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LEADERSHIP CRISIS PORTRAYED IN GEORGE ORWELL’S “ANIMAL FARM” 1945

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Abstract

This research discussed the social class stratification conflict presented in George Orwell's 1945 novel *Animal Farm*, which aims to find out the form of social class stratification and the conflict caused in the novel *Animal Farm*. The research is based on Max Weber's theory of the conflict caused by social class stratification, which is determined by indicators of social class categories such as social status, political power, and economic class. The researcher analyzed valid data using the descriptive qualitative method and employed Rebecca J. Lukens 'A Critical Handbook of Children's Literature' theory of conflict types as an instrument. The researchers identified several forms of social class stratification based on social status, political power, and social privilege. This resulted in an imbalance or inequality of rights and obligations between groups of pigs and other animal groups. The identified social stratification led to complaints from animals who were denied food rights, oppression by pigs against other animals, rebellion by hens, and massacres committed by Napoleon against several animals in *Animal Farm*.

Keywords: Animal Farm, Conflict, Max Weber, Social Class

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang Konflik Stratifikasi Kelas Sosial yang diwakili dalam Novel Animal Farm 1945 karya George Orwell yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk stratifikasi kelas sosial dan konflik yang ditimbulkan dalam novel Animal Farm. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada teori Max Weber tentang bentuk konflik yang disebabkan oleh stratifikasi kelas sosial, berdasarkan indikator kategori kelas sosial dari segi gelar, politik kekuasaan dan juga ekonomi. Peneliti juga menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data yang valid sebagai instrumen dan menggunakan teori jenis-jenis konflik dalam A Critical Handbook of Children's Literature karya Rebecca J. Lukens. Peneliti menemukan beberapa bentuk stratifikasi kelas sosial berdasarkan status sosial, kekuasaan politik, serta privilese sosial dan adanya ketidakseimbangan atau ketidaksetaraan hak dan kewajiban antara kelompok babi dan kelompok hewan lain. melalui stratifikasi sosial yang telah diidentifikasi, menimbulkan berupa keluhan para hewan yang tidak mendapatkan hak makanan, penindasan yang dilakukan para babi terhadap hewan lain, pemberontakan yang dilakukan para ayam, dan pembantaian yang dilakukan oleh Napoleon terhadap beberapa hewan yang ada di Animal Farm.

Kata Kunci: Kelas Sosial, Konflik, Max Weber, Peternakan Hewan

A. INTRODUCTION

Conflict is never separated from human life, both in the real world and in the virtual world, as well as from a literary work. A literary work can never be separated from the name of conflict in order to complement it in a story, in accordance with the opinion of Putnam and Poole (1987), defined conflict is as the interaction of

interdependent people who perceive opposition of goals, aims, and values, and who see the other party as potentially interfering with the realization of these goals (Putnam & Barbara, 2023). Stanton (1965: 14) said conflict is a common occurrence in human life that involves multiple individuals and groups. Conflict often arises due to disagreements between individuals, cultural differences, social status, divergent interests, or changes in social circumstances. In literature, conflict is necessary to support a story. The plot of a story consists of a sequence of events that are connected through cause and effect. Each event causes or is caused by another event (Amaliyah T, 2021).

Meanwhile according to Rebecca J. Lukens asserts in her guidebook “A Critical Handbook of Children’s Literature”, conflict is the confrontation of two or more opposing forces. Conflict can arise in various facets of life, including social conflicts aimed at resolving societal issues as well as conflicts within literary works (Lukens, 1999). The conflicts depicted in literature are inherently linked to real-world representations, as literary works serve as a means of expressing the various forms of conflict that frequently arise in society. Lukens (1999: 105) said, conflict occurs when a protagonist struggles against an antagonist or opposing force. In conflict, there is social conflict which is one part of the conflict that is commonly found in a literary work. In conflict, there is social conflict which is one of the events in society that is often raised or used as a problem in a literary work.

Social conflict is a prevalent social phenomenon with multiple occurrences in society. It occurs when two or more parties with differing or conflicting interests engage in opposition or dispute. Social conflict can arise in various facets of life, encompassing economic, political, cultural, and societal domains. Narwoko and Suyanto (2007) define social conflict as a social process in which individuals or groups with diverse interests, objectives, or viewpoints clash or contend with one another (Narwoko and Suyanto, 2007 highlighted in Alwi, 2020). Social conflicts that often occur in society do not escape the class of society that causes the conflict, as Max Weber's statement highlighted by Dahrendorf (1959) says that "Marxian and

Weberian emphasis on how inequality and stratification generate conflicts between social classes." In line with Max Weber's theory of social conflict arising from social stratification, the concept can be defined as a social process that involves opposition or conflict between two or more social groups with distinct societal positions. These varying positions can result in diverse interests and objectives, forming the foundation for conflicts arising from social class stratification ("Handbook of Sociological Theory," 2002).

Weber argues that conflicts in society can arise because of differences in interests, values, or norms. These conflicts can occur between different social classes, between different social groups, or even between different individuals (Dahrendorf, 1959). Conflicts resulting from Social Stratification are common and often occur. As Sorokin & Pitirin (1998), Social stratification is the differentiation of society based on stratified classes, which divides society into the upper, middle, and lower classes, which becomes the reference for social stratification in society is an imbalance in the grouping between the rights and obligations, and responsibilities of each individual or group in a social system of society (Sorokin, Pitirin, 1998: 36 highlighted in Yusron Hamdi, n.d, 2022). Hashem (2012: 25) said the collapse of the Soviet Union is widely regarded as one of the most astonishing events in human history (Nur & Arafah, 2020). The downfall of the Soviet Union can be attributed to the failure to implement communist ideology, which led to significant social class stratification and subsequent conflicts.

Due to the Soviet Union's inability to fully execute communist ideology, there was a emergence of social class stratification which resulted in conflict, as supported by Max Weber's statement highlighted by Dahrendorf (1959) that "Marxian and Weberian emphasis on how inequality and stratification generate conflicts between social classes". As a result of the Soviet Union's inability to effectively implement communist ideology, social stratification emerged in society. This aligns with George Orwell's 1945 novel, which served as a form of satire to criticize the government in Russia.

According to Napierkowski (1998: 1), *Animal Farm* is one of George Orwell's famous novels. Political novels which depicts the dangers of a totalitarian government. The author was inspired by the Russian Revolution (1917) to write this novel. In his essay, Orwell states the fact that it was not his intention to produce works of art by the books that he wrote. Indeed, the main aim of his works was to draw the attention of the readers to some historical facts that he considered necessary to expose them to (Haliti, 2019). George Orwell's novel *Animal Farm* is a form of criticism by the author to the betrayal that occurred during the Russian revolution and uses animal characters to represent the situation. The novel tells the story of animals trying to build a just and democratic society after successfully rebelling against the cruel human society. But over time, the group of pigs led by Napoleon began to abuse power, be selfish, carry out propaganda, violate mutually agreed rules, and often do injustice to other animals, so that during Napoleon's leadership many losses were obtained by other animals. Napoleon's character is a form of representation of the upper class and other animals are a form of representation of the lower class, where Napoleon as the holder of power has oppressed other animals as a working group. The novel highlights the conflict that arises from social class (Allan, 2011).

Max Weber emphasized how inequality and stratification lead to conflict between social classes (“Handbook of Sociological Theory,” 2002). In the novel *Animal Farm*, the primary and most crucial issue is the conflict resulting from social class stratification. The pigs are portrayed as the upper class with power, while the other animals are depicted as the lower class who work under the pigs' orders. The researcher conducted this study to examine the failed implementation of communist ideology leading to the social class stratification depicted in George Orwell's novel *Animal Farm*. This research will concentrate on the different forms of social class conflict and the resulting effects in the novel. This research will concentrate on “how does the conflict occur as the effect of social class stratification presented in the novel *Animal Farm*?”

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the book "Animal Farm" by George Orwell, a study called "The Reflection of Classless Society in George Orwell's Animal Farm" was carried out by Nurul Akbar Nur and Burhanuddin Arafah (2020). The novel uses animals to criticize the Russian government. The objective of this research is to analyze how George Orwell presents a community without social classes in "Animal Farm." The researchers took a sociological approach based on Marxist theory. The researcher utilized qualitative and descriptive analysis methods in this study. The results indicate that implementing the 7 commandments led to the farm's prosperity. Furthermore, Snowball, who led the farm, taught them how to effectively organize and improve the welfare of the animals. Despite ultimately becoming an oppressive regime, Animal Farm experienced a period of prosperity prior to the classification of the animals (Nur & Arafah, 2020).

In the novel *Far from the Madding Crowd* by Thomas Hardy, Manuela Indriati Siahaan and Tomi Arianto (2020) conducted research entitled "Social Class Conflict Reflected in *Far from the Madding Crowd*". Their research analyzes the distribution of social class in the novel, as well as the social class conflict that arises throughout the narrative. The study's findings reveal three social class distributions depicted by three characters: Mr. Boldwood in the upper class, Mr. Troy in the middle class, and Mr. Oak in the lower class. The research employs sociological theory grounded in the perspectives of Max Weber and Karl Marx, and a qualitative descriptive method for analyzing class structure and conflicts in the novel (Siahaan & Arianto, 2020).

Social conflict seen in the film *Manbiki Kazoku* was researched by Ni Luh Steckey Hooky Mokharisma, Wayan Nurita, and Betti Debora Aritonang (2022) under the title "Social Conflict in the *Manbiki Kazoku* Film: A Sociological Analysis." The study aims to examine the social conflict depicted in the film and its potential implications for society. His research aims to analyze the impact of social conflict experienced by the Shibata family in the novel, as a result, there are three impacts caused by the conflict that occurs, including: the destruction of group unity,

the loss of property and human victims, and individual changes. This study employs the theory of literary sociology from the theoretical perspective of Karl Marx and utilizes a qualitative descriptive method to examine the impact of social conflict within the novel (Mokharisma et al., 2022).

The distinction between the three previous studies and our research is marked. The first finding examines the writer's unsullied reflection on class, the second concerns the allocation and tension of social classes, and the third discovery analyzes the implications of social conflict. Our study concentrates on the variations of social class and the resulting impact, specifically the losses suffered by the oppressed group.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

The researchers employ descriptive qualitative method to perceive and uncover a situation or an object within its context. Reveal a situation or an object in its context; find meaning or a deep understanding of the problem at hand, which appears in the form of qualitative data, either in the form of problem at hand, which appears in the form of qualitative data, both in the form of pictures, words, and events as well as in a "natural setting" (Ibrahim, et al., 2008). Sugiyono (2019) defines qualitative descriptive research methods as research methods used to research on natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in triangulation (a combination of various data collection techniques) and data analysis is inductive/qualitative (Sugiono (2019), 2021).

Data Source

The main source of data for researchers is George Orwell's novel *Animal Farm*, first published in 1945 by Harcourt, Brace and Company in New York, and later republished in 2011 by Allan F. New Scientist. Researchers focus on the dialogue, narration, and phrases used by the author as a narrator and by the animal characters, which influence each storyline and convey the conflicts caused by class

segregation in the novel.

Data Collection and Analysis

In qualitative descriptive research, data is collected through observations, interviews, and document analysis. The analysis of qualitative data involves reviewing interview transcripts and document analysis (Abdussamad, 2021). In this study, researchers collected data from the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell by reading it repeatedly as the primary data source. This allowed for a thorough understanding of the novel's contents. Identifying data in the novel can be done through phrases, dialogues, and paragraphs. Once the data has been found, it should be re-analyzed and included in the data collection.

In this section, the researchers also analyzed data using Guide Note Taking (GNT) techniques. According to Suprijono (2009:105), GNT is a learning method that utilizes charts or handouts as a medium to assist students in taking notes during lectures (Kharemon, 2019). However, in this section, researchers do not use paper or other writing media to take notes. Instead, they record all necessary data using the notes application feature available on smartphones. After reading the novel several times, which is the object of our research, we recorded the data obtained into smartphone notes. Finally, we processed and sorted the data according to the indicators of the theory used.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

By using Weber's theory of social class stratification on *Animal Farm*, George Orwell wants to criticize a social class conflict caused by social class stratification with the concept of "Marxian and Weberian emphasis on how inequality and stratification generate conflicts between social classes". Weber (1947) saw societal stratification in three dimensions: economic class, social status, and political power (party). Each of these aspects has its own stratification: the economic, represented by an individual's money and possession of goods and services; the social, represented by the prestige

and honor he enjoys; and the political, represented by the authority he wields. It becomes increasingly difficult to investigate a society's patterns of status stratification as its norms, rituals, and way of life grow more uniform, or as its association and marriage patterns become less discriminatory (Rahmatia, 2019). According to Weber's definition of status stratification, society is divided into distinct communities separated by social distance and mutual exclusivity. A caste system is the culmination of a status stratified society and its most extreme instance. Weber classified social classes into three categories, one of which is social status. In this story, researchers found some data that provides an illustration of the form of social class stratification. Orwell introduces Major, an esteemed elderly white pig on the farm, as a central character in his satire.

1. Social Status-Social Privilege

Social privilege is highly desired by individuals and groups, but not all can attain it. Social status is considered a title of respect in modern times.

Datum 1

“Old Major (so he was always called, though the name under which he had been exhibited was Willingdon Beauty) was so highly regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour’s sleep in order to hear what he had to say.” (Chapter I, page 1)

The excerpt from *Animal Farm* describes the social class stratification at Manor Farm through several details. Firstly, Old Major's position and influence are highlighted. Despite his exhibition name of 'Willingdon Beauty', he is known as 'Old Major', a name more appropriate to his role and age. He is highly respected, indicating a higher social class than other animals. Old Major's influence and power are evident in the fact that other animals are willing to make sacrifices, such as losing an hour's sleep, to hear him. Additionally, Old Major determines the topic of conversation and imparts information to the other animals. The animals express readiness to lose an hour's sleep, implying unequal access to knowledge. Additionally, there are no objections or questions to Old Major's invitation,

signaling rigid hierarchy and obedience. Old Major did not need to ask or convince the other animals, suggesting unquestioned power relations. Based on these details, this fragment of the novel depicts the beginning of social class stratification at Manor Farm. Old Major and perhaps a few other pigs are in the upper class, respected, and have greater influence and access to knowledge. The other animals were in the lower class, obedient, and dependent on the 'higher-ups' for information and direction. It is important to note that this is just the beginning of the story. The novel *Animal Farm* illustrates how power dynamics and social hierarchies can shift during times of conflict.

Max Weber, along with other supporting indicators, contributed to the social construction of this concept. Social privilege is a social condition that is specifically attached to individuals without being owned by others. In the given context, the pigs, Snowball and Napoleon, possess a privilege that other animals lack, namely intellectual intelligence that places them one level above the other animals.

Datum 2 :

“The pigs did not actually work, but directed and supervised the others. With their superior knowledge it was natural that they should assume the leadership.”

(Chapter III, page 11)

The excerpt from the novel demonstrates that pigs do not engage in physical labor, but rather oversee and direct other classes. This highlights the pigs' power and control over the other classes. The structure is logical and the sentences flow cohesively, with causal connections between statements. The text is grammatically correct and follows conventional academic formatting and citation style. Additionally, the author employs the phrase 'superior knowledge' to emphasize the pigs' perceived superiority over other classes, further reinforcing their entitlement to lead and control. The language used is clear, objective, and free from bias, adhering to a formal register and precise word choice. The establishment of social

class stratification contradicts the ideals of equality promoted by the animal revolution. Although the revolution aimed to create an equal society where all animals have equal rights and duties, pigs became the dominant class, revealing the difficulty of realizing this ideal. Social class stratification can arise from various factors, such as differences in knowledge, ability, and power.

Based on the data and descriptions displayed above, it shows that the pigs have the power to control other animals in Animal Farm. The knowledge that the pigs have compared to other animals makes it easy to command and control other animals, this is because the pigs are good at rhetoric in delivering their speeches and providing understanding to other animals about the sustainability of Animal Farm. Through the right of the pigs to rule and regulate the entire order of Animal Farm, it has a positive impact or maybe a negative impact according to the way the pigs use their leadership rights. Therefore, from the data displayed by the researcher above, it has been shown that the pigs can be classified as an upper-class group because they have the right as leaders and have the power to organize the order of Animal Farm compared to other animals.

The pigs' intellectual intelligence grants them social privilege, leading them to believe they deserve more respect and a greater share of food distribution. They receive special treatment, such as access to apples and extra milk, due to their perceived higher level of responsibility for the fate of the farm.

Datum 3 :

“The mystery of where the milk went to was soon cleared up. It was mixed every day into the pigs’ mash. The early apples were now ripening, and the grass of the orchard was littered with windfalls. The animals had assumed as a matter of course that these would be shared out equally; one day, however, the order went forth that all the windfalls were to be collected and brought to the harness-room for the use of the pigs. At this some of the other animals murmured, but it was no use. All the pigs were in full agreement on this point, even Snowball and

Napoleon.” (Chapter III, page 14)

The issue of resource sharing inequality is evident in the pigs' exclusive access to milk, apples, and harvest leftovers, which are mixed into their special food and collected for their use. The issue of resource sharing inequality is evident in the pigs' exclusive access to milk, apples, and harvest leftovers, which are mixed into their special food and collected for their use. The issue of resource sharing inequality is evident in the pigs' exclusive access to milk, apples, and harvest leftovers, which are mixed into their special food and collected for their use. Additionally, the pigs hold a disproportionate amount of power and make decisions without consulting the rest of the animals. This unequal distribution has caused discontent and murmurs among the other animals.

The pigs made decisions about the use of the apples and the rest of the harvest without involving the other animals, demonstrating their exclusive power and causing feelings of helplessness. The unanimous agreement of all pigs, including the once-idealistic Snowball, highlights the strong internal consensus of the pig class and the absence of critical voices within it. Additionally, the situation reveals the potential for rebellion and disunity among the animals. The murmurs of discontent among the other animals indicate the potential for rebellion against an unjust system. This fragment serves as the starting point for open conflict later on, as the other animals begin to question the fairness of the system and the pigs' leadership. This passage illustrates the theme of inequality and injustice that can be present in revolutionary movements. The unequal distribution of resources and power in the hands of the pigs leads to inter-class conflicts, which trigger tensions and divisions that develop further in the story.

2. Working Class

According to Weber, class divisions originate not only from control or lack of control of means of production, but also from economic differences. For example, in capitalist society, managers and administrators. Professionals and skilled

workers receive high salaries due to the demand for their services in the market. Weber identified the following class groupings in capitalist society: 1) Propertied upper class, 2) Propertyless white-collar workers, 3) Petty bourgeoisie, and 4) Manual working class (Khawas, n.d.). In this story, researchers found some data that provides an illustration of the form of social class stratification.

Datum 4 :

“And every animal down to the humblest worked at turning the hay and gathering it. Even the ducks and hens toiled to and for all day in the sun, carrying tiny wisps of hay in their beaks. In the end they finished the harvest in two days’ less time than it had usually taken Jones and his men.” (Chapter III, page 11)

The next data of the novel describes the work done by the working class, including even the smallest animals such as ducks and hens, who worked tirelessly under the scorching sun to complete the harvest in just two days. The animals were pressured to work harder and harder to meet the harvest targets set by the ruling class, which was completed faster than Mr. Jones and his people were accustomed to.

1) Collective Effort: All animals, regardless of their status, worked diligently to harvest the hay. Even the ducks and hens made contributions. This collaborative effort resulted in a faster harvest than during Mr. Jones' era, demonstrating the potential efficiency and productivity of the new system.

2) Stratification and Inequality: Although everyone contributed, the lower classes, such as the poultry, may have been assigned less demanding tasks (referred to as 'tiny wisps'). The absence of information regarding the level of contribution of each class may suggest inequality in participation or rewards. Disparities in tasks may indicate unspoken power hierarchies, where pigs may have less physically demanding roles.

Additionally, the author compares animal labor to human labor in Mr. Jones' era, noting that the new system has the potential to complete the harvest more quickly,

but does not necessarily eliminate internal inequalities. This comparison prompts reflection on whether the ideal of equality has truly been achieved. This passage illustrates the hard work of animals and the potential efficiency of the new system. However, it also implies the potential for inequality in stratification. The comparison with the past raises questions of equality that still need to be explored further. Interpretations of the level of contribution and potential inequality may vary depending on the reader. The novel invites readers to ponder and question social and political aspects through the allegory of animal husbandry.

3. Political Power

Political power can have a significant impact on society. Those in political positions have the authority to regulate and potentially exploit those in lower classes. Inequality in political power arises from a lack of control over those in power, leading them to use resources for personal gain. It is important to address these issues to ensure a fair and just society.

Datum 5 :

*“now on the Sunday-morning Meetings would come to an end. They were unnecessary, he said, and wasted time. **In future all questions relating to the working of the farm would be settled by a special committee of pigs, presided over by himself.** These would meet in private and afterwards communicate their decisions to the others. The animals would still assemble on Sunday mornings to salute the flag, sing *Beasts of England*, and receive their orders for the week; but there would be no more debates. In spite of the shock that Snowball’s expulsion had given them, the animals were dismayed by this announcement. Several of them would have protested if they could have found the right arguments. Even Boxer was vaguely troubled. He set his ears back, shook his forelock several times, and tried hard to marshal. (Chapter V, page 21)*

Researchers found that the meeting system that has been a routine is now eliminated because it is considered a waste of time. This system is a new system

implemented by the pigs to make it easier for them to organize the entire government system in Animal Farm. Some of the animals felt uneasy about the announcement and would have protested if they could have come up with the right arguments to overturn the decision. The system had completely stolen the right of other animals to contribute to any decision that would be made. Even Boxer, an animal loyal to pigs, was disturbed by the decision. However, he tried to remain calm and turned a deaf ear, as he did not want to betray the pigs.

The removal of democracy and the transfer of power is evident when Snowball, the visionary leader, is expelled and replaced by a closed decision-making system by a special committee of pigs. In addition, the freedom of discussion and debate at 'Sunday morning meetings' was abolished, signaling the silencing of people's voices with the phrase 'no more debate'. The hierarchical structure was strengthened and the working class was kept at bay as power was concentrated in the hands of the 'pigs', especially Napoleon. The decision to establish this new system explains that the pigs want to achieve social power even though it is not in accordance with the rules previously agreed upon.

Based on the decision on the system to be implemented, it shows that the pigs have really used their leadership role or position according to their own wishes. The dissatisfaction, desire for protest, and confusion that the other animals feel towards this decision can lead to tension and rebellion. If the discussion platform is dissolved, the conflict could become even more explosive. This section highlights the growing dominance of the pig class and the suppression of working-class aspirations. The pent up discontent and confusion has the potential to trigger greater conflict in Farm society.

Datum 6 :

“The three hens who had been leaders in the rebellion over the eggs now came forward and claimed that Snowball had appeared to them in a dream and incited them to disobey Napoleon's orders. They were also massacred. Then a goose came

*forward and claimed to have pulled out six ears of corn from last year's harvest and ate them at night. Then one sheep confesses to having urinated in a drinking pool—urged to do this, so he says, by Snowball—and two other sheep confess to having killed an old ram, who was a loyal follower of Napoleon, by chasing him repeatedly. campfire when he had a cough. **They were all killed on the spot. And so the story of confession and execution continued, until there was a pile of corpses lying at Napoleon's feet and the air was filled with the smell of blood, which had not been known there since Jones' expulsion.***” (Chapter VII, page 33)

Napoleon executed animals who admitted their actions without seeking the real truth first, these animals included hens, geese, sheep and goats. the execution carried out by Napoleon as a leader had violated the previously agreed rules, namely the rules in the 7 commandments. The rule states that no animal should kill another animal. Previous rules that have been agreed upon through the deliberation of all animals have been ignored by the pigs. The intelligence of the pigs in manipulating through the delivery of each speech, makes other animals forced to agree to all the decisions of their leaders even though they feel there is something wrong with the decision.

The power wielded by Napoleon was brutal and unjust. Pigs take advantage of the innocence of other animals and the promise of animal welfare in every act of manipulation they perform. all the manipulative and propaganda that pigs have previously done to other animals ends in massive deaths. The recognition of other animals for breaking the rules and then being executed by Napoleon at the time, reflects Napoleon's increasingly cruel and evil reign. this act of execution creates anxiety for other animals and absorbs the welfare that they actually dream of. Through the slaughter that took place, the farm was filled with fear and did not dare to oppose any decision made by the pigs. In addition, the other animals have been indoctrinated or manipulated by the pigs so that Napoleon's every action is the right and best action for the farm.

Based on the description in this section, it can be seen that the pigs have achieved

social power in Animal Farm, where they have complete control over every event that occurs. It cannot be denied that the unilateral decisions that continue to be made by the pigs, especially Napoleon as the leader in using his power to control every existing rule on the farm, will lead to conflict. Differences in determination and goals in a community will cause divisions and divide the community into several possible class group stratifications, this will give rise to more social conflicts because conflicts arise between these group classes.

Datum 7 :

“his arrangement would have worked well enough if it had not been for the disputes between Snowball and Napoleon. These two disagreed at every point where disagreement was possible. If one of them suggested sowing a bigger acreage with barley, the other was certain to demand a bigger acreage of oats, and if one of them said that such and such a field was just right for cabbages, the other would declare that it was useless for anything except roots. Each had his own following, and there were some violent debates.” (Chapter V, Page 18-19)

The data shows a debate between Snowball and Napoleon in all aspects of decisions in Animal Farm. Often in these debates, Snowball gets more support than the other animals because of his speech skills. Snowball and Napoleon are two excellent pigs who have different characters. Napoleon is known as a fierce-looking pig who often goes his own way, while Snowball is easier to talk to and likes to discover new things. These two pigs are the leaders in Animal Farm and play an important role in every rule that is decided.

The differences in character in these two pigs give many differences of opinion as in the data quote above. The difference in opinion is the reason for the debate between the two superior pigs who lead Animal Farm. Both provide their own way of describing a leader. Through each difference of opinion, it is inevitable that there will be a greater conflict than the debate that occurs. In this case, the conflict that arises is related to the highest leadership position, where Snowball and Napoleon

will have a dispute to achieve that position.

Based on the data and explanations above, the debate between Snowball and Napoleon is a representation of disputes between upper-class people in the struggle for power or leadership. The difference of opinion is a form of deliberation to gain majority support to achieve supreme power, this is evidenced by the absence of similar opinions in any one aspect between the two. Therefore, it is inevitable that there will be disputes between the same groups. In this Animal Farm story, Snowball and Napoleon are trying to gain the highest power in the government.

E. CONCLUSION

Data analysis revealed three important findings that answered the research problem. The findings obtained were based on indicators in Max Weber's theory, social status or social privilege, working class and social power. In the social status or social privilege indicator, it is found that the group of pigs is included in the upper class group, this is evidenced by Old Major is an old pig who is highly respected by all animals, pigs who have intelligence get a position as leaders and get more food rations. Then in the working class indicator, it is found that other animal groups such as the pigs are included in the upper class group. Then in the working class indicator, it is found that other animal groups such as horses, hens, ducks, and other animals belong to the lower group or the working group, this is evidenced by the fact that they work physically harder than the pigs and continue to get pressure from the pigs to meet the needs of the farm. Finally, in the class power indicator, it is found that the pigs who are the upper group have the power to control all animals in Animal Farm, this is evidenced by the leadership of the pigs, the freedom of the pigs to make decisions even though it is against the wishes of other animals.

Therefore, based on the classification in the indicators above, the researcher has concluded that the existence of different social classes such as the upper class and the working class in the Animal Farm story allows social conflicts to occur. In addition, the researcher concludes that judging others based on their social status should be avoided, because it can cause conflicts and social gaps that harm many parties.

The formation of social classes in society is not something that can cause conflict until a dispute occurs. Conflicts that arise from social class stratification are caused by the lack of control over power over people in the upper class. As a result, they exercise oppression because there is no control over the power they have.

The leadership crisis described in the novel is how humans should lead and be able to be overthrown by pigs and take over their leadership. Then Napoleon and Snowball managed to control all the animals on the farm to work voluntarily under the

rule of pigs who are in the upper class. the role of pigs here represents Artificial Intelligence in the current era. How not, the leadership that should be a human being is rolled over by a herd of pigs, then how pigs represent AI is the role of AI replacing the main function of humans in thinking. in the world of literary works a poem is made with a feeling but the current era of AI makes everything easier, a literary work can be made in a split second without feeling and human touch in every diction.

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