

**MACHIAVELLI'S POLITICAL THOUGHTS IN GEORGE ORWEL'S
ANIMAL FARM NOVEL**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*



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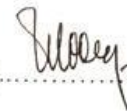


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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents
2. My families
3. English Letters UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta
4. My almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

MOTTO

“Plan your future, so that your future does not become part of other people's future plans”

“Where the willingness is great, the difficulties cannot be great.”

(Niccolo Machiavelli)

“You do not think the world and everything in it can be enough for your life, but only God's grace be able to make enough for you”

(Ahmad Bahauddin Nursalim a.k.a Gus Baha)

PRONOUNCEMENT

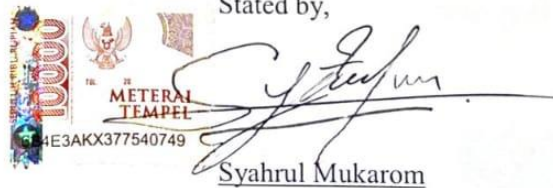
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah all praises be to Allah, the Lord of the Universe, Master of the Day of Judgement, the Eternal Refuge, He neither begets nor is born, for all His love, blessings, and mercies, so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled *Machiavelli's Political Thoughts In George Orwel's Animal Farm Novel*. Then, Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader, True revolutionaries, and brought us from the jahiliyah era to the Islamic era. The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without existence, help, support, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express the deepest gratitude and appreciation to all those who have contributed to the completion of this thesis. Without their support, guidance, and encouragement, this research would not have been possible. This goes to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudofir, S.Ag., M.Pd. as the Rector of the UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.
2. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M.Ag. as the Dean of Languages and Cultures Faculty.
3. Dr. Nur Asiyah, M.A. as the Head of Literature Department.
4. Dr. M. Zainal Muttaqien, S.S. M.Hum, as the head coordinator English Literature study program.
5. SF. Lutfianka Sanjaya, S.S. M.hum, as the academic Counselor of Briareus.
6. Mrs. Hidayatul Nurjanah, M.A. as the advisor, for her invaluable guidance, expertise, and continuous support throughout the entire process. Their insightful feedback and constructive criticism have greatly shaped

the direction of this thesis and enhanced its quality. The best lecturer who always helps the researcher in all of the thesis-making process, May Allah SWT, gives you and your family always be good conditions.

7. Yustin Sartika, M.A, and Wildi Adila, S.Pd.i., M.A. as the examiners. For the meticulous examination of his thesis. Your insightful feedback, constructive criticism, and rigorous evaluation have helped shape this thesis into its final.
8. Mr. Muhammad Rizal, M.A., as the validator .Your constructive criticism and rigorous review have helped me refine my arguments and develop a more nuanced understanding of the subject matter. Your commitment to academic excellence has inspired me to strive for the highest standards.
9. All of the lectures of English Literature study program at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta who have imparted their knowledge and expertise throughout his academic journey. The researcher indebted to their passion for teaching and their commitment to fostering a stimulating learning environment.
10. His honorable parents, Mr. Darmani and Mrs. Damusri, for their unwavering support, love, and encouragement throughout this endeavor. Their belief in his abilities and constant motivation have been instrumental in overcoming challenges and maintaining a positive mindset. May Allah SWT removes all your worries.
11. His older brother, Mr. Sahri, and his wife Mrs. Siska who have been my pillars of support throughout this academic journey. Your unwavering

belief in his abilities and your constant encouragement have been invaluable. Thank you for always pushing the him to reach for the stars.

12. His older sisters Mrs. Parmi, and Mrs Luluk and always support him, love him, and remind him to write my thesis. May Allah SWT bless you and your family.

13. For Big Family of PMII Rayon Ali Ahmad Bakstir, who always give him Support, love and helps.

14. To his dear friends, Syirojul Huda, Afifudin, Muiz, and Panji Nuralim. who have provided endless support, laughter, and moments of respite during the challenging phases of this research. Your unwavering belief in him, even when self-doubt crept in, has given me the strength to persevere. Thank you for your understanding, patience, and for always reminding him to take breaks and enjoy life beyond academia.,

15. His beloved Azmi Atika. Your love, patience, and unwavering support have sustained me throughout this academic journey. Your belief in the researcher, even when I doubted myself, has been a constant source of inspiration. Thank you for your understanding during the long hours spent in pursuit of this thesis and for being my rock when the rsearcher needed it most.

16. For students organization which improve him, HMJ SI, and SEMA UIN RMS who always give the best.

17. For BREARIUS, my classmates, who have shared countless hours of study sessions, debates, and late-night coffee runs. Your camaraderie and shared dedication to our field of study have made this experience both enjoyable

and enriching. Your diverse perspectives have broadened my understanding and shaped the ideas presented in this thesis.

18. To all those mentioned above and to countless others who have played a part, big or small, in my academic and personal growth, please accept my heartfelt appreciation. This thesis stands as a testament to our collective efforts, and I am forever grateful for your presence in my life.

Surakarta, Mei 3, 2023

Stated by,

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ABSTRACT

Syahrul Mukarom. 2023. *Machiavelli's Political Thoughts in George Orwell's Animal Farm Novel*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program. Cultures and Language Faculty.

Advisor : Hidayatul Nurjanah, M.A.

Keywords : Politics, Characteristics, Totalitarianism

Animal Farm novel has a beautiful story that can be enjoyed by readers, besides that there are many scenes in the novel that contain political practices. An animal that is a leader among the animals in the animal farm uses its power for its own sake, not for the common good of all animal farm animals. This study aims to describe political practices in the novel *Animal Farm* (1945) by George Orwell. The researcher was concerned with the animal farm novel as the object of the research.

Literature can serve as a powerful tool for exploring and commenting on political phenomena. Literary work and politic has a near correlations, such as the object both of these knowledges are social and human nature. This research use characteristics of machiavellianism theory by Richard Christie to find out a relative lack of effect in interpersonal relationships, lack of concern with conventional morality, lack of gross psychopathology, and low ideological commitment. Then, the political thought by Niccolo Machiavelli, based on totalitarianism, goodwill and hatred, good soldier commander, and patriotism to find practical politics in the novel that relate to the theory.

Researcher used a qualitative methodology in this study. The research data are in the form of dialogues, words, phrases, and narratives related to the characters in the novel *Animal Farm* (1945). The researcher used the techniques of reading, analyzing, note-taking, and data reducing to collect data from the novel *Animal Farm*. This study used data limitation based on the characters in the novel.

Based on the previous analysis, the researcher found that the novel *Animal Farm* contains Machiavellian political thoughts and the characteristics of Machiavellianism are proven by the discovery of 79 data. The results of this study indicate that the dominant data from this study is totalitarianism. In the *Animal Farm* novel, there are many practices of political thought that occur in it, then some characters also have the characteristics of Machiavellianism.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Political phenomenon in the world of literature refers to the way in which political events, ideas, and movements are portrayed and explored in literary works. Literature has long been a means for writers to comment on and criticize political systems, ideologies, and leaders, and to offer perspectives on the social and cultural issues of their time. Some examples of political phenomena in literature include, Satire, allegory, fiction, and memoir (Rush, Fred, 2009).

The first is political satire. Satire is a literary form that uses irony, sarcasm, and exaggeration to criticize and ridicule political figures, institutions, and practices. Examples of political satire include George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, which satirizes the Russian Revolution and Stalinism, and Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, which satirizes European politics and society (Bonnie, Gregory : 2013).

The second is political allegory. Allegory is a literary work in which characters, events, and settings are used to represent abstract ideas or moral concepts. Political allegories often use fictional or fantastical settings to represent real-world political systems or movements. Examples include William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*, which allegorizes the breakdown of society and human nature, and Dante Alighieri's *The Divine Comedy*, which allegorizes the Christian afterlife (Literary Devices Editors : 2013).

The third is political fiction. Political fiction is a broad category of literature that deals with political themes, often set in a real-world context. Political fiction can include works that explore specific political events or movements, as well as those that deal with broader social and cultural issues. Examples include Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, which explores the effects of colonialism on African society, and Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale*, which imagines a dystopian future in which women's rights have been severely restricted (Davidson, J.: 1961).

The fourth is political memoir. A political memoir is a personal account of an individual's experiences in politics, often written by a former politician or government official. Political memoirs can offer insights into the inner workings of government and the decision-making process, as well as provide a historical record of important events and political figures. Examples include Barack Obama's *A Promised Land*, which chronicles his early political career and first term as U.S. President, and Nelson Mandela's *Long Walk to Freedom*, which recounts his life and political activism in South Africa (Egerton, G. : 1992).

In summary, literature can serve as a powerful tool for exploring and commenting on political phenomena, offering unique perspectives on political events and issues that can inform and inspire readers. Therefore, literary work and politic has a near correlations, such as the object both of these knowledges are social and human nature, then it is easy to find a relationship between the two.

Niccolo Machiavelli was an Italian Renaissance philosopher, writer, and politician who lived from 1469 to 1527. He is best known for his influential political treatise, *The Prince* which he wrote in 1513. Machiavelli's central idea in *The Prince* is that the ultimate goal of a ruler is to maintain and expand their power, regardless of moral considerations. He argues that a successful ruler must be willing to use any means necessary, including deceit, violence, and manipulation, to achieve their goals. Machiavelli believed that the ends justify the means, and that a ruler should be judged on their ability to achieve their goals, rather than their adherence to ethical principles. This concept, which has become known as Machiavellianism, has been controversial and divisive throughout history. Some have interpreted Machiavelli's ideas as an endorsement of tyranny and ruthless violence, while others have seen them as a pragmatic approach to politics that acknowledges the harsh realities of power (Viroli, Maurizio. 2000).

Machiavelli's ideas were shaped by the political turmoil of Renaissance Italy, where city-states were constantly at war with each other, and power struggles were common. He believed that the only way for a ruler to maintain stability in such an environment was to be strong and ruthless, and to use any means necessary to preserve their authority (Britannica : 2023). In addition to *The Prince*, Machiavelli also wrote other works, including *The Discourses on Livy*, which argued for a republican form of government. However, it is his ideas in *The Prince* that have had the greatest impact on political thought, and have made Machiavelli one of the most controversial figures in the history of political theory.

Niccolo Machiavelli was an Italian political philosopher who lived during the Renaissance. His most famous work, *The Prince* is a political treatise that describes how a ruler can gain and maintain power. In George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, Machiavelli's political thoughts are indirectly referenced through the character of Napoleon, the pig who becomes the leader of the animal rebellion (Roberta : 1973).

Napoleon is portrayed as a power-hungry leader who uses propaganda, fear, and force to maintain his authority. He is not interested in the welfare of the other animals, but only in consolidating his own power. This mirrors Machiavelli's idea that a leader should be more concerned with maintaining power than with being loved or admired. Machiavelli also believed that a ruler should be feared rather than loved. In *Animal Farm*, Napoleon uses fear to control the other animals. He has his loyal dogs attack any animal who questions his authority, and he executes those who oppose him. This is similar to Machiavelli's belief that a ruler should be willing to use violence to maintain order (Cosans, C., & Reina, C. : 2018).

Another Machiavellian concept that can be seen in *Animal Farm* is the idea of the *ends justifying the means* Napoleon is willing to do whatever it takes to maintain his power, including lying, cheating, and stealing. He is not interested in justice or fairness, but only in achieving his own goals. This is similar to Machiavelli's idea that a ruler should do whatever is necessary to achieve his objectives (Parel, A. J : 1990).

In conclusion, Machiavelli's political thoughts are reflected in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* through the characters in the novel. Orwell portrays

Napoleon as a Machiavellian ruler who is more interested in maintaining his own power than in the welfare of the other animals. By doing so, Orwell criticizes authoritarian leaders who use fear and propaganda to control their people.

This is not the first research on this novel that has been carried out, but many types of scientific works have been researched with the object of this novel. Based on this, the researcher wants to produce a work that is genuine and not the result of plagiarism from the work of others by mentioning at least five previous studies that have similarities or differences in the discussion.

Some previous studies related to this research are as follows : First, the thesis research entitled *The Exploration of Machiavellianism* by Logan Taylor Penticuff from Eastern Kentucky University (2016). In Logan's research, this research focuses on Machiavellianism, where this theory comes from Machiavelli's thinking, then the object of his research is the behavior of other people. Second, the thesis research by Wilson Sink (2017) entitled *Machiavelli in Modern Times: Political Theory in the Leadership of Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt During the Second World War* from the University of North Carolina. This thesis discusses the application of leadership style based on his book *Machiavelli in modern times* which focused on great leaders, namely Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt during the Second World War. Third, a research journal from Omar Osman Jabak entitled, *George Orwell's Animal Farm: An Outcry Against False Revolutionary Leaders*. (2019). This journal contains an analysis of the novel *Animal Farm* which is a form of resistance to a false revolution. This research is different from previous research, from the

focus of discussion, the theory used, and the research object. Fourth, is a research journal from Amir Mohammed Albloly, and Dr. Hala Sali Mohammed Nour (2019), entitled *The Portrayal of Political Symbolism in George Orwell Writings: With Reference to 'Animal Farm' and Nineteen Eighty-Four*. This journal discusses political symbolism in the novels *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Fifth, the thesis research entitled *Plot Analysis of George Orwell's 'Animal Farm'* from the State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo (2022), this study focuses more on the characteristics of the characters in the novel.

Based on previous research in the paragraph above, there are differences and similarities with this research. In the first previous studies there are similarities in the theory used, namely Machiavellianism. while the difference lies in the research object, namely human habits, in which this study uses literary works as research objects. The second previous studies, there are similarities on the topic of study, namely Machiavelli's theory. the difference between the two studies is in the object of research, namely Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt during the Second World War, while in this study the object used the novel *Animal Farm*. Furthermore, the third previous is a difference in theory, which uses the theory of revolution, while this research uses political theory. Meanwhile, the similarities between the two studies use *Animal Farm* novels as research objects. The fourth previous research has similarities with this research on the object of research, namely using *Animal Farm* novels, while the difference lies in the theory. This study uses Machiavelli's political theory, and the fourth previous studies used symbolism theory. The similarities

between the fifth previous studies and this research lie in the object used using the animal farm novel, while the difference lies in the focus of the discussion, namely plot analysis with politics.

Finally, based on the related study and the researcher's background, this research will concern with analyzed characteristics focus on political issues which specifically analyze in the aspect of political practice that exist in the novel. Therefore this research will explain characters in the novel who maintain their power based on Machiavelli political thoughts. Then, this research will be entitled *Machiavelli's Political Thoughts in George Orwell's Animal Farm Novel*.

B. Limitation of the Study

To reach the expected goal of the research, the researcher only focuses on how the political thoughts of Machiavelli applied in the *Animal Farm* novel. The researcher used the theory of political thoughts by Niccollo Machiavelli, and the characteristics of machiavellianism from Richard Christie to analyze all the characters related to the theory that used in this research. In this thesis, the researcher used a novel entitled *Animal Farm* by George Orwell as the object of the study.

C. Formulation of the Study

1. What are the characteristics of Machiavellianism found in the *Animal Farm* based on Richard Christie's theories?
2. How are Machiavelli's political thoughts applied to *Animal Farm* novels?

D. Objectives of the Study

1. To explain the characterization in the *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell based on Richard Christie Theories.
2. To explain Machiavelli's political thoughts applied to *Animal Farm* novels.

E. Benefits of the Study

1. Theoretical benefits

Machiavelli is one of the modern political thinkers who considered straightforward and realistic in discussing politics where previously practices or strategies in politics were considered taboo to talk about, but Machiavelli discusses them explicitly and clearly. The researcher expects that this research can provide a deeper understanding of the principles, beliefs, and values that shaped Machiavelli's political thought.

2. Practical Benefits

Human life cannot be separated from the practice of politics, considering that living in a systemic country cannot be separated from politics. The readers of the results of this study will application to real-world politics, the concepts presented in both Machiavelli's political thought and Orwell's *Animal Farm* are applicable to real-world political situations. Understanding these concepts can help individuals make more informed decisions and better navigate political systems.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Politics

Politics is the process of making decisions that apply to members of a group. It refers to achieving and exercising positions of governance and is the study or practice of the distribution of power and resources within a given community. The idea of politics dates back to the Hellenistic period and has undergone many different interpretations over the ensuing centuries. (Mathew Rose. 2018)

2. Machiavellianism

Machiavellianism is a personality trait describing someone who is deeply manipulative, prone to lying, and cynical. The term is derived from Niccolo Machiavelli, the Italian Renaissance diplomat, and political philosopher best known for his work *The Prince*, which is a political road map for achieving goals by any means necessary. In modern psychology, Machiavellianism is considered part of what is referred to as the "Dark Triad" together with psychopathy and narcissism, all of which are personality traits associated with malevolence. (Geis, F. L. 1978).

3. Renaissance

The Renaissance was a period in European history that occurred between the 14th and 17th centuries. It marked the transition from the Middle Ages to modernity and was characterized by a revival of classical scholarship and values. The Renaissance was a cultural movement that profoundly affected European intellectual life in the early modern period, and its influence was felt in art, architecture, philosophy, literature, music, science, and more. The Renaissance is still important to us today because

it was a bridge from the Middle Ages to the modern era and laid the foundation for many of the cultural and intellectual developments that followed.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

This chapter reviews the literature which is related to the research.

1. The Characteristics of Machiavellianism by Richard Christie

Machiavellianism is a term based on the sixteenth century political figure named Niccolo Machiavelli, who promoted an amoral philosophy of political strategy and justified any strategy for political gain. Machiavellianism is a personality trait centered on being manipulative, callous, and indifference to morality. Richard Christie noticed that Machiavelli's political strategy was correlated with people's every day social behavior (Christie & Geis, 1970).

Machiavelli gave birth new political concept in his time and still relevance until this era, like the concept of how the ruler should be feared for their people. He was an important figure during the renaissance, and from the many ideas that were discovered by Machiavelli, there was an understanding that made Machiavelli's thinking the basis of his thinking, namely *Machiavellianism*. Machiavellianism has been a widely researched concept in social and personality psychology since the 1970 publication of *Studies in Machiavellianism by Christie and Geis*. Some of the characteristics associated with Machiavellianism are a relative lack of effect in interpersonal relationships, lack of concern with conventional morality, lack of gross psychopathology, and low ideological commitment

(Christie & Geis, 1970). Here are characteristics of Machiavellianism based on Richard Christie's thoughts:

a. A Relative Lack of Affect in Interpersonal Relationships

In general, it seems that success in getting others to do what one wants is enhanced by viewing them as objects to be manipulated rather than as empathetic individuals. The greater the emotional involvement with the other person, the more likely to identify with their point of view. Once empathy emerges, it becomes more difficult to use psychological influence to influence others to do things they may not want to do.

Christie's first view of Machiavellianism is that they have no concern for interpersonal relationships. Someone with whom they are associated is only made an object for their own sake, cause of the emotional bond that has been built with that relationship as a weapon to get them to do things they do not want to do. They do not care how close a person's relationship is, to achieve the interests that they want, they will sacrifice that relationship, even someone in the relationship because they regard the relationship and the person in the relationship as only objects that can be used to achieve their desires. For example, there is friendship relations, on of them feel that can not say no to drawing boundaries and sustain limits will make their spouse less of a priority (Wilson, S., Stroud, C. B., & Durbin, C. E. : 2017).

b. Lack of Concern For Conventional Morality

Conventional definitions of morality describe the level of development at which people judge their moral worth by referring to what others think of them, which often requires adherence to social conventions and norms (Lawrence Kohlberg: 1987). Here are terms of the findings that most people think lying, cheating, and other forms of fraud, although reprehensible but are considered common. Whether the manipulators are moral or immoral is a debatable matter, and an issue that may be given less attention than those who are manipulated. The premise here is that they are long-term planners and calculated (Richard Christie, 1970).

Based on explanation above is like utilitarianism that form of consequentialism; it means that the right action is fully understood in terms of the resulting consequences. In the utilitarian view, one must maximize the overall good, and consider the good of others as well as his good. In other words, utilitarianism is where a person when doing something always thinks about the consequences that will be obtained, he will choose the action that can bring the consequences of the greatest profit or happiness. In this characteristics, the good consequences or happiness are not for a common interests, but just for a personal interest or certain community (Richard Christie, 1970:97).

Example, there is a judge in a small town. Someone has committed a crime, and there has been social unrest resulting in injuries, violent conflict, and some riots. As a judge, he is responsible for the

punishment that must be given to someone who commits the mistake. The city would calm down and peace be restored if he sentenced the criminal, but he gains nothing personal as the criminal offers him some money if released. If he released the criminal, then an even bigger riot would erupt, with even more losses coming to the city and its people, yet he got much to gain from the criminal. Finally the judge decided to release the criminal in order to get a lot of benefits for himself (Michael W. Austin : 2015).

c. A Lack of Gross Psychopathology

According to Richard Christie (1970), this characteristic is that manipulators are hypothesized as taking the instrumentalist or rational view of others. Such a person will make mistakes in evaluating other individuals and situations if his emotional needs seriously alter his perception. Someone with this characteristic tends to easily blame others based on their desires and conditions without looking objectively at what they are blaming. The lack of gross psychopathology theory suggests that individuals with psychopathy possess a cognitive and emotional makeup that shields them from experiencing the subjective distress and impairment typically associated with mental illness. Their ability to detach emotionally from their actions and the suffering of others allows them to engage in harmful behavior without experiencing significant personal distress (Richard Christie : 1970).

For Example: One day, John manipulates Sarah, into investing a significant amount of money in a fraudulent business scheme. John is fully aware that his actions will cause financial harm to Sarah, potentially ruining her financially and straining their friendship. Nevertheless, he is able to carry out this exploitative act without experiencing any significant emotional distress or guilt (Nelson, G., & Gilbertson, D. : 1991).

d. Low Ideological Commitment

Richard Christie's theory of low ideological commitment, also known as cognitive complexity theory, suggests that some individuals exhibit a low level of commitment to ideological positions. According to Christie, this low commitment arises due to certain cognitive and psychological factors. Individuals with low ideological commitment typically have a low need for cognitive closure. Cognitive closure refers to the desire for definite answers and a reduced tolerance for ambiguity. People with a low need for closure are more comfortable with uncertainty and are willing to tolerate ambiguity, which makes them less inclined to strongly adhere to fixed ideological positions (Richard Christie : 1970).

This characteristic is that he managed to manipulate which focus on getting things done instead of focusing on long-term ideological goals. Although manipulators can be found in ideological organizations, they should be more involved in tactics to achieve possible goals than in an inflexible struggle for the highest idealistic

goal. These characteristics take advantage of a particular ideological group or group to achieve their interests, they make ideology a springboard to achieve their interests, their main goal is not to fight in the name of ideology, but as their main orientation is the interests they will achieve.

For Example, In political discussions, Alex often avoids taking firm stances on various issues. When confronted with different ideological perspectives, Alex shows limited engagement and prefers not to align strongly with any particular ideology. This lack of commitment stems from Alex's cognitive complexity, as they find it challenging to process information from multiple perspectives and prefer simple, clear-cut answers.

2. Machiavelli's Political Thoughts

Niccolo Machiavelli, one of the figures during the Renaissance, gave birth to many new and more modern ideas. Many thinkers were born because of inspiration from Machiavelli. he is better known for his political thoughts in his book entitled the prince, this research will discuss some of Machiavelli's thoughts which will be explained below,

a. Totalitarianism

At the beginning of the 16th century, there is a very important aspect of modern political theory which can simply be stated as modern absolutism. Both the Renaissance and the Reformation

drastically cut the wings of the church and the papacy creating a social and political vacuum and this was soon filled with the emergence of absolute royal power. Hence absolute royal power became the political order of Europe. The growth of absolute monarchies, such as feudal constitutional monarchies, occurred in almost every part of Western Europe.

The question is why absolute monarchy became the order of the day of European politics? In the medieval period, the church or Church authorities in every possible way made people ignore financial problems which ultimately resulted in economic stagnation. Both the Renaissance and the Reformation enlightened people's minds, thoughts, and views, and this in turn inspired them to go out in search of money and wealth.

In the new circumstances, medieval institutions were overhauled and partly revolutionized to cope with the new situation. Before the Renaissance and the Reformation, trade, and commerce were local and operated on certain routes. After both, both trade and trade became international or, we can say, trade and trade operations developed rapidly. The wealth of many countries increased beyond imagination and simultaneously many people who owned large corporations became owners of newly created wealth. That is, wealth, power and corporations are in the hands of a few people and they are then called the capitalist class or the bourgeois class. Before the Renaissance and the Reformation in European society, there was an

aristocratic class and after that, a new class emerged the capitalist class and finally, the old aristocratic class was forced to submit to the capitalist class (Ed King : 2013).

The capitalist class saw that the stronghold of wealth and property would face insecurity if military and administrative power remained beyond its control. In other words, the bourgeoisie is eager to control the power and military of the state. The power of the king in all practical senses must be absolute but must remain under the control and supervision of the capitalists. During Machiavelli's time, the capitalists grew quite rapidly and they sought royal protection for the growth of trade and commerce. The skyrocketing rise from royal power seemed to nourish the bourgeoisie. This group thought that with the help of the royal power they would be able to secure their wealth because the king was the holder of military power and bureaucratic administration. Machiavelli fully understood the social, economic, and political situation of Italy and at the same time, he thought that only an absolute king or prince with great power could save Italy. Democracy, liberalism, people's rights etc are not that important to him. Only absolute monarchy is needed at this time (Atil, C. C., & Onalp, G. (2016).

One of Machiavelli's most famous ideas is that, *the end justifies the means*. This means that a ruler should do whatever it takes to achieve their goals, regardless of whether their actions are ethical or

not. Totalitarian leaders have often used this idea to justify their use of violence, repression, and other harsh tactics to maintain their power.

Machiavelli's primary concern was the acquisition and maintenance of political power. He believed that a ruler should focus on maintaining control, stability, and the preservation of the state's interests, even if it required using ruthless means. Machiavelli emphasized the importance of a strong and centralized ruler who possesses absolute authority over the state. This concentration of power aligns with the centralization characteristic often seen in totalitarian regimes. Machiavelli believed that the ruler's primary concern should be the preservation and well-being of the state, even if it required sacrificing individual freedoms and moral considerations. This prioritization of the state's interests over individual rights can be observed in many totalitarian systems. These are some key aspects of Machiavelli's ideas about totalitarianism (Machiavelli : 1891).

Example, one prominent example of totalitarianism in history is the regime led by Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union. Stalin's rule, which lasted from the late 1920s until his death in 1953, was characterized by the establishment of a totalitarian state. Stalin exercised absolute control over all aspects of Soviet society. He centralized power in his hands, becoming the leader of the Communist Party, the head of state, and the commander of the military. The state apparatus, including the secret police (NKVD), was used to maintain control and suppress dissent.

b. Goodwill and Hatred

It was better to be widely feared than to be greatly loved every ruler wants to get sympathy from his people with good and noble qualities to get the love of the people then all policies issued by the government are welcomed by the community based on that love. Can a king or ruler make all the people love him? Of course not, not because of the goodness of a king, but other factors make them decide to hate the king, one of them which is because of political factors or not, the king's class so that they hate everything related to the king. A king certainly wants to be respected for his compassionate attitude rather than for his cruel attitude (Machiavelli 1891). A king must be careful not to be wrong in using his compassionate attitude, as Cesare had high compassion, and did not want to be called cruel until he sacrificed the city of Pistoria, which was destroyed by Florence around 1501 (Machiavelli: 1891). The king must act carefully and always be vigilant that he is not afraid of his own shadow, all behavior must be controlled by human traits then he is wise as not to be reckless when gaining trust, or excessive suspicion that makes him helpless.

From the above statement a question arises, is it better for a king to be loved than feared? A king wants both, but considering love and fear are two opposites, the king to be feared is better than love (Machiavelli : 1891). When humans are treated well, then those humans will show a good attitude, become followers of those who treat them well, and even be willing to sacrifice their wealth and souls, but

no one can guarantee when a king is in a dangerous position, or those who are under pressure, then they will turn against because human nature is easy to change, easy to lie, afraid to face danger and opportunist, of course the king cannot depend on his life and the fate of the country that he leads on promises of kindness that do not sure and do not take other alternative security measures it will be easily destroyed. The bond of love is a bond that is easily broken because humans always think of opportunist beings who always think about profit in themselves or are pragmatic, he will easily break the bond of love, if the decision gives their advantage, but fear will coexist with the punishment that causes their fear.

A king building fear for his people do not mean being arbitrary, but the king must also try to be wise so as not to be hated by his people. And the king can always avoid hatred if he abstains from his vassals and subjects and abstains from their wives. If there is a reason to punish someone, this should only be done if there is a reasonable justification and a clear reason for doing so. But the king must keep away themselves from other people's property or corruption because it is easier for people to forget the death of their ancestors than to lose their ancestral inheritance (Machiavelli:1891).

Machiavelli argues that it is desirable for a ruler to be both loved and feared by the people, but if they cannot achieve both, it is safer to be feared. He believes that it is important for a leader to establish goodwill among the people, as it helps to create a stable and

supportive environment. However, Machiavelli also recognizes that it is difficult to maintain the goodwill of the populace consistently. People's loyalties can be fickle, and their opinions may change based on their own self-interests or the actions of the ruler.

According to Machiavelli, a ruler should not hesitate to use force and cruelty if it is necessary to maintain power and stability. In fact, he suggests that it may be more effective for a ruler to be feared than loved, as fear can be a more reliable means of control. Machiavelli argues that hatred should be avoided if possible, as it can lead to unrest and rebellion. However, he also acknowledges that sometimes a ruler may need to take actions that are unpopular or even cruel for the sake of maintaining order and preventing greater harm.

Example, Machiavelli's perspective on goodwill and hatred can be found in his analysis of the actions of Cesare Borgia, the son of Pope Alexander VI. Machiavelli discusses Borgia's rise to power and his efforts to establish his rule in Italy. Cesare Borgia, according to Machiavelli, initially gained significant goodwill among the people through his military victories and his reputation as a strong and decisive leader. He was able to conquer and unite several states in Italy under his control, earning the admiration and support of some of the populace. Borgia was known for his use of violence, deceit, and manipulation to eliminate his enemies and solidify his power. These actions, although effective in the short term, eventually generated hatred and resentment among the people.

c. **Good Soldier Commander**

Regulating the course of government and thinking about progress has become the obligation of a head of state, including in terms of the military, the king must also understand the military world to maintain the defense and sovereignty of the country in case of war because the king is the highest leader of the soldiers. Studying war strategy, and organizational discipline are the only arts a leader needs. People realized that if kings were more concerned with the luxuries of life than weapons (army), countries would be destroyed while being skilled in the art of war was a way to defend the country (Machiavelli:1521). Threats or attacks from foreign countries can come at any time, then the head of state must always be vigilant by preparing weapons, armed forces, and understanding war strategies. Inevitably the country will face difficulties if it does not have weapons, or the weapons owned are inferior to other countries, because of this, the country will be looked down upon by other countries (Machiavelli:1521).

According to Machiavelli, a good soldier commander should possess several qualities and employ specific strategies to ensure success in warfare. Machiavelli's views on leadership and military tactics are outlined in his famous work, *The Prince* (1521). Machiavelli believed that a good commander should have a thorough understanding of military strategy, tactics, and the art of war. This includes knowledge of different formations, weapons, and terrain, as

well as the ability to adapt and innovate in response to changing circumstances. Machiavelli stressed the importance of making swift and resolute decisions on the battlefield. A commander must be able to assess situations quickly, determine the best course of action, and act decisively without hesitation. Machiavelli emphasized that a good soldier commander must inspire confidence and loyalty among their troops. They should lead by example, displaying courage, integrity, and a strong work ethic. By maintaining discipline and setting high standards, they can earn the respect and admiration of their soldiers.

Machiavelli recognized the need for commanders to be flexible in their strategies. They should be able to adjust their plans based on the circumstances, the enemy's movements, and the terrain. Being adaptable allows a commander to exploit opportunities and respond effectively to unexpected challenges. Machiavelli also emphasized the importance of political acumen and diplomacy in military affairs. A commander should be skilled in negotiating alliances, forming coalitions, and understanding the political landscape. Building alliances can strengthen military positions and provide additional resources. Machiavelli argued that a successful commander should strive to gain the support of the local population. By winning the hearts and minds of the people, a commander can reduce the risk of insurgency and gain valuable intelligence and resources. (Machiavelli : 1521)

It does not make sense that armed people should obey an unarmed person or an unarmed person will stay safe and calm if the slaves are equipped with weapons (Machiavelli:1891). It is not enough for a head of state to only understand war strategy, but also must be good at playing combat tools to increase self-confidence and be respected by the soldiers that all orders will be carried out and narrow the potential for division and disobedience. The king should not for a moment give up his attention to the war exercises which should be pursued earnestly in times of peace rather than waiting for times of war. Having a clear knowledge of the local environment will better know how he should organize defenses. Knowing and getting to know local conditions will make it easier for him to understand the characteristics of each new place which he needs to get used to the local situation.

Machiavelli's views on leadership and warfare were shaped by the historical context of his time, which was characterized by political instability, constant conflict, and the consolidation of power. While some of his ideas may be applicable in a military context, it is essential to consider them in conjunction with modern ethical and moral standards. Exemplifies some of the qualities and principles mentioned by Machiavelli is the military leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon was a French military commander who rose to prominence during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Napoleon demonstrated exceptional military expertise through his strategic brilliance and

innovative tactics. He employed various formations and tactics such as the Corps system, which allowed for swift movement and concentration of forces on the battlefield (Andrew Roberts : 2014).

d. Patriotism

Niccolo Machiavelli is widely known as a modern political thinker who offers the concept of the state so that if we look further, Machiavelli's thoughts will give a high spirit of patriotism. Stephen Nathanson (1993) defines patriotism as involving Special affection for one's own country, a sense of personal identification with the country, special concern for the well-being of the country, and willingness to sacrifice to promote the country's good, while the standard dictionary definition reads *love of one's country*. these definitions of patriotism have similarities with nationalism, but patriotism and nationalism have differences, although only slightly.

In the 19th century, Lord Acton contrasted nationality and patriotism as affection and instinct vs. a moral relation. Nationality is *our connection with the race* that is *merely natural or physical*, while patriotism is the awareness of our moral duties to the political community (Acton : 1972). George Orwell contrasted the two in terms of aggressive vs. defensive attitudes. Nationalism is about power: its adherent wants to acquire as much power and prestige as possible for his nation, in which he submerges his individuality. While nationalism is accordingly aggressive, patriotism is defensive, it is a devotion to a

particular place and a way of life one thinks best but has no wish to impose on others (Orwell : 1968).

According to Machiavelli, the primary goal of a ruler is to maintain power and stability within the state. He believed that a strong and secure state is essential for the well-being of its citizens. In this context, patriotism, or love for one's country, can be seen as a valuable sentiment that strengthens the state and contributes to its stability. Machiavelli emphasized the importance of a united and loyal citizenry in maintaining the power of the ruler. He argued that a ruler should inspire loyalty and devotion among the people, and patriotism can serve as a powerful tool in achieving this. A patriotic citizenry is more likely to support the ruler, defend the state, and contribute to its prosperity. However, Machiavelli also acknowledged the potential dangers of excessive patriotism. He cautioned against blind loyalty and the risks of the people becoming too focused on nationalistic ideals. He believed that the ruler should be cautious of stoking excessive patriotism that may lead to aggressive expansionism or conflicts with other states. Machiavelli believed that a ruler should carefully balance the interests of the state with the well-being of its citizens.

Propaganda experts will use patriotism as an instrument to achieve goals. Patriotism can be upgraded to a kind of *new religion*. The ruler can use patriotism as a cover to make excuses about controversial political acts and thereby deceive the people (Machiavelli:1891). Machiavelli shows what might be behind the

slogan of patriotism, namely how the rulers raise the spirits of the people or the masses, who are not entirely capable of deeply understanding the complexities of the country's political and economic issues. Patriotism helps to simplify the complexities of these issues, restores disagreements and disagreements on issues that have been raised, and then blows a sense of truth and confidence to simple-minded and lay people.

Example, The ruler takes steps to cultivate a sense of national pride by promoting cultural events, commemorating historical achievements, and celebrating national holidays. They encourage citizens to participate in civic activities and promote a sense of collective identity. By doing so, the ruler aims to inspire loyalty and a shared commitment to the well-being and security of the state.

3. Animal Farm Novel

The novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell was published on 17 August 1945. Orwell spent more time with the British down-and-out, becoming convinced that the only cure for the repulsive problem of poverty lay in socialism, a political philosophy, and an economy that states that only when the state controls the means of production and distribution will all members of a country share in the profits and rewards. Unlike capitalism, the philosophy that states that the means of production and distribution of a country must be privately owned and controlled, socialism argues that only government regulation in a country's economy

can close the gap between the rich and the poor. Although he was not a vicious anti-capitalist, Orwell did think that only with the gradual introduction of socialist ideas and practices into British life would the poor eventually share in the outcome of their nation's prosperity.

One night, all the animals on the Ranch owned by Mr. Jones gather in the barn to hear the old Major, a pig, describe his dream of a world where all animals live free from the tyranny of their human masters. Not long after the gathering the old Major died. Two pigs, Snowball and Napoleon, plot a rebellion against Jones, proving themselves to be key figures and planners of this dangerous venture. A revolution ensues when Jones forgets to feed the animals, and Jones and his men are kicked off the ranch. The Manor Farm was renamed Animal Farm, and the Seven rules of Bestiality were painted on the barn's wall.

Initially, the uprising was a success, the animals finished the harvest and met every Sunday for discussions on animal husbandry policy. Pigs, because of their intelligence, become livestock supervisors. It is Napoleon who proves to be a power-hungry leader by stealing cow's milk and some apples to feed himself and the other pigs. He also enlists the help of Squealer, a pig with the ability to convince other animals that pigs are always moral and make the right decisions.

When fall came, Jones and his men attacked Animal Farm and attempted to take it back, however due to Snowball's tactical intelligence the beasts defeat Jones in what becomes known as the Battle of the Cowshed. Winter comes, and Mollie, a horse who cares only for ribbons

and sugar, is coaxed off the ranch by the other animals. Snowball begins to draw plans for a windmill, which would provide electricity and thus give the animals more leisure, but Napoleon vehemently opposes such a plan on the grounds that building a windmill would give them less time to produce food. On the Sunday the pigs offer the windmill to the animals for a vote, Napoleon summons a pack of ferocious dogs, who chase Snowball from the farm forever. Napoleon announced that there would be no more debate; he also tells them the windmill is to be built and lies that it was his own idea, which Snowball stole. For the remainder of the novel, Napoleon uses Snowball as a scapegoat whom he blames for all the animals' predicament.

The following year time was spent building the windmill. The Boxer, a very strong horse, proved itself a useful animal in this endeavor. Jones, meanwhile, leaves his farm and moves to a new place. Napoleon hired a lawyer and started trading with neighboring farms, even though this was against the principles of animalism. When a storm tears down the half-built windmill, Napoleon predictably blames Snowball and orders the animals to start rebuilding it.

Napoleon's lust for power escalated to the point where he became a totalitarian dictator, forcing "confessions" from innocent animals and having dogs kill them in front of entire farms. He and the pigs move into the Jones house and start sleeping in beds used by humans. The animals received less food, while the pigs became fatter. After the windmill was completed in August, Napoleon sold Jones a pile of wood; Frederick, a

neighboring farmer who paid for it with counterfeit banknotes. Frederick and his men attack the farm and blow up the windmill, but are eventually overpowered. As more and more of the Seven Commandments of Bestiality were broken by pigs, the language of the Commandments was revised: For example, after the pigs got drunk one night, the Commandment, *Animals shall not drink alcohol* was changed to, *Animals shall not drink, will drink alcohol to excess*.

Boxer again offers his strength to help build a new windmill, but when he collapses, exhausted, Napoleon instead sells the horse to a knacker (glue boiler). Again Squealer justifies everything Napoleon does, he tells the angry animals that Boxer was actually taken to the vet and died peacefully in hospital, and the animals believed what he said.

Years passed and Animal Farm expanded its boundaries after Napoleon bought two fields from another neighboring farmer, Pilkington. Life for all animals (except pigs) is hard. Eventually, pigs started walking on their hind legs and took on many of the other traits of their previous human oppressors. The Seven Commandments are reduced to one law: *All Animals Are Equal, But Some Are Equal Than Others*. The novel ends with Pilkington sharing a drink with the pigs at the Jones house. Napoleon changes the name of the farm back to Manor Farm and gets into a fight with Pilkington during a game of cards where both try to play the ace of spades. As the other animals watched the scene from outside the window, they couldn't tell the pigs from the humans.

Orwell researched socialism on some of his scientific work but was asked to write *Animal Farm* in what he saw as common belief. The public considered that the Russian Revolution of 1917 was a step towards socialism for millions of poor and oppressed Russians, but Orwell felt that Stalin's brutal rise to power was not only barbaric, but also a betrayal of socialist principles which Lenin, Trotsky, and Orwell himself may have believed. It is seeming obvious, but in the world of World War II Europe, such attacks on Russia were deliberately silenced by many British leftists who wanted to believe that Russia was indeed moving towards a true socialist republican union. The fact that Russia would be like Britain against Hitler also made Orwell's position less favorable to leftists. However, he felt that the Soviet Union was not moving towards socialism but toward totalitarianism.

B. Previous Studies

The researcher has found various previous studies that are relevant to this thesis research.

The first, researcher found the study with the title *Literature and Politics- A Review of George Orwell's Animal Farm and Chinua Achebe's A Man of The People* (2018) by Dr. Rashid Hassan Pelpuo and his friends from the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, that publish on European Centre for Research Training and Development UK at April 2018. This study focus on discussing the striking comparative feature of political satire from George Orwell's novel *Animal Farm* and Chinua Achebe's *A Man of The People* by using Comparative Literature theory. There are some

similarities between the works of Dr. Rashid with the researcher, which is on the selected object. Both of these studies use a novel by George Orwell entitled *Animal Farm* as the object of research, the next similarity is the topic discussed in this study about politics in *Animal Farm*. In general, this research has similarities but does not mean both are the same. In other words, there are many differences between the two researches, such as the theory used in the study. In his research, Dr. Rashid uses comparative literature theory, because there are two different objects to be examined by the comparison of the two objects that focus on political satire. This is very different from this research, in which the theory used in this study is a theory of a modern political thinker, Niccollo Machiavelli. Then the topic discussed is not about the comparison of several literary works but rather wants to examine the concept of politics of power according to Machiavelli that occurred in the *Animal Farm* novel.

The second, thesis from one of the students at Muhamadiyah University of Surakarta with the title *Dictatorship of The Proletariat in George Orwell's Animal Farm Novel (1945): A Marxist Analysis (2019)* By Aldino Hartan Putra that publish on March 2019. As the title, and topic from this research focus on the dictatorship and proletariat of a leader to a weaker people. Aldino Hartan Putra in this research the researcher divides it into three parts to make it easier to analyze this novel. The first section presents an analysis of Historical Materialism's theory of Marxism. The second part shows the struggle of the Animalia class. The third part presents how Animalia overcame the class struggle using the term dictatorship and soon turned into the dictatorship of the proletariat. Both studies use the same object, namely a novel by George Orwell

entitled *Animal Farm*. The similarity of this object does not mean that the discussion in this study is also the same, there are many differences between the two such as the topics and theories used in analysing this literary work. The topic discussed in this previous study focused on the class struggle carried out by animals in livestock because they felt oppressed by livestock owners. In this case, the thinker who is most synonymous with class resistance is Karl Marx, then Aldino uses the theoretical approach of Karl Marx. different from the topic that the author wants to raise, namely the politics of power from the novel, then the theory used in these two works is also different, related to the politics of power, we will find a modern political thinker, namely Niccolo Machiavelli, who will be used in the approach of this novel.

The third one is a thesis by Muhammad Sulthon Maulani from the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung with the title *Political Conflict in George Orwell's Animal Farm (2020)*. The focus of this research is on the political conflict that occurs between the characters in the novel, then the approach used is according to the topic raised, namely the sociological approach. This research has different from the researcher because this study focused on political conflict that occurs in the literary text of the novel, while the researcher focuses on the political power that occurs in the novel. This shows a significant difference between the researcher and the Sultan, therefore the theory that used in this study is also different. Sulthon uses the theory of totalitarianism politics, while this research leads to Machiavelli's theory of power politics, but behind all these differences, this work has something in

common namely, the object used is a novel by George Orwell entitled *Animal Farm*.

The fourth, by Mariwan Hasan, Lava Muhammad, & Gashbin Bahasin, from the Department of English Sulaimani University, Iraq, entitled *Abuse Practice of Power In Orwell's Animal Farm: A Historical Approach* (2020). in this previous study, the topic of their research is the abuse of power described in the novel, then they use a historical approach in analyzing one of the novels by George Orwell. this is different from this study where the researcher raised the topic of power politics that occurred in the novel, but has similarities in the object of research, namely *Animal Farm* George Orwell. Then the other difference is the approach used in researching, they use the historical approach while the researchers here use a political approach that focuses on Machiavelli's theory.

The fifth, is *Socio-political Issues in George Orwell's Animal Farm* (2017) by Jehan Ahmad Tajul an Undergraduate Thesis, English Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University Bandung. Ahmad Tajul in this study uses the object of *Animal Farm* which focuses on socio-political topics. According to him, this novel was created under colonial conditions at that time, therefore the theory used to analyze this novel is colonialism theory. This is different from the researcher although the object chosen is the same, the researcher uses a political approach and the theory used is the theory of politics by Machiavelli in analyzing the *Animal Farm* novel.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research methods in this study. This includes a discussion of the research design, research subjects, data and sources of data, instruments, data collection techniques, data verification techniques, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study discusses the text and phenomena that occur in the story, which is by the object in this study George Orwell's literary work entitled *Animal Farm*. The qualitative research method according to Moleong (2017) the research that intends to understand the phenomena of what the research subjects experience, for example, behavior, perception, motivation, action, holistically through descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special context that is natural by making use of various scientific methods (Moleong 2017).

According to Creswell (2016), qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands the meaning of several individuals or groups of people originating from social or humanitarian problems. Based on the opinion of Creswell, this is closely related to the object to be studied by the researcher, namely the literary work itself whose object is about society and humanity (Creswell 2016).

Qualitative research in the social sciences is a particular tradition that is fundamentally dependent on observation, human beings, and relationships

with people. In this study, it is more appropriate to use a qualitative methodology approach, meaning that the data obtained is not in the form of numbers, but the data is in the form of manuscripts, personal documents, and other official documents.

B. Data and Sources of Data

Data is an important tool in research in the form of phenomena in the field and numbers. From this data, the researcher will know the results of the research. Data collection must be relevant to the research problem. The data in this study were qualitative descriptive data and used qualitative data procedures for data analysis. The data in this study will be obtained from George Orwell Literary work entitled *Animal Farm* with the form of text (utterance and dialogue) then analyzed using the politics Machevalli's theory.

In data collection, researchers need sources to obtain available data, The data source is the research subject from which the data can be obtained. Data sources are important in conducting research. Thus, the data source is the substance from which the researcher will get the information needed. The data in this research is a novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. Ary et.al (1985: 332) said that in qualitative research there are two sources that can be used to get the data, namely primary and secondary data which will be explained in the next paragraph.

a. Primary Data

Sugiyono (2008: 225) states that primary data can provide valuable information directly. In other words, the primary data is to provide

important data related to research problems. The primary data in this research is the George Orwell's novel entitled *Animal Farm*.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data are additional data for obtaining the data, Given (2008: 803) suggests *Secondary data are pre-existing that are collected for different purposes or by people other than researchers*. In other words, secondary sources serve to collect data for different purposes in conducting research. Here, the secondary data in this research is book by Niccolo Machiavelli entitled *The Prince*, journals, articles, or other scientific notes related to the object of research. secondary data is used to support in the primary data.

C. Research Instrument

An instrument is a tool needed to obtain information. Gay and Airasian (2000: 145) state that an instrument is a tool used in collecting data. Meanwhile, Arikunto (2000: 134) states that the instrument in collecting data is a tool used by researchers to help them collect data to make it more systematic and easier. Here, the instrument is the researcher himself. An instrument is a tool needed to obtain information. Therefore, researchers must self-validate their ability to conduct research.

Data is information that has been collected by conducting research. To obtain accountable data, researchers must perform several techniques for collecting these data. Data collection techniques are an important step in research because the purpose of research is to obtain data. Data collection can be done in any setting, any source, and anyway. There are five data collection

techniques. Namely observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation, and triangulation.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting data, a study goes through several stages to achieve the desired results, meaning that in collecting the required data, researchers cannot collect data instantly, whereas in this study the researchers used the techniques documentations to collecting data. Documentation is a technique of collecting data that involves recording any aspect of project design, sampling, data collection, cleaning, and analysis that may affect results. Documentation can be used as the sole focus for data collection and analysis, or it may be used as tools within another data collection method to complement it. To get the data there are several steps carried out by the researcher, namely as follows,

1. Reading

First, in this study, the researcher reads the object in the study, namely George Orwell entitled *Animal Farm*. The purpose of reading is to find the points needed in the research, then analyzing it.

2. Note Taking

After reading and analyzing the researcher then recorded the results, namely texts related to the object of research.

3. Classifying

Research classifications and the term *Levels of Evidence* along with the more recent *Evidence-Based Guidelines* have been discussed since the mid-1960s and continued into the 1980s. The conversation was

an attempt to standardize and formalize the classification of research information used across disciplines.

There are many components used to 'rank' different types of research and it can be confusing without a comprehensive understanding of the type of research and the details of the different methodological approaches to conducting research. In this study, researchers classify based on the theory that used, namely the political theory of Machiavelli. The researcher chose some data obtained from the object, namely a novel by George Orwell entitled *Animal Farm*.

E. Data Validations Technique

In qualitative research, data can be categorized as good data if the data is valid. Data must be validated before being analyzed and data validation techniques are very important and needed. According to Creswell (2009) validation is the most common way used to develop data trust in qualitative research. According to Creswell and Miller (2000) validation is data validity based on the validator. To validate the data in this research, the researcher involving the experts to consult. The data were validated by Mr. Muhammad Rizal, M.A., he is a lecturer at Islamic State University of Raden Mas Said Surakarta. The reason in asking him to be the validator of this research was his expertise in the topic of this research.

F. Data Analysis Technique

In a study requires certain techniques in analyzing a predetermined object, therefore in this study using descriptive qualitative research. In this study, the researcher used technique of data analysis based on Miles and

Huberman (1994) cited Sugiyono (2014: 247-252) which is involving three steps, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Reduction

The first step in analyzing qualitative data involves data reduction. Data reduction means summarizing, choose the basic things, focusing on important things, look for themes and patterns (Sugiyono, 2014:247). Firstly, the researcher collected data from *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell (1945). The researcher then transcribed the data. The irrelevant data which were not related to research questions were discarded. The irrelevant data is the data no relation with the theme of the study but related to the research. Next, after collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those data in the form of descriptive.

2. Data Display

The second is data display. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and the action (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In the process of the reducing and displaying the data, it was based on the formulation of the research problem. The formulation of the research problems are: 1) What are the characteristics of Machiavellianism found in the *Animal Farm* based on Richard Christie's theories? 2) How are Machiavelli's political thoughts applied to *Animal Farm* novels? This step is done by presenting a set of information that is structured and possibility of drawing conclusions, because the data obtained during the process of qualitative research usually in the form of

narrative, thus requiring simplification without reducing its contents. After displaying the data, a conclusion is drawn.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The third step of qualitative data analysis is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds. The conclusion drawing is started after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. In the other words, it can be said that the conclusion is analyzed continuously and verified the validity to get the perfect conclusion about Machiavelli's political thoughts in *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher is going to describe the results of a research that analyzes about Politics by Machiavelli and Characteristics of Machiavellianism by Richard Christie in the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell.

A. Findings

The researcher analyzed novel from all of the dialogues and utterances that explain or shows the characteristics of Machiavellianism and political thoughts by Machiavelli. The theories that used by researcher to analyze the characteristics of Machiavellianism is theory from Richard Christie, after that the researcher found the characters of the novel *Animal Farm* that relate and shows the characteristics of Machiavellianism. It consists of traits, behavior, lifestyle, or anything that illustrated them doing Machiavellianism. After found the characteristics of Machiavellianism, then the researcher analyzing practical politics in the novel that illustrated political thoughts of Machiavelli.

Before finding the characters in the novel *Animal Farm* and the characteristics of Machiavellianism, and finding Machiavelli's political thoughts in the novel, the researcher processed the data and obtained all the data that occurred in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* novel.

The researcher found 78 data that contained characteristics of Machiavellianism by Richard Christie and practical political thoughts by Niccollo Machiavelli. The characteristics of Machiavellianism that used in this research are, a relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships

(RLAIR), lack of concern for conventional morality (LCCM), a lack of gross psychopathology (LOGP), Low ideological commitment (LIC). And for the political thoughts by Machiavelli focus on, Totalitarianism (T), Goodwill and hatred (GAH), Good Soldier Commander (GSC), Patriotism (P).

1. The Characteristics of Machiavellianism found in the *Animal Farm* based on Richard Christie's theories

The object of this research contains several data of the theory, the data can be seen as table below,

Table : 4.1

Data findings characteristics of machiavellianism

NO	Characteristics of Machiavellianism	Total
1	a relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships (RLAIR)	9
2	Lack of concern for onventional morality (LCCM)	13
3	a lack of gross psychopathology (LOGP)	5
4	Low ideological commitment (LIC)	6
Total data		33

The table above is based on data found by researchers regarding characters that have the characteristics of Machiavellianism. Each of these characteristics will be explained in the next paragraph with the data that has been found by the researcher.

a. A relative Lack of Affect in Interpersonal Relationships (RLAIR)

Richard Christie identified a relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships as one of the characteristics of Machiavellianism, a personality trait centered on manipulateness, callousness, and indifference to morality. This characteristics could be detected at the characters on the novel *Animal Farm*. Sometimes it can be seen clearly easy or have to find more deeply about the characteristics of the character then identify the relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships. It should be underlined that this characteristic focuses on emotional ties due to a personal relationship. based on emotional ties to the relationship so that it is easy to be used for the benefit of one of the parties.

Based on the theory, the researcher can indetify the characteristics of the character from many aspects, such as dialogues between characters, appearance of the characters that shows from the novel, characters behavior, and something the character do it self. Then the characteristics of relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships found in the data below :

Data number : 06/AF/RLAIR/11

One night on the speech of Old Majorin front of all animal in the farm he said : You young porkers who are sitting in front of me, every one of you will scream your lives out at the block within a year. (Chapter. I, page. 11)

From a relative lack of affect interpersonal relationships perspective by Richard Christie, the data above appears to lack empathy and emotional connection to the young pigs. The speaker's tone and choice of words suggests a lack of concern for the pigs' well-being and a sense of detachment from them as individuals. This statement is an example of authoritarian communication, where the speaker asserts their power and dominance over the listener. The speaker does not acknowledge the individuality of each pig and instead treats them as a collective group, which further dehumanizes them.

The speaker's communication style reflects a lack of emotional connection and empathy towards the pigs, which can lead to a breakdown in interpersonal relationships. It suggests a power dynamic in which the speaker holds all the power and the listener has no agency or ability to challenge the speaker's authority. It suggests a lack of emotional intelligence and an inability to connect with others on a deeper level, which can have negative consequences for interpersonal relationships.

Data number : 18/AF/RLAIR/39

“Comrades!” he cried. “You do not imagine, I hope, that we pigs are doing this in a spirit of selfishness and privilege? Many of us actually dislike milk and apples. I dislike them myself. Our sole object in taking these things is to preserve our health. Milk and apples (this has been proved by Science, comrades) contain substances absolutely necessary to the well-being of a pig. We pigs are brainworkers. The whole management and organisation of this farm depend on us. Day and night we are watching over your welfare. It is for your sake that we drink that milk and eat those apples. Do you know

what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty? Jones would come back! Yes, Jones would come back! Surely, comrades,”.
(Chapter.III, page.39)

The dialogue from the novel *Animal Farm* highlights the importance of task-oriented behavior over social or emotional relationships. This perspective suggests that individuals are primarily motivated by achieving their objectives and completing tasks rather than building relationships or emotional connections with others. In the context of *Animal Farm*, the statement emphasizes the importance of the animals working together to manage the farm and achieve their common goals. The animals are driven by their shared desire to create a better life for themselves and their community. This shared goal is what unites them and motivates them to work together.

From a relative lack of affect interpersonal relationships perspective, the animals' focus on their tasks and shared goals may lead them to neglect the development of deeper emotional connections or relationships with each other. Based on the emotional bond that has been built between the animals, it becomes an opportunity for the pigs to take advantage of. he gets better facilities or food than other animals on the grounds that they work with the brain..

Data number : 19/AF/RLAIR/40

The importance of keeping the pigs in good health was all too obvious. So it was agreed without further argument that the milk and the windfall apples (and also the main crop of apples when they ripened) should be reserved for the pigs alone.
(Chapter.III, page.40)

The text suggests that the animals on the farm are not considering their emotional connections and attachments to one another. Instead, they prioritize the practical concerns of maintaining the pigs' health and strength, even if it means reserving valuable resources for them alone. This perspective is made clear by the use of the phrase *too obvious*, which implies the importance of pig health is a self-evident and it is fact that they feel they have a higher than other animals so that their health must be maintained more than other animals. Whereas actually all animals have their respective roles for the survival of life in livestock and are entitled to the same health insurance.

The decision to reserve the milk and apples for the pigs without argument suggests a lack of emotional investment in the well-being of all animals on the farm. Rather than considering the potential negative impact on the other animals, such as hunger or resentment, the decision is made based solely on the perceived benefits to the pigs.

Data number : 26/AF/RLAIR/53

Each had his own following, and there were some violent debates. At the Meetings Snowball often won over the majority by his brilliant speeches, but Napoleon was better at canvassing support for himself in between times. He was especially successful with the sheep. (CHP.V, pg.53)

The text shows that the characters in Animal Farm are primarily motivated by instrumental and strategic concerns, rather than by emotional or affective connections with one another. The fact that

each animal has his own following, and that there are violent debates between them, suggests that they are vying for power and influence in a competitive and sometimes aggressive manner.

Snowball's ability to win over the majority with his speeches is indicative of his rhetorical skill and persuasive abilities, while Napoleon's success in canvassing support for himself in between times highlights his strategic and manipulative approach to politics. The fact that he is particularly successful with the sheep suggests that he is able to use simple and repetitive messages to sway those who are easily influenced.

This passage suggests a cynical view of politics and interpersonal relationships, in which individuals are primarily motivated by self-interest and the desire for power and influence. From this perspective, emotional connections and affective bonds between individuals are seen as relatively unimportant compared to the instrumental considerations of achieving one's goals. According to Richard Christie that success in getting others to do what one wants is enhanced by viewing them as objects to be manipulated rather than as empathetic individuals.

Data number : 42/AF/RLAIR/64

He had SEEMED to oppose the windmill, simply as a manoeuvre to get rid of Snowball, who was a dangerous character and a bad influence. Now that Snowball was out of the way, the plan could go forward without his interference. This, said Squealer, was something called tactics. He repeated

a number of times, "Tactics, comrades, tactics!" skipping round and whisking his tail with merry laugh. (CHP.V, pg.64)

The text from Animal Farm suggests a strategic decision made by a character named Napoleon. According to the text, Napoleon appeared to have opposed the construction of a windmill, but this was merely a tactic to eliminate Snowball, who was perceived as a dangerous character and a bad influence. The plan could then proceed without Snowball's interference.

The analysis of this text through a relative lack of affect interpersonal relationships perspective by Richard Christie would suggest that Napoleon's decision was motivated by his desire to eliminate a perceived threat rather than any emotional attachment to the windmill. This approach emphasizes how individuals can sometimes make strategic decisions that are based on a lack of emotional connection to others and instead focus on achieving their goals. The perspective of relative lack of affect interpersonal relationships suggests that some individuals may not experience emotions or may have difficulty in expressing them in a way that is easily recognized by others.

Data number : 46/AF/RLAIR/69

The needs of the windmill must override everything else, he said. He was therefore making arrangements to sell a stack of hay and part of the current year's wheat crop, and later on, if more money were needed, it would have to be made up by the sale of eggs. For which there was always a market in Willingdon. The hens, said Napoleon, should welcome this

sacrifice as their own special contribution towards the building of the windmill. (Chapter VI:69)

Napoleon's statement appears to be an example of emotional manipulation and exploitation of the hens' willingness to contribute to the collective effort of building the windmill. Despite the potential sacrifice of their eggs, Napoleon frames the hens' contribution as a positive and necessary act for the greater good, thereby suppressing any potential dissent or resistance from the hens.

The statement highlights how Napoleon uses the hens for his own benefit that makes him look great without considering their feelings or opinions. This lack of empathy and disregard for the hens' well-being is a clear indication of the power dynamic between the animals and their leader. It also shows how Napoleon is willing to manipulate and exploit his fellow animals to achieve his goals. The quote shows that the animals are treated as objects to be used for the benefit of the ruling class, which is a common theme in the novel. That is how character especially Napoleon represents characteristics of Machiavellianism.

Data number : 59/AF/RLAIR/82

One Sunday morning Squealer announced that the hens, who had just come in to lay again, must surrender their eggs. (CHP.VII, pg.82). In this text is a scenario from a pig's perspective. Squealer, who serves as a propaganda machine for the ruling pigs, is announcing a decision that will affect the hens, who are essentially being exploited for their eggs.

The fact that Squealer delivers this news without any indication of empathy or concern for the hens welfare could indicate a lack of emotional attachment or concern for others. Moreover, the announcement itself implies that the pigs in power are prioritizing their own needs and interests over the well-being of the hens. This further reinforces the idea of a relative lack of affect or emotional connection in the relationship between the pigs and the other animals.

Data number : 77/AF/RLAIR/104-105

Two days later the animals were called together for a special meeting in the barn. They were struck dumb with surprise when Napoleon announced that he had sold the pile of timber to Frederick. Tomorrow Frederick's wagons would arrive and begin carting it away. Throughout the whole period of his seeming friendship with Pilkington, Napoleon had really been in secret agreement with Frederick. (CHP.VIII, pg.105)

The text describes an event where the animals are gathered for a special meeting in the barn and are surprised to learn that Napoleon has sold a pile of timber to Frederick. This news shocks the animals, as they were not aware that Napoleon had any dealings with Frederick. However, it is revealed that Napoleon had been secretly in agreement with Frederick all along, despite his public show of friendship with Pilkington.

From the perspective of Richard Christie's relative lack of affect interpersonal relationships theory, this text as an example of how individuals can manipulate their emotions to achieve their goals in relationships. Napoleon pretends to be friends with Pilkington to

gain the trust and support of the other animals, while secretly making deals with Frederick to further his own interests.

This behavior can be seen as a lack of emotional connection or affect between Napoleon and the other animals, as he is willing to deceive them for his own benefit. Christie's theory suggests that individuals who lack emotional connections with others may be more likely to engage in manipulative behavior, such as pretending to be friendly while secretly pursuing their own goals.

Data number : 78/AF/RLAIR/108

For the moment even Napoleon seemed at a loss. He paced up and down without a word, his tail rigid and twitching. Wistful glances were sent in the direction of Foxwood. If Pilkington and his men would help them, the day might yet be won. But at this moment the four pigeons, who had been sent out on the day before, returned, one of them bearing a scrap of paper from Pilkington. On it was pencilled the words: "Serves you right." (CHP.VIII, pg.108)

The arrival of the four doves carrying a message from Pilkington changed things. His message, *Served you right*, was disparaging and insulting, showing a lack of empathy and a negative attitude towards Animal Farm's animals. Whereas before, they had a close relationship between Napoleon and Pilkington, but when Pilkington saw the fall of the animal farm it was as if they were applauding and not helping. This reinforces the idea that the relationship between them is just a sham without the emotional attachment that is characterized by self-interest and a lack of genuine concern for one another.

b. Lack of Concern for Conventional Morality (LCCM)

This characteristic tends to choose to do something based on getting a greater advantage for itself than other interests. This trait is like utilitarianism but in this characteristics, the good consequences or happiness are not for a common interests, but just for a personal interest or certain community (Richard Christie : 1970). This characteristics of machiavellianism were really found in the novel, based on data below :

Data number : 07/AF/LCCM/11

Old Major : "Is it not crystal clear, then, comrades, That all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man, and the produce of our labour would be our own. Almost overnight we could become rich and free. (CHP. I, pg. 11)

In the text above, Old Major states that all the evils in life are caused by the tyranny of human beings. He suggests that if humans were removed, the animals would be able to enjoy the fruits of their labor and become rich and free. The quote highlights the theme of oppression and the desire for freedom. Old Major's words also suggest that humans are the root cause of the animals' suffering and that they are the only creatures that consume without producing. The quote uses rhetorical techniques such as vilification to divide the world into two camps: *us* and *them*. However, it is important to note that Old Major's assumption that animals possess better fundamental natures than humans is later proven to be naive.

In this case, the animals are oppressed by humans, so it is considered right to overthrow them and take control of their resources. However, this perspective can be seen as problematic, as it implies that there is no objective moral standard that can be used to evaluate actions and decisions. Without such a standard, it can be difficult to determine what actions are truly just and fair.

Old major does not pay attention to himself or what he says whether it is moral or immoral, he only has the ambition to succeed in what he dreams of, so what concerns him is achieving the goal of freedom for animals and putting morality aside.

Data number : 11/AF/LCCM/12

Never listen when they tell you that Man and the animals have a common interest, that the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the others. It is all lies. Man serves the interests of no creature except himself. (CHP. I, pg. 12)

The text above suggests that the ruling class the Man, is only interested in serving their own interests and not the interests of the animals. This is an example of Machiavellianism, where the ruling class uses any means necessary to maintain their power and control over the oppressed class. Richard Christie's lack of conventional morality is evident in his disregard for the welfare of the animals and his sole focus on serving his own interests.

Old major said that for the greater purpose of all the animals in the animal farm. Old major wanted to raise enthusiasm and awareness for all animals so they would no longer be deceived of humans by

rebellious against the humans who owned the farm. He said that so far what humans have done is only for their own interests, not for animal welfare, meaning that animals do not get the rights as they deserve because they have done a lot of work on the farm.

This is in accordance with what Richard Christie said about lack of concern for conventional morality, where a person when doing something always thinks about the consequences that will be obtained, he will choose the action that can bring the consequences of the greatest profit or happiness. (Richard Christie, 1970:97)

Data number : 27/AF/LCCM/55

He had declared himself against the windmill from the start. One day, however, he arrived unexpectedly to examine the plans. He walked heavily round the shed, looked closely at every detail of the plans and snuffed at them once or twice, then stood for a little while contemplating them out of the corner of his eye; then suddenly he lifted his leg, urinated over the plans, and walked out without uttering a word. (Chapter.V, page.55)

As Richard Christie said, that the premise here is that those who manipulate have a utilitarian rather than a moral view of their interactions with others. The character's action of urinating over the plans shows a disregard for the rules and norms of society, and a willingness to use unconventional means to achieve their goals. This was done by Napoleon which aims to show that he rejects the ideas presented by Snowball, besides that he also shows the power and influence he has over other animals to disagree with Snowball's ideas and follow Napoleon's ideas. This was done by Napoleon to attract

sympathy from other animals, showing the strength he had that the ideas conveyed by Snowball were simply underestimated. He ignores morality to achieve his goals.

Data number : 28/AF/LCCM/56

The animals formed themselves into two factions under the slogan, "Vote for Snowball and the three-day week" and "Vote for Napoleon and the full manger." (CHP.V, pg.56)

This text demonstrates a lack of concern for conventional morality. The animals are presented with an either or fallacy, where they must choose between two options that are not necessarily morally sound. Snowball's slogan suggests that he is willing to sacrifice productivity for leisure, while Napoleon's slogan implies that he will prioritize his own interests over those of the other animals. This lack of concern for conventional morality is a characteristic of the leaders in Animal Farm, who prioritize their own power and control over the well-being of the community.

The slogan *Vote for Napoleon and the full manger*, promotes the idea that Napoleon will provide the animals with abundant food. The phrase *full manger* implies that the animals will be well-fed and satisfied under Napoleon's leadership. However, this slogan is also a form of propaganda, designed to manipulate the animals into supporting Napoleon's leadership. In reality, Napoleon's leadership is marked by corruption and oppression, and the animals suffer under his rule.

In fact napoleon's leadership was far from its slogan, in which many were starving and given food that did not match their needs. This is in accordance with the lack of concern for conventional morality, napoleon issued this slogan to get a greater advantage, and he is get the sympathy of other animals to become a leader in the farm.

Data number : 36/AF/LCCM/61

'Bravery is not enough,' said Squealer. 'Loyalty and obedience are more important. And as to the Battle of the Cowshed, I believe the time will come when we shall find that Snowball's part in it was much exaggerated. Discipline, comrades, iron discipline! That is the watchword for today. One false step, and our enemies would be upon us. Surely, comrades, you do not want Jones back?' (CHP.V, pg.61)

From the text above, Squealer is prioritizing loyalty and obedience over bravery, and is calling for strict discipline among the animals. This approach can be seen as reflecting a lack of concern for conventional morality, as it places the success of the animal revolution above individual values and principles.

Richard Christie's perspective on lack of concern for conventional morality is focused on the idea that individuals or groups may prioritize their own goals and interests over established norms or ethical principles. Squealer's statement in the text reflects this perspective, as he is essentially advocating for the animals to prioritize their loyalty to the revolution over other values such as bravery or fairness.

By emphasizing the need for discipline and obedience, Squealer is suggesting that the animals must be willing to put aside their personal desires or opinions in order to achieve the greater goal of maintaining control over the farm. This approach can be seen as reflecting a utilitarian or consequentialist perspective, in which the ends justify the means, and moral considerations are secondary to practical outcomes. This approach can be seen as reflecting a utilitarian perspective, which places practical outcomes above moral considerations.

Data number : 39/AF/LCCM/62

Boxer, who had now had time to think things over, voiced the general feeling by saying: "If Comrade Napoleon says it, it must be right." And from then on he adopted the maxim, "Napoleon is always right," in addition to his private motto of "I will work harder." (CHP.V, pg.62)

This phrase reflects a lack of concern for conventional morality. Boxer's blind loyalty to Napoleon, the pig in charge of the farm, shows how he is willing to sacrifice his own well-being and blindly follow authority without questioning it. This lack of critical thinking and blind obedience to authority is a Machiavellian characteristic that can be seen in Boxer's character. Despite his strength and good standing with the other animals, Boxer's lack of intelligence and naivety make him vulnerable to manipulation and exploitation by those in power. This shows the success of Napoleon's lack of concern

for conventional morality, so that Boxer obeyed all Napoleon's orders without asking or criticizing.

Data number : 41/AF/LCCM/63-64

On the contrary, it was he who had advocated it in the beginning, and the plan which Snowball had drawn on the floor of the incubator shed had actually been stolen from among Napoleon's papers. The windmill was, in fact, Napoleon's own creation. (CHP.V, pg.63-64)

From the data when Napoleon stole the plan from Snowball, it shows that Napoleon had another purpose or plan, namely *The windmill was, in fact, Napoleon's own creation*. Napoleon claims that the plans for building the windmill are plans made by Napoleon himself even though he stole from Snowball. This was done by Napoleon to get rid of Snowball as the leader on the animal farm, even from the animal farm. Napoleon finally get the sympathy of the entire animal of the farm. This is in accordance with the characteristics of machiavellianism of Richard Christie, that is does not matter what is done is moral or contrary to morals in order to gain greater profits. Napoleon's profit or interest is to replace Snowball as the leader of the animal farm by stealing ideas from Snowball.

This is because Napoleon, who represents the corrupt leadership in the novel, steals Snowball's plan and takes credit for it, showing a disregard for honesty and fairness. This is similar to how some individuals in positions of power may prioritize their own

interests over the well-being of others and disregard conventional morality.

Data number : 45/AF/LCCM /69

Napoleon announced that he had decided upon a new policy. From now onwards Animal Farm would engage in trade with the neighbouring Farms (CHP.VI, pg.69). The decision to engage in trade with neighboring farms, which were previously considered enemies, shows a lack of concern for conventional morality. This decision is in line with the character of Napoleon, who is portrayed as a power-hungry leader who is willing to do whatever it takes to maintain his position of authority. The decision to engage in trade with neighboring farms can be seen as a betrayal of the principles of Animalism, which were based on the idea of self-sufficiency and independence.

This decision also highlights the corrupting influence of power, as Napoleon's desire for wealth and resources leads him to abandon the principles that he once espoused. Overall, the decision to engage in trade with neighboring farms can be seen as a reflection of the moral decay that occurs when individuals prioritize their own interests over the common good.

c. A lack of Gross Psychopathology (LOGP)

According to Machiavellianism this characteristic is that manipulators are hypothesized as taking the instrumentalist or rational view of others. Someone with this characteristic tends to easily blame

others based on their desires and conditions without looking objectively at what they are blaming. This characteristic is easily to find at the object of the research, that is *Animal Farm* novel. The character that identify the characteristics as data bellow:

Data number : 01/AF/LOGP/10

Old Major : Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself. (Chapter I. Page. 10)

As Old major said it was as if humans had never done good for livestock, even though they were also fed by breeders for their survival, then this showed that old major's views were very subjective so that they blamed humans as breeders. This is in accordance with the characteristics of Machiavellianism according to Richard Christie namely, Such a person will make mistakes in evaluating other individuals and situations if his emotional needs seriously alter his perception.

Data number : 17/AF/LOGP/38

Napoleon took no interest in Snowball's committees. He said that the education of the young was more important than anything that could be done for those who were already grown up. It happened that Jessie and Blue bell had both whelped soon after the hay harvest, giving birth between them to nine sturdy puppies. (CHP.III, pg.38)

The data above shows that Napoleon did not agree with the idea conveyed by Snowball, according to Napoleon it would be more profitable to educate the young animals, especially piglets. This was done by Napoleon for the sake of himself and the pigs, namely the pigs would be smarter than other animals, which made him and the pigs the absolute rulers of the farm.

Napoleon's disagreement with Snowball shows that he sees the idea of Snowball subjectively and wrongly, even though the idea is to make the animals on the animal farm have intelligence that can be used to advance the animal farm itself, even rivaling human intelligence.

This text can be interpreted as a sign of Napoleon's lack of interest in the democratic process and his desire for absolute power. According to Christie, individuals with psychopathic tendencies often exhibit a lack of interest in democratic processes and a desire for power and control. Napoleon's lack of interest in Snowball's committees can be seen as a manifestation of these tendencies.

Data number : 24/AF/LOGP/47

“He is dead,” said Boxer sorrowfully. “I had no intention of doing that. I forgot that I was wearing iron shoes. Who will believe that I did not do this on purpose?” “No sentimentality, comrade!” cried Snowball from whose wounds the blood was still dripping. “War is war. The only good human being is a dead one.” (CHP.IV, pg.47).

When boxer regrets that the man he fought was killed, and Snowball answered with words that showed that there was nothing to regret

about that because according to him, all humans when fighting, regardless of good or bad, must die. However, the words spoken by Snowball did not specifically say that all humans were against animal farms or treat animals unfairly. So this is included in the category of a lack of gross psychopathology, because according to Richard Christie this characteristic is easy to blame other people or scapegoat other people without looking at the problem objectively.

Snowball's statement can be seen as ruthless and lacking empathy towards humans, Snowball may have said this to console Boxer and to justify the violence that was necessary to prevent humans from recapturing the farm. However, Snowball's statement is problematic as it moves the primacy to human beings and encourages the animals to focus their attention on the human enemy. Overall, Snowball's statement can be seen as a reflection of the brutal nature of war and the dehumanization of the enemy, rather than a manifestation of Machiavellianism.

Data number : 30/AF/LOGP/57

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. (CHP.V, pg.57)

Not only once did Napoleon indicate that he disagreed with Snowball's idea, almost all of Snowball's ideas were rejected by Napoleon in the novel. From the data above, it is evident that

Napoleon always blamed the idea of Snowball by saying *the windmill was nonsense*, indicating a subjective and unfounded assessment. Even though the windmill is an alternative to advancing the animal farm itself, namely to produce electricity that is useful for food needs, and so on. From the data above, it can be identified that this is a lack of gross psychopathology because it blames the snowball idea without using an objective point of view.

He quietly dismisses the idea of the windmill, which he had previously supported, and advises others not to vote for it. His indifference towards the effect he produced shows his lack of empathy and concern for others. This behavior is consistent with Machiavellianism, which is characterized by manipulation, deceit, and a lack of moral principles. The text suggests that Napoleon is willing to change his stance on issues to maintain his power and control over the other animals. This analysis is based on the lack of gross psychopathology from Machiavellianism by Richard Christie.

Data number : 54/AF/LOGP/76

Suddenly he halted as though his mind were made up. '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.
(CHAPTER.VI, page.76)

Napoleon is questioning the animals about the destruction of their windmill and blames Snowball, another pig who had previously been a leader of the rebellion but was later exiled from the farm. This quote

highlights Napoleon's manipulative nature and his ability to shift blame onto others. He is using Snowball as a scapegoat to deflect attention from his own failures and to maintain his position of power. By blaming Snowball, he is able to shift the blame away from himself and present Snowball as the enemy.

The use of rhetorical questions *Do you know who is responsible for this?* suggests that the speaker is seeking to elicit a response from others and convey their belief that Snowball is responsible for the damage. The fact that they immediately accuse Snowball by name reinforces this interpretation. The use of rhetorical questions also implies that Napoleon is not genuinely seeking answers but rather using the questions as a means of persuasion to influence the other animals.

This shows the characteristics of Machiavellianism, namely the lack of gross psychopathology, in which someone easily blames other people without finding out the truth related to the problem.

d. Low Ideological Commitment (LIC)

According to Richard Christie this characteristic has no commitment to an ideology, meaning that he uses ideological groups for his own interests or he easily lies and has no principles for an ideology. This characteristics of machiavellianism also found in this novel, below the data of the characteristics of the character:

Data number : 13/AF/LIC/18

The others said of Squealer that he could turn black into white.

(Chapter. II, page. 18) Despite the negative connotation of the phrase *turning black into white*, it can be argued that Squealer's ability to persuade others is not necessarily a negative trait. Instead, it can be seen as a tool that he uses to achieve his goals and maintain power.

From a low ideological commitment perspective, this text can be interpreted as a commentary on the power of persuasion and the role that language plays in shaping people's beliefs and attitudes. The fact that the other animals are willing to accept Squealer's words as truth suggests that they are easily swayed by rhetoric and are not necessarily committed to any particular ideology or set of principles. This interpretation is consistent with Richard Christie's perspective, which emphasizes the role of situational factors in shaping people's beliefs and attitudes, rather than deep-seated ideological commitments. This text suggests that Squealer, a pig character, has the ability to manipulate the truth to suit his own interests. According to Richard Christie, individuals with low ideological commitment are more likely to be swayed by persuasive arguments and to change their beliefs based on the information presented to them. In the case of Squealer, he is able to use his persuasive abilities to convince the other animals that black is white, essentially changing the truth to suit his own agenda.

This type of manipulation is often used in propaganda to influence public opinion and gain support for a particular ideology or political agenda. Squealer's ability to turn black into white suggests that he is a skilled manipulator who is able to twist the truth in order to maintain his power and control over the other animals on the farm. From a low ideological commitment perspective, this kind of manipulation can be effective in persuading individuals to support a particular cause or belief, regardless of the accuracy or truthfulness of the information presented to them.

This narrative shows that Squealer has no commitment to maintaining the animal farm ideology, but this Squealer character is more concerned with Napoleon, which is his superior. This shows that Squealer easily justifies all of Napoleon's actions and policies even though this is contrary to the ideology and principles of the animal farm itself. The characteristics of the Squealer character are further strengthened by the data below,

Data number : 40/AF/LIC/63

That evening Squealer explained privately to the other animals that Napoleon had never in reality been opposed to the windmill. On the contrary, it was he who had advocated it in the beginning, and the plan which Snowball had drawn on the floor of the incubator shed had actually been stolen from among Napoleon's papers. The windmill was, in fact, Napoleon's own creation. (Chapter.V, page.63-64)

This perspective suggests that individuals with low ideological commitment are more likely to change their beliefs and attitudes based

on situational factors. In this case, Napoleon's opposition to the windmill was likely situational. In data number 30/AF/LOGP/57 it is clear that Napoleon vehemently opposed the windmill, but when he succeeded in getting rid of the snowball he changed his decision by supporting the construction of a windmill. He also claimed that the windmill was the idea of Napoleon. Squealer's explanation to the other animals suggests that he is attempting to manipulate their beliefs and attitudes by presenting a different version of events.

Data number : 49/AF/LIC/71

Nevertheless, the sight of Napoleon, on all fours, delivering orders to Whymper, who stood on two legs, roused their pride and partly reconciled them to the new arrangement. Their relations with the human race were now not quite the same as they had been before. (CHP.VI, pg.71)

The characteristics of machiavellianism here refers to individuals who are not strongly committed to a particular ideology or belief system. In the novel, the animals' relationship with humans changes after they overthrow their human farmer and establish their own society. However, as time goes on, the pigs in charge become more and more like the humans they had rebelled against. Napoleon broke the principle that had been agreed upon by all animal farm animals, which would not do something that humans do. Here it turns out that Napoleon even cooperates with humans.

This suggests that the Napoleon's commitment to animal's original ideology of equality and freedom was not strong enough to withstand

the temptations of power and privilege. The text implies that the animals especially Napoleon's and other pigs relationship with humans was not completely severed, as they began to adopt some of the same behaviors and attitudes as their former oppressors.

Data number : 50/AF/LIC/72

It was about this time that the pigs suddenly moved into the farmhouse and took up their residence there. Again the animals seemed to remember that a resolution against this had been passed in the early days, and again Squealer was able to convince them that this was not the case. (CHP.VI, pg.72)

The data above shows that pigs violate the principles that have been agreed upon by all animals, which is what humans do, especially Mr. Jones is considered a despicable act. In the data above, the pigs seem to imitate what humans do which proves that they are not committed to their ideology.

The pigs' move into the farmhouse represents a shift in power dynamics, as they move from being equal members of the community to becoming the ruling class. This shift is indicative of a lack of commitment to the original ideals of the animal revolution, as the pigs begin to prioritize their own interests over the collective good. This can be seen as a reflection of Christie's theory of low ideological commitment, which suggests that individuals are more likely to prioritize their own interests over the interests of the group when they lack a strong commitment to the group's ideology. The characteristic

of Machiavellianism about low ideological commitment by pigs is strengthened by the data below.

Data number : 52/AF/LIC/74

“You have heard then, comrades,” he said, “that we pigs now sleep in the beds of the farmhouse? And why not? You did not suppose, surely, that there was ever a ruling against beds? A bed merely means a place to sleep in. A pile of straw in a stall is a bed, properly regarded. (Chapter.VI, page.74)

The words above from Squealer show clearly that he defended mistakes by violating the principles and ideology of animal farms, namely influencing other animals to allow or allow napoleons to sleep in human places that is Mr. Jones, which is a clear violation of the principles of Animalism that all animals are equal. The pigs, who represent the ruling class in the novel, justify their behavior of sleeping in the beds of the farmhouse by challenging any assumption that there was ever a ruling against beds.

By dismissing the significance of sleeping in human beds, the pigs demonstrate a lack of ideological commitment or adherence to established principles. They downplay the distinction between sleeping on a bed and sleeping on a pile of straw, suggesting that both can be considered beds. This flexible interpretation allows them to rationalize their actions and justify their privileged behavior to the other animals.

The pigs' argument reflects a Machiavellian mindset, as they prioritize their own comfort and power over adhering to any

ideological principles that might restrict them. Their willingness to adapt the definition of a bed to suit their needs demonstrates their manipulative and self-serving nature, characteristic of Machiavellian individuals who prioritize their own interests above all else.

Data number : 68/AF/LIC/93

As Clover looked down the hillside her eyes filled with tears. If she could have spoken her thoughts, it would have been to say that this was not what they had aimed at when they had set themselves years ago to work for the overthrow of the human race. These scenes of terror and slaughter were not what they had looked forward to on that night when Old Major first stirred them to rebellion. (CHP.VII, pg.93)

The text *scenes of terror and slaughter* implies a drastic deviation from the original intentions of the rebellion. It indicates that the characters' actions have taken a dark turn, possibly involving violence and coercion. Then, the text *not what they had looked forward to* suggests that the characters had initial expectations and hopes for their rebellion. However, as the story progresses, it becomes evident that these expectations have not been met. This can be interpreted as a manifestation of low ideological commitment, indicating that the characters may not be strongly committed to the principles and goals that initially inspired their rebellion.

This text suggests a contrast between the characters' initial hopes and the disturbing reality they now face. The discrepancy between their expectations and the actual outcomes implies a potential lack of strong ideological commitment, as their dedication wavers in

the face of challenging circumstances. Additionally, the presence of scenes depicting terror and slaughter indicates a possible influence of Machiavellian tendencies, where individual ambitions and self-interests override the collective goals of the rebellion.

It describes the disillusionment of the animals who had rebelled against their human oppressors, only to find themselves subjected to the same kind of terror and slaughter by their new pig leaders. The text suggests that the animals had initially been motivated by a sense of hope and idealism, but this had been replaced by fear and despair as they realized the true nature of their new rulers. This interpretation is consistent with Richard Christie's theory of low ideological commitment, which suggests that people are more likely to be swayed by emotional appeals than by rational arguments. In the case of the animals in *Animal Farm*, their emotional desire for freedom and equality had been exploited by the pigs.

2. Machiavelli’s Political Thoughts Applied to *Animal Farm* Novel

The object of this research contains several data of the theory, the data can be seen as table below,

Table : 4.2

Data of Machiavelli’s Political Thoughts

NO	Niccollo Machiavelli’s Political Thoughts	Total
1	Totalitarianism (T)	15

2	Goodwill and hatred (GAH)	12
3	Good soldier commander (GSC)	5
4	Patriotism (P)	11
Total data		43

1. Totalitarianism (T)

According to Machiavelli, Machiavelli's advice to the prince for a powerful state could be interpreted as advocating for a totalitarian government controlled by one political party. This means that indirectly all policies and decisions of the State are only in the power of the leaders of the State without considering many things, but tend to be in the interests of themselves or certain groups. The following data shows totalitarianism:

Data number : 02/AF/T/10

Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself. (Chapter I. Page. 10)

The data above shows the treatment of Mr. Jones as the owner or ruler of the farm. Animals are exploited so they don't get the rights they should have. They are forced to complete work on the farm, such as chickens being told to lay eggs, cows being milked without getting

proper food. Even though humans themselves are not able to produce anything like that produced by animals. Apart from being exploited, the animals get a cruel attitude from Mr. Jones to always obey and not have the strength to fight Mr. Jones.

The text above can be analyzed from a totalitarianism perspective, as it highlights the idea that the ruling class consumes the resources produced by the working class without contributing anything themselves. The quote is also seen as a commentary on the exploitation of the working class by the ruling class. Overall, the quote is a powerful statement on the unequal distribution of resources and the exploitation of the working class by those in power.

Data number : 05/AF/T/10

Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever (Chapter I page 10). The statement made by the old major further strengthens the totalitarianism carried out by Mr. Jones as the ruler of the animal farm. Hunger and endless work will be finished when the animals defeat Mr. Jones. The words of the old major show the actions of Mr. Jones who always exploiting the animals.

This quote from Old Major that explain about totalitarianism by human. The quote from Old Major above highlights the idea of totalitarianism by Machiavelli. The statement suggests that *the root cause of hunger and overwork* is not the animals themselves, but

rather the humans who exploit them. By removing humans from the equation, the animals can live in a utopian society without the burden of oppression. However, this idea is flawed as it assumes that the animals will be able to govern themselves without falling into the same patterns of oppression and corruption as their human oppressors.

Data number : 29/AF/T/56-67

According to Napoleon, what the animals must do was to procure firearms and train themselves in the use of them. (Chapter.V, page.56-57). This data is the initial evidence of totalitarianism carried out by Napoleon. The procure firearms text shows that he wants to build a powerful weaponry, which is very much needed for a totalitarian ruler. Then after building up the strength of the weapons, he wants to *train themselves in the use of them*, troops that can use the weapons properly. These two powers will be very useful to control absolute power. Napoleon wanted to consolidate the animals into a force for himself.

In *The Prince*, Machiavelli argues that a successful ruler must maintain absolute control over his subjects, and that the use of force is often necessary to achieve this. Napoleon's call for the animals to arm themselves and learn how to use weapons is a clear attempt to consolidate his power and maintain control over the other animals. This is a classic example of the use of force to maintain power, which is a key characteristic of totalitarian regimes.

Data number : 32/AF/T/59

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.- They (Dogs) were the puppies whom Napoleon had taken away from their mothers and reared privately. (CHP.V, pg.59)

The text above is proof of Napoleon's victory from Snowball and succeeded in occupying it as the sole ruler of the animal farm. Napoleon used the power he had to maintain his power. The dogs he cares for turn out to be the force to defeat Snowball. The dogs are the power to control the animals when they want to fight them in the next scenes.

This scene can be analyzed in the context of totalitarianism by Machiavelli, who believed that a ruler should use any means necessary to maintain power and control over their subjects. In this case, as the dogs are chasing the pig and are about to catch him. This represents the use of violence and intimidation to maintain control over the population. The slip of the pig can be seen as a metaphor for the weakness of the ruling power, and how it can be vulnerable to overthrow if not careful. Overall, this scene highlights the dangers of totalitarianism and how it can lead to the abuse of power and oppression of the masses.

Data number : 33/AF/T/61

Squealer : 'I trust that every animal here appreciates the sacrifice that Comrade Napoleon has made in taking this extra labour upon himself' (CHP.V, pg.61). The highlight of this data is sacrifice, indirectly the animals have become victims of Napoleon's leadership. Animals are exploited to do work without getting proper compensation, such as the hard work that is done but the food supply for the animals is not worth the work they do. A lot of work is done by animals, but not for the common good, but for the benefit of Napoleon and other pigs.

The text above shows totalitarianism, in which the ruler exploits his people for the benefit of himself or certain groups. Besides that the text that spoken by Squealer, a pig who serves as Napoleon's propaganda minister. The quote is part of a speech in which Squealer is trying to convince the other animals that Napoleon's decision to take on extra labor is a sacrifice for the good of all. The speech is an example of the propaganda used by the pigs to maintain their power and control over the other animals. The quote is significant because it highlights the hypocrisy of the pigs, who claim to believe in equality but in reality, are using their power to exploit and oppress the other animals. The text is a commentary on the nature of power and the dangers of authoritarianism.

Data number : 48/AF/T/70

Napoleon raised his trotter for silence and announced that he had already made all the arrangements (Chapter.VI, page.70). The narrative shows that Napoleon has made a unilateral decision. This is similar to Machiavelli's idea of totalitarianism, where the ruler has complete control over the state and makes all the decisions without any input from the people. Napoleon's announcement that he has already made all the arrangements shows that he is not interested in the opinions of the other animals and that he is only concerned with maintaining his power and control over the farm.

In terms of Niccolo Machiavelli's ideas about totalitarianism, this excerpt reflects Machiavelli's belief that a successful leader must have absolute control and use whatever means necessary to maintain that control, including deception and manipulation. Napoleon's announcement that he has already made all the arrangements suggests that he is not interested in receiving input or opinions from others, and is instead focused on maintaining his power and authority over the other animals.

Data number : 51/AF/T/74

'Muriel,' she said, 'read me the Fourth Commandment. Does it not say something about never sleeping in a bed?' With some difficulty Muriel spelt it out. 'It says, 'No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets' she announced finally. Curiously enough,

Clover had not remembered that the Fourth Commandment mentioned sheets; but as it was there on the wall, it must have done so. (CHP.VI, pg.73)

When he found out that the pigs were sleeping at Mr.Jones' former house, this confused Clover about the rules that had been written on the wall, then asked Muriel to read the rules out. He was even more confused when there were some additional rules that didn't exist before. It turns out that the pigs have changed the rules to keep them from justifying their actions.

This text can be analyzed based on Machiavelli's political philosophy, which emphasizes the importance of power and control in politics. According to Machiavelli, rulers should use any means necessary to maintain their power, including deception and manipulation. In the text, Squealer manipulates the animals by changing the commandment to suit the pigs' needs. This is an example of how those in power can manipulate the masses to maintain their control. The text also highlights the idea of the masses being easily fooled and manipulated, which is a common theme in Machiavelli's political philosophy.

Data number : 57/AF/T/81

In these days Napoleon rarely appeared in public, but spent all his time in the farmhouse, which was guarded at each door by fierce looking dogs (Chapter.VII, page.81). This data illustrates how a ruler really cares about himself and his power. Napoleon ordered the dog to guard the door so that other animals would not easily enter his house.

This creates a distance between other animals and Napoleon, where Napoleon is the ruler or animal that has a higher degree than other animals, of course this can damage the principle of animalism that all animals are the same. This is a category of totalitarianism, because according to Machiavelli, a ruler must protect himself and his power from something that threatens him by whatever means are used.

The use of dogs as guards symbolizes the use of force and violence to maintain power, which is a common characteristic of totalitarian regimes. Machiavelli believed that a ruler should use any means necessary to maintain power, including violence and deception.

Data number : 58/AF/T/82

When he did emerge, it was in a ceremonial manner, with an escort of six dogs who closely surrounded him and growled if anyone came too near. (CHP.VII, pg.82) This is a clear example of the use of force and intimidation to maintain power, which is a key aspect of totalitarianism. As happened in the data above, Napoleon used dogs to intimidate other animals when they approached him. This is in line with Machiavelli's ideas about the use of fear as a tool of control. This is a common feature of totalitarian regimes, where the leader is seen as above the law and is able to act with impunity. Overall, this text highlights the dangers of totalitarianism and the importance of resisting the use of force and intimidation in politics.

2. Goodwill and Hatred (GAH)

Machiavelli said that the leader cannot get the love of all his people, so the leader must be able to make himself feared by people who do not love him. The following is data showing goodwill and hatred:

Data number : 23/AF/GAH/46

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. (CHP.IV, pg.46)

By attacking Jones and driving him away from the farm, Snowball is acting in the best interests of the other animals and seeking to establish a new order that will benefit everyone. This is in keeping with Machiavelli's belief that rulers should act in the interests of their subjects and that good rulers are those who are able to establish a stable and just order.

On the other hand, Snowball's actions can also be seen as motivated by a kind of calculated hatred. By attacking Jones in such a violent and aggressive manner, Snowball is sending a message to the other animals that he is a force to be reckoned with and that he will not tolerate any opposition to his rule. This kind of calculated brutality is also in keeping with Machiavelli's advice to rulers, who he believed

should use whatever means necessary to maintain their power and suppress their enemies.

Machiavelli believed that as a leader should be both feared and loved by his soldiers, but if he had to choose between the two, he should choose fear. In this text, Snowball is portrayed as a brave and fearless soldier who is willing to risk his life for the cause of the rebellion. He does not hesitate to attack Jones, the human farmer who represents the oppressive regime that the animals are rebelling against. The actions performed by the snowball can increase the fear of other animals.

Data number : 31/AF/GAH/58

By the time he had finished speaking, there was no doubt as to which way the vote would go. But just at this moment Napoleon stood up and, casting a peculiar sidelong look at Snowball, uttered a highpitched whimper of a kind no one had ever heard him utter before. (CHP.V, pg.58)

In this scene, Napoleon is pretending to be innocent and harmless by making a whimper, but in reality, he is plotting against Snowball. This shows that Napoleon is following Machiavelli's advice by appearing to have good will towards his subjects while secretly hating his rivals.

Furthermore, Machiavelli also believed that a leader should be willing to use hatred to maintain his power. In this scene, Napoleon's hatred towards Snowball is evident in the way he looks at him before

making the whimper. This shows that Napoleon is willing to use hatred to eliminate his rivals and maintain his power.

In the context of this text from *Animal Farm*, the character Napoleon can be seen as a ruler who is more interested in maintaining power than in being loved by the other animals. When Napoleon casts a *peculiar sidelong look* at Snowball and utters a *highpitched whimper*, it is likely that he is expressing some kind of hatred or disdain towards Snowball. This behavior may be a calculated move on Napoleon's part, designed to undermine Snowball's position of authority among the animals.

From a Machiavellian perspective, this behavior can be seen as a way for Napoleon to consolidate his power by weakening his rival. By showing his hostility towards Snowball, Napoleon may be able to gain the support of other animals who are also suspicious or distrustful of Snowball. At the same time, Napoleon's behavior may also serve to instill fear in the other animals, reminding them that he is the one in charge and that they must obey his commands.

Data number : 43/AF/GAH/64

This, said Squealer, was something called tactics. He repeated a number of times, "Tactics, comrades, tactics!" skipping round and whisking his tail with a merry laugh. The animals were not certain what the word meant, but Squealer spoke so persuasively, and the three dogs who happened to be with him growled so threateningly, that they accepted his explanation without further questions. (CHP.V, pg.64)

In the scene above, Squealer is using persuasion to convince the other animals to accept his explanation. He is attempting to build goodwill with them by presenting himself as a trustworthy and credible source of information. This is in line with Machiavelli's advice that a leader should strive to build goodwill with their subjects in order to maintain their support and loyalty.

On the other hand, Squealer is also using fear to manipulate the other animals. The three dogs growling threateningly is an example of this. Machiavelli believed that fear could be an effective tool for a leader to maintain control over their subjects, and Squealer's use of the dogs in this way is consistent with this view.

Data number : 38/AF/GAH/61-62

And as to the Battle of the Cowshed, I believe the time will come when we shall find that Snowball's part in it was much exaggerated. Discipline, comrades, iron discipline! That is the watchword for today. One false step, and our enemies would be upon us. Surely, comrades, you do not want Jones back?"
(CHP.V, pg.61)

Squealer's manipulation tactics, including the use of rhetorical questions and fear of Jones, are examples of how a leader can use fear to maintain power and control over their followers, which is a Machiavellian approach to leadership. Squealer is appealing to the animals' hatred of their former human oppressor, Mr. Jones, to persuade them not to make any mistakes that could lead to his return. This tactic is consistent with Machiavelli's view that it is better to be

feared than loved, as hatred can be a more potent motivator than goodwill.

The speaker's use of the word *comrades* also suggests an appeal to the animals' sense of unity and common cause. Machiavelli recognized the importance of appearing to be virtuous and just, and this could be seen as an example of that principle in action. However, the ultimate goal is to maintain power and prevent any potential threats, which is why the speaker highlights the danger of making a false step that could lead to the return of their enemy.

Data number : 47/AF/GAH/70

The four young pigs who had protested when Napoleon abolished the Meetings raised their voices timidly, but they were promptly silenced by a tremendous growling from the dogs. Then, as usual, the sheep broke into "Four legs good, two legs bad!" and the momentary awkwardness was smoothed over. (CHP.VI, pg.70)

Machiavelli argued that a prince should aim to be both loved and feared, but if he had to choose between the two, he should choose fear. This is because people are fickle and will turn against a ruler if they think it is in their best interest.

As the text above, the use of the word *timidly* suggests that the pigs were hesitant and unsure of themselves, possibly indicating a lack of confidence or fear of retribution. However, their voices were

promptly silenced by a *tremendous growling* from the dogs, indicating the use of force and intimidation to maintain control.

In the case of *Animal Farm*, Napoleon is the prince figure who is trying to maintain his power over the other animals. The dogs represent his enforcers who keep the other animals in line through fear and intimidation. The sheep represent the masses who are easily swayed by slogans and propaganda.

The four young pigs who protest against Napoleon represent a potential threat to his rule. However, Napoleon is able to quickly silence them through the use of fear and intimidation. The sheep then repeat the propaganda slogan to reinforce the message that Napoleon is the rightful leader.

Data number : 55/AF/GAH/77

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! (CHAPTER.VI, page.77).

In Niccolo Machiavelli's perspective, the text can be analyzed based on the concepts of goodwill and hatred. According to Machiavelli, a ruler must be both loved and feared by his subjects, but if he cannot be both, it is better to be feared than loved. In the case of the text, the ruling pig, Napoleon, is using fear to maintain his power over the other animals.

When Napoleon pronounces the death sentence upon Snowball, he is using fear to control the other animals. By offering a reward for anyone who brings Snowball to justice, Napoleon is inciting the animals to turn against one of their own and use violence to capture him. This creates a sense of fear among the animals, as they do not want to be on the receiving end of Napoleon's wrath.

At the same time, Napoleon is also offering a reward for bringing Snowball in alive. This creates a sense of goodwill among the animals, as they are incentivized to work together and capture Snowball without harming him. However, this goodwill is only superficial, as the underlying motive is still fear of Napoleon's punishment if they fail to capture Snowball.

Overall, the text can be seen as an example of how a ruler can use both goodwill and hatred to maintain their power. In this case, Napoleon is using fear to control the animals while also offering rewards to incentivize them to carry out his wishes. However, this goodwill is only temporary, as the underlying motive is still fear of Napoleon's punishment if they fail to capture Snowball.

Data number : 60/AF/GAH/82-83

Napoleon acted swiftly and ruthlessly. He ordered the hens' rations to be stopped, and decreed that any animal giving so much as a grain of corn to a hen should be punished by death. The dogs saw to it that these orders were carried out. (CHAPTER.VII, page.82-83)

From a Machiavellian perspective, the action of stopping the hens' rations and punishing any animal that gives them food shows a combination of goodwill and hatred. The leader, in this case, Napoleon, is using hatred to instill fear in the animals and maintain his power. By punishing any animal that gives food to the hens, he is showing that he is in control and that disobedience will not be tolerated. On the other hand, the act of stopping the hens' rations could be seen as goodwill towards the other animals, as it ensures that they have enough food to survive. However, this goodwill is only a facade, as the true intention behind the action is to maintain power and control over the other animals. Overall, this action shows how a Machiavellian leader can use a combination of goodwill and hatred to maintain their power and control over their subjects.

Data number : 65/AF/GAH/89

Napoleon emerged from the farmhouse, wearing both his medals (for he had recently awarded himself "Animal Hero, First Class", and "Animal Hero, Second Class"), with his nine huge dogs frisking round him, and uttering growls that sent shivers down all the animals' spines. (CHP.VII, pg.89)

Firstly, from the text above shows that Napoleon is wearing his medals, which he has awarded himself. This action suggests that he is trying to establish his authority and position of power over the other animals by emphasizing his accomplishments and achievements. This behavior is consistent with Machiavelli's view that rulers should seek

to establish their reputation and authority through visible displays of strength and success.

Secondly, the fact that Napoleon is accompanied by his nine dogs indicates his willingness to use force and violence to maintain his power. This behavior also reflects Machiavelli's belief that a ruler should be willing to use any means necessary to maintain their authority, including the use of violence and fear.

Lastly, Napoleon is surrounded by his loyal followers, the dogs, who are frisking around him. This behavior reinforces the idea that Napoleon has established a strong sense of loyalty and obedience among his followers. In Machiavellian terms, this suggests that Napoleon has been successful in establishing goodwill among his supporters, while at the same time cultivating hatred and fear among his opponents.

Data number : 67/AF/GAH/91

When it was all over, the remaining animals, except for the pigs and dogs, crept away in a body. They were shaken and miserable. They did not know which was more shocking—the treachery of the animals who had leagued themselves with Snowball, or the cruel retribution they had just witnessed. (CHP.VII, pg.91)

From the text above, the animals are shocked by the treachery of their former comrades who had sided with Snowball. Additionally, the animals have just witnessed a cruel punishment being inflicted upon those traitors.

From a Machiavellian perspective, this passage can be analyzed in terms of goodwill and hatred. Machiavelli believed that leaders should strive to be both loved and feared, but if they had to choose one, it was better to be feared. In this passage, the animals are experiencing both emotions simultaneously. They are shocked and disgusted by the treachery of their former comrades, which could be seen as an act of hatred. However, they are also witnessing the punishment being inflicted upon those traitors, which could be seen as an act of fear.

Machiavelli also believed that leaders should not be overly concerned with being loved, as this could lead to weakness and vulnerability. In this passage, the animals' shock and disgust at the betrayal of Snowball's followers could be seen as an example of this weakness. They trusted these animals, and their betrayal was unexpected and shocking. Additionally, their shock and disgust could be seen as a lack of understanding of the harsh realities of leadership. Machiavelli believed that leaders needed to be willing to take harsh actions to maintain their power, and the punishment of the traitors could be seen as an example of this.

The cruel retribution that the animals had just witnessed can also be seen as an example of how it is better to be feared than to be loved, as the animals who witnessed the retribution were likely to fear the consequences of going against the ruling pigs.

Data number : 72/AF/GAH/99

When he did appear, he was attended not only by his retinue of dogs but by a black cockerel who marched in front of him and acted as a kind of trumpeter, letting out a loud “cock-a-doodle doo” before Napoleon spoke. (CHP.VIII, pg.99)

Machiavelli argues that a good commander should be feared rather than loved, and should use cruelty when necessary to maintain power. Napoleon's use of his dogs as enforcers and the black cockerel as a symbol of his power can be seen as tactics to instill fear and maintain control over the other animals on the farm. The loud "cock-a-doodle doo" before Napoleon speaks can also be seen as a way to grab attention and assert his dominance. Overall, this scene reflects Machiavelli's ideas on the importance of fear and symbolism in maintaining power.

3. Good Soldier Commander (GSC)

The leader is the highest leader of the army, so a leader must understand the strategy of war more than the warlords themselves, according to Machiavelli about the ideal leader in anticipation of the threat of war from other countries. As the data below shows Machiavelli's theory,

Data number : 04/AF/GSC/11

Old Major : And you, Clover, where are those four foals you bore, who should have been the support and pleasure of your old age? Each was sold at a year old—you will never see one of them again. In return for your four confinements and all your labour in the fields, what have you ever had except your bare rations and a stall? (Chapter I, Page 11)

What the Old Major said showed his understanding of the conditions around him, the place he was in, and the animals around him. According to Machiavelli is the main provision to be a good leader, namely mastering the local conditions. Knowing and getting to know local conditions will make it easier for him to understand the characteristics of each new place which he needs to get used to the local situation (Machiavelli).

Data number : 20/AF/GSC/39

Snowball : It is for your sake that we drink that milk and eat those apples. Do you know what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty? Jones would come back! Yes, Jones would come back! Surely, comrades,” cried Squealer almost pleadingly, skipping from side to side and whisking his tail, “surely there is no one among you who wants to see Jones come back? (CHP.III, pg.39)

Based on the good soldier command, shows how the pigs in Animal Farm use fear to maintain their power and control over the other animals. By reminding the animals of the previous owner, Jones, and the potential consequences of his return, the pigs are able to

manipulate and intimidate the other animals into submission. This tactic demonstrates power and firmness that makes people easy to control.

Data number : 22/AF/GSC/45

At a squeal from Snowball, which was the signal for retreat, all the animals turned and fled through the gateway into the yard. (CHAPTER.IV, pg.45). Snowball is indeed a character in a novel that appears in the novel's story relatively briefly compared to other figures such as Napoleon and other animals, with the intelligence and other abilities possessed by Snowball he becomes the second in command before Napoleon declares himself as the leader of the animal farm, so he is also have an effect on other animals.

The passage from Animal Farm describes a moment when Snowball, one of the leaders of the animal rebellion, gives the signal for retreat and the animals run away from an attack. There are several aspects of this scene that could be analyzed.

Firstly, Machiavelli believed that a leader must be able to inspire loyalty in their troops, and this is something that Snowball seems to have accomplished here. Despite being in the middle of a dangerous situation, Snowball's command is obeyed without question, indicating that the other animals trust and respect him as a leader. The animals are shown to be following Snowball's command without hesitation or questioning. From a Machiavellian perspective, this is

desirable as it shows the soldiers are disciplined and obedient, which is essential for a successful military campaign.

Secondly, Machiavelli believed that a leader must be willing to make difficult decisions, and Snowball's decision to call for a retreat in the face of danger may be seen as an example of this. It takes courage to admit when a situation is too dangerous and to order a retreat, rather than risking the lives of one's troops unnecessarily. The fact that Snowball gave the signal for retreat indicates that he had a plan in mind and the animals were following a pre-determined strategy. From a Machiavellian perspective, this is important as it shows that the commander is thinking strategically and is not afraid to withdraw when necessary. The fact that the animals turned and fled immediately upon hearing Snowball's signal indicates that they were well-trained and responsive. From a Machiavellian perspective, this is desirable as it shows that the soldiers are capable of quick and decisive action.

The data above shows Snowball's ability to understand the situation and conditions of his group and his opponent, he considers that the strength possessed by his group has the potential to experience defeat, so it gives a code to other animals to retreat. This is in accordance with Machiavelli's opinion that the leader must really master the power capacity of the group and the field in battle.

Data number : 35/AF/GSC/61

He would be only too happy to let you make your decisions for yourselves. But sometimes you might make the wrong decisions, comrades, and then where should we be? Suppose you had decided to follow Snowball, with his moonshine of windmills Snowball, who, as we now know, was no better than a criminal?" "He fought bravely at the Battle of the Cowshed," said somebody (CHP.V, pg.61)

The data above shows the expertise of pigs express their interest to the other animals, he said that animals that follow Snowball are considered no better than criminals and will be threatened with punishment. It is be able maintaining the stability of the State or power, this is important to do in front of soldiers, subordinates, or the people, because it will prevent certain people or groups from disturbing the stability of a country because of the consequences they will get. The quote can be seen as a commentary on the nature of leadership and the importance of discipline in a society or military context.

Data number : 69/AF/GSC/94

Whatever happened she would remain faithful, work hard, carry out the orders that were given to her, and accept the leadership of Napoleon. (CHP.VII, pg.94)

In the case of *Animal Farm*, Napoleon is the commander and the other animals are the soldiers. The leader must have expertise in convincing his people so that he can perpetuate his power or achieve his goals. The pig's speech in the data above is an attempt to convince the animals to accept Napoleon as the new leader. The text suggests that

the character in question is willing to remain faithful and work hard, which aligns with Machiavelli's belief that soldiers should be obedient and disciplined.

4. Patriotism (P)

Patriotism is very profitable for those who have skills in propaganda, even patriotism can become a new religion in a country. When there is a problem that threatens the security of the State, then a decision to save the State must be taken, whether it is contrary to morals, looks good or bad, the security of the State is far more important, according to Machiavelli about patriotism which is in accordance with the following data:

Data number : 03/AF/P/14

Old Major : *All animals are equal.* (Chapter I, Page. 14.) The Old Major expression is propaganda that contains the spirit of struggle for *Animal Farm* in achieving freedom for humans. This expression has also become a slogan as well as a principle at the animal farm. Old Major's speech emphasizes the importance of unity and equality among all animals, rather than individual success. This can be seen as a form of patriotism, where the well-being of the community as a whole is prioritized over individual interests.

Data number : 08/AF/P/12

Old Major : Rebellion! I do not know when that Rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in a hundred years, but I know, as surely as I see this straw beneath my feet, that sooner or later justice will be done. (CHP. I, pg. 12)

The text is a quote from Old Major, a character in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. In the quote, Old Major is expressing his belief in the inevitability of a rebellion against the human farmers who oppress the animals. He acknowledges that he does not know when the rebellion will occur, but he is certain that it will happen. This quote highlights the theme of rebellion in the novel and the idea that the animals are capable of overthrowing their oppressors. Old Major's speech inspires the animals to rebel against Mr. Jones and his men. The quote also suggests that Old Major is a visionary leader who is able to see beyond the present circumstances and envision a better future for the animals.

According to Machiavelli, the ability of propaganda or oration is very beneficial for a ruler, because with this ability all the words of the ruler will become true. As above, the speech from old major was able to raise the spirits of the animals to fight against Mr. Jones, even became the principle of the animal farm. This is further strengthened by the data below.

Data number : 09/AF/P/12

Old Major : And remember, comrades, your resolution must never falter (Chapter. I, page. 12). According Machiavelli a ruler should

inspire loyalty and devotion among the people, and patriotism can serve as a powerful tool in achieving this. A patriotic citizenry is more likely to support the ruler, defend the state, and contribute to its prosperity.

Based on the data above Old Major used animal's patriotism to fight against Mr. Jones the owner of the farm. The speech of Old Major be able to make aware from the animal about their conditions under the human pressure, therefore they are inspired to rebellion because of Old Major speech.

Data number : 10/AF/P/12

Old Major : All men are enemies. All animals are comrades. (CHP. I, pg. 12). Old Major's statement that on the data above is a reflects the idea of patriotism, where the animals are united in their common goal of achieving freedom and equality because of one animal that make him to be aware. The text also highlights the idea that Man is the root cause of the animals' suffering, and that by removing Man from the scene, the animals can achieve a better life.

Data number : 12/AF/P/13

Old major : Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. (CHP. I, pg. 13 The text above by Old Major in *Animal Farm* can be analyzed in the context of patriotism by Machiavelli. According to Machiavelli, patriotism is the love of one's country and the willingness

to defend it against all enemies. Similarly, Old Major's statement can be seen as a call to unity and solidarity among the animals against their common enemy, humans. By defining all animals with four legs or wings as friends, Old Major is creating a sense of belonging and shared identity among the animals.

Machiavelli said that a strong sense of patriotism can unite a nation and make it more resilient against external threats. Additionally, Old Major's statement can be seen as a rejection of the human-centric worldview that has dominated society. Patriotism requires a rejection of individual interests in favor of the common good. Overall, Old Major's statement can be seen as a call to action for the animals to unite and fight for their freedom, patriotism requires a willingness to defend one's country against all enemies.

Data number : 14/AF/P/19

Snowball firmly. We have no means of making sugar on this farm. Besides, you do not need sugar. You will have all the oats and hay you want. (CHP. II, pg. 19). This statement by Snowball can be analyzed in the context of patriotism, as it shows his dedication to the cause of the rebellion and the betterment of the farm. Snowball's response highlights the importance of prioritizing the needs of the community over individual desires, which is a key aspect of patriotism. By focusing on the collective good, Snowball demonstrates his

commitment to the ideals of the revolution and his willingness to make sacrifices for the greater good.

Data number : 21/AF/P/44

Snowball, who had studied an old book of Julius Caesar's campaigns which he had found in the farmhouse, was in charge of the defensive operations. (CHP.IV, pg.44). This action shows Snowball's strategic thinking and leadership skills, which he acquired from studying the book. The reference to Julius Caesar's campaigns suggests that Snowball is using the principles of patriotism by Machiavelli, which emphasizes the importance of maintaining the independent of the country, therefore snowball wants to increase his people for loving the country.

Data number : 25/AF/P/48

At the grave side Snowball made a little speech, emphasising the need for all animals to be ready to die for Animal Farm if need be. (CHP.IV, pg.48). Machiavelli believed that patriotism was essential for the survival of a state, and the citizens should be willing to die for their country. In this case, Snowball is emphasizing the need for the animals to be willing to die for Animal Farm, which can be seen as a symbol for their country. This shows that Snowball is a patriotic leader who is willing to do whatever it takes to protect his country. However, Machiavelli also believed that leaders should be willing to

do whatever it takes to protect their country, even if it means being cruel or deceitful. This is something that Snowball does not embody, as he is a kind and just leader who wants what is best for his people.

Data number : 64/AF/P/84

Napoleon decreed that there should be a full investigation into Snowball's activities. With his dogs in attendance he set out and made a careful tour of inspection of the farm buildings, the other animals following at a respectful distance (CHP.VII, pg.84).

This statement is significant because it shows how the pigs, who were supposed to be the leaders of the animal community, were using propaganda to discredit their opponents. The rats were causing problems on the farm, and by associating them with Snowball, the pigs were able to turn the other animals against him. This is an example of how propaganda can be used to manipulate people and control their behavior. According to Machiavelli, Propaganda experts in patriotism as an instrument to achieve goals.

In addition, what was done by Napoleon was an attempt to maintain the stability of the animal farm and its power from enemy threats. This is also included in the category of patriotism where a ruler must love his country and his people, as what Napoleon did to show to protect his country and his people so that his leadership is stable.

Data number : 70/AF/P/95

The execution of the traitors this afternoon was the final act. The enemy both external and internal has been defeated. (CHP.VII, pg.95). Machiavelli believed that a leader should do whatever it takes to maintain power and protect the state, even if it means using violence or deception. In this text, the execution of the traitors can be seen as a Machiavellian move to eliminate any threats to the state. The reference to the defeat of both external and internal enemies also shows a sense of patriotism, as the state has been protected from both foreign and domestic threats. Machiavelli believed that a leader should always put the interests of the state above their own personal interests, and this text can be seen as an example of this principle in action of patriotism.

B. Discussion

The researcher discussed this study regarding the research finding above that talk about characteristics of machiavellianism by Richard Christie found in *Animal Farm* novel (1945), and how political thoughts by Machiavelli applied in the novel.

The most dominant characteristics of machiavellianism that has found in this research is lack of concern for conventional morality (LCCM) 13 data. According to Richard Christie, lack of concern for conventional morality is where a person when doing something always thinks about the consequences

that will be obtained, he will choose the action that can bring the consequences of the greatest profit or happiness. Almost all of the characters in the novel have this characteristic, that the reasons the Lack of concern for conventional morality as the dominant data. There are four characteristics of machiavellianism from Richard Christie that used in this reasearch, The first is a relative lack of effect in interpersonal relationships (RLAIR), the second is lack of concern with conventional morality (LCCM), the third is lack of gross psychopathology (LOGP), and last is low ideological commitment (LIC) (Richard Christie, 1970).

In this research, the researcher found 33 data of characteristics of machiavellianism. This characteristics are divided into a relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships (RLAIR) the researcher found 9 data, 13 data of Lack of concern for conventional morality (LCCM), a lack of gross psychopathology (LOGP) the researcher found 5 data, and the last is low ideological commitment (LIC) that found 6 data. The data are found from *Animal Farm* novel based on all of the characters who related with this characteristics.

After the characteristics of machiavellianism, the next is the Machiavelli political thoughts that appllied in *Animal Farm* novel (1945). The most dominant political thoughts that found in this research is totalitarianism (T). According Machiavelli, a strong ruler should focus on maintaining control, stability, even if it required using ruthless means. Machiavelli emphasized the importance of a strong and centralized ruler who possesses absolute authority over the state. This concentration of power aligns with the

centralization characteristic often seen in totalitarian regimes, which is Napoleon one of the characters in the *Animal Farm* and as the totalitarian leader in the animal farm. Almost all of the totalitarian practice are from him and show the biggest number than other Machiavelli's political thoughts in this research.

In this research, the researcher finds 43 data from *Animal Farm* novel. There are four political thoughts of Machiavelli that used in this research, the following is Machiavelli's political thought used in this research, and the data that founds. The researcher found totalitarianism (T) in the novel are 15 data, Goodwill and hatred (GAH) founds 12 data, the data that founds about good soldier commander (GSC) are 5 data, and last patriotism (P) 11 data.

The characters in the novel *Animal Farm* have the characteristics of Machiavellianism. Some characters have the characteristics of Machiavellianism which are dominant than other characters. Machiavelli's political thought is also appropriately applied in this novel, because animals who become leaders in the animal farm and several other animals carry out political practices that are in accordance with Machiavelli's political thinking.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This is the last chapter of this research. It is divided into two parts, such as conclusion and suggestion. The first part is the conclusion, which contains the conclusion of analysis and discussion about the answer of two problem statements shown in the previous chapter. The second part is the suggestion to the others.

A. Conclusions

Machiavelli's political thought is found in the novel *Animal Farm*. In this novel, there are 4 political theories from Machiavelli that are used in researching this novel, namely totalitarianism, goodwill and hatred, good soldier commander, and patriotism found in the characters of this novel. The researcher uses the Machiavellian characteristics theory from Richard Christie to find characters in the novel that are related to Machiavellian politics. There are 78 data found by researchers that are in accordance with Machiavelli's political thought.

Regarding the political thoughts found in the characters found in the novel, the researcher found that the dominant characteristics of Machiavellianism emerged and then linked them with Machiavellian political thoughts. The pigs' leader, Napoleon, uses fear and intimidation to control the other animals, just as Machiavelli advises rulers to do. Napoleon also employs deception and propaganda to maintain his power and suppress dissent, another tactic that Machiavelli advocates.

Overall, the political thought of Machiavelli can be seen as an underlying influence on the themes of power and corruption in *Animal Farm*. The novel serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of absolute power and the need for checks and balances in any society.

B. Implications

In this study, the researcher uses the characteristics of machiavellianism by Richard Christi which describes characteristics of characters in the novel, and political theory from Niccollo Machiavelli. These two theories are used by the researcher to reveal the characteristics of machiavellianism and political thoughts in the *Animal Farm* Novel by George Orwell (1945). The researcher hopes from this research the reader can find out the political thoughts of Machiavelli. In addition, this research can be a reference for the future researchers who want to reveal characteristics of machiavellianism and political thoughts of Machiavelli applied in the novel or the other object.

C. Suggestions

Here, the researcher will be left a suggestion for the readers of this research and the next researcher who will take the same object in the research. Hopefully, this suggestion will be helpful for the next researcher and the readers.

For other researchers, this research discussed political thoughts of Machiavelli represents in a novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. This research will help the next researcher find the references related to the political thought Machiavelli, characteristics of machiavellianism based on

Animal Farm novel. This research's main point is a politic and how the *Animal Farm* novel indicate an political thoughts. Therefore, hopefully this research will be used as the next study's references, especially to analyze a novel researcher.

Furthermore, the next researcher could find a gap in this research. It is possible to use the same subject but a different main discussion. The researcher suggests analyzing the war strategies of the *Animal Farm* novel. The next researcher can use the book entitled *Art of War* by Niccollo Machiavelli.

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APPENDICES

NO	CODING	TEXTUAL DATA	CHARACTERISTICS OF MACIAVELLIANISM	MACHIAVELLI'S POLITICAL THUGHTS	EXPLANATION	VALID/INVALID
1.	01/AF/LOGP/10 /Mar 10,2023,03.35.P M	Old Major : "Man is the only creature that consumes without producing." (Chapter I. Page. 10)	A lack of gross psychopathology		As Old major said it was as if humans had never done good for livestock, even though they were also fed by breeders for their survival, then this showed that old major's views were very subjective so that they blamed humans as breeders. This is in accordance with the characteristics of Machiavellianism according to Richard Christie	Valid

					namely, Such a person will make mistakes in evaluating other individuals and situations if his emotional needs seriously alter his perception.	
2.	02/AF/T/10/Mar 10,2023,03.40.P M	Old Major : " Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself." (Chapter I. Page. 10)		Totalitarianism	The text "Man is the only creature that consumes without producing" is a quote from George Orwell's Animal Farm. The quote is often analyzed from a totalitarianism perspective, as it highlights the idea that the ruling class consumes the resources produced by the working class without contributing anything	valid

					<p>themselves. The quote is also seen as a commentary on the exploitation of the working class by the ruling class. Overall, the quote is a powerful statement on the unequal distribution of resources and the exploitation of the working class by those in power.</p>	
3.	03/AF/P/14/Mar 10,2023,03.50.P M	Old Major : "All animals are equal." (Chapter I, Page. 14.)		Patriotism	<p>Machiavelli believed that a strong leader should prioritize the well-being of the state over the well-being of individuals. Similarly, Old Major's speech emphasizes the importance of unity and equality</p>	valid

					among all animals, rather than individual success. This can be seen as a form of patriotism, where the well-being of the community as a whole is prioritized over individual interests.	
4.	04/AF/GSC/11/ Mar 10,2023,03.55.P M	Old Major : In return for your four confinements and all your labour in the fields, what have you ever had except your bare rations and a stall? (Chapter I, Page 11)		Good soldier commander	What The Old Major said showed his understanding of the conditions around him, the place he was in, and the animals around him. according to Machiavelli is the main provision to be a good leader, namely mastering the local conditions. Knowing and getting to know	valid

					local conditions will make it easier for him to understand the characteristics of each new place which he needs to get used to the local situation. (Machiavelli)	
5.	05/AF/T/10/Mar 10,2023,04.00.P M	Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever. (Chapter I page 10)		Totalitarianism	This quote from Old Major that explain about totalitarianism by human. The quote "Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever" from Animal Farm novel highlights the idea of totalitarianism by Machiavelli. The	valid

					<p>statement suggests that the root cause of hunger and overwork is not the animals themselves, but rather the humans who exploit them. By removing humans from the equation, the animals can live in a utopian society without the burden of oppression. However, this idea is flawed as it assumes that the animals will be able to govern themselves without falling into the same patterns of oppression and corruption as their human oppressors.</p>	
6.	06/AF/RLAIR/1 1/Mar	Old Major : You young porkers who	A relative lack of affect in interpersonal		The text is an excerpt from	valid

	10,2023,04.05.P M	are sitting in front of me, every one of you will scream your lives out at the block within a year. (Chapter. I, page. 11)	relationships		George Orwell's Animal Farm, where Old Major, a prize Middle White boar, is addressing the other animals on the farm. In this excerpt, Old Major is warning the young porkers that they will be slaughtered within a year. The text is a foreshadowing of the events that will take place on the farm, where the pigs will take over and become just as cruel as the humans they overthrew. The use of the word "block" is significant, as it foreshadows the pigs' use of an executioner's block	
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					to kill their own kind. The text highlights the relative lack of affection and care for the animals on the farm, as they are seen as nothing more than commodities to be used and discarded.	
7.	07/AF/LCCM/1 1/Mar 10,2023,04.07.P M	Old Major : That all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man, and the produce of our labour would be our own. (CHP. I, pg. 11)	lack of concern for conventional morality		The text is a quote from Old Major, a character in George Orwell's novel "Animal Farm". In the quote, Old Major states that all the evils in life are caused by the tyranny of human beings. He suggests that if humans were removed, the animals would be able to enjoy the	Valid

					<p>fruits of their labor and become rich and free. The quote highlights the theme of oppression and the desire for freedom. Old Major's words also suggest that humans are the root cause of the animals' suffering and that they are the only creatures that consume without producing. The quote uses rhetorical techniques such as vilification to divide the world into two camps: "us" and "them". However, it is important to note that Old Major's assumption that animals possess</p>	
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					better fundamental natures than humans is later proven to be nave.	
8.	08/AF/P/12/Mar 10,2023,04.10.P M	Old Major : Rebellion! I do not know when that Rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in a hundred years, but I know, as surely as I see this straw beneath my feet, that sooner or later justice will be done. (CHP. I, pg. 12)		Patriotism	The text is a quote from Old Major, a character in George Orwell's Animal Farm. In the quote, Old Major is expressing his belief in the inevitability of a rebellion against the human farmers who oppress the animals. He acknowledges that he does not know when the rebellion will occur, but he is certain that it will happen. This quote highlights the theme of rebellion in the novel and the idea	valid

					that the animals are capable of overthrowing their oppressors. Old Major's speech inspires the animals to rebel against Mr. Jones and his men. The quote also suggests that Old Major is a visionary leader who is able to see beyond the present circumstances and envision a better future for the animals.	
9.	09/AF/P/12/Mar 10,2023,04.15.P M	Old Major : And remember, comrades, your resolution must never falter. (CHP. I, pg. 12)		Patriotism	Machiavelli believed that a leader should always put the interests of the state above their own personal interests. Similarly, Old Major is urging the animals	valid

					to remain steadfast in their resolution to overthrow Man and to never forget that their interests are not aligned with Man's interests.	
10.	10/AF/P/12/Mar 10,2023,04.17.P M	Old Major : All men are enemies. All animals are comrades. (CHP. I, pg. 12)		Patriotism	Old Major's statement that "All men are enemies. All animals are comrades" reflects the idea of patriotism, where the animals are united in their common goal of achieving freedom and equality. The text also highlights the idea that Man is the root cause of the animals' suffering, and that by removing Man from the scene, the animals can	valid

					achieve a better life. Overall, the text emphasizes the importance of unity, determination, and the pursuit of a common goal in achieving freedom and equality	
11.	11/AF/LCCM/1 2/Mar 10,2023,04.20.P M	Never listen when they tell you that Man and the animals have a common interest, that the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the others. It is all lies. Man serves the interests of no creature except himself. (CHP. I, pg. 12)	A lack of concern for conventional morality		suggests that the ruling class, in this case, Man, is only interested in serving their own interests and not the interests of the animals. This is a classic example of Machiavellianism, where the ruling class uses any means necessary to maintain their power and control over the oppressed class. Richard Christie's lack of	valid

					conventional morality is evident in his disregard for the welfare of the animals and his sole focus on serving his own interests.	
12.	12/AF/P/13/Mar 10,2023,04.23.P M	Old major : Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. (CHP. I, pg. 13)		Patriotism	The text "Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend" by Old Major in Animal Farm can be analyzed in the context of patriotism by Machiavelli. In Machiavelli's view, patriotism is the love of one's country and the willingness to defend it against all enemies. Similarly, Old Major's statement can be seen as a call to	valid

					<p>unity and solidarity among the animals against their common enemy, humans. By defining all animals with four legs or wings as friends, Old Major is creating a sense of belonging and shared identity among the animals. This is similar to Machiavelli's idea that a strong sense of patriotism can unite a nation and make it more resilient against external threats. Additionally, Old Major's statement can be seen as a rejection of the human-centric worldview that has dominated society.</p>	
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					<p>This is similar to Machiavelli's belief that patriotism requires a rejection of individual interests in favor of the common good. Overall, Old Major's statement can be seen as a call to action for the animals to unite and fight for their freedom, which is similar to Machiavelli's belief that patriotism requires a willingness to defend one's country against all enemies.</p>	
13.	13/AF/LIC/18/ Mar 10,2023,04.30.P M	The others said of Squealer that he could turn black into white. (CHP. II, pg. 18)	Low ideological commitment		<p>This means that he is skilled at manipulating the truth and convincing others to believe what he</p>	valid

					<p>says, even if it is not true. This behavior is consistent with a Machiavellian personality, which is characterized by a lack of ideological commitment and a focus on achieving personal goals through manipulation and deception. Squealer's ability to convince the other animals that Napoleon's actions are in their best interests, even when they are not, is an example of this Machiavellian behavior. This is further supported by the fact that Squealer serves as</p>	
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					Napoleon's mouthpiece and Minister of Propaganda.	
14.	14/AF/P /19/Mar 10,2023,04.33.P M	Snowball firmly. “We have no means of making sugar on this farm. Besides, you do not need sugar. You will have all the oats and hay you want.” (CHP. II, pg. 19)		Patriotism	This statement by Snowball can be analyzed in the context of patriotism, as it shows his dedication to the cause of the rebellion and the betterment of the farm. Snowball's response highlights the importance of prioritizing the needs of the community over individual desires, which is a key aspect of patriotism. By focusing on the collective good, Snowball demonstrates his	valid

					commitment to the ideals of the revolution and his willingness to make sacrifices for the greater good.	
15.	15/AF/LCCM/19/Mar 10,2023,04.35.P M	Moses, who was Mr. Jones's especial pet, was a spy and a tale-bearer, but he was also a clever talker. (CHP.II, pg.19)	Lack of concern for conventional morality		This suggests that in a world where power is the ultimate goal, individuals may use any means necessary to achieve it, even if it means betraying others. This aligns with Machiavellianism, which emphasizes the importance of power and manipulation in achieving one's goals.	valid
16.	16/AF/P/28/Mar 10,2023,05.00.P M	Snowball : "to the hayfield! Let us make it a point of honour to get in the harvest		Patriotism		valid

		more quickly than Jones and his men could do.” (CHP. II, pg.28)				
17.	17/AF/LOGP/38 /Mar 10,2023,07.00.P M	Napoleon took no interest in Snowball’s committees. He said that the education of the young was more important than anything that could be done for those who were already grown up. It happened that Jessie and Blue bell had both whelped soon after the hay harvest, giving birth between them to nine sturdy puppies. (CHP.III, pg.38)	Lack of Gross Psychopathology		This text can be interpreted as a sign of Napoleon's lack of interest in the democratic process and his desire for absolute power. According to Christie, individuals with psychopathic tendencies often exhibit a lack of interest in democratic processes and a desire for power and control. Napoleon's lack of interest in Snowball's committees can be seen as a manifestation of	Valid

					these tendencies.	
18.	18/AF/RLAIR/3 9/Mar 10,2023,07.15.P M	Snowball : The whole management and organisation of this farm depend on us. (CHP.III, pg.39)	A relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships		The text suggests that the whole management and organization of the farm depends on the animals, specifically the pigs, who are responsible for watching over their welfare day and night. This statement shows a relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships, which is a characteristic of Machiavellianism. Snowball, who is somewhat of an idealistic individual, comes up with various schemes and	valid

					groups aimed at improving the animals' lives and education status, and he also promotes the theory of Animalism. Despite this, Snowball is not corrupt and is actually a good leader who puts his thoughts into action and assumes a hands-on approach to improving Animal Farm.	
19.	19/AF/RLAIR/40/Mar 10,2023,07.18.P M	The importance of keeping the pigs in good health was all too obvious. (CHP.III, pg.40)	A relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships		The pigs are the leaders of the animal rebellion and are responsible for the management of the farm. Their health is crucial to the success of the	valid

					<p>farm, and their well-being is a top priority. This sentence also suggests that the pigs are more important than the other animals on the farm, which is a reflection of the power dynamic in the story. The pigs are the ruling class, and their health is essential to maintaining their control over the other animals. This idea is consistent with Richard Christie's concept of a relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships, where individuals in positions of power may be less</p>	
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					emotionally invested in their relationships with others.	
20.	20/AF/GSC/39/ Mar 10,2023,07.20.P M	Snowball : Do you know what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty? Jones would come back! Yes, Jones would come back! Surely, comrades,” (CHP.III, pg.39)		Good soldier commander	Based on the good soldier command, shows how the pigs in Animal Farm use fear to maintain their power and control over the other animals. By reminding the animals of the previous owner, Jones, and the potential consequences of his return, the pigs are able to manipulate and intimidate the other animals into submission. This tactic is a common strategy used by authoritarian	valid

					leaders to maintain their power and control over their followers.	
21.	21/AF/P/44/Mar 10,2023,07.30.P M	Snowball, who had studied an old book of Julius Caesar’s campaigns which he had found in the farmhouse, was in charge of the defensive operations. (CHP.IV, pg.44)		Patriotism	This action shows Snowball's strategic thinking and leadership skills, which he acquired from studying the book. The reference to Julius Caesar's campaigns suggests that Snowball is using the principles of patriotism by Machiavelli, which emphasizes the importance of military strength and strategic thinking in maintaining power. Overall, this text highlights Snowball's	valid

					intelligence and his ability to apply historical knowledge to practical situations, which is a crucial trait for a successful leader.	
22.	22/AF/GSC/45/ Mar 10,2023,07.35.P M	at a squeal from Snowball, which was the signal for retreat, all the animals turned and fled through the gateway into the yard. (CHP.IV, pg.45)		Good soldier commander	According to Machiavelli, a good commander should be able to inspire loyalty and obedience in his soldiers, and should also be able to lead them effectively in battle. In this case, Snowball is the commander who gives the signal for retreat, and the animals follow his command without hesitation. This shows that Snowball is able to	valid

					inspire loyalty and obedience in his followers, and is also able to lead them effectively in battle.	
23.	23/AF/GAH/46/ Mar 10,2023,07.46.P M	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. (CHP.IV, pg.46)		Goodwill and hatred	Machiavelli believed that as a leader should be both feared and loved by his soldiers, but if he had to choose between the two, he should choose fear. In this text, Snowball is portrayed as a brave and fearless soldier who is willing to risk his life for the cause of the rebellion. He does not hesitate to attack Jones, the human farmer who represents the oppressive regime	Valid

					that the animals are rebelling against. The actions performed by the snowball can increase the fear of other animals.	
24.	24/AF/LOGP/47 /Mar 10,2023,07.50.P M	“He is dead,” said Boxer sorrowfully. “I had no intention of doing that. I forgot that I was wearing iron shoes. Who will believe that I did not do this on purpose?” “No sentimentality, comrade!” cried Snowball from whose wounds the blood was still dripping. “War is war. The only good human being is a dead one.” (CHP.IV, pg.47)	A lack of gross psychopathology		Snowball's statement can be seen as ruthless and lacking empathy towards humans, Snowball may have said this to console Boxer and to justify the violence that was necessary to prevent humans from recapturing the farm. However, Snowball's statement is problematic as it moves the primacy to human beings and encourages the animals to focus	Valid

					<p>their attention on the human enemy. Overall, Snowball's statement can be seen as a reflection of the brutal nature of war and the dehumanization of the enemy, rather than a manifestation of Machiavellianism.</p>	
25.	25/AF/P/48/Mar 10,2023,8.00PM	<p>At the grave side Snowball made a little speech, emphasising the need for all animals to be ready to die for Animal Farm if need be. (CHP.IV, pg.48)</p>		Patriotism	<p>Machiavelli believed that patriotism was essential for the survival of a state, and that citizens should be willing to die for their country. In this case, Snowball is emphasizing the need for the animals to be willing to die for Animal Farm, which can be seen</p>	valid

					as a symbol for their country. This shows that Snowball is a patriotic leader who is willing to do whatever it takes to protect his country. However, Machiavelli also believed that leaders should be willing to do whatever it takes to protect their country, even if it means being cruel or deceitful. This is something that Snowball does not embody, as he is a kind and just leader who wants what is best for his people.	
26.	26/AF/RLAIR/5 3/Mar 10,2023,8.30 PM	Napoleon was better at canvassing support for himself in between	A relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships		It shows how Napoleon, the character who represents Joseph	Valid

		times. (CHP.V, pg.53)			Stalin, was able to manipulate and gain support from others without building genuine relationships.	
27.	27/AF/LCCM/5 5/Mar 10,2023,9.30 PM	Then suddenly he lifted his leg, urinated over the plans, and walked out without uttering a word. (CHP.V, pg.55)	Lack of concern for conventional morality		The character's action of urinating over the plans shows a disregard for the rules and norms of society, and a willingness to use unconventional means to achieve their goals. This behavior is consistent with the Machiavellian principle of doing whatever it takes to gain and maintain power, even if it means breaking moral and ethical codes.	valid

28.	28/AF/LCCM/5 6/Mar 10,2023,9.45 PM	“Vote for Snowball and the three-day week” and “Vote for Napoleon and the full manger.” (CHP.V, pg.56)	Lack of concern for conventional morality		This text demonstrate a lack of concern for conventional morality. The animals are presented with an either or fallacy, where they must choose between two options that are not necessarily morally sound. Snowball's slogan suggests that he is willing to sacrifice productivity for leisure, while Napoleon's slogan implies that he will prioritize his own interests over those of the other animals. This lack of concern for conventional morality is a characteristic of	valid
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					the leaders in Animal Farm, who prioritize their own power and control over the well-being of the community.	
29.	29/AF/T/56-67/Mar 10,2023,10.30 PM	According to Napoleon, what the animals must do was to procure firearms and train themselves in the use of them. (CHP.V, pg.56-57)		Totalitarianism	In his book "The Prince," Machiavelli argues that a successful ruler must maintain absolute control over his subjects, and that the use of force is often necessary to achieve this. Napoleon's call for the animals to arm themselves and learn how to use weapons is a clear attempt to consolidate his power and maintain control over the other animals. This is a	valid

					classic example of the use of force to maintain power, which is a key characteristic of totalitarian regimes.	
30.	30/AF/LOGP/57 /Mar 10,2023,11.09 PM	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. (CHP.V, pg.57)	A lack of gross psychopathology		He quietly dismisses the idea of the windmill, which he had previously supported, and advises others not to vote for it. His indifference towards the effect he produced shows his lack of empathy and concern for others. This behavior is consistent with Machiavellianism, which is characterized by manipulation, deceit, and a lack	Valid

					of moral principles. The text suggests that Napoleon is willing to change his stance on issues to maintain his power and control over the other animals. This analysis is based on the lack of gross psychopathology from Machiavellianism by Richard Christie.	
31.	31/AF/GAH/58/ Apr 10,2023,9.05 PM	By the time he had finished speaking, there was no doubt as to which way the vote would go. But just at this moment Napoleon stood up and, casting a peculiar sidelong look at Snowball, uttered a highpitched whimper of a kind no one had ever heard him utter		Goodwill and hatred	According to Machiavelli, a leader should always appear to have good will towards his subjects, but in reality, he should be willing to use any means necessary to maintain his	valid

		before. (CHP.V, pg.58)			power. In this scene, Napoleon is pretending to be innocent and harmless by making a whimper, but in reality, he is plotting against Snowball. This shows that Napoleon is following Machiavelli's advice by appearing to have good will towards his subjects while secretly hating his rivals. Furthermore, Machiavelli also believed that a leader should be willing to use hatred to maintain his power. In this scene, Napoleon's hatred towards	
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					<p>Snowball is evident in the way he looks at him before making the whimper. This shows that Napoleon is willing to use hatred to eliminate his rivals and maintain his power, which is in line with Machiavelli's teachings. Overall, this scene from Animal Farm can be analyzed based on Machiavelli's concepts of good will and hatred. It shows how Napoleon is using these concepts to maintain his power and eliminate his rivals.</p>	
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32.	32/AF/T/59/Apr 10,2023,9.23 PM	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- They (Dogs) were the puppies whom Napoleon had taken away from their mothers and reared privately. (CHP.V, pg.59)		Totalitarianism	This scene can be analyzed in the context of totalitarianism by Machiavelli, who believed that a ruler should use any means necessary to maintain power and control over their subjects. In this case, Napoleon is the ruler who has taken the puppies away from their mothers and reared them to be loyal to him. The use of force and fear is evident in the scene, as the dogs are chasing the pig and are about to catch him. This represents the use of violence and intimidation to	valid
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					maintain control over the population. The slip of the pig can be seen as a metaphor for the weakness of the ruling power, and how it can be vulnerable to overthrow if not careful. Overall, this scene highlights the dangers of totalitarianism and how it can lead to the abuse of power and oppression of the masses.	
33.	33/AF/T/61/Apr 10,2023,9.30 PM	Squealer : “I trust that every animal here appreciates the sacrifice that Comrade Napoleon has made in taking this extra labour upon himself. (CHP.V, pg.61)		Totalitarianism	Spoken by Squealer, a pig who serves as Napoleon's propaganda minister. The quote is part of a speech in which Squealer	valid

					<p>is trying to convince the other animals that Napoleon's decision to take on extra labor is a sacrifice for the good of all. The speech is an example of the propaganda used by the pigs to maintain their power and control over the other animals. The quote is significant because it highlights the hypocrisy of the pigs, who claim to believe in equality but in reality, are using their power to exploit and oppress the other animals. The text is a commentary on</p>	
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					the nature of power and the dangers of authoritarianism.	
34.	34/AF/T/61/Apr 10,2023,9.35 PM	Squealer : Do not imagine, comrades, that leadership is a pleasure! (CHP.V, pg.61)		Totalitarianism	The quote is spoken by Squealer, a pig who serves as the propaganda minister for the ruling pigs. The quote is ironic because it is used to justify the pigs' leadership and their abuse of power. While Squealer claims that leadership is a heavy responsibility, the pigs are shown to enjoy their power and privilege. The quote also highlights the theme of propaganda in the book, as Squealer	valid

					uses language to manipulate the other animals into accepting the pigs' rule. Overall, the quote serves as a commentary on the corrupting nature of power and the dangers of propaganda.	
35.	35/AF/GSC/61/ Apr 10,2023,9.40 PM	“He fought bravely at the Battle of the Cowshed,” said somebody (CHP.V, pg.61)		Good soldier commander	This quote relates to the theme of the importance of discipline and obedience in a society, as opposed to individual bravery. This theme is also explored in Niccolo Machiavelli's "The Prince," where he argues that a good commander must be both feared and loved, but that fear	valid

					is more important for maintaining order and discipline among soldiers. Therefore, the quote can be seen as a commentary on the nature of leadership and the importance of discipline in a society or military context.	
36.	36/AF/LCCM/6 1/Apr 11,2023,2.20 PM	“Bravery is not enough,” said Squealer. “Loyalty and obedience are more important. (CHP.V, pg.61)	Lack of concern for conventional morality		This statement is based on the lack of concern for conventional morality, which is a characteristic of Machiavellianism. Squealer is essentially saying that it doesn't matter if something is right or wrong, what matters is that the animals are	valid

					loyal to Napoleon and obedient to his commands. This is a clear example of how the pigs in Animal Farm are using propaganda to manipulate the other animals and maintain their power. It also shows how they are willing to sacrifice morality and ethics in order to achieve their goals.	
37.	37/AF/LCCM/6 1/Apr 11,2023,2.23 PM	One false step, and our enemies would be upon us. Surely, comrades, you do not want Jones back?" (CHP.V, pg.61)	Lack of concern for conventional morality		Specifically, Squealer uses fear of Jones and the possibility of his return to manipulate the animals into obeying Napoleon's will. This manipulation tactic aligns with	valid

					the characteristics of Machiavellianism, which include manipulation and deception to achieve one's goals.	
38.	38/AF/GAH/61/ Apr 11,2023,3.00 PM	And as to the Battle of the Cowshed, I believe the time will come when we shall find that Snowball's part in it was much exaggerated. Discipline, comrades, iron discipline! That is the watchword for today. One false step, and our enemies would be upon us. Surely, comrades, you do not want Jones back?" (CHP.V, pg.61)		Goodwill and hatred	Machiavelli's concept of goodwill and hatred is not directly related to the text. However, the use of fear and manipulation in the text aligns with Machiavelli's belief that a ruler should be feared rather than loved in order to maintain power. Squealer's manipulation tactics, including the use of rhetorical questions and fear of Jones,	valid

					are examples of how a leader can use fear to maintain power and control over their followers, which is a Machiavellian approach to leadership. , Mr. Jones, to persuade them not to make any mistakes that could lead to his return. This tactic is consistent with Machiavelli's view that it is better to be feared than loved, as hatred can be a more potent motivator than goodwill.	
39.	39/AF/LCCM/6 2/Apr 11,2023,3.15 PM	Boxer, who had now had time to think things over, voiced the general feeling by saying: “If Comrade	Lack of concern for conventional morality		According to Richard Christie's analysis of Machiavellianism, this phrase reflects	valid

		<p>Napoleon says it, it must be right.” And from then on he adopted the maxim, “Napoleon is always right,” in addition to his private motto of “I will work harder.” (CHP.V, pg.62)</p>			<p>a lack of concern for conventional morality. Boxer's blind loyalty to Napoleon, the pig in charge of the farm, shows how he is willing to sacrifice his own well-being and blindly follow authority without questioning it. This lack of critical thinking and blind obedience to authority is a Machiavellian characteristic that can be seen in Boxer's character. Despite his strength and good standing with the other animals, Boxer's lack of intelligence and naivety make him</p>	
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					vulnerable to manipulation and exploitation by those in power.	
40.	40/AF/LIC/63/A pr 11,2023,3.45 PM	That evening Squealer explained privately to the other animals that Napoleon had never in reality been opposed to the windmill. On the contrary, it was he who had advocated it in the beginning, and the plan which Snowball had drawn on the floor of the incubator shed had actually been stolen from among Napoleon's papers. The windmill was, in fact, Napoleon's own creation. (CHP.V, pg.63)	Low ideological commitment		This perspective suggests that individuals with low ideological commitment are more likely to change their beliefs and attitudes based on situational factors. In this case, Napoleon's opposition to the windmill was likely situational, and he changed his stance when it became clear that the windmill would benefit the farm. Squealer's explanation to the other animals suggests that he is attempting to	valid

					manipulate their beliefs and attitudes by presenting a different version of events.	
41.	41/AF/LCCM/6 3-64/Apr 12,2023,2.13 AM	And the plan which Snowball had drawn on the floor of the incubator shed had actually been stolen from among Napoleon's papers. The windmill was, in fact, Napoleon's own creation. (CHP.V, pg.63-64)	Lack of concern for conventional morality		This is because Napoleon, who represents the corrupt leadership in the novel, steals Snowball's plan and takes credit for it, showing a disregard for honesty and fairness. This is similar to how some individuals in positions of power may prioritize their own interests over the well-being of others and disregard conventional morality.	valid

42.	42/AF/RLAIR/6 4/Apr 12,2023,2.21 AM	Squealer : Tactics, comrades, tactics!” (CHP.V, pg.64)	A relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships		The quote by Squealer in Animal Farm can be analyzed based on Machiavellianism characteristics by Richard Christie. Squealer's use of persuasive tactics, such as appealing to emotions and using rhetorical skills, aligns with the manipulative and self-interested nature of individuals with high Machiavellianism scores. Squealer's role as Napoleon's mouthpiece and Minister of Propaganda also demonstrates his willingness to exploit others for the benefit of those	valid
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					in power. Additionally, Squealer's use of propaganda to manipulate the other animals on the farm, such as convincing them that they are producing 200% more food and that Napoleon's actions are always justified, further highlights his Machiavellian tendencies.	
43.	43/AF/GAH/64/ Apr 12,2023,2.36 AM	This, said Squealer, was something called tactics. He repeated a number of times, "Tactics, comrades, tactics!" skipping round and whisking his tail with a merry laugh. The animals were not certain what the word meant, but		Goodwill and hatred	The three dogs growling threateningly is an example of this. Machiavelli believed that fear could be an effective tool for a leader to maintain control over their subjects, and	valid

		Squealer spoke so persuasively, and the three dogs who happened to be with him growled so threateningly, that they accepted his explanation without further questions. (CHP.V, pg.64)			Squealer's use of the dogs in this way is consistent with this view.	
44.	44/AF/LCCM /67/Apr 12,2023,3.17 AM	Boxer : "I will work harder" and "Napoleon is always right," (CHP.VI, pg.67)	Lack of concern for conventional morality		In the case of Boxer from George Orwell's Animal Farm, his two personal mottos, "I will work harder" demonstrate his willingness to sacrifice himself for the cause, even at the expense of his own health and well-being. However, it is important to note that Boxer's loyalty to Napoleon and the Animalist	valid

					<p>cause is not necessarily driven by a Machiavellian desire for power or personal gain. Instead, Boxer's commitment to the cause is rooted in his genuine belief in the principles of Animalism and his desire to see the farm succeed.</p>	
45.	45/AF/LCCM /69/Apr 12,2023,03.15 PM	<p>Napoleon announced that he had decided upon a new policy. From now onwards Animal Farm would engage in trade with the neighbouring Farms. (CHP.VI, pg.69)</p>	Lack of concern for conventional morality		<p>The decision to engage in trade with neighboring farms, which were previously considered enemies, shows a lack of concern for conventional morality. This decision is in line with the character of Napoleon, who is portrayed as a power-hungry</p>	valid

					<p>leader who is willing to do whatever it takes to maintain his position of authority. The decision to engage in trade with neighboring farms can be seen as a betrayal of the principles of Animalism, which were based on the idea of self-sufficiency and independence. This decision also highlights the corrupting influence of power, as Napoleon's desire for wealth and resources leads him to abandon the principles that he once espoused. Overall, the</p>	
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					decision to engage in trade with neighboring farms can be seen as a reflection of the moral decay that occurs when individuals prioritize their own interests over the common good.	
46.	46/AF/RLAIR/6 9/Apr 12,2023,03.25 PM	The hens, said Napoleon, should welcome this sacrifice as their own special contribution towards the building of the windmill. (CHP. VI, pg.69)	A relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships		The statement is highlights how Napoleon that using the hens for his own benefit without considering their feelings or opinions. This lack of empathy and disregard for the hens' well-being is a clear indication of the power dynamic between the animals and their leader. It also	valid

					shows how Napoleon is willing to manipulate and exploit his fellow animals to achieve his goals.	
47.	47/AF/GAH/70/ Apr 12,2023,04.05 PM	The four young pigs who had protested when Napoleon abolished the Meetings raised their voices timidly, but they were promptly silenced by a tremendous growling from the dogs. Then, as usual, the sheep broke into “Four legs good, two legs bad!” and the momentary awkwardness was smoothed over. (CHP.VI, pg.70)		Goodwill and hatred	The use of the word "timidly" suggests that the pigs were hesitant and unsure of themselves, possibly indicating a lack of confidence or fear of retribution. However, their voices were promptly silenced by a "tremendous growling" from the dogs, indicating the use of force and intimidation to maintain control. This situation can be analyzed in the	valid

					<p>context of Machiavelli's ideas about goodwill and hatred. Machiavelli argues that a ruler should strive to be both loved and feared, but if they cannot be both, it is better to be feared than loved. In this case, Napoleon is using fear to maintain his power and control over the other animals. The use of the dogs to silence the protesting pigs is an example of how he is willing to use force and intimidation to maintain his position.</p>	
48.	48/AF/T/70/Apr 13,2023,1.07 AM	Finally Napoleon raised his trotter for silence and		Totalitarianism	Napoleon, the pig, has taken over the farm and has	valid

		<p>announced that he had already made all the arrangements. (CHP.VI, pg.70)</p>			<p>become the leader of the animals. He has complete control over the farm and the animals, and he makes all the decisions without any input from the other animals. This is similar to Machiavelli's idea of totalitarianism, where the ruler has complete control over the state and makes all the decisions without any input from the people. Napoleon's announcement that he has already made all the arrangements shows that he is not interested in the opinions of the other animals and</p>	
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					that he is only concerned with maintaining his power and control over the farm.	
49.	49/AF/LIC/71/A pr 13,2023,1.13 AM	Nevertheless, the sight of Napoleon, on all fours, delivering orders to Whymper, who stood on two legs, roused their pride and partly reconciled them to the new arrangement. Their relations with the human race were now not quite the same as they had been before.. (CHP.VI, pg.71)	Low ideological commitment		This concept refers to individuals who are not strongly committed to a particular ideology or belief system. In the novel, the animals' relationship with humans changes after they overthrow their human farmer and establish their own society. However, as time goes on, the pigs in charge become more and more like the humans they had rebelled against. This suggests that the animals'	valid

					commitment to their original ideology of equality and freedom was not strong enough to withstand the temptations of power and privilege. The text implies that the animals' relationship with humans was not completely severed, as they began to adopt some of the same behaviors and attitudes as their former oppressors.	
50.	50/AF/LIC/72/A pr 13,2023,1.30 AM	It was about this time that the pigs suddenly moved into the farmhouse and took up their residence there. Again the animals seemed to	Low ideological commitment		The pigs' move into the farmhouse represents a shift in power dynamics, as they move from being equal members of the	valid

		<p>remember that a resolution against this had been passed in the early days, and again Squealer was able to convince them that this was not the case. (CHP.VI, pg.72)</p>			<p>community to becoming the ruling class. This shift is indicative of a lack of commitment to the original ideals of the animal revolution, as the pigs begin to prioritize their own interests over the collective good. This can be seen as a reflection of Christie's theory of low ideological commitment, which suggests that individuals are more likely to prioritize their own interests over the interests of the group when they lack a strong commitment to the group's ideology.</p>	
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51.	51/AF/T/74/Apr 13,2023,2.00 AM	“Muriel,” she said, “read me the Fourth Commandment. Does it not say something about never sleeping in a bed?” (CHP.VI, pg.73)		Totalitarianism	This text can be analyzed based on Machiavelli's political philosophy, which emphasizes the importance of power and control in politics. According to Machiavelli, rulers should use any means necessary to maintain their power, including deception and manipulation. In the text, Squealer manipulates the animals by changing the commandment to suit the pigs' needs. This is an example of how those in power can manipulate the masses to maintain	valid
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					their control. The text also highlights the idea of the masses being easily fooled and manipulated, which is a common theme in Machiavelli's political philosophy.	
52.	52/AF/LIC/74/A pr 13,2023,2.30 PM	“You have heard then, comrades,” he said, “that we pigs now sleep in the beds of the farmhouse? And why not? You did not suppose, surely, that there was ever a ruling against beds? A bed merely means a place to sleep in. A pile of straw in a stall is a bed, properly regarded. (CHP.VI, pg.74)	Low ideological commitment		The text is a quote from Squealer in George Orwell's Animal Farm. Squealer is a pig who serves as the propaganda arm of the ruling class, the pigs. In this quote, Squealer justifies the pigs sleeping in the beds of the farmhouse, which is a clear violation of the principles of Animalism that all animals are equal.	Valid

					<p>Squealer uses manipulative language to convince the other animals that the pigs deserve to live in luxury because they are doing important work for the farm. This quote reveals the theme of the corruption of power and the use of propaganda to manipulate the masses. Squealer's methods include lying and gaslighting to maintain the pigs' power and control over the other animals.</p>	
53.	53/AF/LCCM/7 4/Apr 13,2023,2.45 PM	And very comfortable beds they are too! But not more comfortable than we need, I can	lack of concern for conventional morality		In this speech, Squealer is trying to convince the other animals that	valid

		<p>tell you, comrades, with all the brainwork we have to do nowadays. You would not rob us of our repose, would you, comrades? You would not have us too tired to carry out our duties? Surely none of you wishes to see Jones back?" (CHP. VI, pg.74)</p>			<p>the pigs sleeping in the beds of the farmhouse is a good thing. He uses language manipulation and deception to make the animals believe that the pigs need the comfortable beds to be able to carry out their duties. However, the real reason for the pigs sleeping in the beds is that they have started trading with nearby farms, which goes against the principles of Animalism. The text is an example of irony, as Squealer is using the animals' own principles against them to justify the</p>	
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					pigs' behavior.	
54.	54/AF/LOGP/76 /Apr 13,2023,3.00 PM	Suddenly he halted as though his mind were made up. '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. (CHP. VI, pg.76)	A lack of gross psychopathology		In this case, Napoleon's accusation against Snowball can be seen as an example of Machiavellianism characteristics. By blaming Snowball for the windmill's destruction, Napoleon is deflecting blame from himself and consolidating his power over the other animals. This is a classic Machiavellian tactic, as it allows Napoleon to maintain his position of authority and control over the other animals.	Valid

55.	55/AF/GAH/77/ Apr 13,2023,3.45 PM	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! (CHP.VI, pg.77)		Goodwill and hetred	From a Machiavellian perspective, Napoleon's pronouncement of the death sentence upon Snowball in Animal Farm can be seen as a tactic to consolidate his power and eliminate any potential threats to his rule. Machiavelli believed that a ruler should do whatever it takes to maintain their power, even if it means using fear and violence. By offering a reward for Snowball's capture, Napoleon is encouraging the other animals to turn on each other	Valid
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					and creating a culture of fear and suspicion. This is a common tactic used by totalitarian leaders to maintain control over their subjects.	
56.	56/AF/LCCM/8 1/Apr 13,2023,8.00 PM	Napoleon was well aware of the bad results that might follow if the real facts of the food situation were known, and he decided to make use of Mr. Whymper to spread a contrary impression. (CH.VII, pg.81)	Lack of concern for conventional morality		The text from Animal Farm novel describes how Napoleon, the pig, was aware of the negative consequences that could arise if the real facts of the food situation were known. To prevent this, he decided to use Mr. Whymper to spread a contrary impression. This action shows a lack of concern for conventional morality, as	valid

					<p>Napoleon is willing to deceive others to maintain his power and control. This is a common theme in the novel, where the pigs, who represent the ruling class, use propaganda and manipulation to maintain their authority over the other animals. This behavior is reflective of the lack of concern for conventional morality that is often seen in those who hold power and highlights the dangers of unchecked authority.</p>	
57.	57/AF/T/81/Apr 13,2023,8.07	In these days Napoleon rarely		Totalitarianism	The use of dogs as guards symbolizes	Valid

	PM	appeared in public, but spent all his time in the farmhouse, which was guarded at each door by fierce looking dogs. (CHP.VII, pg.81)			the use of force and violence to maintain power, which is a common characteristic of totalitarian regimes. Machiavelli believed that a ruler should use any means necessary to maintain power, including violence and deception.	
58.	58/AF/T/82/Apr 13,2023,8.13 PM	When he did emerge, it was in a ceremonial manner, with an escort of six dogs who closely surrounded him and growled if anyone came too near. (CHP.VII, pg.82)		Totalitarianism	This a clear example of the use of force and intimidation to maintain power, which is a key aspect of totalitarianism. This is in line with Machiavelli's ideas about the use of fear as a tool of control. This is a	valid

					common feature of totalitarian regimes, where the leader is seen as above the law and is able to act with impunity. Overall, this text highlights the dangers of totalitarianism and the importance of resisting the use of force and intimidation in politics.	
59.	59/AF/RLAIR/8 2/Apr 13,2023,8.17 PM	One Sunday morning Squealer announced that the hens, who had just come in to lay again, must surrender their eggs. (CHP. VII, pg.82)	A relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships		The given text from the novel Animal Farm by George Orwell depicts a lack of interpersonal relationship between the animals and the pigs who have taken control of the farm. The announcement	valid

					<p>made by Squealer, a pig, that the hens must surrender their eggs shows the pigs' disregard for the needs and desires of the other animals. This lack of empathy and understanding is a clear indication of the power dynamic at play, where the pigs have become the ruling class and the other animals are subjugated to their will. This is a common theme in the novel, where the pigs use their intelligence and cunning to manipulate and control the other animals, ultimately leading to their downfall. The text</p>	
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					highlights the importance of interpersonal relationships and empathy in creating a just and equitable society, and serves as a warning against the dangers of unchecked power and authority.	
60.	60/AF/GAH/82-83/Apr 13,2023,9.03 PM	Napoleon acted swiftly and ruthlessly. He ordered the hens' rations to be stopped, and decreed that any animal giving so much as a grain of corn to a hen should be punished by death. The dogs saw to it that these orders were carried out. (CHP.VII, pg.82-83)		Goodwill and hatred	From a Machiavellian perspective, the action of stopping the hens' rations and punishing any animal that gives them food shows a combination of goodwill and hatred. The leader, in this case, Napoleon, is using hatred to instill fear in the animals and maintain his	Valid

					<p>power. By punishing any animal that gives food to the hens, he is showing that he is in control and that disobedience will not be tolerated. On the other hand, the act of stopping the hens' rations could be seen as goodwill towards the other animals, as it ensures that they have enough food to survive. However, this goodwill is only a facade, as the true intention behind the action is to maintain power and control over the other animals. Overall, this action shows how a</p>	
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					Machiavellian leader can use a combination of goodwill and hatred to maintain their power and control over their subjects.	
61.	61/AF/T/83/Apr 13,2023,9.15 PM	Nine hens had died in the meantime. (CHP.VII, pg.83)		Totalitarianism	In the case of Animal Farm, the hens' deaths can be seen as a result of Napoleon's totalitarian rule. He is willing to sacrifice the lives of the hens for his own benefit, without any regard for their well-being. This is a clear example of how a totalitarian ruler can use violence and fear to maintain their power. The animals are unable	valid

					to stand up to Napoleon's authority, and as a result, they are forced to accept his rule, no matter how cruel or unjust it may be. The deaths of the hens are a reminder of the dangers of totalitarianism and the importance of resisting oppressive regimes.	
62.	62/AF/LCCM/8 3/Apr 13,2023,9.17 PM	It was noticed that whenever he seemed on the point of coming to an agreement with Frederick, Snowball was declared to be in hiding at Foxwood, while, when he inclined toward Pilkington, Snowball was said to be at	Lack of concern for conventional morality		Richard Christie's concept of low ideological commitment refers to the idea that people are more likely to be influenced by situational factors than by their beliefs or values. In this case, the	valid

		Pinchfield. (CHP.VII, pg.83)			animals are easily swayed by Napoleon's propaganda because they lack critical thinking skills and are not able to see through the lies.	
63.	63/AF/LCCM/8 4/Apr 13,2023,9.21 PM	Whenever anything went wrong it became usual to attribute it to Snowball. (CHP.VII, pg.84)	Lack of concern for conventional morality		The animals on the farm are quick to blame Snowball for any problems that arise, even if he is not responsible. This is a tactic used by the pigs, particularly Napoleon, to maintain control over the other animals. By creating a scapegoat, they are able to deflect blame and avoid taking responsibility for	Valid

					their own mistakes.	
64.	64/AF/P/84/Apr 13,2023,9.24 PM	Napoleon decreed that there should be a full investigation into Snowball’s activities. With his dogs in attendance he set out and made a careful tour of inspection of the farm buildings, the other animals following at a respectful distance (CHP.VII, pg.84)		Patriotism	This statement is significant because it shows how the pigs, who were supposed to be the leaders of the animal community, were using propaganda to discredit their opponents. The rats were causing problems on the farm, and by associating them with Snowball, the pigs were able to turn the other animals against him. This is an example of how propaganda can be used to manipulate people and control their behavior. According to	valid

					Machiavelli, Propaganda experts will use patriotism as an instrument to achieve goals.	
65.	65/AF/GAH/89/ Apr 13,2023,9.30 PM	Napoleon emerged from the farmhouse, wearing both his medals (for he had recently awarded himself “Animal Hero, First Class“, and “Animal Hero, Second Class“), with his nine huge dogs frisking round him, and uttering growls that sent shivers down all the animals’ spines (CHP.VII, pg.89)		Goodwill and hetred	Napoleon, the character in the text, is using fear as a tool to maintain his power and control over the other animals. By awarding himself medals and having his dogs growl and intimidate the other animals, he is instilling fear in them and making them more likely to obey him. This is in line with Machiavelli's belief that it is better for a leader to be feared than loved, as fear is a more reliable	valid

					means of control.	
66.	66/AF/T/91/Apr 13,2023,10.03 PM	They were all slain on the spot. (CHP.VII, pg.91)		Totalitarianism	This text depicts the brutal and ruthless nature of totalitarianism. This act of violence is a clear example of the Machiavellian principle of using fear as a tool to maintain power. This is evident in the novel, where the animals, who initially overthrew their oppressors, end up emulating the same oppressive hierarchy.	valid
67.	67/AF/GAH/91/ Apr 13,2023,10.05 PM	When it was all over, the remaining animals, except for the pigs and dogs, crept away in a body. They were shaken and		Goodwill and hetred	The cruel retribution that the animals had just witnessed can also be seen as an example of how it	valid

		miserable.They did not know which was more shocking—the treachery of the animals who had leagued themselves with Snowball, or the cruel retribution they had just witnessed. (CHP.VII, pg.91)			is better to be feared than to be loved, as the animals who witnessed the retribution were likely to fear the consequences of going against the ruling pigs.	
68.	68/AF/LIC/93/A pr 13,2023,10.09 PM	As Clover looked down the hillside her eyes filled with tears. If she could have spoken her thoughts, it would have been to say that this was not what they had aimed at when they had set themselves years ago to work for the overthrow of the human race. These scenes of terror and slaughter were not what they had looked forward to on that night when Old Major	Low ideological commitment		It describes the disillusionment of the animals who had rebelled against their human oppressors, only to find themselves subjected to the same kind of terror and slaughter by their new pig leaders. The text suggests that the animals had initially been motivated by a sense of hope and	Valid

		first stirred them to rebellion. (CHP.VII, pg.93)			idealism, but this had been replaced by fear and despair as they realized the true nature of their new rulers. This interpretation is consistent with Richard Christie's theory of low ideological commitment, which suggests that people are more likely to be swayed by emotional appeals than by rational arguments. In the case of the animals in Animal Farm, their emotional desire for freedom and equality had been exploited by the pigs,	
69.	69/AF/GSC/94/ Apr	Whatever happened she would remain		Good soldier commander	Machiavelli believed that a	valid

	13,2023,10.15 PM	faithful, work hard, carry out the orders that were given to her, and accept the leadership of Napoleon. (CHP.VII, pg.94)			good commander should be both loved and feared by his soldiers. In the case of Animal Farm, Napoleon is the commander, and the animals are the soldiers. The text suggests that the character in question is willing to remain faithful and work hard, which aligns with Machiavelli's belief that soldiers should be obedient and disciplined. Additionally, the character is willing to accept the leadership of Napoleon, which suggests that Napoleon is both loved and feared by the animals.	
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					Machiavelli believed that a good commander should be feared because fear is a powerful motivator, but he should also be loved because love creates loyalty.	
70.	70/AF/P/95/Apr 13,2023,10.20 PM	The execution of the traitors this afternoon was the final act. The enemy both external and internal has been defeated. (CHP.VII, pg.95)		Patriotism	Machiavelli believed that a leader should do whatever it takes to maintain power and protect the state, even if it means using violence or deception. In this text, the execution of the traitors can be seen as a Machiavellian move to eliminate any threats to the state. The reference to the defeat of	valid

					both external and internal enemies also shows a sense of patriotism, as the state has been protected from both foreign and domestic threats. Machiavelli believed that a leader should always put the interests of the state above their own personal interests, and this text can be seen as an example of this principle in action.	
71.	71/AF/T/97/Apr 13,2023,10.33 PM	They remembered that the Sixth Commandment decreed “No animal shall kill any other animal.” And though no one cared to mention it in the hearing of the pigs or		Totalitarianism	The given text from Animal Farm novel highlights the hypocrisy of the pigs and dogs who are the ruling class in the animal society. The Sixth Commandment	valid

		the dogs, (CHP.VIII, pg.97)			decreed that no animal should kill any other animal, but the pigs and dogs, who are in power, violate this commandment without any consequences. This is a clear example of how totalitarianism works, where the ruling class creates laws and rules for the masses but does not follow them themselves. This is similar to Machiavelli's idea of the ruler being above the law and using any means necessary to maintain power. The pigs and dogs in Animal Farm use their power to	
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					manipulate and control the other animals, and this text shows how they disregard the rules they themselves have created.	
72.	72/AF/GAH/99/ Apr 13,2023,10.42 PM	When he did appear, he was attended not only by his retinue of dogs but by a black cockerel who marched in front of him and acted as a kind of trumpeter, letting out a loud “cock-a-doodle doo” before Napoleon spoke. (CHP.VIII, pg.99)		Goodwill and hatred	Machiavelli argues that a good commander should be feared rather than loved, and should use cruelty when necessary to maintain power. Napoleon's use of his dogs as enforcers and the black cockerel as a symbol of his power can be seen as tactics to instill fear and maintain control over the other animals on the farm. The loud "cock-a-doodle	valid

					<p>do" before Napoleon speaks can also be seen as a way to grab attention and assert his dominance. Overall, this scene reflects Machiavelli's ideas on the importance of fear and symbolism in maintaining power.</p>	
73.	73/AF/T/97/Apr 13,2023,10.45 PM	<p>He was always referred to in formal style as "our Leader, Comrade Napoleon," and this pigs liked to invent for him such titles as Father of All Animals, Terror of Mankind, Protector of the Sheep-fold, Ducklings' Friend, and the like. (CHP.VIII, pg.99)</p>		Totalitarianism	<p>The text from Animal Farm novel describes the way in which the pigs, led by Napoleon, use propaganda to create a cult of personality around their leader. The pigs invent grandiose titles for Napoleon, such as "Father of All Animals" and "Terror of</p>	valid

					Mankind," which serve to elevate him above the other animals and reinforce his authority. This tactic is reminiscent of Machiavelli's advice to rulers to use propaganda to create a sense of awe and reverence among their subjects. By portraying Napoleon as a larger-than-life figure, the pigs are able to maintain their grip on power and prevent the other animals from questioning their authority.	
74.	74/AF/GAH/101 /Apr 13,2023,11.00	They were executed immediately, and fresh precautions for		Goodwill and hetred	Machiavelli believed that a ruler should be	valid

	PM	Napoleon's safety were taken. (CHP.VIII, pg.101)			<p>feared rather than loved, and Napoleon's actions in this text reflect this belief. In this context, Napoleon's actions can be seen as a reflection of Machiavellian principles, where he uses fear and violence to maintain his power and control over the other animals. The execution of the animals who were seen as a threat to his leadership can be seen as an act of hatred, while the fresh precautions taken for his safety can be seen as an act of goodwill towards himself.</p>	
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75.	75/AF/GAH/102 /Apr 13,2023,11.08 PM	But Squealer counselled them to avoid rash actions and trust in Comrade Napoleon's strategy. (CHP.VIII.pg.102)		Goodwill and hatred	Napoleon is the commander and Squealer is his advisor. Squealer's counsel to avoid rash actions and trust in Napoleon's strategy shows that Napoleon is feared by the animals on the farm. They are willing to follow his strategy without question, even if it means avoiding actions that they may have wanted to take. This is a sign of Napoleon's power and control over the animals. Squealer's advice also shows that Napoleon is loved by the animals, as they trust in his leadership and	valid
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					believe that he has their best interests at heart.	
76.	76/AF/T/104/Apr 13,2023,11.16 PM	He personally congratulated the animals on their achievement, and announced that the mill would be named Napoleon Mill. (CHP.VIII, pg.104)		Totalitarianism	The text from Animal Farm where Napoleon names the mill after himself is a clear example of totalitarianism. This act of self-aggrandizement shows how Napoleon is using his power to control the animals and make them subservient to him. This is similar to Machiavelli's idea of the prince, who uses his power to maintain control over his subjects. In this case, Napoleon is using his power to maintain control	valid

					over the animals and ensure that they remain loyal to him.	
77.	77/AF/RLAIR/1 05/Apr 13,2023,11.20 PM	Throughout the whole period of his seeming friendship with Pilkington, Napoleon had really been in secret agreement with Frederick. (CHP.VIII, pg.105)	A relative lack of affect in interpersonal relationships		suggests that Napoleon, the pig leader, had been deceiving his fellow animals by pretending to be friends with Pilkington while secretly making a deal with Frederick. This highlights the theme of betrayal and manipulation in the novel, as Napoleon uses his power and intelligence to manipulate and deceive the other animals for his own gain. The lack of a genuine interpersonal	valid

					relationship between Napoleon and the other animals, including Pilkington, allows him to easily deceive them and further his own agenda.	
78.	78/AF/RLAIR/108/Apr 13,2023,11.34 PM	But at this moment the four pigeons, who had been sent out on the day before, returned, one of them bearing a scrap of paper from Pilkington. On it was pencilled the words: "Serves you right." (CHP.VIII, pg.108)	Lack of relative interpersonal relationship		This incident highlights the lack of interpersonal relationships between the animals of Animal Farm and the humans outside. Pilkington is one of the human farmers who is in competition with the animals of Animal Farm. The message on the paper shows that the humans do not care about the animals and are	Valid

					happy to see them suffer. This lack of empathy and understanding between the two groups is a recurring theme in the novel and is a commentary on the larger societal issues of class struggle and power dynamics. The animals of Animal Farm are trying to create a society where they are free from the oppression of humans, but the humans are not willing to let go of their power and privilege.	

