

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

##### **2.1.1. Historical Approach**

Historical approach is a traditional approach used in the analysis of literary work. A historical approach is an approach a literary work through its historical context, the events that were occurring in the world during the time the author wrote particular story, poem, or play. Historical approach has been evolving over many years. This approach sees a literary work chiefly, if not exclusively, as a reflection of its author's life and times or the life and times of the character in the work. One of famous historian is Hippolyte A. Taine. He was a French critic and he was famous with his theory of race, milieu, et moment, elaborated in his History of English Literature (Guerin et al, 2005).

##### **2.1.1.1 Race**

Race according to Hippolyte A. Taine in (Guerin et al, 2005) referred to everything about the country of where the story took place and also means nationality. In analyzes a novel by using a historical approach; we have to conduct the analysis on its nationality.

Several things refer to race are:

### **1. Country**

Country is a region that is identified as a distinct national entity. The story in this novel is a satire of Russia in 1917 during the Russian Revolution 1917. Formal name of Russia is Russian Federation (Rossiyskaya Federatsiya) with the capital Moscow. The flag of Russia is three equal-sized horizontal bands of white (top), red, and blue. Major cities in Russia are St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg, Nizhniy Novgorod, Omsk, Samara, Kazan', Chelyabinsk, Rostov-na-Donu, Ufa, Volgograd, and Perm. Russia officially marks its independence on June 12, 1991, the date of the Russian Republic's declaration of sovereignty from the Soviet Union (Library of Congress, 2006).

### **2. Geographical Area**

Geographical area is a position of a region seen from the reality of the earth or the position of the area on the globe compared to the other regions. Russia is the largest country in the world and occupies much of easternmost Europe and northern Asia, stretching from Norway to the Pacific Ocean and from the Black Sea to the Arctic Ocean. With an area of 17,075,200 square kilometers (16,995,800 of which are land surface). Russia has length of coastline 37,653 kilometers, bordering the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific oceans (Library of Congress, 2006).

### **3. Boundaries**

A boundary is a line that marks the limits of an area. Russia's land boundaries extend 21,139 kilometers, bordering the following nations: Azerbaijan (284

kilometers), Belarus (959 kilometers), China (3,645 kilometers), Estonia(290 kilometers), Finland (1,313 kilometers), Georgia (723 kilometers), Kazakhstan (6,846 kilometers), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) (19 kilometers), Latvia (217 kilometers), Lithuania (227 kilometers), Mongolia (3,441 kilometers), Norway (167 kilometers), Poland (432 kilometers), and Ukraine (1,576 kilometers) (Library of Congress, 2006).

#### **4. Governmental System**

Governmental system is a whole structure consisting of various interdependent parties that work and influence in achieving the objectives and functions of government. Until 1917 Russia was a kingdom / empire with a tsar as head of state and change become presidential. The Russian Federation has a centralized political system, with power concentrated in a president and a prime minister, a weak multiparty political system dominated by the ruling United Russia party, and a bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly). The Federal Assembly consists of a lower house (State Duma) and an upper house (Federation Council).

Prior to the 1990s, the Russian government did not have a president. In an effort to realize economic programs more successfully through a stronger executive, however, the government underwent a series of political reforms under Mikhail Gorbachev. To this end, Gorbachev elected to supplement the parliamentary system with a directly elected presidency (McQuire, 2012).

## **5. Citizen**

Citizen is a member of a state as a native or naturalized person who owes allegiance to a kingdom and is entitled to be protected. Citizenship is the status of a person recognized under the custom or law as being a legal member of a sovereign state. After 2002 many citizens of the former USSR (especially those living in the former Soviet republics) were considered as conventional foreigners by the authorities and were compelled to obtain Russian citizenship by the general process of naturalization or opposite to the earlier simplified naturalization procedure for former Soviet citizens (Salenko, 2012)

A whole new category of so-called 'captive illegal migrants' appeared those former Soviet citizens who were declared to be foreigners in their native country. Since the entry into force of the new citizenship legislation in 2002 the naturalization process has been complicated substantially. The lack of a facilitated procedure for acquiring Russian citizenship is still an important problem. Human rights activists are continuing to demand the re-establishment of the facilitated naturalization procedure (by registration) for all former Soviet citizens. However, in 2009 this order was abolished. In the sphere of modern Russian citizenship there are still a substantial amount of legal problems (Salenko, 2012).

## **6. Currency**

Currency is a payment instrument used in the economic transactions of a country. The ruble was the currency of the Russian Empire and of the Soviet Union (as Soviet ruble) before its dissolution. The Russian ruble was the world's first

decimal currency: it was decimalized in 1704 when the ruble became legally equal to 100 kopeks. However, from 14th to the 17th centuries the ruble was neither a coin nor a currency but rather a unit of weight and account. The most used currency was a small silver coin called denga (pl. dengi). There were two variants of the denga minted in Novgorod and Moscow.

#### **2.1.1.2 Milieu**

According to Hippolyte A Taine milieu means environment. It tells a lot about social environment of the main character in the story. The major milieu aspects to be analyzed can be kind of job the society have, other occupation and also neighborhood. Milieu also explains everything about the social environment of the main character with the historical aspects. Some occupations in Russia that reflects in the novel are:

##### **1. Peasant**

Peasant is a person who owns or manages a farm. Historically, in Russia the land had been the source of peasant livelihood for centuries, and there was no other party in Russian society that understood and knew the land as well as the peasants themselves. The situation took on an interesting turn in the year 1917, as the unstable Provisional Government headed by Kerensky began to show signs of disintegration. Sensing that the winds of reform are imminent, peasants began to rally their efforts to impress the central kingdom on the importance of land reform. The peasant letters collected immediately before the October Revolution provide valuable glimpses into peasant concerns during the beginnings of the tumultuous leadership change of this

period. Peasants became largely indifferent in the convoluted progression of the reform, and after the tsarist collapse with the ensuing lack of kingdom coercion on village consolidation, peasants reverted to collective farming once more by the summer and fall of 1917 (Mark, 2001).

## **2. Factory worker**

Factory worker is a person which works in a factory. Many workers viewed the Provisional Government as a bourgeois institution that could not be trusted to act on behalf of the working class. After years of oppression in factories, this sense of distrust is not at all surprising. The workers demanded that a new government be formed and the war brought to an end. Workers across Russia organized meetings in factories to address their concerns, drafting resolutions that caused friction between managers and workers (Barbara, 2011).

The factory workers at the large Nobel Engineering Plant drafted such a resolution on April 4th, 1917. It shows the frustrations of the working class after the February Revolution and their complete rejection of the Provisional Government. The workers at the Nobel Engineering Plant were responsible for a large portion of the defense-related production and their direct involvement in the unpopular war effort played into their distaste for the Provisional Government. After the February Revolution, the workers were able to access politics more easily as new developments were being openly discussed on the streets and in the factories. The workers' distinct rank in society led to their criticism of the bourgeoisie, as they were oppressed and subject to poor working conditions over many years (Barbara, 2011).

### **2.1.1.3 Moment**

Moment related to historical events that really happen in real history which recorded by the plot in the novel. Something that happens in the novel really existed in the exact history through time, setting and the place setting inside the novel. There are several historical moments that happen in 1917 in Russia such as:

#### **1. Shortages of food, fuel, and transport**

A shortage is a state or situation in which something needed cannot be obtained in sufficient amounts. The tsar inefficient prosecution of World War I that provided the challenge the old regime could not meet. Not well equipped and poorly led, Russian armies suffered catastrophic losses in campaign after against German armies. The war made revolution inevitable in two ways: it showed Russia was no longer a military match for the nations of central and Western Europe, and it hopelessly disrupted the economy (Fitzpatrick, 2001).

Russia's towns had no tradition of political organization or self-government, and its nobility had similarly failed to develop a corporate sense of identity strong enough to force concessions from the throne at that time (Fitzpatrick, 2001). Nicholas II, as Russia last Tsar seems failed to lead his country. His people were hungry because of the bread shortages that happen after the war. Other than that, there are some conflicts and betrayal that happen inside the palace. The dynasty fell by shaking, before the revolution even had time to approach its first problems (Trotsky, 2008).

Accompanying the dark news from the front were food and fuel shortages at home caused by the war. Inflation ran rampant as demand for staples and consumer goods rapidly outstripped supply. Soaring prices drained the finances of ordinary Russians. Resentment grew, as did a gnawing sense that the tsar's kingdom was unable or unwilling to remedy the situation (Davenport, 2010).

From the outset, Russia was losing the war. Yet battlefield defeats represented only one terrible reality in that first year of World War I. At home, the Russian people once again suffered through wartime shortages of food, fuel, and transport. The shift in industrial production from consumer goods to military hardware was felt as a sharp drop in the national standard of living. The demand for factory labor compounded Russia's problems by swelling the already burgeoning urban population. Workers needed to be fed, clothed, and housed as they strived to equip the tsarist armies. Bread, meat, coal, oil, and soon housing supplies, as a consequence, rapidly dwindled (Davenport, 2010).

On February 23, the tsar returned from a depressing visit to the imperial headquarters at Mogilev to find new food shortages and an additional 90,000 Petrograd workers on the streets rather than in the factories. Even more troubling were reports that sporadic violence had broken out in the city's streets. Worse challenges to the tsar's authority, however, were brewing. Nicholas, more defiant than ever after his trip to Mogilev, reacted with uncharacteristic speed and determination (Davenport, 2010)



## **2. February revolution 1917**

The revolution in February 1917 is one of the rebellions in Russia by dominate by women so, this rebellion also be known as Woman's Day. It happens for five days, from 23rd of February until 27th of February. On February 23, under the flag of "Woman's Day", began the long ripe and long withheld uprising of the Petrograd working masses. The first step of the insurrection was the strike. Tired with the war and feel upset with the worst situation in the country, the worker that dominate by women start to make a move on the 23rd of February in 1917 (Trotsky, 2008).

The 23rd of February was International Woman's Day. The social democratic circles had intended to mark this day in a general manner: by meetings, speeches, and leaflets. There is no one who thought that that it might become the first day of the revolution. Not a single organization called for strikes on that day. The February revolution was begun from this time, overcoming the resistance of its own revolutionary organizations, the initiative being taken of their own accord by the most oppressed and downtrodden part of the proletariat, such as the women textile workers and some soldiers' wives. About 90,000 workers, men and women, were on strike that day. The fighting mood expressed itself in demonstrations, meetings, and encounters with the police (Trotsky, 2008).

Woman's Day passed successfully, with enthusiasm and without victims. But on the following day the movement not only fails to diminish, but doubles. About a half of the industrial workers of Petrograd are on strike on the 24th of February. The workers come to the factories in the morning. Instead of going to work, they hold

meetings. Then they begin processions toward the Centre. New districts and new groups of the population are drawn into the movement.

The slogan “Bread!” is crowded out or obscured by louder slogans: “Down with autocracy!” “Down with the war!” Continuous demonstrations on the Nevsky first compact masses of workmen singing revolutionary songs (Trotsky, 2008). This Woman Day becomes the first day of the February revolution and becomes the starter of the long revolutions in Russia. In the course of three days it broadened and became practically general. This is gave assurance to the masses and carried them forward. Becoming more and more aggressive, the strike merged with the demonstrations, which were bringing the revolutionary mass face to face with the troops. This raised the problem as a whole to the higher level where things are solved by force of arms (Trotsky, 2008).

On the 25th, the strike spread wider. According to the kingdom’s figures, about 240.000 workers participated that day. The most backward layers are following up the vanguard. The streetcars are at a stand. Business concerns are closed. In that day, students of the higher schools join the strike too. By noon, tens of thousands of people pour to the Kazan cathedral and the surrounding streets. Attempts are made to organize street meetings, a series of armed encounters with the police occurs. Orators address the crowds around the Alexander III monument. At that time, the mounted police open fire. But the crowd fight back, shots from the crowd kill a police inspector, wound the chief of police and several other policemen. Bottles, petards and hand grenades are thrown (Trotsky, 2008).

The following days, the demonstration is in its heat. On the 26th of February, the factories were closed, and this prevented the workers to gain more strength. But this calmness does not last long. The workers gradually concentrate, and move from all suburbs to the Centre. But at that time, they find the city transformed. Possess, cordons, and horse patrols are everywhere (Trotsky, 2008).

Near to the Nevsky are especially well guarded. Every now and then shots ring out from ambush. The number of people who killed and wounded grows. The police shoot from windows, through balcony doors, behind columns, and attics. At 27th of February, the members of the Petrograd Committee of the Bolsheviks were seized by Khabalov (Trotsky, 2008).

### **3. Tsar Nicholas II step down from kingdom**

Tsar Nicholas II is an emperor of Russia. Nicholas II was absent in middle of chaos so, it makes the situation becomes worse. Nicholas II is visiting Army Headquarters in Mogilev. He is having gone there not because he was needed, but in flight from the Petrograd disorders (Trotsky, 2008). His response to the crisis was a laconic instruction by telegraph that the disorders should be ended immediately (Fitzpatrick, 2001).

Actually, tension between the Tsar and Russian people was ongoing since Bloody Sunday, the tragic scene that happened in January 1905. The number of death had reached 96 dead and 333 wounded, of whom 34 would later die from injuries. Even though the Tsar was not in the palace and did not give order to the guards to

shoot the participants in demonstration, but people blame the Tsar for this incident(Davenport, 2010).

Nicholas reacted to the assassination by flying into a blind rage that blended into a fit of paranoia. The Tsar withdrew into his palace and his family. He trusted no one and refused to listen to, let alone consult, his staff. Nicholas turned an especially cold shoulder to the State Duma and the reform advocates. He became convinced that they were all part of a radical plot to bring down the Romanov dynasty (Davenport, 2010).

After some incidents that happened in Russia, on March 2, Nicholas agreed to step down from kingdom. He even rejects the crown for his son, Alexei, as well. Then he gives it to his brother, Grand Duke Michael. On March 3, Nicholas signed the abdication documents and left the throne to the grand duke, who wisely refused it in turn. Then, Nicholas II, his wife, and their son and daughters were taken into custody shortly after the tsar relinquished the crown. Within a matter of hours, the century's old Romanov dynasty had fallen (Davenport, 2010).

#### **4. October revolution 1917**

October revolution is also a rebellion which happens in Russia in 1917 by Bolsheviks fraction. This rebellion happens because Bolsheviks fraction wants to take over the kingdom. After the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, the Provisional Government, led in its final period by Alexander Kerensky, had replaced the imperial rule of Nicholas II in 1917, but itself lasted a mere eight months. The revolution start when on the evening of October 10, Lenin secretly met with the members of the

Central Committee in a small Petrograd apartment. The time for revolution had arrived, he contended, and violence was an absolute necessity if that revolution were to be secured. After all of the upside down in the July and August, Lenin added that the masses were now prepared to follow the Bolsheviks and that the Bolsheviks should act along with the masses. Any action taken prior to the Congress might look like a betrayal of the popular trust and could cost the Bolsheviks the strong support they had gained in the soviets (Davenport, 2010).

Moderates and conservatives in Petrograd sensed that the Bolsheviks were up to something. And everyone recognized that Kerensky was trying to monopolize the available armed forces in preparation of the dissolution of the Soviet and the arrest of its members. Fearful for its very existence, the Soviet turned to the Bolsheviks for protection and formed a joint defense force built around the Bolshevik (Davenport, 2010). Military Organization that was called the Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC) was tasked with preserving the security and authority of the Soviet. Even though Kerensky succeed in redeploying the sympathetic garrison, the Bolshevik that led by MRC was commanded to resist any effort to disband the Soviet and any attempt at a counterrevolution. Kerensky had unwittingly united his enemies and vastly increased Lenin's influence in the streets.

At this time, the Bolsheviks almost got their victory. The Bolshevik commanded soldiers and Red Guards to seized Petrograd's rail stations and main post office. Moments later, Bolsheviks took over the capital's power transfer station and

cut electricity to all government offices and the Winter Palace. Kerensky and his administration were sealed off. Government ministers desperately sought some way to escape from Petrograd. Kerensky already had arranged to leave Petrograd, with the help of the American ambassador. And by the late afternoon of October 25, finally Trotsky was able to announce that the Provisional Government did no longer exist. Lenin now could proclaim to the world that a new Bolshevik Russia had been born (Davenport, 2010).

## **2.2 Review of Previous Research**

Animal Farm is a popular novel by George Orwell. There are many sources which explain about how great this novel as a critical novel. But, the study which explore deeply about this novel is still difficult to found. This research is not the first one which uses George Orwell's Animal Farm as the object of the research. In this part the researcher reveal some students which use George Orwell's Animal Farm as the subject of their research.

The first related study of this is the research by (Sagara, 2011) from Sanata Dharma University with the title *The Motivations of Conducting Negative Actions as Reflected in Napoleon's Personality, in George Orwell's Animal Farm*. The objective of his research was one's personality as seen in Napoleon as the main character in Animal Farm novel. The theory which used was Theory of Motivation and the Theory of Character and Characterization. The method that he used in analyses first is

descriptive method. The finding in his research was Napoleon described as an intelligent and smart pig who takes control of the Animal Farm after the expulsion of the previous owner of the farm, Mr. Jones.

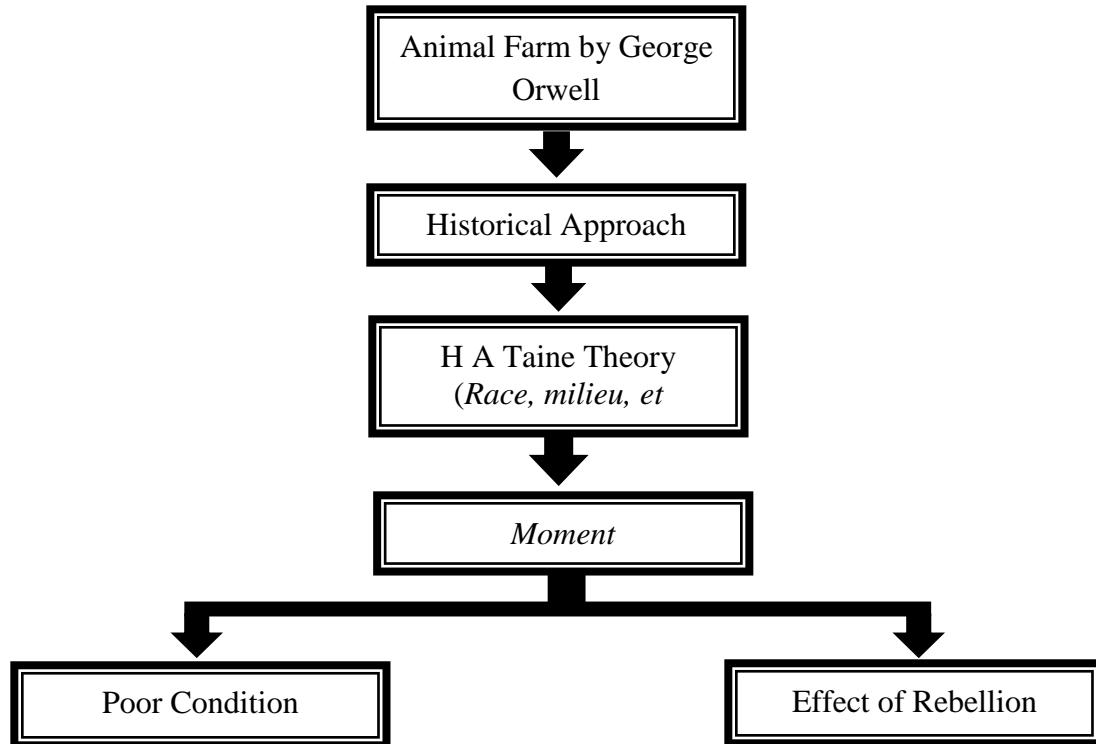
The second related study of this research is thesis by (Monica, 2011) from Andalas University with the title *Tyrannical Control over the Proletariat in George Orwell's Animal Farm*. The objective of her research was tyrannical control over the proletariat in Animal Farm novel. The theory which used was Hegemony by Antonio Gramsci; this theory discussed how a person capable predisposes ideology another people. The method to that she used to analyses her research is descriptive method. She found hegemonies of the story hold by Mr. Jones and the pigs especially Napoleon and Squealer.

The third related study of this research is by (Khalida, 2013) from Kasdi Merbah University with the title *The Use of Personification in George Orwell's Animal Farm*. The objective of her research was the use of personification in the novel Animal Farm by George Orwell. The theory which used was Personification; Personification is the technique where the author gives non-human characteristics human thoughts, speech, and feelings. Without personification, the main character, which is an animal, would not be able to express his feelings. However, with personification, a non-fictional event can be fictionalized. The method she used in analyzing the novel was descriptive method. She found personification was functional to facilitate access to the Animal Farm novel and to send a message to the reader.

Based on the three previous researches above (Sagara, 2011), (Monica, 2011), and (Khalida, 2013) the similarities were used George Orwell's Animal Farm novel as the primary data source and used a descriptive method. The differences were the object of the research and the theory used. Sagara's objective of the research was one's personality as seen in Napoleon as the main character in Animal Farm novel used theory of Motivation and the Theory of Character and Characterization. Monica's objective of the research was tyrannical control over the proletariat in Animal Farm novel used theory of Hegemony. Khalida's objective of the research was the use of personification in the novel Animal Farm by George Orwell used theory of personification. And the objective of this research is Rebellion as the effect of poor condition of Russian society in 1917 as reflected in Animal Farm novel by using Taine's theory of moment.



## 2.3 Framework



*Figure 2.1 Framework*

Based on the framework above the researcher use historical approach and apply Hippolyte A. Taine in (Guerin et al, 2005) theory of race, milieu, et moment. Race refers to the nationality, milieu refers to environment and the moment refers to historical events that really happen in real history. This research focuses on moment which explains about poor condition and rebellion in Russian society 1917 as reflected in the Animal Farm novel by George Orwell.