THE DIFFERENCES IN PERSONALITY OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN ORWELL'S *ANIMAL FARM*

THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University

in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Thesis

in English

WRITTEN BY:

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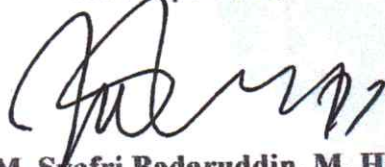**HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**
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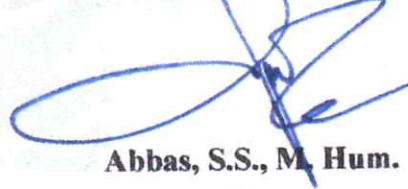
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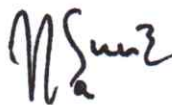
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THESIS

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IN ORWELL'S *ANIMAL FARM*

BY

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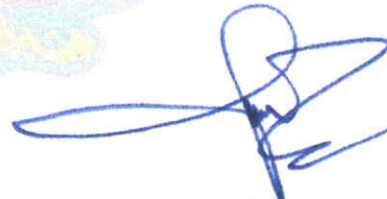
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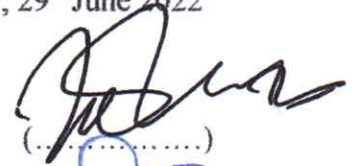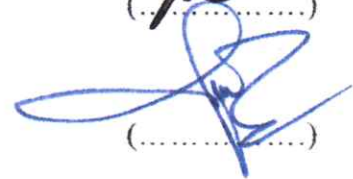# FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

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On Thursday, June 2th 2022, the Bord of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Mulya Rahawati Syamsir (F041181357) entitled, The Differences in Personality of The Main Characters in Orwell's *Animal Farm* submitted in fulfilment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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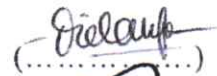
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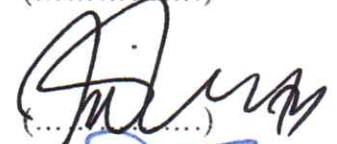
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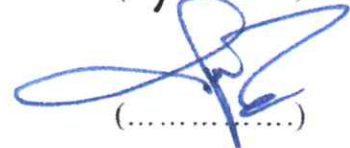
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The Thesis by MULYA RAHMAWATI SYAMSIR (F041181357) entitled, The

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Makassar, 29 Juni 2022

Yang Menyatakan,

Mulya Rahmawati Syamsir

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Makassar, 19th April 2022
The writer,

Mulya Rahmawati Syamsir

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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan perbandingan kepribadian tokoh utama bernama Napoleon dan Snowball dalam novel *Animal Farm* karya George Orwell. Novel tersebut mengasosiasikan perilaku manusia pada peran fiktif hewan seperti babi, kuda, unggas, dan lain-lain. Penelitian ini juga dilakukan untuk mengelaborasi sejumlah dampak yang ditimbulkan dari keunikan kepribadian kedua tokoh utama tersebut terhadap tokoh-tokoh lain di dalam novel.

Penelitian inI menggunakan pendekatan Strukturalisme Murni untuk menganalisis penokohan, plot, setting, dan tema di dalam novel *Animal Farm.* Penulis menggunakan definisi kepribadian untuk menjelaskan perbedaan-perbedaan kepribadian dari tokoh utama bernama Napoleon dan Snowball serta dampak yang ditimbulkan dari kepribadian itu terhadap tokoh-tokoh lain didalam novel. Penulis juga menggunakan metode kualitatif dan deskriptif dalam menganalisis data penelitian utama, yakni novel *Animal Farm* karya George Orwell.

Dari ketiga unsur kepribadian, id, ego, dan superego, dapat disimpulkan bahwa Napoleon dan Snowball memiliki kepribadian yang sangat berbeda sehingga sangat sering mereka berdebat tentang hal-hal yang harus diputuskan bersama, meskipun ada beberapa hal yang membuat mereka menjadi satu. Dalam novel *Animal Farm* dijelaskan bahwa setelah perbedaan kepribadian dan perbedaan pendapat antara Napoleon dan Snowball, terdapat dampak terhadap hewan-hewan yang ada di peternakan. Ketakutan dan perbudakan terjadi tanpa mereka sadari dan mereka tidak mampu melawannya. Hal ini berdampak negatif bagi peternakan karena tidak ada lagi kesetaraan antar hewan, penindasan yang terus terjadi, kelicikan babi, dan kondisi kesehatan hewan yang terganggu akibat bekerja sangat keras dengan sedikit makanan dan dikurangi setiap hari.

Kata Kunci: *Kepribadian, Pendekatan Struktural, Novel Animal Farm*

ABSTRACT

Mulya Rahmawati Syamsir. 2022. *The Difference In Personality of the Main Characters in Orwell's Animal Farm.* (Supervised by **M. Syafri Badaruddin** and **Abbas**)

This thesis research aims to explain the comparison of the personalities of the main characters named Napoleon and Snowball in the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. The novel associates human behavior with the fictional roles of animals such as pigs, horses, poultry, and others. This research was also conducted to elaborate a number of impacts caused by the unique personality of the two main characters on other characters in the novel.

This study uses a Pure Structuralism approach to analyze the characterizations, plots, settings, and themes in the novel *Animal Farm*. The author uses the definition of personality to explain the personality differences of the main characters named Napoleon and Snowball and the impact that these personalities have on other characters in the novel. In addition, the author also uses qualitative and descriptive methods in analyzing research data, namely the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell.

From three element of personality, id, ego, and superego, it can be concluded that Napoleon and Snowball are very different personalities so that very often they argue about things that must be decided together, even though there are several things that make them one. In the novel it is described that after the differences in personality and differences of opinion between Napoleon and Snowball, it is very clear that changes have occurred to the animals on the animal farm. Fear and bondage occur without them knowing it and they are unable to resist it.This has a negative impact on animal husbandry because there is no longer equality between animals, the oppression that continues to occur, the cunning of the pigs that are never realized, and the health conditions of the animals are disrupted due to working very hard with a small amount of food and being reduced every day.

Keywords: *Personality, Structuralism Approach, Novel Animal Farm*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer provides an introduction to expected result of this study. The introduction contained in this chapter includes background, identification of problem, research questions, objectives if study, and sequence of writing.

1.1 Background of Study

Personality is a social behavior that attached to a person and consists of the style of strength, encouragement, desire, opinion, and attitudes. Individual patterns of human behavior are different from one person to another, humans are dynamic beings, their behavior rests on a motivation that breeds an act or response in an attempt to achieve happiness and high ideas that cannot be achieve by personal ability.

Sociable, assertive, wise, optimistic, self-confident and independent are examples of a good personality, people with this kind of personality we often meet in the environment around us. A leader is an example of a person who has a confident personality, based on his behavior that is able to speak in public, he can also be said to be a wise person because he is able to make decisions by considering things that are good for his people. While a bad personality can be described from people who are not happy with the good achievements that other people get, that personality is included in envy. In addition to envy, selfishness is also included in a bad personality, where selfish people can do everything even in dirty ways to bring down people they think are in the way. According to the examples above, human personalities can also be described in literary works.

Literature is the imaginative work that pictures the human life in society which can be enjoyed understandable, and used by the society also. The author will write the result of this imagination in a form of literary work such a drama, poem, short story and also novel. The literary work has its own definition taken from each different literature expert. Literary work is as the picture of the world and human life, the main criteria that is putted on the literary work is 'truth' or everything that wants to be pictured by the author. Through that process, the reader of their literary work will be able to catch the characteristic of the author related with the word around him/her. Pickering and Hoeper (1981: 12) said that literature is a uniquely human activity, born of man's timeless desire to understand, express, and finally share experiences. In literature, there are poetry, novel, drama, theatre, movie, etc. as the branch of literature itself. Everyone can create a literary work with their own writing style, and their imagination too. A literary work is able to make writers have a place to pour anxiety, happiness, sadness, or other life experiences into a literary work that is certainly unique.

Prose is a literary work that is arranged in the form of a story or narrative. The presentation of prose is done by combining monologue and dialogue forms. In prose, the narrator puts his thoughts into the minds of the characters. The thoughts of the characters then lead to dialogue between characters. Gross (1998: 10) says that prose is the ordinary form of spoken or written language: it fulfills innumerable function, and it can attain many different kinds of excellence. A well-argued legal judgment, a lucid scientific paper, a readily grasped set of technical instructions all represent triumphs of prose may be as rare as great poetry—thought I am inclined to doubt even that; but good prose is unquestionably far more common that good

poetry. It is something you can come across every day: in a letter, in a newspaper, almost anywhere.

Novel is a type of prose literary work written in narrative form that contains certain conflicts in the stories of the characters in the story, has two elements, intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements where the two elements are interrelated and influential in a literary work. Novel is a form of literary work that is very popular in the word. This literary form is the most widely circulated and also printed because of its very board community power in society. Nurgiyantoro (2010: 10) argues that literary work has two elements that become the basis for researchers in analyzing literature, namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements. These two elements are referred to from the existence of fictional characters in the novel.

One of the novels that present complex problems in its story telling is the *Animal Farm* novel. It is George Orwell's satire on equality, where all barnyard animals live free from their human masters' tyranny. Inspired to rebel by Major, an old boar, animal on Mr. Jones' Manor Farm embrace Animalism and stage a revolution to achieve an idealistic state of justice and progress. A power-hungry pig Napoleon becomes a totalitarian dictator who leads the Animal Farm into statement, *"All Animal Are Equal/But Some Are More Equal Than Others"* (Orwell, 2021: 109). It tells of the political breakthroughs that have occurred in animal husbandry. It then shows how slowly the hogs, drunk in fame and power, become indifferent to other farm animals. The political turmoil described in this novel seems to be a sarcasm for today's political world. Children can read it like an entertaining fairy tale, while adults can explore the meaning behind the animal stories in this novel.

The writer determines the title of this thesis is *The Differences in Personality of The Main Characters in Orwell's Animal Farm* because these two characters represent two revolutionary figures in the Soviet Union, each of whom had different school of thought during their reign. Napoleon represents the main leader of socialism ideology while he was originally an ordinary farm pig, he alienated Snowball represents another figure such as pig, who was a rival to his power, and later took advantage of the animal rebellion against his master to eventually become the ruthless "President" of the *Animal Farm*, which he turned into a dictatorship. Napoleon's greatest crime, however, was his complete transformation into Mr. Jones (the original owner of the *Animal Farm*), even thoughts Napoleon was a much tougher and tougher lord than Mr. Jones. It is the same with the story in the novel which shows that the two main characters in the novel have different thoughts and personalities in leading animal farm which they consider as people. Napoleon has a bad personality like a liar, cunning, and selfish. He was able to do anything to get his wish fulfilled even to get rid of Snowball. While Snowball has the opposite personality of Napoleon. Snowball is a good leader, wise, and cares about the other animals on the farm. Therefore, the personality of these two characters becomes an interesting thing for the writer to examine.

1.2 Identification of Problem

The writer limits the problem to be discussed. In the discussion of personality analysis, the characters to be discussed are the figures of Napoleon and Snowball. As for the other characters that will be discussed, it is intended as a helper to identify, analyze, and describe research data, not as a focus of research. The

intrinsic elements used in the research include characters and characterizations, plot, and setting.

One of the issues that surfaced in *Animal Farm*, written by George Orwell, is personality experienced by Napoleon and Snowball, the main character. The writer identifies several problems in this novel related to depression issues as follows:

1. Personality is the overall way an individual reacts and interacts with other individuals. Besides that, personality is often interpreted as the characteristics that stand out in the individual.

2. Literary works documented character personality as the issue in the story of the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell.

3. Novels *Animal Farm* has a story character named Napoleon and Snowball who is experienced personalities.

4. Napoleon and Snowball's personality causes several effects on other characters in the novel, such as confidence, belief, suspicion, lies, and others.

5. Napoleon ad Snowball fight and get rid of each other as a result of each other's different personalities.

1.3 Research Questions

The questions which emerged from the background of the chosen subject are:

1. What is the striking difference between the personalities of Napoleon and Snowball in the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell?

2. What is the impact of Napoleon and Snowball's personalities have on the other animals in the novel?

1.4 Objective of Problem

In this research, the writer is going to accomplish some goals to be attained according to the research questions as follows:

1. To explain the striking difference between the personalities of Napoleon and Snowball in the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell.

2. To elaborated the impact of Napoleon and Snowball's personalities on the other animals in the novel.

1.5 Sequence of Writing

The writing consists of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction that consists of a background of writing, identification of problem, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of writing and sequence of writing. Chapter two contains of literature review which provides a review of some previous studies and applies some theories to support this analysis. Chapter of Three consists the kind of methods the writer uses in analyzing the novel, including the method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data. Chapter four discusses the result of the research object which is the personality of *Napoleon* the main character of George Orwell novel, *Animal Farm*, and the findings that obtained from the analysis and about the novel's whole intrinsic elements through psychoanalysis. The last chapter is the conclusions and suggestions.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explains bout previous studies that are considered relevant to this research, the approaches and concepts used in the research. This chapter contains previous study, structuralism approach, and concept of personality.

2.1 Previous Study

The writer has gathered some previous research which have been conducted in the same field, it is the analysis of the main character's personality. The writer has a relationship to the previous research on the same field. The following are some writers had research done before those are Amalia Ramadhani Fachruddin (2017) from English Department of the Culture Sciences Faculty of Hasanuddin University, Amelia Septya Rini (2017) fromUniversity of Sumatera Utara, and Fidelia Fitri (2015)fromUniversity of Malang Yogyakarta.

Amalia Ramadhani Fachruddin in her thesis entitle *Conflicts Analysis Of The Main Characters In The Novel The End Of The Affair By Graham Greene: An Intrinsic Analysis*, she analyzed the psychological conflict of the main characters related to *id, ego, and superego* in the novel. The writer used a structuralism approach that emphasizes on the intrinsic element of the literary works. Based on the analysis, the wrriter find that Bendrix's obsession to get Sarah is determined by many aspects, including Sarah is still Henry's wife and has many other lovers. The writer also found conflict analysis in novel *The End Of The Affair* has various kinds of inner coflict of Maurice Bendrix's character consists of jealously, obsession, harted, and faith in God.

Amelia Septya Rini in her thesis entitle *An Analysis of Charlie's personality found in Daniel Keyes novel Flowers for Algernon,* analyzed about the journey of Charlie, a retarded man as a leading character in struggling his strong willing to be a smart person through an experiment brain surgery. The writer analyses how Charlie's personality divided into three structure personality with using psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud before and after the surgery. The three structures of personality divided into three, they are Ego, Superego, and Id. The method applied in this thesis from the reference books and the internet in the aim to find appropriate information about the topic. The writer hopes that this thesis can be useful for the reader in developing knowledge about the structure of personality which can be found in the novel character, and also can help the reader in understanding how the moral messages can be delivered in the novel *Flowers for Algernon.*

Fidelia Fitri in her thesis entitled *Psychoanalytical Study on the Personality of the Character Mariam in The Novel a Thousand Splendid Suns*, analyzed the relation between the childhood of the character Mariam and her adult personality, the writer points out some prevalent aspects from the character's childhood and later explains, using the psychoanalysis theory, in what ways these aspects affects her adult personality. Additionally, Freud's notion on the three parts of psychic apparatus, namely the id, ego, and superego is used during the process of analysis and is proven helpful in understanding the idiosyncrasy of the adult personality of the character Mariam, particularly in answering why she behaves in particular ways. The results of the analysis are found that the children of the character Mariam indeed has everything to do with her adult personality, and it is very expected for it

to be the main reason behind her reserved and submissive personality as well as the tendency to selfpunishment. This finding speaks to the fact that, despite her being the representation of rural Afghan Women, her respective early life experiences also contribute to her personality and therefore her individuality as a character.

After learning of these previous studies, the writer saw that these previous studies have a common study with this thesis. All the previous studies similarly discuss the personality, used the theory of Sigmund Freud, and used the Structural Approach. However, the difference between this research and previous research lies in the difference in the object of study. This research uses Novel *Animal Farm* as the object of study, while previous research uses Novel *The End Of The Affair*, Novel *Flowers for Algernon*, and *Novel a Thousand Splendid Suns* respectively. The writer focuses on the personality of the main character Napoleon and Snowball and tries to analyze the personality and the differences in personality in the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell.

2.2 Structural Approach

In analyzing the novel *Animal Farm*, the writer uses a structural approach. The structural approach is the intrinsic approach, which discusses the work on the elements that construct of the literary works from the inside. Structuralism regards literary works as structures whose elements are closely intertwined and connected to one another. In analyzing the structural works of literature can be done by identifying, reviewing and describing the functions and relationships between intrinsic elements fiction concerned. One thing to note is that understanding and studying the elements of the structure must be sustained by a deep knowledge of the meaning, function, role, and everything related to that element. This approach

believes that literary works can be analyzed by building literary works from within, namely the intrinsic elements according to Ryans's in the following as:

> The structural approach is a kind of approach that only focuses on intrinsic elements of literary works. It is one of the literary theories that start from the assumption that the literary work is composed of several elements, which are bound up as a unity. The elements influence each other and finally work as the autonomous structure (2007: 41).

The structural approach was introduced by Ferdinand de Saussure in France. It became popular in 1950 because the Russian Formalists and the Prague Structuralisms were influenced by Ferdinand de Saussure's theory which changed the study of linguistics from a diachronic to a synchronic approach. According to structuralism, a literary work; fiction or poetry, is a totality that is built coherently by its various (basic) elements. On the other hand, the structure of a literary work is interpreted as an arrangement, affirmation, and description of all the materials and separate parts that become one component to form a beautiful object (Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 36).

There are four ways to use the theory of structuralism in analyzing literary work based on Nurgiyantoro's idea (2010:20) as follows:

1. Identify the intrinsic elements which convey the literary work completely and cleanly, including character, plot, setting, and theme.

2. Analyze the elements which have been identified do it os understood the character, plot, setting, and theme.

3. Describe the function of each element, so it is understood the character, plot, setting, and theme.

4. It connects each element, so it capture the full meaning of literary work

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that the structural approach is only used to analyze the intrinsic elements of a literary work without looking at its external elements. The intrinsic elements consist of character, plot, setting, and theme.

a. Character

The character is an absolute must have item, without a clear message from the characters of the story, the novel will not be carried out well. It causes the character is intrinsic element in a novel. Robert (1990:54) argues that character is one of intrinsic element of the novel; character in literature is an extended verbal representation of a human being, especially the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior. Through dialogue action, and commentary, literature captures some of the interactions of character and circumstance. Literature makes these interactions interesting by portraying characters which are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters at whom you may laugh or whom you may dislike or even hate.

By knowing the characters in the novel, it would be seen how the characters behave. How attitudes appear in the story certainly has a linkage with other intrinsic aspects. Stance on the character of course influenced by the circumstance according to Robert (1990: 45) as:

> … characters is the imaginary person that the author creates and can be classified as major and minor character. Major character is an important figure at the center of story's action or theme where minor is the character which support the major character and illuminate them …

Character is one of the most important elements in literature. Character holds the main role in a story of literature such as novel, drama, tale, and poem. Character is said to be a round character when he or she is more fully develop. We

need to get a sense of their personality, motivation, habits of speech gesture, behavior, and often-even habits of thought. Character is an important element that should not be forgotten analyzing a novel. Characters can divide into two positions of fictional story such as main character and minor character.

1. *The main character*

Main character is character who often appears in a story, or is mostly told by the characters in the story. In addition, it has an important role in building a story or conflict that occurs in it. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 177), the main character of the story is the character whose story is prioritized in the novel is question. He is the character who has been told the most, both as the perpetrator of the incident and as the subject of the incident.

Main character is an important figure at the center of the story's action and theme. Most of the action of the story happens around the major characters, and their activity advances the plot and helps determine the outcome of the text. The major character is not always the protagonist, as almost all novels have only one protagonist and several other major characters. The protagonist is the central character that is faced with the conflict that must be resolved.

2. *The minor character*

Minor character is a character in a narrative that is not the focus of the primary storyline, but is important to the plot/protagonist, and appears or is mentioned in the story enough to be more than just a minor character. Minor character not as important as the major character, but still play a large part in the story. Their actions help drive the story forward. They may impact the decisions the protagonist or antagonist make, either helping or interesting with the conflict.

Based on some explanation related to character above the writers concludes that character is one of the elements in literary work which character has a role to build interaction and conflict in the story. Character can be divided into main character and minor character. Character also can be divided into protagonist and antagonists.

Character is the most crucial part of literary works. All literary works such as novels, poetry, or short stories must have characters. Characters are people created by the author and have a role in the story. Character keeps the story going 10 because characters are actresses of literary works. Abrams writes the term of character in following us:

> Character are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons sayand their distinctive ways of saying it and from what they do (1981: 32).

Each character has different characteristics. The reader can know the characteristics of the character through the role of the character in the story. So, the character is the main basis that needs to exist and give meaning to a literary work.

Based on the previous explanation, it could mean that the characters be an overview of the way story in a novel where the reader will have its own characters steeped in perception on a novel. The author portrayed characters through their versions. The character is shown through the dialogue that took place between characters. It is conveying an existing story in the novel. It is not only just that the characters are also capable in value by how he/she talks but also his personality and habits that often he shows.

b. Plot

Plot is a very important basic framework. In regulates how actions related to each other, how the accident related to another accident, and how the character explained to a role in that accident. It that contains the sequence of events but each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event which caused or led to be occurrence of other events. Perrine (1970: 42) says that plot is the sequence ofincident or events of which a story is composed. Events in the story haverelationship with other events start from the beginning until the end of the story,where the character plays the incident.

If the plot scheme is based on Charles's ideas as Abubakar (2020: 15) described as follows:

1. *Exposition or Introduction*

   It is the beginning of the story. In this section, the authorintroduces the characters and basic information about the story itself.

2. *Rising Action*

   Rising action is where conflict begins to occur in thecharacters, and this conflict is a serious problem.

3. *Climax*

   Climax is conflict that occurs in the rising action gets more complicatedor is also known as the peak of the conflict. In this section, the characterwill decide to resolve the conflict that occurs.

4. *Falling action*

Falling action is a situation where the peak of the conflict has occurred.Section this will also show the effect on the climax of the maincharacter's decisions in resolving conflicts in the story.

5. *Resolution*

Resolution is the final part of the story. This section shows how the story ends and the resolution of the conflict experienced by the main character

Based on some explanation above, the writer concludes that plot is an intrinsic element consisting of a series of events divided into five parts. Plot helps the reader understand each event in the story by looking at the relationship between one event and another. In addition, plot also has a relationship with the characters because every event that occurs in the story is carried out by the characters and conflicts occur based on the actions of the characters.

c. Setting

Setting is description of the place, time, and circumstance of events in a literary work. Setting denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops. It can represent the place in which characters appearance the social context of character. It is also the environment that surrounds an event in the story, the universe that interacted with the events that are taking place. Background of events can intangible fixed times such as day, month, and year, the weather, or a period of history. The presence of background in a fictional story is very important. Fiction as a world within the world the possibility is equipped with occupant characters and problem. Attendance characters require absolute space and time.

Setting is one of the most important elements in the novel. Setting makes the reader understand every event in the novel because it makes the story real. Based on Nurgiyantoro (2010: 227-233), setting consists of setting of time, setting of places, and setting of society.

1. *Setting of time*

    Setting of time is a setting that describes when an event occurs. Setting of time relates to the date, month, year, century, or situations such as morning, evening, and night. Therefore, the reader can imagine when the event occurred.

2. *Setting of place*

    Setting of place is a setting that explains where the event takes place, such as the name of the region, country, and place name.

3. *Social background*

    Setting society helps the reader better understand the events that occurred by seeing how the social situation at that time. The setting of society consists of cultural factors, living habits, customs, traditions and rules that apply to society at the time the event occurs.

Based on the explanation above, the writer understands that setting is one of the most important elements that describe when, where, and how social conditions affect events at that time. The reader will be difficult to imagine every event that occurs without the setting of time, setting of places, and setting of society. Therefore, setting is one of the most important elements that build a literary work from the beginning to the end of the story because it makes the story real and understood by the reader.

d. Theme

Theme is the main idea or meaning contained in a story that the author conveys through the storyline. So, the story does not only contain a series of events arranged in a chart, but also has a specific purpose. According to Sudjiman (1991: 50), the concept, idea, or option that underlies someliterary work is called a theme. The theme is often used as topics of problems that are discussed in a story. Shipley (in Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 80) states that the theme is the subject of discourse, general topic, or main problem contained in the story.

Based on the mental experience, Shipley (in Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 80-82) divides the theme into five levels. Starting from the simplest level to the most complex level according to explanation as:

> *Pertama, tema tingkat fisik. Manusia sebagai (atau: dalam tingkat kejiwaan) molekul,* man as molecul. *Tema karya sastra pada tingkat ini lebih banyak menyaran atau ditunjukkan oleh banyaknya aktivitas fisik dari pada konflik kejiwaan. Kedua, tema tingkat organik, manusia sebagai (atau: dalam tingkat kejiwaan) protoplasma,* man as protoplasma. *Tema tingkat lebih banyak menyangkut dan atau mempersoalkan masalah seksualitas - suatu aktivitas yang hanya dapat dilakukan oleh makhluk hidup. Ketiga, tema tingkat sosial, manusia sebagai makhluk sosial,* man as socious. *Kehidupan bermasyarakat, yang merupakan tempat aksi-interaksinya manusia dengan sesama dan dengan lingkungan alam, mengundang banyak permasalahan, konflik dan lain-lain yang menjadi objek pencarian tema. Keempat, tema tingkat egoik, manusia sebagai individu,* man as individualism. *Di samping makhluk sosial, manusia sekaligus juga mahkluk individu yang senantiasa "menuntut" pengakuan atas hak individualitasnya. Kelima, tema tingkat* divine*, manusia tingkat tinggi, yang belum tentu setiap manusia mengalami dan atau mencapainya. Misalnya yang menonjol dalam tema tingkat ini adalah masalah hubungan dengan Sang Pencipta, masalah religiusitas, atau hidup, visi, dan keyakinan.*

Based on the opinion above, the writer concludes that the theme is the main idea that becomes the topic. In a literary work, the theme has a function to show the general description of a story. Based on the experience of the soul, the theme is

divided into five levels, namely the physical level, organic level, social level, egoic level, and divine level.

The existence of the theme is depending on the various other elements in the literary works. It was in the cause of the theme, which in fact only in the form or meaning of general basic idea of story, cannot be presented without uncertainly of the form that holds it. Another thing that can be done to easily identify a theme is to carefully observe each conflict because the conflict usually contains something useful so that readers can identify the theme of a story.

Theme is main idea or an understanding meaning literary work which can be state directly or indirectly. Theme is an important element because it is attached to the whole story from start to finish and also be more than one theme. Theme is not mentioned clearly in the story but the theme can be determined by understanding the story especially in the part of conflict.

2.3 Concept of Personality

The word "personality" comes from the Latin word "persona" which means "mask". It means the mask used by the actor in a play or show. Personality refers to individual differences in characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling and behaving. The study of personality focused on two broad areas: One understands individual differences in particular personality characteristics, such as sociability or irritability. The other understands how the various parts of a person come together as a whole.

Perhaps Freud's single most enduring and important idea was that the human psyche (personality) has more than one aspect. Freud's personality theory saw the psyche structured into three parts, the id, ego, and superego, all developing

at different stages in our lives. These are systems, not parts of the brain, or in any way physical.

1. Id

The id is the primitive and instinctive component of personality. The id is a part of the unconscious that contains all the urges and impulses, including what is called the libido, a kind of generalized sexual energy that is used for everything from survival instincts to appreciation of art. The id is also kind stubborn, for it responds only two what Freud called the pleasure principle (if it good, do it), and nothing else.

The id is the impulsive (and unconscious) part of our psyche which responds directly and immediately to basic urges, needs, and desire. The personality of the newborn child is all id and only later does it develop an ego and super-ego. The id remains infantile in its function throughout a person's life and does not change with time or experience, as it is not in touch with the external world. The id is not affected by reality, logic or the everyday world, as it operates within the unconscious part of the mind.

The id is the idea that every wishful impulse should be satisfied immediately, regardless of the consequences. When the id achieves its demands, we experience pleasure when it is denied we experience 'unpleasure' or tension. The id engages in primary process thinking, which is primitive, illogical, irrational, and fantasy oriented. This form of process thinking has no comprehension of objective reality, and is selfish and wishful in nature.

2. Ego

The ego is that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world. The ego is the only part of the conscious personality. It's what the person is aware of when they think about themselves, and is what they usually try to project toward others. The ego develops to mediate between the unrealistic id and the external real world. It is the decision-making component of personality. Ideally, the ego works by reason, whereas the id is chaotic and unreasonable.

The ego operates according to the reality principle, working out realistic ways of satisfying the id's demands, often compromising or postponing satisfaction to avoid negative consequences of society. The ego considers social realities and norms, etiquette and rules in deciding how to behave.

Like the id, the ego seeks pleasure (i.e., tension reduction) and avoids pain, but unlike the id, the ego is concerned with devising a realistic strategy to obtain pleasure. The ego has no concept of right or wrong; sometimes is good simply if it achieves its end of satisfying without causing harm to itself or the id. Often the ego is weak relative to the headstrong id, and the best the ego can do is stay on, pointing the id in the right direction and claiming some credit at the end as is the action were its own.

If the ego fails in its attempt to use the reality principle, and anxiety is experienced, unconscious defense mechanisms are employed, to help ward off unpleasant feelings (i.e., anxiety) or make good things feel better for the individual. The ego engages in secondary process thinking, which is rational, realistic, and orientated towards problem-solving. If a plan of action does not work, then it is thought again until a solution is found. This is known as reality testing and enables

the person to control their impulses and demonstrate self-control, via mastery of the ego.

An important feature of clinical and social work is to enhance ego functioning and help the client test reality through assisting the client to think through their options. According to the Freudians, some types of abnormal upbringing (particularly if there is a cold, rejecting 'schizogenic' mother) can result in a week and fragile ego, whose ability to contain the id's desires is limited. This can lead to the ego being 'broken apart' by its attempt to contain the id, leaving the id in overall control of the psyche.

3. Super-ego

The superego incorporates the values and morals of society which are learned from one's parents and others. It develops around the age of $3 - 5$ years during the phallic stage of psychosexual development. The superego is seen as the purveyor or rewards (feelings of pride and satisfaction) and punishments (feelings of shame and guilt) depending on which part (the ego-deal or conscious) is activated.

The superego is a part of the unconscious that is the voice of conscience (doing what is right) and the source of self-criticism. It reflects society's moral values to some degree, and a person is sometimes aware of their own morality and ethics, but the superego contains a vast number of codes, or prohibitions, that are issued mostly unconsciously in the form of commands or "don't" statements.

The superego's function is to control the id's impulses, especially those which society forbids, such as sex and aggression. It also has the function of persuading the ego to turn to moralistic goals rather than simply realistic ones and

to strive for perfection.The superego consists of two systems: The conscience and the ideal self.

The conscience is our 'inner voice' that tells us when we have done something wrong. The conscience can punish the ego through causing feelings of guilt. For example, if the ego gives in to the id's demands, the superego may make the person feel bad through guilt.The superego is also somewhat tricky, in that it will try to portray what it wants the person to do in grandiose, glowing terms, what Freud called the ego-ideal, which arises out of the person's first great love attachment (usually a parent).

The ideal self (or ego-ideal) is an imaginary picture of how you ought to be, and represents career aspirations, how to treat other people, and how to behave as a member of society.The assumption is that children raised by parents experience love conditionally (when they do something right), and the child internalizes these experiences as a series of real or imagined judgmental statements.

Behavior which falls short of the ideal self may be punished by the superego through guilt. The super-ego can also reward us through the ideal self when we behave 'properly' by making us feel proud. Guilt is a very common problem because of all the urges and drives coming from the id and all the prohibitions and codes in the superego. There are a variety of ways an individual handles guilt, and these are called defense mechanisms. If a person's ideal self is too high a standard, then whatever the person does will represent failure. The ideal self and conscience are largely determined in childhood from parental values and how you were brought up.

Based on the explanation above, personality is the overall way an individual reacts and interacts with other individuals. Besides, personality is often defined as the characteristics that stand out in the individual. Personality cannot be changed, but it can be influenced by several external factors such as the social environment. Personality is also a combination of moral values learned from the people around, especially parents who have been present since someone was born. In this literary research, the writer tries to explain the personality of the main character in the novel *Animal Farm* by showing the natural personality that is innate from birth and the personality that has been influenced by the environment around the main character.