

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

FINDING

Finding and discussion are presented in from utterance analyses each dialog. Following the presentation of findings, the data a novel “Animal Farm” by George Orwell will be presented relevantly. Animal Farm is an allegorical novel by George Orwell, first published in England on 17 August 1945. The book reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and then on into the Stalinist era of the Soviet Union. The story is set on a farm in England in the early 20th century. Animal farm illustrates the progression of an animal revolution against human oppression. Under the leadership of the pigs the animal of Manor Farm revolt against their drunken tyrant owner Mr. Jones and establish their own society base on right and equality. However as the power of the pigs increase in time, they soon start to manipulate others and eventually the system comes to an unpleasant downfall. Then, with using the table, it helps to find and to read the violation maxim of manner easily. There are thirteen characters in novel Animal Farm by George Orwell:

1. Old Major: A boar previously exhibited as willing Dom beauty. He is the prize boar whose dream inspires the Animalist Revolution on Manor Farm.
2. Boxer: The cart-horse whose incredible strength, dedication, and loyalty play a key role in the early prosperity of Animal Farm and the later completion of the windmill.

3. Snowball: The pig who challenges Napoleon for control of Animal Farm after the Rebellion. Snowball is intelligent, passionate, eloquent, and less subtle and devious than his counterpart, Napoleon.
4. Napoleon: The pig who emerges as the leader of Animal Farm after the Rebellion. Based on Joseph Stalin, Napoleon uses military force (his nine loyal attack dogs) to intimidate the other animals and consolidate his power.
5. Squealer: The pig who spreads Napoleon's propaganda among the other animals. Squealer justifies the pigs' monopolization of resources and spreads false statistics pointing to the farm's success.
6. Mr. Jones: The original owner of Animal Farm.
7. Frederick: Unscrupulous farmer who tries to do business with Animal Farm.
8. Pilkington: The easygoing gentleman farmer who runs Foxwood, a neighboring farm. Mr. Frederick's bitter enemy.
9. Clover: Motherly horse who silently questions some of Napoleon's decisions.
10. Mollie: Vain horse who is more worried about ribbons than revolution.
11. Jessie Bluebell: Two dogs, each of whom gives birth early in the novel. Napoleon takes the puppies in order to "educate" them.
12. Benjamin: The long-lived donkey who refuses to feel inspired by the Rebellion. Benjamin firmly believes that life will remain unpleasant no matter

who is in charge. Of all of the animals on the farm, he alone comprehends the changes that take place, but he seems either unwilling or unable to oppose the pigs.

13. Moses: A raven who tell to the others of Sugar Candy Mountain.

4.1 Violation Maxim of Manner in the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell

Table 1. Conversation 1

No	Character	Page	Dialogue
1.	Mollie	18	<p><i>Clover: "Mollie, I have something very serious to say to you. This morning I saw you looking over the hedge that divides Animal Farm from Foxwoods. One of Mr. Pilkington's men was standing for the other side of the hedge. And I was long long away, but I almost certain I saw he was talking to you and you allowing him to stroke your nose. What does that mean Mollie?"</i></p> <p><i>Mollie: "He didn't ... I wasn't" beginning to prance about and paw</i></p>

			<i>the ground.</i>
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Analysis 1

Day by day Mollie became more and more troublesome. She complained everything, although everything is excellent. Then Clover saw Mollie with Mr. Pilkington men and Clover became suspicious because there were something rumors of something serious about her. Based on conversation above the writer analyze that based on Mollie statement ***“He didn’t ... I wasn’t” beginning to prance about and paw the ground***. From the Dialogue above the writer conclude that Mollie’s body language show that she avoid and angry the reason why she doing that is to hide something from Clover. It is show that she violates maxim of manner because she give unclearly answer and it is not related to fact. Then, her body language show that she hides something and it makes her only give that answer.

Table 2.Conversation 2

No	Character	Page	Dialogue
2.	Mollie	18	<p><i>Clover: “Mollie, look at me in the face. Do you give me your word of honor that man was not stoking your nose?”</i></p> <p><i>Mollie: “It isn’t true” repeated</i></p>

			<i>Mollie, but she could not clover in the face and the next moment she took to her heels and galloped away into the field.</i>
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Analysis 2

Based on the dialogue the writer concludes that the situation on this dialog Clover became more suspicious with Mollie's first answer. She gives unclearly answer and to make sure he ask to Mollie "***Mollie, look at me in the face. Do you give me your word of honor that man was not stoking your nose?***" On this dialog Mollie violates maxim manner with give answer "***It isn't true***" repeated Mollie, but ***she could not clover in the face and the next moment she took to her heels and galloped away into the field.*** Based on the dialogue the writer analyze that Mollie violates maxim of manner by giving unrelated and ambiguous answer because there is no relation between her word and her body language, and it show that she hides something from clover.

Table 3.conversation 3

No	Character	Page	Dialogue
3.	Squealer	40	<i>Boxer : "What is that gun firing for?"</i> <i>Squealer: "To celebrate our victory!"</i>

			<i>Boxer : “What victory? What victory comrade? Have we not driven our enemy off our soil? The sacred soil of Animal Farm?”</i>
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Analysis 3

The situation on the dialog tell about when Boxer ask the use of firing the gun *“What is that gun firing for?”*. Based on the dialogue the writer analyses that Squealer violates maxim of manner by giving answer *“To celebrate our victory!”* the writer conclude that he give unrelated and ambiguous answer and it make Boxer ask twice and it show the information that give by Boxer did not brief and ambiguous.

Table 4.conversation 4

No	Character	Page	Dialogue
4.	Snowball	13	<i>Snowball :”Four legs good two legs bad”</i>

Analysis 4

Based on the statement above the writer conclude that Snowball violates maxim of manner by giving a statement *“Four legs good and two legs bad”* it is ambiguity idiom. The speech has a very high degree of vagueness also the statement given by Snowball does not provide clarity of meaning from *“Four legs good two legs bad”* to which it intended.

Table 5 conversation 5

No	Character	Page	Dialogue
5.	Napoleon	10	<p>One of Animal: <i>What is going happen to all that milk?</i></p> <p>Hens: Jones, used sometimes to mix some of it in our mash?</p> <p>Napoleon: <i>Never mind with the milk comrade! The harvest is more important. Comrade Snowball will lead the way. I shall in a few minutes. Forward, comrades! The hay is waiting. (So the animals trooped down to the hayfield to begin the harvest, and when they came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared).</i></p>

Analysis 5

Based on the dialogue above the writer analyzes the dialogues tell about what is going happen to the milk in the future. Because in the past the milk used to mix in animal mash but Napoleon give obscurity and ambiguous answer by giving response that harvest more important “*Never mind with the milk*

comrade! The harvest is more important. Comrade Snowball will lead the way. I shall in a few minutes. Forward, comrades! The hay is waiting” then the writer conclude that Napoleon violates maxim of manner because the fact few hours later all of the milk is disappeared. On the dialogue Napoleon does not give clear answer even he ignored the question and does not answer it. Napoleon avoid maxim of manner and he should give clear and obscurity answers.

Table 6 conversation 6

No	Character	Page	Dialogue
6.	Squealer	31	<i>Squealer: Comrades! A most terrible thing has been discovered, Snowball has sold himself to Frederick to Pinch field Farm, who is even now plotting to attack us and take our farm away from us! Snowball is to act as his guide when he attacks begins, but there is more than that, we had thought that Snowball rebellion's was caused simply by his vanity and ambition, but we were wrong, Comrades. Do you know what the real reason was? Snowball</i>

		<p><i>was in league with Jones from the very start! He was Jones secret agent all the time. It has all been proved by document which he left behind him and which we have only just discovered. To my mind this explains a great deal, comrades. Did we not see for ourselves how he attempted fortunately without success to get us defeated and destroyed at the Battle of the Cowshed?"</i></p> <p><i>Boxer: I Don't believe that!"</i></p>
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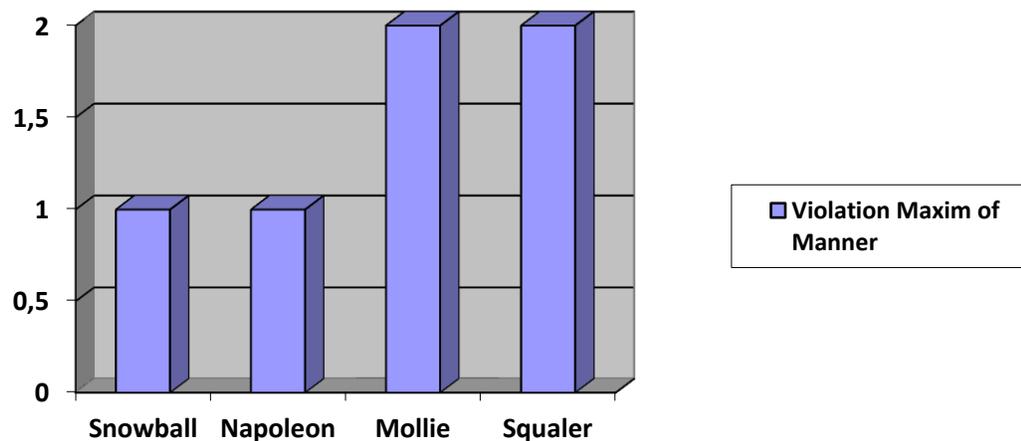
Analysis 6

On the dialogue above the writer analyze the first is tell above Squealer want to give a new information to all of member in Animal Farm, he repeats all the information that all of the animal have known before giving new information and avoid unnecessary prolixity and it make the writer conclude that Squealer violates maxim of manner. He should only give necessary information and to the point.

DISCUSSION

After analyses the dialogue the writer finds the violation maxim of manner that found in Animal Farm novel by George Orwell. Based on analyses the writer found six violation maxim of manner that violates by some character in novel.

Based on the analysis above four character violates maxim manner, that is Snowball is violates two maxim of manner: (33%) Napoleon is violates one maxim of manner: (17%), Mollie is violates two maxim of manner (17%), Squealer is violates two maxim of manner (33%). The total violation maxim of manner is Six or (100%) which has done by characters in novel Animal Farm by George Orwell violates maxim of manner. The most character who violates maxim of manner is Squealer and Mollie. The violation maxim of manner will be presented on the diagram below:



Violation maxim of manner by Snowball = $1: 6 \times 100\% = 17\%$

Violation maxim of manner by Napoleon = $1: 6 \times 100\% = 17\%$

Violation maxim of manner by Mollie = $2: 6 \times 100\% = 33\%$

Violation maxim of manner by Squealer = $2: 6 \times 100\% = 33\%$

The novel opens by introducing us to the setting, Mr. Jones' farm, and the main characters, the animals. The animals can talk. Old Major, an old, well-respected boar-pig calls the animals over to him to tell them about a dream that he had. He then tells the animals that they should have an uprising against Mr. Jones and the other humans.

Old Major also tells the animals that they should be loyal and not drink alcohol, use money, or kill each other. Not long after this, Old Major dies. Because they are smarter than the other animals, the pigs start to run the farm. The farmer, Mr. Jones, is again drunk, so the animals decide it is a good time to overthrow him. They successfully remove Mr. Jones, and the animals start to run the farm. This time, it is the pigs that create the rules, including no sleeping in beds, no wearing clothes, no alcohol, no killing other animals, all animals are equal, and whoever has four legs or wings is a friend.

The animals start to run the farm, controlled by the pigs. Meanwhile, the pigs are starting to use the fresh milk and eat the apples because they should be healthy to be leaders. We also start to see other animals working harder or becoming lazier. Also, the original rules start to be broken, so the animals condense their rules to one: Two legs are bad.

The other farms and farmers start to worry that their animals will also revolt. The animals decide to meet with the farmers to reassure them, but it leads to battle and some of the animals die. Following the battle, Animal Farm starts to fall apart. Some of the animals are working with other farms, while some of the animals are fighting to become the leader of the farm. Two main characters, Snowball and Napoleon, start to campaign. Snowball's speeches are strong, but Napoleon runs a better campaign. He often pulls dirty tricks to gain the support of the animals, and he is elected the leader. Once elected, he ends all meetings.

Once Napoleon is in charge, he moves into the farmhouse, makes the other animals work hard, and starts to trade with other farms. A windmill on the farm collapses, and the animals begin to starve. The animals begin to blame Snowball, although he was never elected. Napoleon starts to kill other animals that hold meetings and to steal food from others. He begins to rewrite the original farm rules and even insists that he is now called, 'Our Leader, Comrade Napoleon.' The pigs even start to dress in human clothes and drink alcohol. As the other animals continue to starve, become weaker, and even die, the pigs are living in the house and growing stronger. Many years have passed. The pigs continue to run the farm, but now walk on two legs and wear clothing, making it nearly impossible to tell them apart from humans. In fact, when the animals see them in the house, playing cards with the humans, they are unable to tell the pigs and the humans apart. The animals are happy because they think they had overthrown a horrible master, but they do not recognize that the current leaders are even worse. The pigs believe all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others. The highest character in novel Animal Farm who violates maxim of manner is Napoleon (33%) and Mollie (33%). In the novel Napoleon character is also very cruel and scheming. As the leader of the farm, he stops all meetings, names himself the head of all committees, and even rewrites history to make himself look better. His main motivation is power. Then Mollie a vain horse who prefers ribbons and sugar over ideas and rebellion. She is eventually lured off the farm with promises of a comfortable life and it makes her do everything in order to make her life comfortable.