

**“PLOT ANALYSIS OF GEORGE ORWELL’S “ANIMAL FARM”**

**THESIS**



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**JUNE 2022**


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Thesis Title : PLOT ANALYSIS OF GEORGE ORWELL'S  
"ANIMAL FARM".

Had been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of examiners.

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Ponorogo, 25 May 2022

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This is to certify that undergraduate's thesis of:

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Student Number : 210915040  
Faculty : Education  
Department : English Education  
Title : Plot Analysis of George Orwell's "**Animal Farm**".

This is to certify the undergraduate's thesis of Afif Muzaki, which has been approved by the board of examiners on:

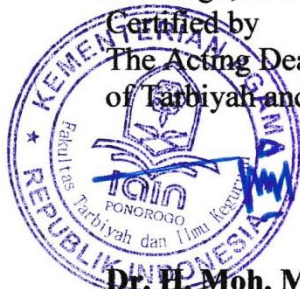
Day : Friday  
Date : 17 June 2022

Has been accepted as the requirement for the undergraduate degree in English education on:

Day : Monday  
Date : 20 June 2022

Ponorogo, 20 June 2022

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The Acting Dean of The Faculty  
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## ABSTRACT

**MUZAKI, AFIF. 2022.** Plot Analysis of George Orwell's "Animal Farm". Thesis, English Education Department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training. State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo. Advisor: **Wiwid Widyawati, M. Hum**

**Key Words: Plot, content, analysis, novel.**

Plot is the main structure of the story. The story resides in the novel and movie script. The word plot is correlated with the actions that happened in the storyline which exist in literary work. Plot is a fundamental structure that gives the reader a sequence of actions and consequences that builds the story of the novel. The novel that the researcher decides to analyze in this research is George Orwell's "Animal Farm". This novel is considered to be one of the most influential novel in the modern period. It contains the lesson on philosophy and moral values.

The problem statements in this novel are; 1) How is the plot in George Orwell's "Animal Farm" described? 2) What kind of plot is found in George Orwell's "Animal Farm"? 3) What is the contribution of the research findings to the educational system. The aim of this research is to describe the plot in George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel and to know what kind of plot is in George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel and its contribution to the educational system.

In this research, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative research. Content analysis is the method in analyzing this novel. The data source was obtained from George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel. The technique of data collection is documentation and this particular research is library based research. The stages of analysis applied in this research consist of reduction data display, and verification or conclusion.

The result of the research showed that; first this novel contains five plot structures and three substructures. First, the exposition of this novel is marked by the introduction (main structure) of the farm and its characters. After the first stage, there is inciting force (substructure), which is when the animals take over the farm. The next one is rising action (main structure). This happened when Mr. Jones tries to take back the farm and had a battle with the animals. The next one is climax (main structure). This happened when Napoleon orders his nine dogs to chase Snowball out of the farm because he's losing the vote to Snowball. After that, there is a tragic force (substructure), which is Napoleon started to put blame on Snowball. The next one is the falling (main structure). This happened when Boxer the horse got severely sick and the pigs sold him out to the slaughterhouse. After that, there is the last suspense (substructure), this happened when the animal realized the rebellion is for nothing. The next one is resolution (main structure). This happened when the pigs started to behave like humans and the animal can't differentiate between humans and pigs. Second, the type of plot in George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel is a closed plot. Third, the plot analysis of George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel contributes to the educational system by way of giving the students and educators plot analysis knowledge and its application. The students and educators also gain insight about "Animal Farm" novel as the object of study.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background Study

English literature is studied for knowledge or to entertain the reader, English literature is also regarded to make the reader stronger and better equipped in life.<sup>1</sup> English literature is divided into two subcategories. They are informative literature and imaginative literature. Informative literature is used to inform real-life facts such as History, explanation, and biography. On the other hand, imaginative literature is used to move thoughts and emotions. This means that imaginative literature is nonfiction in nature and is not restrained by logic or facts.

There are three categories or genres into which imaginative literature is divided into. There are novels, poetry, and drama.<sup>2</sup> One of the written genres of imaginative literary work is novels. A novel is extended prose that is fiction in nature that contains narrative and has a central plot. In order for the reader to have a deep understanding of the novel, they must know the elements of the novel which are plot, setting, and point of view. These elements govern the contents of the novel. With all these elements working together as one, the reader is being asked to reenact the narratives and embrace a series of moral possibilities that are being shown directly and sometimes cautiously amaze us on how life's defeats and dilemmas can be faced.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Dominic Rainsford. *Studying Literature in English: An Introduction* (New York, Routledge Publisher, 2014), 16

<sup>2</sup> Edgar V. Roberts. *Writing About Literature* (Boston, University Writing Centre, 1983), 04.

<sup>3</sup> Peter Johnson. *Moral Philosopher and The Moral* (UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004), 88.



The word novel is not strange to students, since the novel has been included in Indonesian literature subjects as early as the elementary school curriculum. It is valued because it benefits the students in a way of experiencing a way of life, time period, life experience, or occupation. The students would never encounter the story of the novel in real-life circumstances. Novel blesses the students with unlimited narratives and possibilities of moral choices so that the reader could somewhat learn and maybe be inspired in real-life choices.

The students could be educated about real-life experiences by way of understanding imaginative literature and that could be achieved if the students understood the plot of the story. These experiences could such as be periods of calmness. Peace childhood, adulthood differs from each other by roles, duty, and responsibility. The novel will give us a glimpse of other people's ideas and visions through their written work. A novel is written in more prose than verse although the line sometimes strikes us as very poetic on occasion.<sup>4</sup> The language of imaginative literature is used to attract the reader in a way to makes the reading experience pleasant. In the case of an educator or a teacher, this language technique could be used to make the teaching experience more pleasant to the student.

The education about leadership, for example, could be found in the works of Sophocles, Shakespeare, Conrad, and Others but the students got to know where to look and how to understand what the writer means.<sup>5</sup> A novel entitled "The Secret Sharer" can teach the students about of the value leadership. This story tells a tale of a captain who hides a fugitive in the ship out of faith that the fugitive is wrongly accused. The students come to a realization after a session of debate that they

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<sup>4</sup> Jeremy Hawthorn *Studying the Novel: an introduction* (New York, St Martin Press Inc, 1997), 9

<sup>5</sup> Joseph L. Badaracco, Jr, "Leadership in Literature" *Harvard business review* 84 (Harvard, 2008)



actually do have faced this type of decision-making. This realization is a good sign that the situation in the novel and the decision-making that the character faced is very grounded in reality and also are able to be done in real-life decision-making. In the light of this event, it can be concluded that a novel is not only for pleasant reading but also could be used as a teaching device according to the story's moral value.

Literary work can be analyzed by two approaches which are intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approach is considered to analyze texts and structural aspects of literary work. These aspects are character, plot, setting, theme, tone, and point of view. On the other hand, the extrinsic approach could be regarded as an approach that analyzes the relationship between the content and other disciplines such as religion, history, psychology, and biography.<sup>6</sup> Understanding the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches is very crucial in order to analyze literary work.

The work of the novel is considered to be widely known because of how easy it is for the students to understand and enjoy the story within. In this case, the writer is purposefully used "easy to understand" and somewhat "poetic" lines. The readers are invited to enter its fictional world to collaborate and involve in the story such as romance, adventure, and mystery. Not every novel is prose in nature. It also came in a form of verse which leans to look like poetry. Nonfiction novels do not bound to logic, which means the distinction between fact and fiction is not very clear or somewhat blurred. A Simple way to explain a nonfiction novel is extended prose of narrative that is fiction in nature and has a central plot.<sup>7</sup> Plot is regarded as a series of stories that constructed by some stage of events until they create a story that is

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<sup>6</sup>Renee Welleck and Austin Warren, *Theory of Literature*.(New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Company, 1949), 73.

<sup>7</sup>Terry Eagleton, *An English Novel an Introduction* (United Kingdom, Blackwell Publishing, 2005), 8.

being presented by the characters of the novel. The story somewhat imitates the story that exists in real life but it did not obey the rule of logic and facts.

One of the most important elements of the novel is plot structure. The plot structure is important because it refers to the action of the characters or storyline as a whole in literary work. It's considered as rendering or the order of events and actions inside of the storyline. The order of events helps the reader to understand the story in chronological order so the reader could understand it clearly.

The Plot structure is what builds the story together. In the structure of the plot, there is exposition which is the part when the story started and then followed by rising action which is the part where a series of events is built from conflict. This phase is filled with complications and consequences from the conflict. After the rising action, there is the climax which contains a turning point in the whole action of the plot. The next part is the falling action which is the part when the problems begin to unwind and the last part is the resolution which contains the ending in which the conclusion is achieved. In order to build a good story, all the plot elements must be arranged into an effective structure.

Plotting techniques can be classified into three kinds. These plot techniques are classified by the timeline progression of the plot transform into. These plot techniques are progressive plot, regressive plot, and mixed plot. A progressive plot is when the plot transforms as the story continues forward. A regressive plot is which storyline that informs the reader about the story that happened earlier in the form of a flashback or retelling from the character. A mixed plot or backtracking plot is a combination of two previous plot techniques which are forward and backward plots.

This mixture can be identified in the story that starts from the present, the past, back to the present, and the future.

The object of this research is the post-world war two novel work of “Animal Farm”. This novel is written by George Orwell. George Orwell is a pen name. George’s birth name was Eric Arthur Blair (25 June 1903-21 January 1950). George was an English novelist, essayist journalist, journalist, and critic.<sup>8</sup> George Orwell’s work can be characterized as social criticism in the case of this novel is the critics of totalitarianism. George Orwell also serves in the Spanish civil war on behalf of England to fight for Spanish Democracy. In this war, he joined the militia and fought alongside the communist army. At one point George is being betrayed by the communist army who will assassinate anyone who has a different opinion. This happened when the militia captured the town of Barcelona. After experiencing the horror of war, George Orwell developed resentment toward communist ideology. In that resentment in the post-world war two periods, George created a fiction fable novel that has satirical nature. It is capsule the history of the communist revolution in Russia and transforms it into an animal fable story that suits every age. The publication of this fable novel is also in an effort to inform the masses of the communist revolution flaws as a satire fable form.

During the process of publication of “Animal Farm”, many publishers refuse to publish this book out of fear if they will offend Communist Russia cause at that period they’ve been considered as the war ally to the British. The Russian spy was also the problem because some of the publishers is working for Russia. During all of the effort in publishing “Animal Farm”, Orwell becomes a war correspondent

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<sup>8</sup>[https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Orwell](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Orwell) accessed on February 13<sup>th</sup>2022

which means he went around the battleground or used to be a battleground around Europe. The *Animal Farm* novel is finally published in Britain on 17 August 1945 and a year later in the United States of America on 26 August of 1946.

*Animal Farm* is known to be a famous fable story in the west. The simple plotline and concept made it easy for the reader to understand the story. The story also has a closed plot ending. The closed ending means the ending is clear and well explained. *Animal Farm* follows the classic form of plot. The classic plot structure has a tendency to a plot genre of tragic hero story. This means in the climax the hero made the wrong decision which resulted in a downward spiral of the hero. The classic plot form ends with a tragic note. This ending is basically the consequence of the protagonist's decision.

The researcher decided to analyze the plot of George Orwell's "*Animal Farm*" because the plot is one of the important elements of the story. A good plot line will not only entertain the reader but also ask the readers to reenact the story inside of the novel. The researcher chooses the *Animal Farm* novel because of the historic significance and the deep meaning behind the story. The title of this research is PLOT ANALYSIS OF GEORGE ORWELL'S "*ANIMAL FARM*".

## **B. Statements of Problem**

The researcher has formulated three problems, there are:

1. How is the plot in George Orwell's "*Animal Farm*" described?
2. What kind of plot is found in George Orwell's "*Animal Farm*"?
3. What is the contribution of the research findings to the educational system?

### C. Objective of the Study

As the thesis has three problem statements, the thesis also has three research objectives. There are:

1. To analyze how the plot in George Orwell's "Animal Farm" is described
2. To know what kind of plot is found in George Orwell's "Animal Farm"
3. To know what is the contribution the research findings have to educational system?

### D. Significance of the Study

#### 1) General Significance

- a. By reading George Orwell's "Animal Farm", the readers will get entertained.
- b. The readers can learn more knowledge or insight from George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel.
- c. The readers could use the reading of George Orwell's "Animal Farm" as a stepping stone for reading habits in general.

#### 2) Practice Significance

- a. George Orwell's "Animal Farm" can give the readers moral value that's also applicable in real life.
- b. By reading the imaginative literary work, the readers are able to see the social or cultural custom in the time period of the literary work was published.

The result of this study will provide advantages and new experiences to the people from the aspects below.

- 1) It can be used as a consideration to the reader's current real life-choices.
- 2) It can widen the insight about literature, particularly about a novel in the teaching of environment.

- 3) It can be used as teaching material and also other researchers in their study.

#### **E. Previous Research Findings**

This research focused on analyzing the plot of a novel. The researcher presents the other previous research that took the same focus that helped the current researcher to execute this research.

The first one is research by Nur Isnawati with the title Plot Analysis in “Puss in Boots” movie. Nur Isnawati’s thesis aims to know about the plot in “Puss in Boots” movie. After executing her research she finds out that the plot of the movie has five elements of plot, these five plots are orientation, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement. This means the movie follows five stages of the plot elements of fiction. The entire movie plot followed these five steps closely.

These are the plot development in the puss in boots movie. The first one is an orientation which is start when Puss in Boots is introduced as the main character and then another character that already exists inside of the story. The second one is rising action, it happened when puss in boots met Kitty and Humpty in a way of obtaining the magic beans from Jack and Jill. The third, climax happened when puss in boots and his colleague were able to obtain or steal the magic bean from Jack and Jill and plant it into a giant tree that went through the sky and met the Golden Goose and bring it back to the village of San Ricardo. The fourth is falling action, which happened when Goose met Andy the Beanstalk in the prison. Andy told puss that the little goose that they bring back home has a mother goose and she will bring the terror to San Ricardo village to retrieve her baby goose. Kitty broke

puss out of prison and they went to the village of San Ricardo to save the villager from mama goose. The Denouement happens when mama goose went to the village of San Ricardo, but the mama goose action is stopped by Puss in Boot and his co-league, little goose back to Mama Goose, Humpty changes into a golden egg, and puss becomes a hero for San Ricardo Village.<sup>9</sup>

The next is the second research, taken from Didot Dwi Laksono, entitled Plot analysis of Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" novel. After executing the research Didot finds that plot development in this novel has the five elements of the plot. These five plots are orientation, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

These are the plot development of the novel Frankenstein by Didot Dwi Laksono. The first part is the introduction of the plot, retelling of existing characters, and their background information. The characters are such as victor and Robert Walton. The second part is rising action. This part happened when Victor meet his professor, M. Krempe and M. Waldman at university. For two years Victor becomes very involved in his study, even impressing Victor's teacher and fellow students. With chemistry, alchemy, and electricity he plans to reanimate a dead body. The third part is the climax. This part happened when victor's wife was murdered by the daemon (Frankenstein). The fourth part is the falling action. This happened when victor decide to find the daemon (Frankenstein) and killed the daemon as victor's responsibility for creating this creature. The last part is the resolution. This happened when the daemon (Frankenstein) tells Walton that the

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<sup>9</sup>Nur Isnawati, "Analysis of the Movie Puss in Boots", (Thesis, IAIN Ponorogo, 2016).



daemon will burn his own funeral pyre. The daemon (Frankenstein) then disappeared in the waves and darkness, never to be seen again.<sup>10</sup>

Based on the description of the novel plot above, there are differences and similarities. The difference is about the statement of problems, Nur Isnawati comes up with only one statement of problems, it's how the plot developed in "Puss in Boot" movie, the next one is the thesis of Didot Dwi Laksono which has two problem statements. His thesis studied Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein". He comes up with two problem statements which are, how the plot in Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" and what type of plot in Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein". As for the similarities, all of the previous research studies are that they are all focused on plot analysis. The researcher wished that previous research and this research in a complete form can be in the great use of someone who truly needed it.

#### **F. Organizations of Thesis**

The organizations of thesis are made to make the thesis order in chronological order easy to understand. This thesis is divided into five chapters.

The first chapter contains the introduction of the thesis. It explains the background of the study, statements of problems, research focus, objectives of the study, significances of the study, previous research finding, and then organization of thesis.

The second chapter emphasizes the review of related literature. It explains all the theories of plot and novel. The theories include, the definition of plot, categorize of plot, the definition of novel.

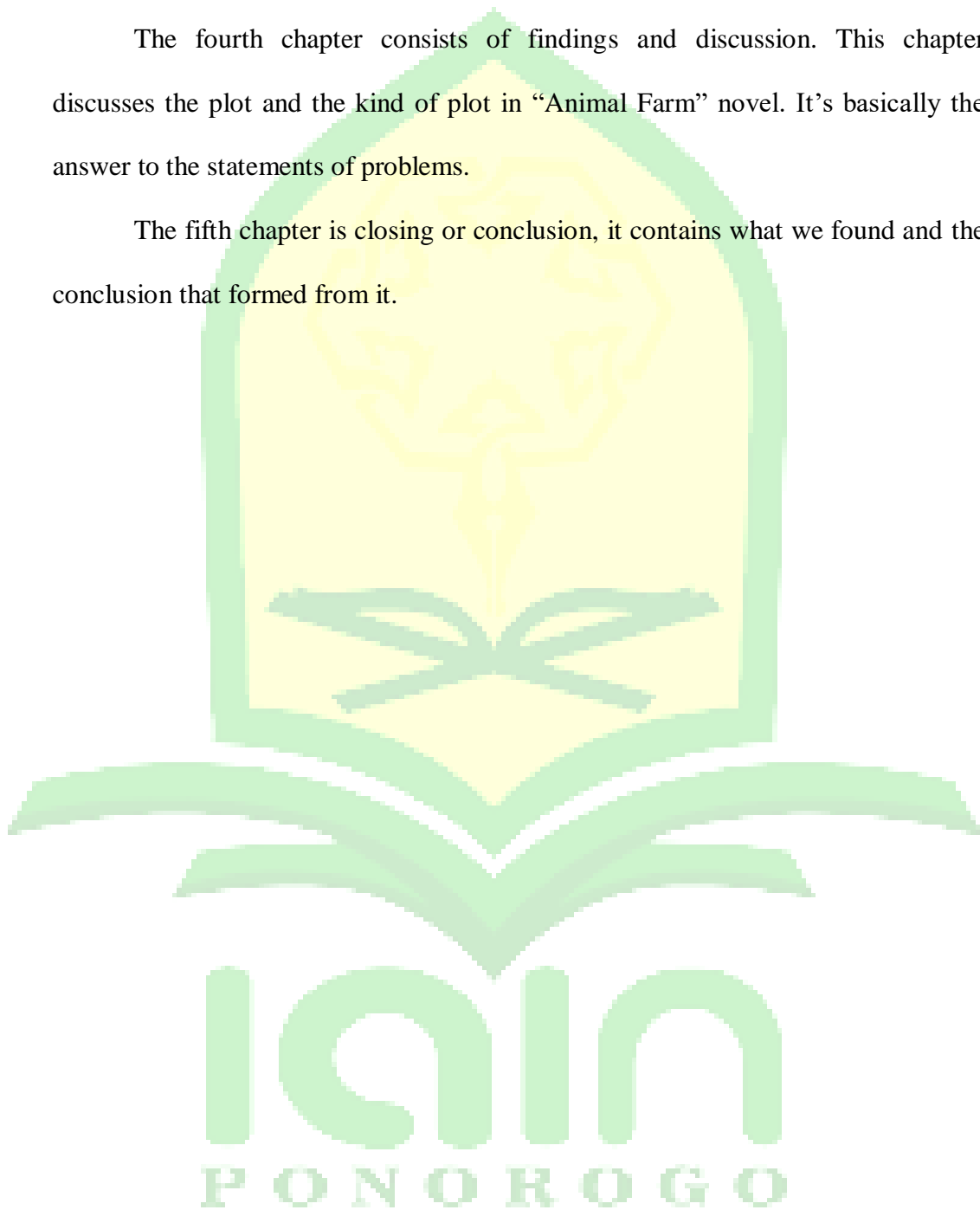
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<sup>10</sup>Didot Dwi Laksono, "Plot Analysis of Mary Shelley's Frankenstein", (Thesis, IAIN Ponorogo, 2018).

The third chapter discusses research methodology such as research approach, data source, technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

The fourth chapter consists of findings and discussion. This chapter discusses the plot and the kind of plot in “Animal Farm” novel. It’s basically the answer to the statements of problems.

The fifth chapter is closing or conclusion, it contains what we found and the conclusion that formed from it.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. LITERATURE

##### 1. The Definition of Literature

Literature is regarded as writing that has an artistic value to it, specifically fiction, drama, and poetry.<sup>11</sup> Literature is a text that has a value worthy of teaching by the teacher to the student of literature, knowing that literature is not always taught in school and university.<sup>12</sup> It's also can be defined as the incorporation of anything that has been written down in one way or another. These writings are encompassed manifestations of the cultural elements such as time period, food, way of clothing, and ritual, which only means that literature is texts that have been written in a form of fiction or nonfiction that has educational value in it.

##### 2. The Categories of literature

Literature is divided into two categories and used in two different ways. These categories are informative literature and imaginative literature. These are the more detailed explanation, below:

###### a. Informative Literature

Informative literature is literature that contains facts such as equations, facts information, and explanation. This only means informative literature is literature grounded in reality and is nonfiction in nature. This

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<sup>11</sup>Hornby, A, S., Oxford advanced learner's Dictionary of Current English, (New York Oxford University Press, 1995) 687.

<sup>12</sup><https://commons.und.edu/sil-work-papers/vol41/iss1/3/> accessed on January 14<sup>th</sup>, 2022.

form of literature is used to inform the reader with grounded reality and by any mean not try to entertain the reader. Examples of informative literature are newspapers, biography, history, and biology.

b. Imaginative Literature

Imaginative literature is literature that is fiction in nature and tells you ideas that incite thoughts and feelings. The author may try to convey his feelings, ideas or he may just try to portray something. Imaginative literature is used in every grade in school, from elementary to as high as college students. For the elementary learner, imaginative literature is being taught in a way of entertainment and vessel for students to learn to read and write. For junior and high school imaginative literature is being taught as a literary study but it's only at surface level, as for college students, it's deep learning of literature. Imaginative literature and its usefulness are often acknowledged by very much everyone. From reading imaginative literature we can obtain experiences that the story presented by involvement in the narrative we could know about different occupations, time periods, cultures, emotions, and even life decisions that you never would experience in normal life circumstances such as murder, imprisonment, and burglary. Its story and narratives invited us to reenact the character experience just by reading it. From reading the novel we faced images of moral choices and trial and life defeat and how life faced its dilemma.<sup>13</sup>

A business teacher in one of the well-known universities stated that pragmatic insight can be found inside imaginative literature by way of the

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<sup>13</sup> Peter Johnson, Moral Philosopher, and The Moral, (UK, Palgrave Macmillan , 2004), 88.

character's decision and how the story unfolds. He taught his students about a novel entitled "The Secret Sharer".<sup>14</sup> This novel tells a tale about a ship captain who houses a fugitive despite the rule of the sea which forbids such action. He commits such action on the base of that he believes that the fugitive was innocent and he is brave enough to take such a decision and own the consequences that he may face out of that action. From the novel, the students realize that the captain does make the right decision and they also contemplate that they were faced with this type of decision in their business career in the past.

#### 1) Types of Imaginative Literature

Imaginative literature came in different shapes and forms. It invites us to enter its fictional world by way of our involvement. The creators of these imaginative works of literature have a vision of what they see as beautiful and try to put it in a written form that later may be adopted in a play or a movie. The story that the writer tells in those pages will give us an idea or imaginative world that we could live in by reading and imagining that fictional world from its pages

##### a) Novel

The novel is fiction literature that is easy to understand and more common to the reader than other fiction literary works. It contains its own world and by reading the novel we engage in its story such as adventure, love story, struggle, and horror. The novel is prose fiction in nature but its line sometimes strikes the reader as somewhat

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<sup>14</sup>Joseph L. Badaracco, Jr, "Leadership in Literature" Harvard business review 84 (Harvard, 2008)

“poetic” on occasions.<sup>15</sup> Inside novel as fiction literature, the distinction between fact and fiction is not always clear.<sup>16</sup> A novel is extended prose that contains a central plot. A plot is a series of events that the main character must face in the story and the lesson is from what type of decision the character made and how it affects the character faced throughout the story.

#### b) Short Story

A short story only has a view character that is concentrated on the character’s mood rather than the plot. A short story is defined by its ability to provide the complete and satisfying treatment of its character.<sup>17</sup> In terms of the length of the short story, many experts have a different opinion in part of every genre has its own length measurement. In the light of many genres of the short story, it depends on the writer’s preference on how long the short story stretch. The guidelines for the length actually exist but it’s diverse from publisher to publisher.

#### c) Drama

The third and last one is drama. Drama is fiction literature that had been performed by role players or actors. It’s presented on stage as an art form. The audience is worked as a witness engaged in audio-visual faculties. Drama is derived from the Greek language “draō”

<sup>15</sup> Jeremy Hawthorn Studying the Novel: an introduction (New York, St Martin Press Inc, 1997), 9.

<sup>16</sup>Terry Eagleton, An English, An Introduction, (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing, 2005), 8.

<sup>17</sup>Santosh Rantodh, Introduction to Literature, (Mumbai: University of Mumbai, 2012). 49

which means “to do” or “to act”. Drama encompasses anything in a novel but is presented as a play or an act.

Drama has four major genres, these genres are divided by the form of drama. These genres of drama are described below:<sup>18</sup>

### 1. Comedy

Comedy is a type of drama that aims to make the audience laugh. Its tone is light and it mostly has a happy ending. The classic conception of comedy came from ancient Greek theatre, where comedy first emerged as a form of drama.

### 2. Tragedy

Tragedy is a type of drama in which the hero or protagonist is brought down by the flaws that the protagonist owns. Murder, death, insanity, and pain are the most common ideas in tragedies. The main character usually has flaws or weaknesses that resulted in their downfall.

### 3. Tragic Comedy

Tragic Comedy is a special kind of drama that combines the element of tragedy and comedy. The play is basically a sad story bad eventually ends with a happy ending. It could also be a serious play with gradually being mixed with comedy elements throughout the story.

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<sup>18</sup><https://www.legit.ng/1219307-4-types-drama-literature.html> accessed on January 16<sup>th</sup> 2022



#### 4. Melodrama

Melodrama is the kind of drama in which every aspect of it is hyperbolized. The theme of this drama is usually depicted in a way that is simple and there is no unexpected plot twist. It's a simple kind of drama so to speak.

#### 2) The types of Approach in Analyzing Imaginative Literature

The way of analyzing imaginative research is divided into two ways. There are intrinsic approaches and extrinsic approaches. These approaches are described below:

##### a. Intrinsic approach

The first one is called the intrinsic approach and it analyzes the text itself and the structural element of literary work such as plot, setting, character, theme, tone, and point of view. It encompasses any aspects that are present inside of the text itself.

##### b. Extrinsic Approach

The second one is the extrinsic approach, it analyzes the relationship between the content and other disciplines of knowledge such as history, religion, psychology and biography.<sup>19</sup> In order to analyze the literary work in precise measurement, the readers need to know about its intrinsic and extrinsic elements of it.

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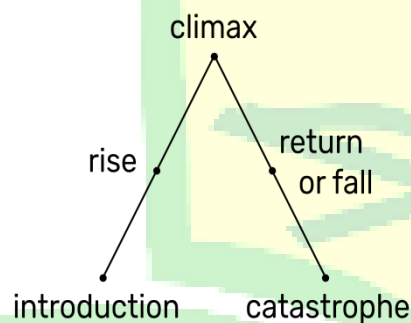
<sup>19</sup>Rene Welleck and Austin Warren. *Theory of Literature*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1949), 73.

## B. PLOT

### 1. The Definition of Plot

Plot is regarded as a plan or simply an outline of events in a play or novel.<sup>20</sup> Plot is also often considered a fundamental element of fiction. From the previous definitions, it could be concluded that a plot works as a sequence of events that recite inside the story which affect or correlate with the other events out of the cause and effect principle.

Plot has five arrangements of sequence or stages throughout the story. These structures of sequence can be symbolized as a pyramid. It begins with the introduction with the entrance of exiting force to the climax and falls from



it to resolution. Between three parts (introduction, climax, and resolution), there

is rise and fall leading up to one another.

Between each of the five parts contain a single scene or succession of connected

scenes. The climax usually contains one

chief scene. These are parts of the drama, (a) introduction, (b) rise (c) climax,

(d) return or the fall (e) resolution (catastrophe).<sup>21</sup> Between these five

structures there lie three crises elements that connected these five structures

together. These crises are exciting force, tragic force, and final suspense. The first plot structure is exposition. It's the plot structure that comes first in the story. This section of the story informs us about background

<sup>20</sup>Hornby, A, S., Oxford advanced learner's Dictionary of Current English, (New York Oxford University Press, 1995) 887.

<sup>21</sup> Gustav Freytag, Technique of the Drama: An Exposition of Dramatic Composition and Art, (Chicago, Scott Foresman and Company, 1900) 115.

information that is crucial in nature. This section contains information about the story setting or events that occur before the main plot, and there is the character's background story. The exposition role in the plot is to establish the setting, the main characters, the minor characters, the situation, and crucial background information of what happened before the story started. This only means that exposition work as an introduction for the plot. It contains necessary information about the setting, characters either main or minor, and the situation of the story.

The second plot structure is rising action. It begins with a conflict, it could be an unfortunate event such as being framed as a thief or even the death of the main character's loved ones. Provoking incidents is the point at which the conflict started to emerge. It's the event that catalyzes the main character into motion and takes action. Rising action contains the buildup of events that are responsible for the event of climax. Some other sources also concluded that rising action is related series of incidents in a literary plot that builds up toward the point of greatest interest. A conclusion that could be derived from the previous definition is that rising action is a buildup of events that started from exposition all the way to the climax and is fully responsible for the events of climax.

Usually, rising action is formulated from emerging conflicts that happen within the story. Conflict is an important element of every story. The conflict is divided into four categories. First, there is character versus character which means its conflict of one individual against another individual. Second, there is character against nature which nature becomes obstacles or challenges

that the character needs to overcome. These natural elements could be regarded as a force of nature such as terrain (forest, desert, and sea) or nature occurrence (rainstorm, landslide, and tsunami), or even animals. The third is the character versus themselves which means the struggles of character that happened within themselves. The last one is character versus society which means conflict that a man has against establishment, tradition, the norm of the current society which the protagonist faced.

The third plot structure is the climax. A climax happened when the complication arrived at its highest point of intensity. At this point, the outcome of the story which stems from the conflicts is inevitable.<sup>22</sup> This means that climax is regarded as the turning point of the whole story. This part could be regarded as the part of the highest interest and emotional suspense which makes the reader wonders about what happened next.

The fourth plot structure is falling action. The falling action is the part of the story at which the story begins to unwind or when the events or complications begin to settle. The falling action phase contains events that lead to the ending. This is the phase that the character's actions, resulted in the settlement of the problem. In this phase, the antagonist has the upper hand but merely in the beginning. On the other hand, the protagonist seems to be falling even further behind in achieving his goal. The outcome of the story is decided on which side the protagonist put him or herself on.

The last plot structure is resolution or denouement. At this point, the protagonist and the antagonist have their settlement of the problem. The

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<sup>22</sup>William Kenney, *How to Analyze Fiction*(Manhattan Monarch Press, 1996), 18.

protagonist and the antagonist both are winning in the conflict. The conflict officially meets its end. Some of the stories decide to light what happened to the character after the conflict ended and some go as far as to show the character's state in the future. At this moment the character understands the goals and started to strive after them. This phase puts in light how the protagonist overcomes the obstacles.

## 2. The Function of Plot

Plot is a very crucial component in the making of story and these are the different purposes plot:

- a. The plot puts in light the characters and the role they've been given in the story. It persuades the character to effects the story, and in some form connects the event in an orderly way. The plot is arranged in such a way of characters and events that the reader is hooked on the story.
- b. The plot leads the story to its array of components in a way that could take the reader's expectation in a way of the dramatic storyline and certainly captured the reader's attention. This story comes from the array of components moving to the point of closure or conclusion which provide the reader with an answer, which gives the reader a sense of relief. The journey that the reader experience reading through the story plot is what brings the reader back to read the book all over again. With a deep understanding of the plot, we are able to understand the message conveyed by the author by going through a series of images of moral possibilities that show directly, or sometimes cautiously inside of the story. The plot appeared to be one central way that helps the reader makes sense of the story they've read, a

moral sense that comes from text, and then the reader use that text as an interpretive model of life.<sup>23</sup>

- c. Plot has a way of gradually revealing its story. A compelling plot represents a series of changing conflicts, the story developed in an orderly from the beginning to the end of the story. This provides the reader with a sense of motion and direction a sense of story is going somewhere.
- d. Plot is able to give the reader a sense of willingness to come back to experience the story once more or continue to the next sequel of the story. This is only possible if the story has an effective plot that could as well hook the reader to the story that is presented. The reader is given in a sense of a good feeling when they read and after they've read the book.

### 3. Categories of Plot

Plot is divided into two categories, there are closed plot and open plot. A closed plot has a clear or well-explained ending. On the other hand, an open ending has an unclear ending. The reader is left to resolve the situation with the imagination. The writer simply presents before the reader a sequence of events and nothing more.<sup>24</sup> The type of plot depends on what ending the story has. Inside of the open plot, the story information remains ambiguous and incomplete. The ending of an open plot story does not bring any conclusive solution or result.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>23</sup>Peter Brooks, *Reading for The Plot: Design and Attention in Narrative* (England: Harvard University Press, 1992) 19.

<sup>24</sup><https://www.bluepencilpublishers.com/the-open-ended-story/> accessed on February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2022

<sup>25</sup>Stefanie Lethbridge and Jarmila Mildorf, *Basic English Studies: An Introductory Course for Students of Literary studies in English*, (German : Universities of Tübingen, ), 101.

Brooks stated that the reason we understand the story and applied the lesson in real life is our anticipation of the story structure to its ending. This retrospectively will give the order and significance of the plot.<sup>26</sup> An open-ended plot usually exists in either in movie or novel. It usually happened when the ending of the story is hazy or unclear. “Back to the Future II” for example is an open ending plot movie. The ending of this movie is unclear by way of the supporting character disappearing in the end and no further explanation is added.

Another example of an open plot is in the movie is the (2001) Planet of the Apes. This movie is also an open plot movie which the ending is unclear. The ending is presented with the main character coming home but when he arrived apparently he might never leave the planet that he was stranded before but there are no explanations to disclose the ending. This ending gives the watcher a lot of questions such as did he really leaves the ape’s planet or did really travel through space or perhaps he travel through time. This plot ending is a truly hazy and really open interpretation for the watcher to decide.

The closed plot is the plot that the ending is clear and does not have any added explanation. It also could have a clear beginning as well but it also as well as the middle part of the story but in this case the end part of the story, it precisely has to be clear. Some also say it’s tightly plotted, everything happened for a reason or purpose and one event is the consequence of another event. The plotline has to be brought to a satisfactory ending.<sup>27</sup> A good example of a closed

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<sup>26</sup>Andrew Bennet and Nicholas Royle, *An Introduction to Literature, Criticism, and Theory*, (Great Britain: Pearson Longman, 2004), 54.

<sup>27</sup>Stefanie Lethbridge and Jarmila Mildorf, *Basic English Studies: An Introductory Course for Students of Literary studies in English*, (German : Universities of Tübingen,), 45



plot story is a movie called Charlie and the chocolate factory. This movie is a remake based on the 70's movie titled Willy Wonka and the chocolate factory.

This movie tells a story about a chocolate factory owned by Willy Wonka. He owned the biggest chocolate factory in the world. And he later finds out about his white hair reminds him that he might start to get old and he needs to find a prodigy in case he might grow old and couldn't take care of his factory anymore. In the light of this realization, he spread golden tickets so that five children could be probable candidates for his factory owner.

The first ticket is found by Augustus, an oversized kid who liked to eat. The second ticket is being found by a girl named Veruca salt, she is a daughter of a rich man. Her father comes as far as using his own factory to find the ticket. The third ticket is found by a girl named Violet Beauregarde, she was a child who was likely to win everything, her house is decorated with many trophies. The fourth ticket is found by the kid named Mike Teavee, he found the ticket by tracking some type of pattern, it is safe to say that he was smart. The last ticket is found by a kid by the name of Charlie, he was a lower-class child and found the ticket by sheer luck.

With the trial of the factory, only one kid remains as a true candidate. That candidate is Charlie, which means Charlie is the winner of the factory tour and entitled to the price that Wonka promised but Charlie refused the offer because he wanted to stay with his family. The ending of this movie is that Willy Wonka finally decided to allow Charlie's family to join Charlie in the factory. This ending is very clear and there is no part of it that is open for the possibility of further explanation.

The open or close plot is very influential in how the narrative perspective is conveyed. The open plot shows us that elements of the story happen in a big world. It doesn't matter that the magnitude of the event is big as a groundbreaking event, or world-changing so to speak, is basically a speck of dust in the bigger narrative world. This narrative world presents us with grounded reality or reality that's mimic our own in which nothing is really fully explained. On the other hand, a closed plot is the opposite in nature, and its action and consequences are explained entirely. The ending in a closed plot is fully comprehensible and easy to understand by the reader.

### C. NOVEL

Novel is a form of fiction that consists of a long narrative, characters, and events, these events are sequential according to plot structure. A novel is a prose in nature, in terms of how it's described a fictional or factual story. Narrative text can be considered novel if it's at least one hundred pages.

Historically novel has experienced development and every period has its story. In this case, let's bring back one of those histories. In Britain, the early 1900's was undoubtedly was the golden age of the British novels and the novel authors. The name is forever remembered in novel histories, such as Jane Austen, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy. It was the era of instability and wars but nonetheless, the fiction works still move on. In part of the rise is a rapid expansion of novel production due to technological advances and distribution, also the rise in literacy.<sup>28</sup> These factors help to ascent novels from the cultural stature of

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<sup>28</sup>Olakunle George and friends, *The Encyclopedia of Novel*, (UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2011), 115-116.

popular entertainment to a major art form. The period of this era is also known as the Victorian era, the term that people recognize. The rise of the novel in this era creates a formal consensus of a pattern called Victorian truism.

The pattern of novels in this era is far from twentieth-century experimental fiction, its stable in terms of its manner, its technical resources, its thematic material, even its range of character types. The novel is more grounded in realism and some consider it as a plain style. The plain style is not devoid of humor and not angrily conservative, it has enough amusing stereotypes. In part of it was a political influence at this era which is liberal increasingly leaned to democratic. This era would be forever an important part of the history of the novel. The novel has many genres, these novel kinds could be described as below:<sup>29</sup>

#### 1. Historical

Historical novel is a novel that has its time and place that happened in a period of history in order to inform the spirits, its culture and social condition with realistic, detail and its faithfulness to the origin material. Examples of this genre are Tolstoy's *War and Peace* (1867) and Stendhai's *Charterhouse of Pharma* (1815).

#### 2. Picaresque

Picaresque novel is one of the early European novels, its name literally means relating to the rouge or rascal. This means this genre is almost usually leaning towards adventure type of story. The perspective in this type of novel is always conveyed from the first person perspective. Examples of this genre are

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<sup>29</sup><https://pdfcoffee.com/novel-types-of-novel-literature-britannicapdf-pdf-free.html> accessed on january 20<sup>th</sup> 2022

Defoe's *The Fortunate Mistress* (1724) and Charles Dickens's *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

### 3. Sentimental

Sentimental novel is a genre of novel that emerged in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, this genre celebrates emotional and intellectual concepts of sentimentalism. Sentimentalism in the 18<sup>th</sup> century was common in either poetry or prose fiction. Examples of sentimentalism are Samuel Richardson's *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded* (1740) and Oliver Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* (1766).

### 4. Gothic

The gothic novel is the novel that is related to the gothic architecture period. This novel combines the elements of horror and romanticism. The gothic novel deals with supernatural events or another unexplainable occurrence. The supernatural elements include anomaly, monster, and ghost. Examples of this genre are Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1818) and Bram Stoker's *Dracula* (1897).

### 5. Psychological

Psychological novel is a novel that prioritizes thoughts, feelings, and motivations of character as equal or greater interest than external action. In this novel, the plot is dependent upon the probing delineation of character. Examples of psychological novels are Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations* (1861) and Henry James's *The Portrait of a Lady* (1880).

### 6. Novel of Manner

Novel of manner is a novel that recreates the social world, conveying finely detailed customs, values, and other behavioral aspects of a complex society.

Examples of novel of manners are Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) and Edith Wharton's *The House of Mirth* (1905).

#### 7. Epistolary

Epistolary novel is a novel that is written as a series of parts or documents. The usual form is letters, although diary entries, newspaper clippings, and other documents are sometimes used. The series of novel episodes in newspapers is called brief roman. Examples of epistolary novel are Samuel Richardson's *Clarissa* (1748) and Fanny Burney's *Evelina* (1778)

#### 8. Western

Western novel is a novel that the theme and setting is about American old west usually starting from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century. This genre explores the old west frontier which is the struggle of the European immigrants against nature, Indians, and rampant crimes. Examples of western novel are *Riders of the Purple Sage* Zane grey (1912) and Walter Van Tilburg Clark's *The Ox-Bow Incident* (1940)

#### 9. Fantasy

Fantasy novel is novel that contains stories that far from being realistic. It contains magical powers, magical places, talking animals, and mythological creatures. This genre is characterized by the departure from real life rules and logic to fantastical rules and outside of our reality. The examples of fantasy novels are J.R.R Tolkien's *The Lord of The Ring* and J.K Rowling's *Harry Potter*

#### 10. Detective and Mystery

Detective and mystery novel is a novel that revolves around crime and murder. This novel is trying to decode the mystery and find the main suspect of

the crime. In the process of uncovering the truth the anticipation of the mystery is called suspense. Examples of detective and mystery novels are Agatha Christie's *The Murder at the Vicarage* (1930) and Thomas Harris's *Silence of the Lambs* (1988).

The novel has structures that build it to be the way we know. These structures give the novel some type of order that gives a consensus standard. These structures also dictate what the novel is going to be like. To create a good novel, one must complete the structure that is needed. These structures will always be used as the main guideline. These are the following novel structure as described below:<sup>30</sup>

#### 1. Theme

Central idea that runs through the novel is called theme. It's literally the subject that the story rotates around. It's like a blueprint of ideas that the novel is going to be. It creates ingredients or patterns of the story and the characters is placed around these patterns or ingredients.

#### 2. Plot

The structure of the story is called a plot. It contains an opening, a center part, and closing or conclusion. Plot develops with the help of characters, the character's action, and event. There is also something called subplot, it's basically a small plot inside of the main plot which relates to one another. A plot is a mix between events and character's actions which create an outcome. The outcome is basically the character's efforts to resolve conflict or to overcome it. The plot arranges or re-arranges the story according to the mode of narratives.

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<sup>30</sup>Santosh Rantodh, *Introduction to Literature*, (Mumbai: University of Mumbai, 2012). 66.

### 3. Characterization

Ethics and morals that the characters shown in the story are considered characterization. It encompasses the character's action, reaction, and progress throughout the story. Character, action, and point of view are obviously closely linked. All of them are subordinate to the novel's overall design but in some novels, a sense of pattern may be conveyed mainly through the action and the interplay of the characters.<sup>31</sup> The readers may face the same life choices, he remembered what the character does in the story.

### 4. Point of View

The perspective of how the story is narrated is called point of view. The way of how the author depicts the character could be through the first person, second person, or even third person depiction. First person depiction is when the story is narrated by the protagonist, the second person is when the story is narrated by someone who knows the protagonist, and the third person which the narrator is existed outside of the story.

### 5. Setting

The novel story is happens in a particular time and place, this time and place are called the setting. The time and place is structured in a way that when the reader reads it gives them the feel of the story. There are various ways that time and place indicate the setting. Time can cover many areas, such as the character's time of life, the time of day, time of year, time period such as the past, present, or future. The place also covers a lot of areas, such as a certain building, room in a

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<sup>31</sup>Ian Milligan, *The Novel in English: an Introduction*, (London: Macmillan Publisher Ltd, 1983), 149.



building, country, city, beach, in a mode of transport such as a car, bus, boat, and indoors or out. the setting create the atmospheric feel of the novel.<sup>32</sup>

## 6. Style

The style of writing is how the author uses words to informs the vision. The way the author expresses and worded the ideas is consider the style of writing. This style of writing can be recognized by unique diction, choice of words, and sentence structure. these qualities distinguish different author and their writing styles. The well known writers always have their distinctive style that people recognized.

## D. ANIMAL FARM NOVEL

Animal Farm is a novel that had been written by Eric Arthur Blair or also known by his birth name George Orwell. This book is written during his occupation as a war correspondent during World War two. He has a hard time publishing this book but eventually, he published it on 17 august 1945.<sup>33</sup> This novel tells a tale about a group of farm animals who rebel against their farm owner and establish an animal ruled farm. They even made their own manifesto that basically says “animals are good and humans are bad”, but in the end the animal that controls power which is pigs behave like humans anyway.

These are some of the characters in the Animal Farm novel. The first one is Napoleon, basically the leader of the animal farm after the rebellion. This character is based on the Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. Napoleon uses his nine attack dog to intimidate other animals and consolidate his power. In his craftiness, napoleon is

<sup>32</sup><https://literaryterms.net/setting/> accessed on february 15<sup>th</sup>2020

<sup>33</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal\\_Farm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal_Farm) accessed on february 9<sup>th</sup> 2020

way more treacherous than his counterpart snowball. The second one is Snowball, he is the pig who challenges napoleon for control over the farm. This character is based on Leon Trotsky. Snowball is intelligent, passionate, eloquent, and less devious than his counterpart, Napoleon. Snowball seems to win the loyalty of another animal.

The third one is the old Major, he's the elder of the farm basically the former leader before he passed away. His character is based on Vladimir Lenin. His vision is being used by the animals as an inspiration for the rebellion. The major died three days after describing the vision and teaching the animals the song "Beast of England" leaving napoleon and snowball to struggle for control over his legacy. The fourth one is Boxer, who is a strong horse that has incredible strength, dedication, and loyalty to the farm. Boxer shows much devotion to the farm but lacks of ability to think independently.

The fifth one is Clover a good hearted cart horse and Boxer close friend. She suspected that the pigs violated the seven commandments of animalism but she always forgot which commandment they violated. The sixth one is Moses, he is the tame raven that spread the story of sugar candy mountain, the paradise of the animals supposed to go after they die. Moses represents religion in the soviet era. The seventh one is Mollie, who was the carriage horse of the farm owner. She likes human attention and missed Mr. Jones when he left the farm after the rebellion.

The eighth character is Mr. Jones, he is the cruel farm owner and oppressor to the animal. The ninth is Benjamin the Donkey, he is the only one who refused to be inspired by the rebellion. Benjamin believes that life is unpleasant no matter who is in charge. The ninth character is Muriel, she is a white goat who read the seven

commandments whenever Clover suspects the pigs breaking the seven commandments. The tenth character is Mr. Whimper, he is a human that Napoleon chose as a human that represents animal farm to the human society in terms of selling and buying farm goods. He works as a speak person for the animal farm so to speak. The last characters is Mr. Frederick and Mr. Pilkington, these are associated with Mr. Jones when he tried to get his farm back from the animals.

The story in this novel begins with the introduction of Manor Farm, this is a farm that is owned by Mr. Jones. In this farm lives a bunch of farm animals that are led by an elder pig named The Old Major. The old major gather the entire animal farm to convey his vision which is of how the farm animals are overworked and are not being fed enough by the farm owner which is Mr. Jones and another mistreatment that the animals must endure. He also talked about the rebellion that comes near for the animals. Three days later the old major died in his sleep.

The old major has two successors which are Napoleon and Snowball. Napoleon is fierce, not much talking pig and Snowball is smart, very articulate, and very inventive in nature. The other pigs are very regular except a pig named Squealer he was the most persuasive of them all. There is also Clover and Boxer, the cart horse which is known to be the most faithful of the animals.

One day Mr. Jones forgot to feed the animals because he was out cold from drinking. So the cows break into the storage building followed by other animals to feed themselves. Mr. Jones is awake by the loud noise and gather four men to company him to the storage building. Mr. Jones has readied a whip to discipline the animals but the animal fought back fiercely. Mr. Jones and his accomplices are being chased out of the farm and his wife also running away from the house. After

defeating the farm owner the farm becomes the animal's possession. The pigs after they learn to read and write, they create the seven commandments of the animals. If it summarized command all the animals to not dress and behave like a human which in this case not to behave like Mr. Jones.

When the animal farm is established the pigs are the ones who take control, in which they say the pigs are in charge to give orders. The animals work the farm as usual and they enjoy the harvest on their own without the interference of Mr. Jones. While this going on, the dog couple just delivered nine pups which Napoleon kept with the reason of educating them. By this point, the power that the pigs held started poisoning their minds. Without the other animal knowing they steal the milk and apples for themselves but the other animal ignoring it except clover the cart horse, she was very critical of the pigs.

By this point, Mr. Jones has looking for allies to take back his farm from the animal. For the other farm owners the ideology that the animal farm has started to spread on the neighboring farm. The other farmers which are Mr. Frederick and Mr. Pilkington had no choice other than to join Mr. Jones to take his farm back from the animals. These legions of farm owners attack the animal farm and so they fight with the animal. There is no winner in this war and life casualties are present from both sides.

At this point, the rivalry between Napoleon and Snowball has never more worst. Snowball has an idea to build a windmill for the farm electricity and as a warmer during the winter but Napoleon just wants the animal to work for the food production. The meeting was held and the majority vote is going for snowball that is until Napoleon step in with nine large dogs which are basically just pups that he

kept previously, apparently napoleon trains these dogs as guard dogs instead of educating them. These dogs dashed over snowball and chase him out of the farm to never be seen again. After this incident, all the animals are terrified of Napoleon and he ruled with the iron hand.

Napoleon decides to build the windmill anyway and the pigs speak person which is squealer lied that it was Napoleon's idea to build the windmill in the first place. At this point, the animal worked even harder by the order of Napoleon and the harvest has proven to be difficult because of the unprecedented winter. The hardest worker of them all is Boxer the horse, he worked so hard cause in his mind Napoleon was always right. Napoleon at this point dealing with the human with Mr. Whimper as their representative and the pig also moved into the house which is both in violation of their own seven commandments rules.

The pigs insisted that the pig does not break the law but the other animals are too scared to speak because of the nine dogs under Napoleon. In the middle of the night, all the chickens are shocked by a loud noise. Apparently, it was the windmill getting destroyed. Napoleon checks the situation while watching all the stones everywhere blame snowball for the destruction of the windmill despite having no proof of it.

The winter is among the animals and they started to rebuild the windmill. The animals are working relentlessly and more so to the two horses, boxer and clover. While this laborious event happened, the farm is experiencing a shortage of food and they resorted to eating crops waste. The animals during this time are fighting among themselves and resorted to cannibalism. While all the chaos happens, Napoleon fills the storage room with sand to give the illusion that the animal farm

is not experiencing famine and Mr. Whimper believes him to spread this misinformation.

On the other hand, the hen has been ordered to surrender their eggs. This is the first time after the rebellion that the hens must surrender their eggs. And so the hens disagree with the order and commit a protest but Napoleon orders to starve the hens and the other animal to not help the hens during the protest. Nine hens died during this event and the rest of the hens go back to laid eggs. The pigs keep blaming snowball for all the problems on the farm. They said that at night he comes to the farm to disturb the animal, and stealing the food. Napoleon and Squealer go as far accuse him of being a spy. At this point the punishment for misbehaving in the animal farm is death, of course, this rule did not apply to the pigs and their dogs. These actions are against their own ideology which is killing fellow animals but the animals were too scared to speak out. At this point, an assassination attempt had been made against Napoleon.

In autumn the windmill was completed but the machinery is yet to be installed. The windmill is named Napoleon mill. Napoleon at this moment sold his lumber to the neighboring farmer Mr. Frederick but he pay with an empty check. Sure enough, it was a declaration of war. The animals were outnumbered and overpowered. Mr. Frederick's men started to try to put a hole in the windmill and fill it with explosives, they ignited it and the windmill is ceased to exist. After seeing their windmill being blown to bits, the animals charge forward in a wave of rage. The humans fired at them again and again but the animal swept the pain like it was nothing. The human loss and they fall back saving their lives. Some animals died and most of them were wounded.

At this point, the pigs found liquor in Mr. Jone's house, and started drinking it. The pig realized that is one of the rules to not drink, and so they change the rules that say no animal shall drink alcohol to no animal shall drink alcohol to excess. Not long after the animal farm goes back to normal but the animals must save food because the money is supposed to be used to build a new windmill. As animals in hunger, they smelt a good smell of barley, and it's from a small brewery house. Apparently, the pigs have declared that barley is only for pig's consumption. And the brewery house was for the pig's daily alcohol consumption.

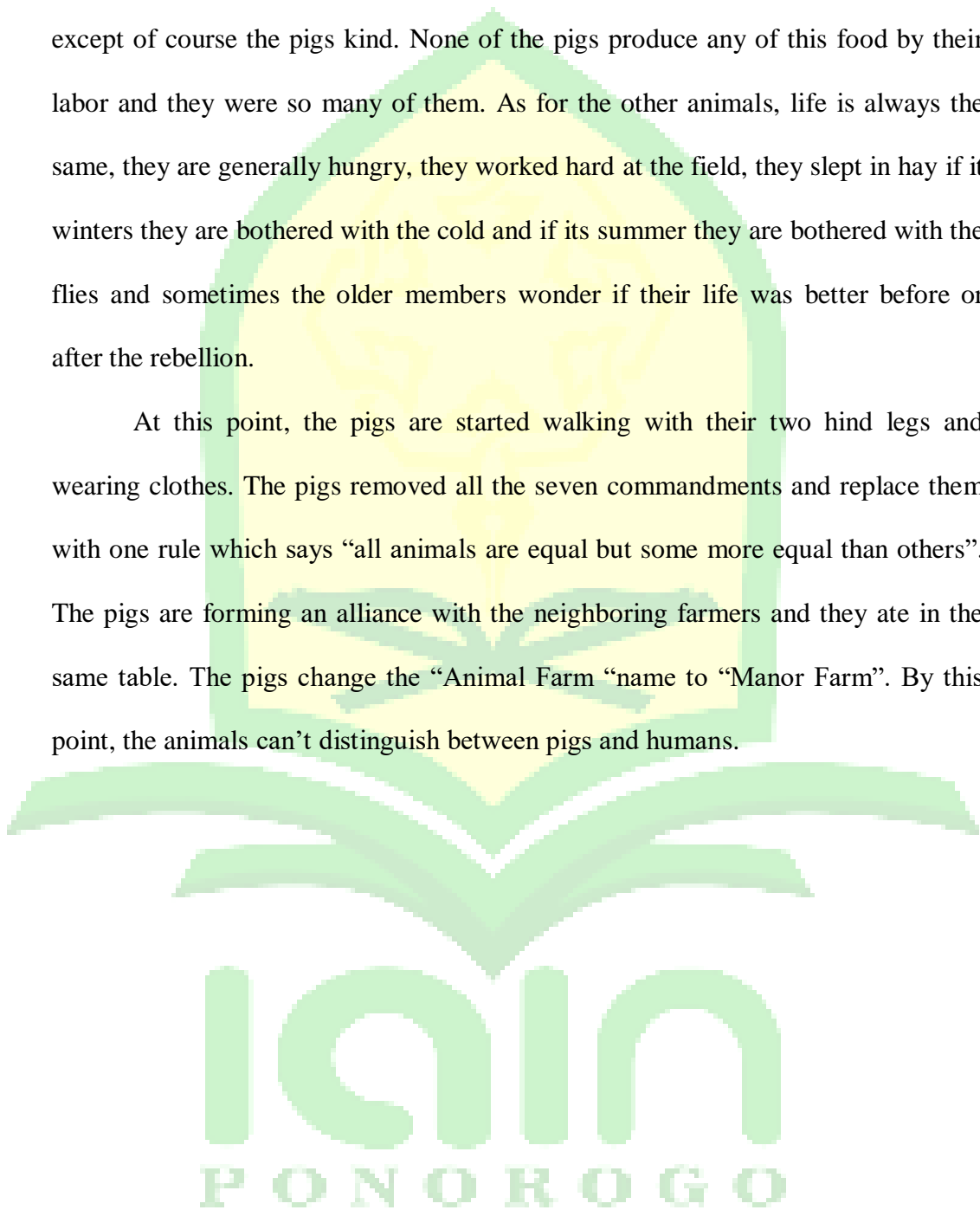
In this Napoleon held an annual demonstration that celebrates the struggle of the animals, the animal march with the green flag with the symbol of hoof and horn. At this point, the animal farm has become a republic and the appointed president of course Napoleon. Boxer the horse at this point is working too hard to build the windmill. Sure enough, boxer was out with blood running from his mouth while he was still strapped to a cart. Half of the animal in the farm rushes out to help him. The pigs ensure that boxer will be treated, sure enough, the next day a van came and take boxer away, the animals say goodbye to boxer. Benjamin the donkey was angrily pointing out the writing on the car, and sure enough, it was the glue company. This only means that the pigs sell their dying friend to a glue company.

Many years passed. This is a time that almost no one remembered the old days before the rebellion, except Clover, Benjamin, Moses the raven, and a number of pigs. Many of the old members have passed away. Napoleon is an old pig now and squealer is also getting way older and fatter than he was before. The rebellion is considered a dim tradition that had been passed on from mouth to mouth. The farm

is more developed by this time, they have more land, the windmill, threshing machine, hay elevator, and various new buildings.

It seems like the farm is getting richer without making the animal richer except of course the pigs kind. None of the pigs produce any of this food by their labor and they were so many of them. As for the other animals, life is always the same, they are generally hungry, they worked hard at the field, they slept in hay if it winters they are bothered with the cold and if its summer they are bothered with the flies and sometimes the older members wonder if their life was better before or after the rebellion.

At this point, the pigs are started walking with their two hind legs and wearing clothes. The pigs removed all the seven commandments and replace them with one rule which says “all animals are equal but some more equal than others”. The pigs are forming an alliance with the neighboring farmers and they ate in the same table. The pigs change the “Animal Farm “name to “Manor Farm”. By this point, the animals can’t distinguish between pigs and humans.





## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Approach

Descriptive research is emphasized the present time and tries to determine the status of a phenomenon by investigating the case. The main purpose of this research is to identify the present conditions and the point that present needs, study and identify the immediate status of a phenomenon, examine the relationship between traits, and characteristics and also facts finding.<sup>34</sup> This only means that the result of descriptive research is able to explain clearly about the phenomenon.

Qualitative research is an attempt or process inquiry at understanding human behavior with the building complex, holistic picture of the social and cultural background. The phrase qualitative methodology itself refers in the broadest sense to research that produces descriptive data on people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior.<sup>35</sup> Qualitative research is designed based on a clear methodological tradition of research, which means that the researcher builds up a complex, holistic framework that is created from analyzing narratives and observation, and conducting research in the habitat or the field. From the previous explanation, it can be concluded that qualitative research is held in the field or habitat to understand the phenomenon.

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<sup>34</sup>Yogesh Kumar Singh, *Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics*, (New Delhi: New Age International, Ltd., Publisher, 2006), 105.

<sup>35</sup>Steven J. Taylor, Robert Bogdan, and Marjorie L. Devault, *Introduction to Qualitative Research Method: a Guide Book and Research* 4<sup>th</sup> Edition , ( Canada: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2016), 7.

There are various kinds of qualitative research that are agreed upon. There are ethnography, narrative studies, and case studies. These are further explanations about the kinds of qualitative research:

### 1. Ethnography

Ethnography is a qualitative research that emphasizes the cultural aspects or parts of cultural aspect from the perspective of cultural insiders.<sup>36</sup> This was developed by anthropologists who spent a lot of time doing fieldwork with the group of people that related to the culture that being studied. The fieldworks that are being held include participant observation, interviewing participants, and collecting are related artifacts that related to the culture in an attempt to understand the cultural knowledge in a way that these artifacts give meaning to the participant's everyday life. To accomplish high-quality ethnographic research despite relatively brief periods of research time and limited resources, researchers now restrict their studies to a topic or "lens" through which to view the community they are studying.<sup>37</sup> The goal of the research is to remain consistently the same with classic field workers, in which to account for the behavior of the participants by describing their knowledge about behaving appropriately on the terms of the custom or common sense in their community.

### 2. Narratives Study

Narratives Studies is qualitative research that focused on gathering and interpreting stories that people used to describe their lives. Narrative is present in

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<sup>36</sup>J. Amos Hatch, *Doing Qualitative Research in Education*, (USA : State University of New York Press, 2002), 21.

<sup>37</sup>Margaret D. LeCompte and Jean J. Schensul, *Designing and Conducting Ethnographic Research an Introduction 2<sup>nd</sup>edition*, (United Kingdom: Alta Mira Press, 2010) 5.

myth, legend, fable, tale, novella, epic, history, tragedy, drama, comedy, mime, painting, stained glass windows, cinema, comics, news item, conversation.<sup>38</sup> Most of the research objects that are being researched are based on textual form. The gist of the research is the study of narrated experience. Generally, the researcher works with a small sample of participants but it also includes written documents. By making the participants tell their story the researcher could see or have the perspective of the source person, not only that it gives an in depth understanding but it also gives adequate detail.

### 3. Case Study

Case study is qualitative research that contextual contemporary phenomenon within specified boundaries. In general case study is a preferred type of study when the question of “how” and “why” is being posed. When the researcher has little control over events and when the focus is on a contemporary event within real life context.<sup>39</sup> There are three kinds of study. First one is the exploratory case study, this kind of study is often considered as an introduction to a larger social scientific study. This study presents some type of organizational framework that has been designed at the beginning of the research. The second one is an explanatory case study, this study is prioritized in conducting casual case studies mainly in complex studies of organizations or communities. This study could be done with multiple variants of cases and participants to examine a diverse result. The last one is descriptive case exploration, this is a study that requires the researcher to present a descriptive theory that works as a framework

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<sup>38</sup>Roberto Franzosi, *Quantitative Narrative Analysis: Quantitative Applications in the Social Science*, (United Kingdom, SAGE Publications, inc., 2010) 12.

<sup>39</sup>Robert K. Yin, *Case Study Research: Design and Method* 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, (United Kingdom SAGE Publications, Inc. 2003) 1.

for the researcher to conduct the overall study or as a work protocol. This approach works as the formation and identification of proper theoretical orientation before determining the research question. The researcher also suggested to determined what unit of analysis in the study that will be used before conducting research.

With the various description above that have been laid out, the researcher concludes that qualitative descriptive is a research that conducted in a natural setting. The study of this research is studied in a good depth and has a clear explanation regarding to the research object. Case study is known to study the object of study in such depth in order to construct a valid and clear data so that the result could have a complete explanation about the object of study.

## **B. Data Source**

Data source means where the data is originated. Qualitative research based on data sources is divided into two categories which are verbal and nonverbal. Verbal data source means that the data is verbalized either worded or written, such as media reports, surveys, interviews, diaries, and focus groups. On the other hand, nonverbal data source is a data source that contains message but is nonverbal in nature or abstract, such as diagrams, maps, pictures, video, art, and print advertisements.<sup>40</sup> The data source is considered into two categories:

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<sup>40</sup>Lisa M. Given, *The sage Encyclopedia of Quality Research Methods*, ( USA : SAGE Publications, Inc., 2008), 186

## 1. Primary Data

The primary data is the data that are collected afresh and for the first time, and the data are happened to be original in character.<sup>41</sup> The source of the primary data come to the direct outcome of events or records of participants, such as diaries, report, relicts, artifacts, and remains. The primary data of this research are taken from the George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel.

## 2. Secondary Data

Secondary data source means that the data is written by an author that is not a direct observer or the participants in the events described. It provides additional help to the researcher in order to understand or to analyze the primary data sources. The secondary data source includes books, internet, journals, and previous thesis to guides or supports the novel analysis.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

The technique of data collection is the steps that the researcher has to take in collecting the data for the research. These are some of the techniques for collecting data in qualitative research: observation, interview, and documentation. In this research in particular, the researcher mainly uses documentation as a technique of data collection.

Documentation is a technique of collecting data that comes from nonhuman (interview) sources. J Amos Hatch regarded the documentation technique as unobtrusive data.<sup>42</sup> Unobtrusive data consists of artifacts, traces documents, personal communications, records, photographs, and archives. Unobtrusive data is also

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<sup>41</sup>C.R Khotari, *Research Methodology*, (New Delhi : New age International Publisher, 2004), 95.

<sup>42</sup> J. Amos Hatch, *Doing Qualitative Research in Education*, (USA : State University of New York Press, 2002), 116.

regarded as data that is text based files that may be categorized as primary data or secondary data as well as photographs, charts, and other visual materials.<sup>43</sup> The researcher obtains the data from George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel.

#### **D. Technique of Analyzing Data**

In analyzing the data the researcher uses the content analysis. The content analysis is any technique for making reference by systematically and objectively identifying special characteristics of messages.<sup>44</sup> The Content analysis as a multipurpose research method developed specifically for investigating a broad spectrum of problems in which the content of communication serves as the base of the conclusion.<sup>45</sup> This means that content analysis is focused on summarizing, interpreting, and reporting the main contents of data and their conclusion.

Content analysis is able to be committed with any written material, from documents to interview transcriptions, from media products to personal interviews. It is regularly used to analyze large sums of texts. The analysis of texts is facilitated under the system of content analysis. This also enables computer assisted analysis to be held.

In this particular research, the researcher used the narration text from Georges Orwell's "Animal Farm Novel". The content analysis is a technique that the researcher chose to analyze the data from the novel.

These are the stages that the researcher applied in this research:

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<sup>43</sup>Lisa M. Given, The sage Encyclopedia of Quality Research Methods, ( USA : SAGE Publications, Inc., 2008), 232.

<sup>44</sup>Bruce L. Berg, Qualitative Research Method for Social Science, (USA : California University, 2001), 240.

<sup>45</sup>Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion and Keith Marisso, Reseach Method in education 5<sup>th</sup> Edition,( London : Routledge Falmer, 2000), 164.

## 1. Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of focusing, selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcription. Along the process of documentation, the researcher finds that the data inside of the Animal Farm novel mainly plot existed, yet it was not focused and appeared in a raw form. In the light of this find, the researcher organized analyzed, classified coding, and focused the data. In the process of researching the novel, the researcher provides some codes in order to help the process of data gathering.

The researcher used code:

Number	Code	Meaning
1.	EX	Exposition
2.	RA	Rising Action
3.	C	Climax
4.	FA	Falling Action
5.	R	Resolution
6.	Cr	Character
7.	St	Setting
8.	Stu	Situation
9.	CVC	Character Versus Character
10.	CVN	Character Versus Nature
11.	CVS	Character Versus Self
12.	CVSO	Character Versus Society

## **2. Data Display**

The process of the display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. Data display on the other hand is selecting which data should be added and what form data will be displayed. There are several ways to display data, such as matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. In this particular research, the researcher presents the data in table form to make it easier to understand. Then the researcher gives an additional explanation about the data.

## **3. Verification or Conclusion**

Verification is a process of checking and confirming something that is true. In drawing a conclusion, the researcher must verify the data in order to make the conclusion valid. The verification could be brief as a fleeting second thought or crossing the mind of the researcher mind during the writing session and looking back to the collected data for affirmation. On the other hand, thorough and lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues are also could be applied to develop a consensus conclusion. An extensive effort also could be done to replicate the finding in another data set. In another word the data need to be tested for validity before the researcher takes the conclusion and present it to the reader.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter contains findings and discussions about plot of Animal Farm novel. This chapter provides the answers to chapter one's problem statements. This research analyzed plot and what kind of plot reside inside of George Orwell's Animal Farm novel, which is one of the most influential novels ever written, not only to gain knowledge about plot exclusively but also other crucial insight such as moral value and philosophy. These insights of moral value and philosophy could also be taught to the student of literature in addition to the main subject. Freytag's plot structure is the base theory for this research.

The data that had been collected from this research is analyzed thoroughly with five structures of Freytag's theory. These structures are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. The research findings and discussions are explained thoroughly as follows.

#### **A. Research Findings**

##### **1. Synopsis of Animal Farm Novel**

The story in this novel begins with the introduction of Manor Farm, this is a farm that is owned by Mr. Jones. In this farm lives a bunch of farm animals that are led by an elder pig named The Old Major. The old major gather the entire animal farm to convey his vision which is of how the farm animals are overworked and are not being fed enough by the farm owner which is Mr. Jones and another mistreatment that the animals must endure.

He also talked about the rebellion that comes near for the animals. Three days later the old major died in his sleep.

The old major has two successors which are Napoleon and Snowball. Napoleon is fierce, not much talking pig and Snowball is smart, very articulate, and very inventive in nature. The other pigs are very regular except a pig named Squealer he was the most persuasive of them all. There is also Clover and Boxer, the cart horse which is known to be the most faithful of the animals.

One day Mr. Jones forgot to feed the animals because he was out cold from drinking. So the cows break into the storage building followed by other animals to feed themselves. Mr. Jones is awake by the loud noise and gathers four men to accompany him to the storage building. Mr. Jones has readied a whip to discipline the animals but the animals fought back fiercely. Mr. Jones and his accomplices are being chased out of the farm and his wife is also running away from the house. After defeating the farm owner the farm becomes the animals' possession. The pigs after they learn to read and write, they create the seven commandments of the animals. If it summarized command all the animals to not dress and behave like a human which in this case not to behave like Mr. Jones.

When the animal farm is established the pigs are the ones who take control, in which they say the pigs are in charge to give orders. The animals work the farm as usual and they enjoy the harvest on their own without the interference of Mr. Jones. While this is going on, the dog couple just delivered nine pups which Napoleon kept with the reason of educating them. By this

point, the power that the pigs held started poisoning their minds. Without the other animal knowing they steal the milk and apples for themselves but the other animal ignoring it except Clover the cart horse, she was very critical of the pigs.

By this point, Mr. Jones has been looking for allies to take back his farm from the animals. For the other farm owners the ideology that the animal farm has started to spread on the neighboring farm. The other farmers which are Mr. Frederick and Mr. Pilkington had no choice other than to join Mr. Jones to take his farm back from the animals. These legions of farm owners attack the animal farm and so they fight with the animals. There is no winner in this war and life casualties are present from both sides.

At this point, the rivalry between Napoleon and Snowball has never been more worst. Snowball has an idea to build a windmill for the farm electricity and as a warmer during the winter but Napoleon just wants the animals to work for the food production. The meeting was held and the majority vote is going for Snowball that is until Napoleon steps in with nine large dogs which are basically just pups that he kept previously, apparently Napoleon trains these dogs as guard dogs instead of educating them. These dogs dashed over Snowball and chase him out of the farm to never be seen again. After this incident, all the animals are terrified of Napoleon and he ruled with the iron hand.

Napoleon decides to build the windmill anyway and the pigs speak person which is Squealer lied that it was Napoleon's idea to build the windmill in the first place. At this point, the animals worked even harder by

the order of Napoleon and the harvest has proven to be difficult because of the unprecedented winter. The hardest worker of them all is Boxer the horse, he worked so hard cause in his mind Napoleon was always right. Napoleon at this point dealing with the human with Mr. Whimper as their representative and the pig also moved into the house which is both in violation of their own seven commandments rules.

The pigs insisted that the pig does not break the law but the other animals are too scared to speak because of the nine dogs under Napoleon. In the middle of the night, all the chickens are shocked by a loud noise. Apparently, it was the windmill getting destroyed. Napoleon checks the situation while watching all the stones everywhere blame snowball for the destruction of the windmill despite having no proof of it.

The winter is among the animals and they started to rebuild the windmill. The animals are working relentlessly and more so to the two horses, boxer and clover. While this laborious event happened, the farm is experiencing a shortage of food and they resorted to eating crops waste. The animals during this time are fighting among themselves and resorted to cannibalism. While all the chaos happens, Napoleon fills the storage room with sand to give the illusion that the animal farm is not experiencing famine and Mr. Whimper believes him to spread this misinformation.

On the other hand, the hen has been ordered to surrender their eggs. This is the first time after the rebellion that the hens must surrender their eggs. And so the hens disagree with the order and commit a protest but Napoleon orders to starve the hens and the other animal to not help the hens

during the protest. Nine hens died during this event and the rest of the hens go back to laid eggs. The pigs keep blaming snowball for all the problems on the farm. They said that at night he comes to the farm to disturb the animal, and stealing the food. Napoleon and Squealer go as far accuse him of being a spy. At this point the punishment for misbehaving in the animal farm is death, of course, this rule did not apply to the pigs and their dogs. These actions are against their own ideology which is killing fellow animals but the animals were too scared to speak out. At this point, an assassination attempt had been made against Napoleon.

In autumn the windmill was completed but the machinery is yet to be installed. The windmill is named Napoleon mill. Napoleon at this moment sold his lumber to the neighboring farmer Mr. Frederick but he pay with an empty check. Sure enough, it was a declaration of war. The animals were outnumbered and overpowered. Mr. Frederick's men started to try to put a hole in the windmill and fill it with explosives, they ignited it and the windmill is ceased to exist. After seeing their windmill being blown to bits, the animals charge forward in a wave of rage. The humans fired at them again and again but the animal swept the pain like it was nothing. The human loss and they fall back saving their lives. Some animals died and most of them were wounded.

At this point, the pigs found liquor in Mr. Jone's house, and started drinking it. The pig realized that is one of the rules to not drink, and so they change the rules that say no animal shall drink alcohol to no animal shall drink alcohol to excess. Not long after the animal farm goes back to normal

but the animals must save food because the money is supposed to be used to build a new windmill. As animals in hunger, they smelt a good smell of barley, and it's from a small brewery house. Apparently, the pigs have declared that barley is only for pig's consumption. And the brewery house was for the pig's daily alcohol consumption.

In this Napoleon held an annual demonstration that celebrates the struggle of the animals, the animal march with the green flag with the symbol of hoof and horn. At this point, the animal farm has become a republic and the appointed president of course Napoleon. Boxer the horse at this point is working too hard to build the windmill. Sure enough, boxer was out with blood running from his mouth while he was still strapped to a cart. Half of the animal in the farm rushes out to help him. The pigs ensure that boxer will be treated, sure enough, the next day a van came and take boxer away, the animals say goodbye to boxer. Benjamin the donkey was angrily pointing out the writing on the car, and sure enough, it was the glue company. This only means that the pigs sell their dying friend to a glue company.

Many years passed. This is a time that almost no one remembered the old days before the rebellion, except Clover, Benjamin, Moses the raven, and a number of pigs. Many of the old members have passed away. Napoleon is an old pig now and squealer is also getting way older and fatter than he was before. The rebellion is considered a dim tradition that had been passed on from mouth to mouth. The farm is more developed by this time, they have more land, the windmill, threshing machine, hay elevator, and various new buildings.

It seems like the farm is getting richer without making the animal richer except of course the pigs kind. None of the pigs produce any of this food by their labor and they were so many of them, their stomach always full. As for the other animals, life is always the same, they are generally hungry, they worked hard at the field, they slept in hay if it winters they are bothered with the cold and if its summer they are bothered with the flies and sometimes the older members wonder if their life was better before or after the rebellion. At this point, the pigs are started walking with their two hind legs and wearing clothes. The pigs removed all the seven commandments and replace them with one rule which says “all animals are equal but some more equal than others”. The pigs are forming an alliance with the neighboring farmers and they ate in the same table. The pigs change the “Animal Farm” name to “Manor Farm”. By this point, the animals can’t distinguish between pigs and humans.

## **2. Plot in Animal Farm Novel**

The Animal Farm novel contains five stages of plot. These stages are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. The first stage is exposition. The exposition of this novel is started with the meeting of all farm animals inside a barn, in this occurrence, the state of the animals is explained and many of the characters were introduced, such as the old major, Mr. Jones, Napoleon, Snowball, Squealer, Boxer, Clover, and Benjamin. The second stage is rising action. The rising action in this novel is occurred in the battle of Cowshed, after being banished from the farm, Mr. Jones and his men try to take the farm back by force. With a plan that Snowball created which

pretend to retreat just to lure the farmer and his men close enough to the yard, so that Boxer the horse and all the other animals could get close enough to beat the farmers out of the farm.

The third stage is climax. The climax of this novel is when the animals held a vote to build a windmill. Napoleon with the feeling of defeat because all the animals vote against him called his nine dogs to chase Snowball off the farms after this occurrence snowball never to be seen against. The fourth stage is falling action. The falling action of this novel is when Boxer the hardest working animal, in order to build the windmill despite all injuries that he had from the previous battle. In the middle of pulling the carriage, Boxer fell could not stand. All the animals are trying to help him, the pigs inform the animals that they called an ambulance but it turns out to be a car from a slaughterhouse, the pigs sold Boxer to a slaughterhouse. The last stage is resolution. The resolution in this novel is when the pigs started to walk on two feet, wearing clothes and living inside a house. All the animals looking from the outside and they can't differentiate between humans and pigs.

## **B. Discussion**

### **1. Plot Diagram**

Freytag plot structure consists of five stages of plot and three types of crises as substructures. These stages are existed inside of George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel. Here is the diagram of Freytag's plot structure regarding the discussion:



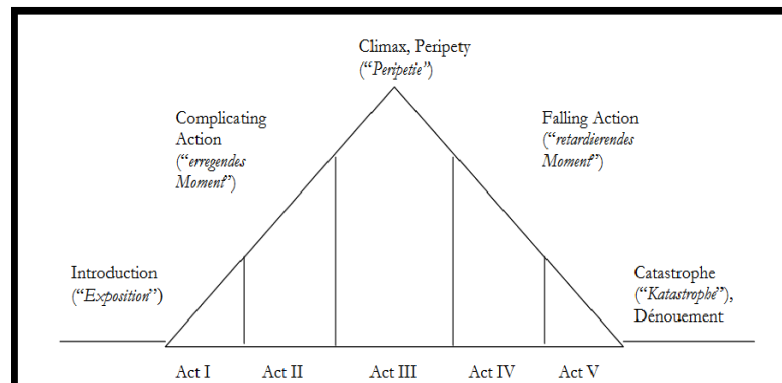


Figure 4.1 Plot diagram

The diagram above appeared to have five stages of Freytag's pyramid. These are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

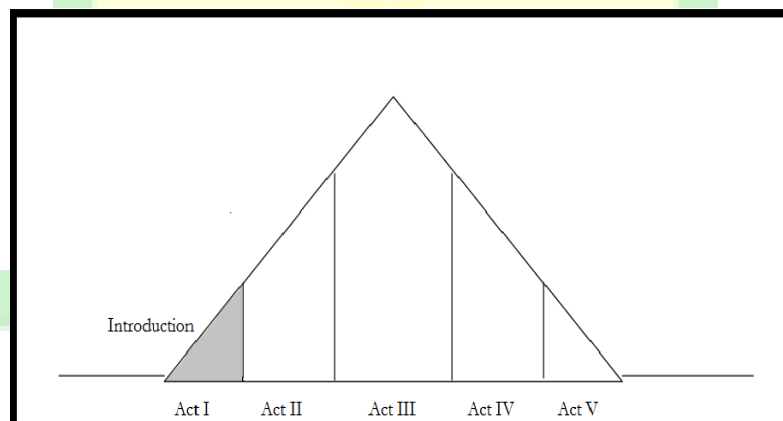


Figure 4.2 Plot diagram of exposition/introduction

The first stage is exposition or introduction. The first act of the triangle that is marked is exposition. The exposition of a story is the opening part in which the audience is introduced to the characters and their situation.<sup>46</sup> This part of the plot is very significant because it presents the reader with the background information, and character introduction, mainly the center

<sup>46</sup><https://writingexplained.org/grammar-dictionary/exposition> accessed on February 20<sup>th</sup> 2020

characters. It informs us about the circumstances, the character's background story, and their relationship with one another. The struggles that these characters endure and the decision that they make is what makes the story intriguing.

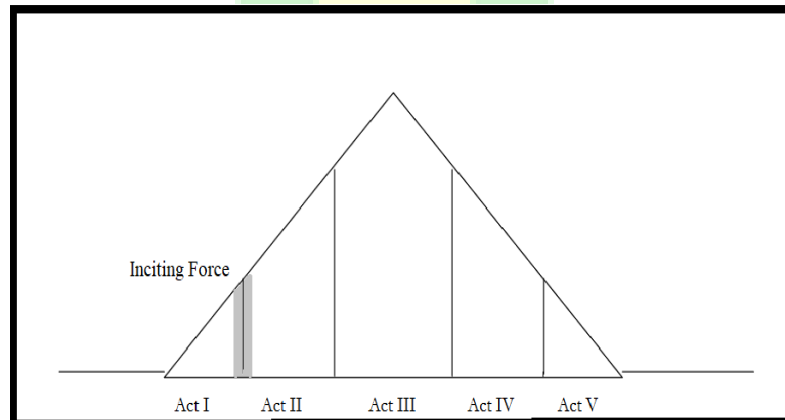


Figure 4.3 Plot diagram of Inciting Force

After exposition there is plot substructure, its function is to connect the event of exposition and rising action. Inciting Force is plot point or event that intrigued the reader into the story. This particular moment is when an event thrusts the protagonist into the main action of the story. Inciting force event will finally come to the event of rising action. It mainly functions as the base of when the conflict started to complicate at the first time. This event will upset the balance in the main character's world and other characters.

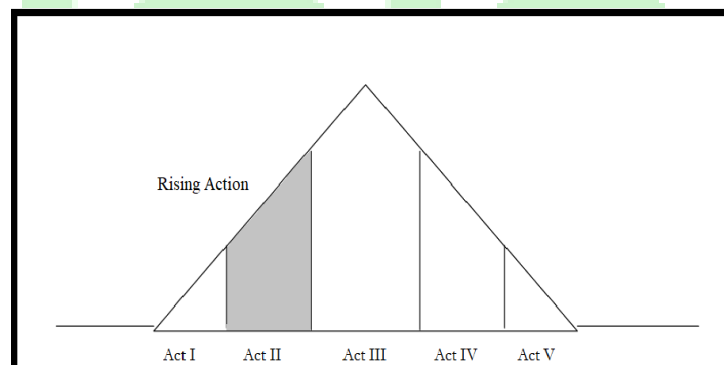


Figure 4.4 Plot diagram of Rising Action

The second stage is rising action is illustrated by upward motion since the introduction, precisely in act two. The upward motion symbolized the brewing conflict that led to the climax. This part introduces further circumstances and its complication related to the main issue. The rising action developed the character through conflicts.

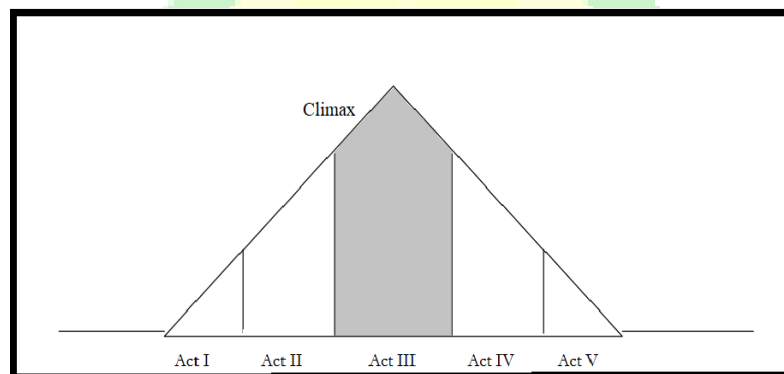


Figure 4.5 Plot diagram of Climax

The third stage is climax. It is illustrated with the top of the pyramid which symbolized a peak or turning point of the story. In the climax, a crisis happens when a decision is made that will lead to catastrophe. Climax is also the highest point of tension in a storyline, often depicted by a confrontation between the protagonist and antagonist.<sup>47</sup> The readers are usually hooked by what happened next in this part of the story.

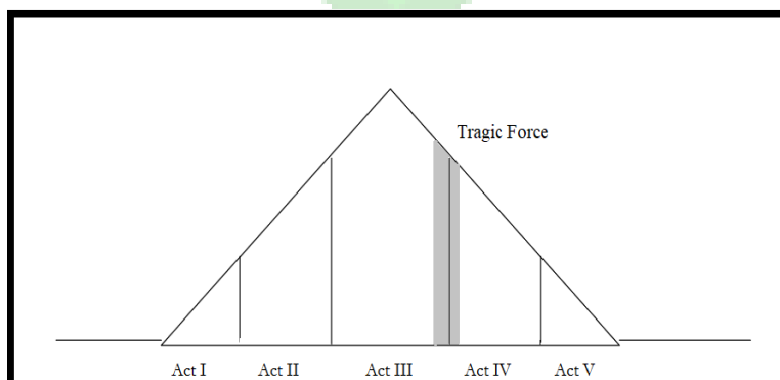


Figure 4.6 Plot Diagram of Tragic Force

<sup>47</sup><https://www.masterclass.com/articles/how-to-structure-a-climax> accessed on march 5<sup>th</sup> 2022

The second substructure is tragic force. It functions as a connector between the event of climax and falling action. The tragic force is the beginning of a downward movement to finally come to falling action. In this part the main character is overthrow by his flaws and pride. It's basically the character defect and judgment that lead to downward fall of a tragic hero.

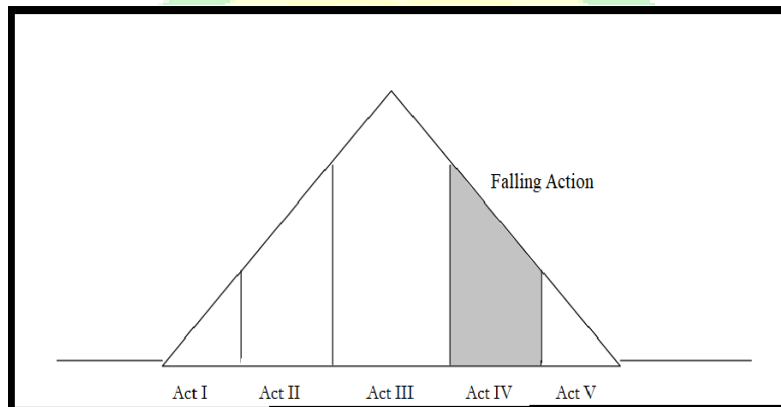


Figure 4.6 Plot Diagram of Falling Action

The fourth stage is falling action. Falling action is symbolized by downward movement from climax. Falling action gives the additional tension from the climax. It reinforced the dramatic effect of the climax.

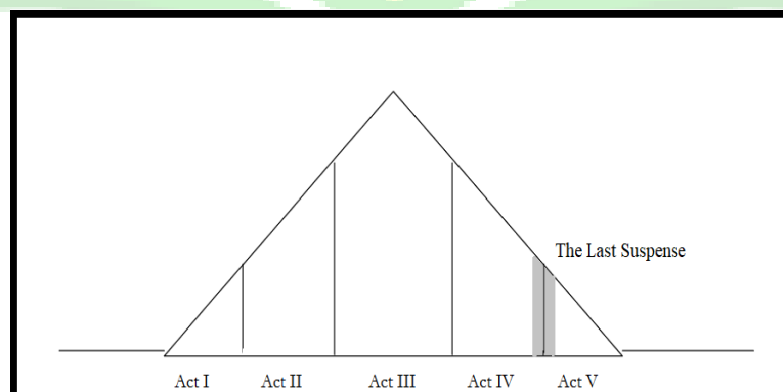


Figure 4.7 Plot Diagram of The Last Suspense

The third substructure is the last suspense. Its function is to connect the event of falling action and resolution. It is well understood that the event

of the resolution must not come entirely as a surprise. The amount of power that the climax had determines the amount of violence the downward fall of the hero. The last suspense is work by providing a slight hindrance to undermine any chance of story change and ensure the end of the story.

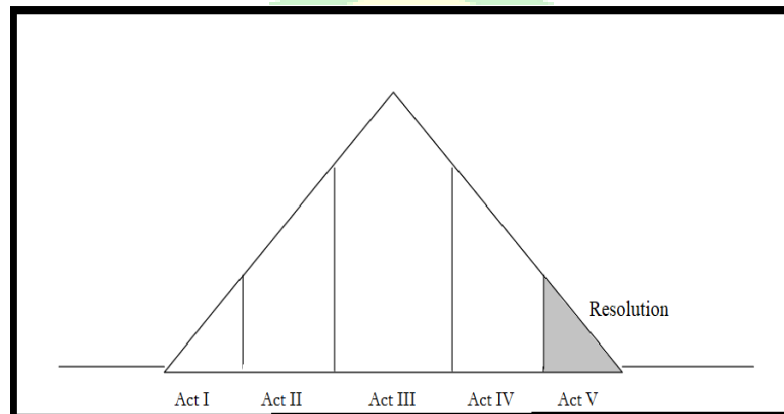


Figure 4.8 Plot Diagram of Resolution

The last part is resolution. Resolution is symbolized by the end corner of the pyramid which also means the end of the story. The resolution, also known as the denouement, is the conclusion of the story.<sup>48</sup> At this point, the conflicts in the story come to a settlement and the story is finished.

## 2. Plot Development in Animal Farm Novel

### a. Exposition

The first stage of plot structure is exposition. This is part of the story when all the animals are introduced and the background setting was established. The character's habits hopes and dreams are being revealed and their relationship with each other, on the other hand, background setting reveals the circumstances that the characters faced. Animal Farm

<sup>48</sup><https://literaryterms.net/resolution/> accessed on march 20<sup>th</sup> 2022

novel's exposition introduces characters, such as the farm owner and the farm animals and their roles and characters.

*Mr. Jones, of the Manor Farm, had locked the hen-houses for the night, but was too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes. With the ring of light from his lantern dancing from side to side, he lurched across the yard, kicked off his boots at the back door, drew himself a last glass of beer from the barrel in the scullery.....*

The Animal Farm story started with the introduction of Mr. Jones. He owns a farm named Manor Farm. He lived there with his wife and his employee. Manor Farm is where all the story characters are lived in. The bad living condition of the animals is the initial conflict of the story.

Mr. Jones was an abusive farm owner who took very little care of his farm animals. He is drunk most of the time and a very short tempered person. Mr. Jones would not hesitate to whips the animals if the animals misbehave.

*At one end of the big barn, on a sort of raised platform, Major was already ensconced on his bed of straw, under a lantern which hung from a beam. He was twelve years old and had lately grown rather stout, but he was still a majestic-looking pig, with a wise and benevolent appearance in spite of the fact that his tushes had never been cut. Before long the other animals began to arrive and make themselves comfortable after their different fashions. First came the three dogs, Bluebell, Jessie, and Pincher, and then the pigs, who settled down in the straw immediately in front of the platform. The hens perched themselves on the window-sills, them pigeons fluttered up to the rafters, the sheep and cows lay down behind the pigs and began to chew the cud.*

The exposition then introduces the rest of the characters in a barn meeting after Mr. Jones falls asleep. The leader of the farm animals, the old major collects all the animals for a meeting. In this meeting, all the main animals and their character were introduced, their physical features were also mentioned.

*“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.*

The old major speaks his mind about the horrible state that the animals face at the moment. The animals were being forced to do hard laborious work. They were also underfed by the farmer and being slaughtered regularly for meat consumption.

#### **b. Inciting Force**

Between exposition and rising action, there resides a plot substructure that connects the two events together. Inciting Force is a plot point or event that intrigued the reader into the story. This particular moment is when an event thrusts the protagonist into the main action of the story. It mainly functions as the base of when the conflict started to complicate at the first time. This incident will ignite the later conflict or as a start of the array of conflicts to come. In the novel animal farm, the

inciting action happened when the animal steal food from the warehouse because Mr. Jones forgot to feed them

*When Mr. Jones got back he immediately went to sleep on the drawing-room sofa with the News of the World over his face, so that when evening came, the animals were still unfed. At last they could stand it no longer. One of the cows broke in the door of the store-shed with her horn and all the animals began to help themselves from the bins. It was just then that Mr. Jones woke up. The next moment he and his four men were in the store-shed with whips in their hands, lashing out in all directions. This was more than the hungry animals could bear. With one accord, though nothing of the kind had been planned beforehand, they flung themselves upon their tormentors. Jones and his men suddenly found themselves being butted and kicked from all sides. The situation was quite out of their control. They had never seen animals behave like this before, and this sudden uprising of creatures whom they were used to thrashing and maltreating just as they chose, frightened them almost out of their wits. After only a moment or two they gave up trying to defend themselves and took to their heels. A minute later all five of them were in full flight down the cart-track that led to the main road, with the animals pursuing them in triumph.*

Mr. Jones forgot to feed the animals and went to sleep. The animals, desperate in hunger break into the warehouse to steal food. From the loud noise, Mr. Jones gathers his men to discipline the animals. The animals unexpectedly fought back Mr. Jones and all his men. This is the consequence of accumulated anger after years of abuse. Mr. Jones and his men give up the fights because of the sheer intensity of the animal attack. The animals chased Mr. Jones and his men out of the farm.



### c. Rising Action

Rising action is the second stage of plot. In the rising action, there is an introduction to further situations of problems and conflicts related to the main issue. The conflict starts to developed and the character is presented in greater details that reflect on their decision and action. In the novel animal farm, rising action happened when Mr. Jones tries to take back the farm.

*Early in October, when the corn was cut and stacked and some of it was already threshed, a flight of pigeons came whirling through the air and alighted in the yard of Animal Farm in the wildest excitement. Jones and all his men, with half a dozen others from Foxwood and Pinchfield, had entered the five-barred gate and were coming up the cart-track that led to the farm. They were all carrying sticks, except Jones, who was marching ahead with a gun in his hands. Obviously they were going to attempt the recapture of the farm.*

Inside of a bar named red lion, Mr. Jones tells a story of the farm animal rebellion that happened in his farm to other men. The other farmers agreed to help him. Together they planned to take back the Manor Farm. There for the battle of the Cowshed begins.

*The men gave a shout of triumph. They saw, as they imagined, their enemies in flight, and they rushed after them in disorder. This was just what Snowball had intended. As soon as they were well inside the yard, the three horses, the three cows, and the rest of the pigs, who had been lying in ambush in the cowshed, suddenly emerged in their rear, cutting them off. Snowball now gave the signal for the charge. He himself dashed straight for Jones. Jones saw him coming, raised his gun and fired. The pellets scored bloody streaks along*

*Snowball's back, and a sheep dropped dead. Without halting for an instant, Snowball flung his fifteen stone against Jones's legs. Jones was hurled into a pile of dung and his gun flew out of his hands. But the most terrifying spectacle of all was Boxer, rearing up on his hind legs and striking out with his great iron-shod hoofs like a stallion. His very first blow took a table-lad from Foxwood on the skull and stretched him lifeless in the mud. At the sight, several men dropped their sticks and tried to run. Panic overtook them, and the next moment all the animals together were chasing them round and round the yard. They were gored, kicked, bitten, trampled on. There was not an animal on the farm that did not take vengeance on them after his own fashion. Even the cat suddenly leapt off a roof onto a cowman's shoulder and sank her claws in his neck, at which he yelled horribly. At a moment when the opening was clear, the men were glad enough to rush out of the yard and make a bolt for the main road. And so within five minutes of their invasion they were in ignominious retreat by the same way as they had come, with a flock of geese hissing after them and pecking at their calves all the way.*

In the battle of Cowshed, Snowball as one of the leaders creates a plan to lure the farmers to the yard close to the cowshed. In there the animals battle the farmers in close proximity which works for the animal advantage. The animals won this battle and chase all the men including Mr. Jones off their farm. This conflict is categorized as Character versus Society (CVS), as in the story, the conflict is the animals defending their farm against the farmers.

P O N O R O G O

#### d. Climax

The third stage of plot is climax. Climax is when a decision has been made that eventually leads to resolution. This decision results in a crisis that works as a turning point in which there is no return. In the novel animal, farm the climax happened when the voting is being held in order to build a windmill.

*At the Meeting on the following Sunday the question of whether or not to begin work on the windmill was to be put to the vote. When the animals had assembled in the big barn, Snowball stood up and, though occasionally interrupted by bleating from the sheep, set forth his reasons for advocating the building of the windmill. Then Napoleon stood up to reply. He said very quietly that the windmill was nonsense and that he advised nobody to vote for it, and promptly sat down again; he had spoken for barely thirty seconds, and seemed almost indifferent as to the effect he produced. At this Snowball sprang to his feet, and shouting down the sheep, who had begun bleating again, broke into a passionate appeal in favor of the windmill.*

In this meeting, Snowball informs all the animals about his plan with the windmill. In the middle explaining the windmill, Napoleon is speaking against Snowball's plan. He insists rather than building a windmill the animals need to stockpile on foods and armory. At this point most of the animal advocating for the windmills to be build rather than stock pile on food and armory.

*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 frightened to speak, all the animals crowded through the door to watch the chase. 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 close on his heels. Suddenly he slipped and it seemed certain that they had him. Then he was up again, running faster than ever....*

Napoleon knows that most of the animals are going against his idea. He then called up upon the nine dogs that he seized during the battle of Cowshed as puppies. The nine dogs are trying to bite and chase Snowballs away. Snowball is scared for his life because these dogs really trying to kill him, run as fast he can run until he escaped and never to be seen again. After this incident, Napoleon was feared by the animals. This conflict is categorized as Character versus Character (CVC), as in the story, the conflict is between Snowball and Napoleon.

#### **e. Tragic Force**

Between climax and rising force, there is a substructure that connects them together. The substructure is named tragic force. The tragic force is the beginning of a downward movement of the plot continuity. In this part, the main character is overthrown by his flaws and pride. It's basically the character defect and judgment that lead to a downward fall of a tragic hero. The hero's flaws overtake the hero causing him to fall. In this novel, the tragic force happens when the windmill fell for the first time from the storm.

*In the morning the animals came out of their stalls to find that the flagstaff had been blown down and an elm tree at the foot of the orchard had been plucked up like a radish. They had just noticed this when a cry of despair broke from every animal's throat. A terrible sight had met their eyes. The windmill was in ruins.*

In November the weather is very windy. The windmill that the animals build is toppled down by a strong wind. Napoleon and other animals rushed to the scene to check what was going on. Napoleon is checking around the location very thoroughly.

*“Comrades,” he said quietly, “do you know who is responsible for this? Do you know the enemy who has come in the night and overthrown our windmill? SNOWBALL!” he suddenly roared in a voice of thunder. “Snowball has done this thing! In sheer malignity, thinking to set back our plans and avenge him self for his ignominious expulsion, this traitor has crept here under cover of night and destroyed our work of nearly a year. Comrades, here and now I pronounce the death sentence upon Snowball. ‘Animal Hero, Second Class,’ and half a bushel of apples to any animal who brings him to justice. A full bushel to anyone who captures him alive!”*

Napoleon after snooping around the scene, declares that the suspect of the destruction of the windmill is Snowball. He suspects that Snowball commits an act of revenge against Napoleon. He accused him of destroying the windmill in the middle of the night while all other animals are sleeping. He called him a traitor and put a price on Snowball's head in case he comes back. All other animals somewhat can't believe that Snowball could have done such a thing. This conflict is categorized as

Character versus Nature (CVN), as in the story, the conflict is the windmill destroyed by a strong wind.

#### f. Falling Action

The fourth stage of plot is falling action. Falling action is when the problem and conflict begin to settle. It's an additional conflict that will lead to resolution. In the novel animal farm, the falling action happens when boxer finally collapsed when he tries to build the new windmill.

*About half the animals on the farm rushed out to the knoll where the windmill stood. There lay Boxer, between the shafts of the cart, his neck stretched out, unable even to raise his head. His eyes were glazed, his sides matted with sweat. A thin stream of blood had trickled out of his mouth. Clover dropped to her knees at his side.*

*"Boxer!" she cried, "how are you?"*

*"It is my lung," said Boxer in a weak voice. "It does not matter. I think you will be able to finish the windmill without me. There is a pretty good store of stone accumulated. I had only another month to go in any case. To tell you the truth, I had been looking forward to my retirement.*

Boxer collapsed from exhaustion while pulling a cart of rocks. His body was too malnourish to work that hard. His body also sustained a lot of injuries from previous battles. Boxer never questions Napoleon's policy and he always works hard for the farm. After he collapsed, all the other animals rushed to help him. Clover, as Boxer's companion ordered the other animals to report this incident to Squealer since he is the spoke person for the pigs kind.

*After about a quarter of an hour Squealer appeared, full of sympathy and concern. He said that Comrade Napoleon had learned with the very deepest distress of this misfortune to one of the most loyal workers on the farm, and was already making arrangements to send Boxer to be treated in the hospital at Willingdon.*

The pig kind decided that Boxer needs to be sent to the hospital to receive the proper care for his condition. The animals feel uneasy with this decision since no animals ever leave the farm, except Snowball and Molly.

*The animals crowded round the van. “Good-bye, Boxer!” they chorused, “good-bye!”*

*“Fools! Fools!” shouted Benjamin, prancing round them and stamping the earth with his small hoofs. “Fools! Do you not see what is written on the side of that van?”*

*That gave the animals pause, and there was a hush. Muriel began to spell out the words. But Benjamin pushed her aside and in the midst of a deadly silence he read: “*

*“Alfred Simmonds, Horse Slaughterer and Glue Boiler, Willingdon. Dealer in Hides and Bone-Meal. Kennels Supplied.’ Do you not understand what that means? They are taking Boxer to the knacker’s!”*

When the ambulance arrived to take Boxer, the animals gather to say good bye to boxer. Benjamin the donkey has just arrived and since he can read, he is shocked to read the ambulance sign. It wasn't an ambulance after all. It was a van that belongs to a slaughterhouse or in this case a glue factory. Benjamin, Clover and some other animals chase the van as it goes, but it's too late. By this point, all the other animals realize that the pigs



sold Boxer to a slaughter house for money. Despite Boxer dedication to work for the farm, the pigs betrayed him with no hesitation.

#### **g. The Last Suspense**

After the falling action, there is plot structure named the last suspense. The last suspense connects the event of falling action and resolution. It is well understood that the event of the resolution must not come entirely as a surprise. The amount of power that the climax had, determines the amount of violence the downward fall of the hero. The last suspense is work by providing a slight hindrance to undermine any chance of story change and ensure the end of the story. The last suspense in the animal farm novel happens when the animals contemplate their lives.

*As for the others, their life, so far as they knew, was as it had always been. They were generally hungry, they slept on straw, they drank from the pool, they labored in the fields; in winter they were troubled by the cold, and in summer by the flies. Sometimes the older ones among them racked their dim memories and tried to determine whether in the early days of the Rebellion, when Jones's expulsion was still recent, things had been better or worse than now. They could not remember. There was nothing with which they could compare their present lives: they had nothing to go upon except Squealer's lists of figures, which invariably demonstrated that everything was getting better and better.*

The animals realize that they are as hunger and malnourished as ever. The animals get cold during the night and swarmed with flies in the summer. They overworked themselves on the field as they always were. There were only a few of the older generation. Clover and Benjamin is



included in that group. They tried to remember the farm before the rebellion and compared it with after the rebellion, but they couldn't remember anything. They've been fed so many lies which make them unable to see the truth. The truth about the farm is always the same as ever or even worse. This conflict is categorized as Character versus Self (CVS), as in the story, the conflict is the animals questioned and compared their current condition with the condition before the rebellion.

#### **h. Resolution**

The fifth and last stage of plot is resolution. In this part, the conflict comes to its end and the story is resolved. In the farm animal novel, resolution happened when the animals find pig kind started to walk on two legs.

*It was a pig walking on his hind legs. Yes, it was Squealer. A little awkwardly, as though not quite used to supporting his considerable bulk in that position, but with perfect balance, he was strolling across the yard. And a moment later, out from the door of the farmhouse came a long file of pigs, all walking on their hind legs. Some did it better than others, one or two were even a trifle unsteady and looked as though they would have liked the support of a stick, but every one of them made his way right round the yard successfully. And finally there was a tremendous baying of dogs and a shrill crowing from the black cockerel, and out came Napoleon himself, majestically upright, casting haughty glances from side to side, and with his dogs gambolling round him.*

The pigs started to walk on two feet, wear clothes, drink alcohol, and live in houses like human beings. They also use whips on other

animals except for their own kind. The behavior of the pig kind as time goes on becomes worst even if it compared to the behavior of Mr. Jones when he was the farmer. The pig kinds also change the ideology from “All animals are equal” to “All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others”, meaning the pigs kind are more superior than others.

*There were shoutings, bangings on the table, sharp suspicious glances, furious denials. The source of the trouble appeared to be that Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington had each played an ace of spades simultaneously. Twelve voices were shouting in anger, and they were all alike. No question, now, what had happened to the faces of the pigs. The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which.*

At this point the pigs share a dinner table with human and play poker with human. The animals looking from outside the windows can't differentiate between the pigs and humans anymore.

### **3. Kinds of Plot in The Animal Farm Novel**

In this particular research, the researcher concludes that the plot of George Orwell's Animal Farm novel was categorized as a closed plot. The story itself is a simple fable that focused on the consequences of the animal's action. The writer stated that the novel is about allegorical story of the communist revolution. The story has the same ending as Uni Soviet as a country, which is the animals trying to topple a tyrannical ruler and declares all animals are equal to finds out that new type of tyrannical ruler emerges

from their own kind. In this case, the pig kind, they walk on their hind legs, wear clothes living in houses.

#### **4. The Contribution of The Research Findings to The Educational System**

The plot analysis of George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel benefits the students and educators in terms of plot analysis knowledge and its application. The students and educators also gain insight into the "Animal Farm" novel as the object of study. The plot study is very important for ones who wanted to study or understand literature work or literature knowledge, mainly fiction literature because the plot is the main component in building such literary work.

The novel study also is very important for the students to learn about moral values. The life choices that the novel characters face subsequently will give the students moral lesson that could be applied in real life circumstances. As a post World War two fiction novel, Animal Farm novel contains an allegory of the communist revolution, which will open people's eyes to hatred and forced equality will deteriorate people's character and collectively will corrupt the whole nation. The animals overthrow the farm owner out of hate and anger, those anger and hatred drive them to create a new authoritarian figure from the revolution, in this case, Napoleon who represents Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union.

## CHAPTER V

### CLOSING

This is the last chapter of the thesis. This chapter provides conclusions and recommendations.

#### A. Conclusion

After the data is thoroughly analyzed, the researcher comes to the final chapter of this research. In this chapter, the researcher comes to conclusions that explained as follows:

1. George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel, after the researcher analyzed it based on Freytag's theory of plot structure. This novel contains five plot structures and three additional plot substructures. The first one is exposition (structure). It happened during the introduction of the farm and its characters. After that, there is inciting force (substructure), which is when the animals take over the farm. The next one is the rising action (structure). It happened when Mr. Jones tries to take back the farm and had a battle with the animals. The next one is the climax (structure). It happened when Napoleon orders his nine dogs to chase Snowball out of the farm because he's losing the vote to Snowball. After that, there is a tragic force (substructure), which is Napoleon started to put blame on Snowball. The next one is the falling action (structure). It happened when Boxer the horse got severely sick and the pigs sold him out to the slaughterhouse. After that, there is the last suspense (substructure). This happened when the animal realized the rebellion is for nothing. The last one is the resolution

(structure). It happened when the pigs started to behave like humans and the animal can't differentiate between humans and pigs.

2. The plot inside of George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel categorized as a closed novel because the ending is very clearly written and the story is an action and consequences.
3. The plot analysis of George Orwell's "Animal Farm" novel benefits the students and educators in terms of plot analysis knowledge and its application. The students and educators also gain insight about "Animal Farm" novel as the object of study. The plot study is very important for ones who wanted to study or understand literature work or literature knowledge, mainly the fiction literature because plot is the main component in building such literary work.

## **B. Recommendations**

Based on the result of this research, there are various suggestions that the researcher finds crucial, explained as follows:

### **1. Towards Teachers and Educators**

Teachers and educators in generals are suggested to teach about the morally right fiction literature. These fiction works of literatures are a very effective and fun way to channel a good story that contained moral lessons. In order to understand the story completely, we ought to understand the plot structure. In terms of action and consequences, plot analysis will explain the story in a clear and structural way. The Animal Farm novel contains a story inspired by the real life events. The writer himself was an army veteran. The novel is a worthy educational material for the students of literature and

students in general. In the modern era, novels are very popular but it would be good and widen our insight to read classic popular novels such as George Orwell's "Animal Farm".

2. Towards students.

The students of literature should take plot study into account. The plot study is very useful and in terms of possibility, it ranges very wide in length. With knowledge about plot the students could write their own novel or do their own novel research.

3. Towards other researcher

The other researchers who are going through a path of novel study could use or incorporate plot analysis into their study. The versatile element of plot structure could be used in a novel study.

4. Towards the readers in general

The readers are suggested to deepen their study about fiction literature and its elements in general. The plot element is highly suggested because it's a blueprint of the novel itself.

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