened to be with him growled so threateningly, that they accepted his explanation without further questions.” (Orwell, 1945, p.46)

From the underlined word shows how easy Squealer is to assure the other animals. The three dogs that were with Squealer were also growling and threatened to be the main reason they couldn't ask a question and accept what he said.

Terroristic Police Control

Terroristic police control was created by Napoleon and consists of nine dogs. It has the function to give a threat to other animals. They also forced the animals to obey Napoleon's command.

“When he did emerge, it was in a ceremonial manner, with an escort of six dogs who closely surrounded him and growled if anyone came too near.” (Orwell, 1945, p.61)

The underlined sentence means threat and anticipation for Napoleon's ceremonial manner. Not a single animal could come close to Napoleon.

Monopoly System Related to Communication

A Monopoly system related to communication is a system for spreading the goodness and news of a government system. In *Animal Farm*, Napoleon chose pigeons to take place.

“Napoleon sent out flights of pigeons whose instructions were to mingle with the animals on neighbouring farms, tell them the story of the Rebellion, and teach them the tune of Beasts of England.” (Orwell, 1945, p.28)

The underlined sentence means the pigeons as the media of communication to spread news about Napoleon's ideology and the government system. So that animals in other farm also follow in Napoleon's footsteps.

Party's Monopoly Related to Opposition

Party's monopoly related to opposition has a role to kill the mutineer. It was handled by the nine dogs itself. When any animal is caught rebelling Napoleon's command, they will be killed brutally.

"The pigs' ears were bleeding, the dogs had tasted blood, and for a few moments they appeared to go quite mad." (Orwell, 1945, p.69)

From the quotation above the dogs gave punishment in the form of biting the pig's ear until its mouth was covered with blood. The reason is the pigs dare to rebel against Napoleon's command.

Economic Central Control

Economic central control is the system that Napoleon applied in his leadership. It functions to make the government richer. The economic sectors were also controlled by Napoleon.

"Meanwhile life was hard. The winter was as cold as the last one had been, and food was even shorter. Once again all rations were reduced, except those of the pigs and the dogs." (Orwell, 1945, p.90)

Although the life of the animals were getting worse by winter and food getting shorter. But still their rations remain except for the pigs and dogs. It shows in the underlined sentence. This is so that the pigs and dogs do not have food difficulties and their lives remain comfortable even if the weather worsens.

Discussion

The Characteristics Elements of Dialogue by Bakhtin's Theory of Dialogism

For the first research questions, the researcher describes the result of the first problem statement. According to Bakhtin, he introduced two different discourses in his dialogism theory: authoritative and internally persuasive discourse as the characteristic dialogue elements (Karsono, 2013, p.5513).

Bakhtin (1984:274) defines the discourse of authority as the unquestionable speech of the people in power. All other participants do not have any rights because they are not considered. In discourse of authority, there are two types of monological. Monological communication and monological hallmark. Monological communication is a situation where one person speaks and the other person listens. Meanwhile, a monological hallmark is a way to describe the non-communication situation. There are also found the characteristics of monological such as manipulative, doctrine, command, coerce, threat, and deceive.

Based on the theory by Bakhtin which mentioned discourse of authority, the results show the quotations that are categorized as the discourse of authority and the monologues represented by Napoleon and Squealer. The quotations are divided into two monological, namely, monological communication and hallmark. Monological communication is indicated as one speaker speaks and other people listen. It is because of the power the speakers had. The quotations also show the monological characteristics such as manipulative, threat, and deceive. In manipulative characteristics contains (extract 1) which Squealer manipulates the other animal. He manipulates by saying the pigs need extra food as an excuse for their health. The threat characteristic contains (extract 5) which Squealer threatens the other animal by saying when the animals interfere in their duties, they will see Jones back to the farm. The deceive characteristic contains (extract 6) which Napoleon tells the animals that the person who takes responsibility for the overthrown windmill is Snowball. He also accuses Snowball as an enemy.

In monological hallmarks, there are quotations that indicate a way to describe the non-communication situation. The quotations show the monological characteristics such as

doctrine, command, and coerce. In doctrine characteristic contains (extract 2) which Napoleon quietly tells the other animals that Snowball (his rival) is biding his time meanwhile Napoleon does nothing. He used Snowball as an excuse to make other animals hate his rival and trusted him. In command characteristic contains (extract 3) which Napoleon tells the other animal when all questions relating to the farm will be settled by the pigs without any debate from them. Napoleon also commands they are able to carry out their regulatory obligations as Animal Farm's citizens. In coerce characteristic also contains (extract 4) which Napoleon asked the animals they should work on their weekend and the work was strictly voluntary. He coerces the animals who are absent, their rations will be reduced by half.

In conclusion, the characters Napoleon and Squealer have a dominant and powerful speech over the other characters and it can be shown in the monologues. For example, Napoleon, who is the leader and dictator has an unquestionable voice because of his position. Squealer voice has the same position as Napoleon which everyone accepted and listened to. Their speeches are manipulating, coercing, full of doctrine, deceiving, there's no truth and sometimes giving the other animals a threat to obey their command. It is based on Bakhtin's theory which he defines as the discourse of authority before, and mentions that there is no room to strive for the truths and new understandings because everything must be accepted blindly (Hogan, 2000, p. 223).

Meanwhile, Bakhtin (1981) defines the internally persuasive discourse as a speech which comes from a person's personal beliefs and ideas. The speech has a situation called dialogical communication which means both speakers and listener play a role in an interaction. The interaction where the minor characters have a chance to express their feelings. Based on the finding which reflected Bakhtin's theory of internally persuasive discourse, the researcher found that there are quotations that are categorized as internally persuasive discourse. There are also found dialogical characteristics such as empathy, beliefs, ideas, awareness, and confusion.

In empathy characteristic contains (extract 7) which Old Major shows empathy about animals who are forced to work by humans and end with the cruelty of hideous slaughter. In beliefs characteristic contains (extract 8) which Old Major shows his belief. Old Major believes that his life is very lucky because he had many children and feels grateful for it. In ideas characteristic contains (extract 9) which was presented by Old Major. He gives his perception about the future life of the animal. He gives an idea to the animals to make a resolution against man. Humans and animals have a common interest in prosperity is a lie that man made and they should not listen. In awareness characteristic contains (extract 10) which is represented by Somebody. Somebody argues the animal who is in trouble takes a big role at the Battle of the Cowshed. The sentence "He fought bravely" is a strong evidence of his loyalty. In confusion the characteristic contains (extract 11) which is presented by Boxer. He gives his perception about their confusion. His incomprehension of what was happening on the farm was enough to confuse the minor characters. In the end he blamed them for not working harder.

In conclusion, each of these dialogical is represented by several minor characters that are voicing their opinions. For example, Old Major before his death, he maintained his own personal voice against humans and Somebody's voice about Snowball. It is based on Bakhtin's theories of internally persuasive discourse, according to which when we hear something uttered, we are more likely to accept it as the foundation of our beliefs and behavior than when we hear it from a higher authority (such as the government). In relation to this, "Internally Persuasive Discourse" refers to a discourse in which we participate rather than one that is forced upon us (Hogan, 2000, p. 224).

The researcher speculates that the condition of the minor characters, which are not educated and fearful, caused them to accept what is ordered blindly without feeling suspicious.

Each of the minor characters that are trying to fight the cruelty of Napoleon's command, they will be killed by the dogs. The fearness of death is the main reason the minor characters can't demonstrate their power of voices.

The Characteristics of Totalitarianism as the Government System that Reflected in Animal Farm

For the second research question, the researcher describes the result of the second problem statement. The researcher found that Napoleon had performed his authorization as the only dictator and his government system reflected the totalitarian characteristics.

First characteristic, the ideology that he gave to the animals. The ideology that he gives to the animal called "The Seven Commandments". The ideology governed the lives of the animals but suddenly Napoleon broke the rule and changed it. It can be shown at the findings how Napoleon changed the ideologies.

Second characteristic, the single party to help his authorization. Squealer was selected by Napoleon because of his speaking skills. He was the spokesman who communicated to the other animals and convinced them that what Napoleon did was for their future. It can be seen in the quotation in which the underlined sentence shows how easy Squealer is to assure the other animals. The three dogs with Squealer were also growling and threatened to be the main reason they could not ask a question and accept what he said.

Third characteristic, the guard as the police central control. The guard is the nine dogs itself. Wherever Napoleon or Squealer went, they were always with the dogs. Their function is to treat the other animals mentally and physically. The underlined sentence means threat and anticipation for Napoleon's ceremonial manner. Not a single animal could come close to Napoleon.

Fourth characteristic, the monopoly system related to communication. The pigeons take the role to spread the news that happened in Animal Farm. They also spread the goodness of Napoleon's government system so that the animals in other farms could follow his steps. In the quotation, the underlined sentence means the pigeons as the media of communication to spread news about Napoleon's ideology and the government system. So that animals in other farms also follow in Napoleon's footsteps.

Fifth characteristic, party's monopoly related to opposition. This role was taken by the nine dogs. The animals who are indicated as the mutineers will be killed by dogs. The quotation explains how the dogs gave punishment in the form of biting the pig's ear until its mouth is covered with blood. The reason is the pigs dare to rebel against Napoleon's command.

Last characteristic, economic central control. Animal Farm economics is handled by Napoleon. He forced the animals to work hard as volunteers. In order to make himself richer, Napoleon sells anything that can be money. The quotation shows how the life of the animals are getting worse by winter and food getting shorter. But still their rations remain except for the pigs and dogs. It shows in the underlined. This is so that the pigs and dogs do not have food difficulties and their lives remain comfortable even if the weather worsens.

It can be concluded that the findings have similarities with the characteristics of totalitarianism in *Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy*'s book by Friedrich and. Brzezinski (1965, p. 15). They had mentioned 6 characteristics of totalitarianism such as official ideology, single party, terroristic police control, monopoly system related to communication, party's monopoly related to opposition, and economic central control.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded:

The characteristic element of dialogue among the minor characters with two divergent dialogues, which are discourse of authority and internally persuasive discourse by Bakhtin's

theory of dialogism. The discourse of authority is divided into two, which are monological communication and monological hallmark. Also, the monological characteristics such as manipulative, doctrine, command, coerce, threat, and deceive are found in the quotations. The characters have a dominant and powerful speech over the other characters and it can be shown in the monologues. For example, Napoleon, who is the leader and dictator has an unquestionable voice because of his position. Squealer voice has the same position as Napoleon which everyone accepted and listened to. Their speeches are manipulating, coercing, full of doctrine, deceiving, there's no truth and sometimes giving the other animals a threat to obey their command.

In internally persuasive discourse, there are quotations that are categorized among the minor characters. The dialogical characteristics such as empathy, beliefs, ideas, awareness, and confusion are found in the dialogues. Each of these dialogical is represented by several minor characters that are voicing their opinions. For example, Old Major before his death, he maintained his own personal voice against humans and Somebody's voice about Snowball.

The characteristics of Napoleon's government system are related to the totalitarian system. It fits Friedrich and Brzezinski's totalitarianism which mentioned the characteristics: official ideology, a single party, terroristic police control, monopoly system related to communication, party's monopoly related to opposition, and economic central control. It assumed that the features of Napoleon's leadership reflected the totalitarian system.

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