
Satire and Contradiction in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*: A Stylistic and Semiotic Study

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Abstrak

This research aimed to analyze figurative language in sentences in the novel *Animal Farm*. The primary object is Satire and Contradiction, and the secondary object to complement this study is Character. The purpose of this research is to find out what Figurative Language is found in sentences so that the hidden meaning in the sentence can be dissected. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method, with adopted two techniques in the theory of Molina and Albir (2002) on the translation of satire meaning and Nina Noorgard (2011) on multimodal stylistics – the happy marriage of stylistics and semiotics, linguistic compression techniques are used in answered the first research question, and semiotic analysis is used to answer the second research question. The researcher found 35 sentences contain irony, metaphor, simile, cynicism, sarcasm, hyperbole with a percentage of 52%, 26 sentences contain litotes, paradox, occupation, oxymoron, antithesis, histeron proteron with a percentage of 38%, and 7 sentences contain personality and habitude, with a percentage of 10%.

Key Word: *Satire, Contradiction, Character.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a natural and human phenomenon. One of the natural human phenomena found in a community or society, tribe, or nation is the possession of a communication signal called language” (Suarta, 2022). According to Noermanzah (2019) Language is a message given in the form of expression as a means of communication in certain contexts in diverse activities. Furthermore, , this linguistic capacity is combined with the ability to rhetoric, which includes both writing and speaking. In this sense, rhetoric is the ability to process words effectively and efficiently through ethos (character or good intentions), pathos (carrying the emotions of the listener or reader), and logos (logical evidence) in order to affect the reader or listener with the message given through written or spoken media (p.307). Based on this understanding, it can be interpreted that the message that someone wants to convey is not always through oral but can also be through written media, one of which is a novel, the definition of a novel is the title of a fictional story presented in the form of a process, including genres such as romance, novels, and short stories. These three categories are not distinguished by the length of the story, specifically the number of pages, but rather by the presence of digressions—events that are tangentially related to the main plot. The inclusion of such digressions enriches the story, allowed it to expand in scope (p.51). Meanwhile, according to Sudjiman (1998), a novel is a form of fictional process that introduces characters and presents a series of events and settings in a structured format. As a creative endeavor, the novel reveals

profound elements of human experience and conveys them subtly. Furthermore, the novel not only functions as a source of entertainment, but also as an artistic medium that explores and analyzed various aspects of life, including moral values, both good and bad, guiding readers towards good characters (p.53).

In this research, the researcher chose to examine the figurative language contained in the sentences in the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. The researcher focused on the founds of figurative language which became an element in the formation of satirical and contradictory sentences in the novel *Animal Farm*. Language style is a unique sentence used by the author to give a certain meaning and effect. Therefore, style is more of a personal quality. Style is used by the author to form what the author wants to convey. According to Pradopo (2005), the value of literary art is determined by style. Style can be determined as the author's ability to process words. The scope of style is very broad, not only covering the problem of words but also a series of words, including phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse as a whole (p.72). According to Abrams (2012), Figurative language involves deviating from the usual meaning or arrangement of words to achieve a specific impact. While figures are often associated with poetry, they are essential to language and all forms of communication (p.130). and lastly, Jati (2020) said, Figurative language is a language that employs expressions or words that have a meaning that is wholly distinct from the literal interpretation (p.38).

The subject of this research is a satirical novel filled with contradiction of distrust entitled *Animal Farm* by George Orwell which is an allegory that describes how revolutionary idealism can turn into tyranny. Written in 1945, using animals as his characters, Orwell creates a world that seems simple, but is full of deep meaning. The satire in the novel serves to reveal the weaknesses and shortcomings of the political system and human behavior. The contradictions that appear in the characters and behavior of the animals create sharp irony. This illustrates how power can corrupt idealism and lead to betrayal of values. *Animal Farm* is a famous narrative that explores the theme of authority. This allegorical story of a ruler acts as a satire that depicts the nature of human nature and their character when given significant power. As referred to in the novel *Animal Farm*, after the death of Old Major, two young pigs, Napoleon and Snowball, take over the leadership. They agree to change the situation and eventually succeed in defeat Mr. Jones. As time goes by, Napoleon begins to change the "Seven Commandments" for his own benefit. The animals who once fought for freedom now live in fear and oppression. The pigs begin to enjoy a life of luxury, eating the best food, and sleeping in more comfortable places, while the other animals continue to toil and suffer. One of the most striking changes is the change of the commandment from "All animals are equal" to "All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others." This demonstrates that the original goal of the revolution has been defeated, and power has become corrupt. As time goes by, the farm becomes more and more like a human state. The pigs begin to walk on two legs, wear human clothes, and behave like humans. Eventually, the animals witness the pigs dressed like humans and can no longer tell the difference between pigs and humans. The novel ends with a chilling sentence, where the animals on "Animal Farm" can no longer tell the difference between pigs and humans. The speech that was once full of hope and encouragement is now ruined by the fact that they are once again oppressed, this time by their own leader. The theme or narrative of the novel *Animal Farm* is supported by several concepts. For example, Power and Corruption. The story illustrates the corrupting influence of power and the potential for idealism to be replaced by tyranny. Unchecked authority often leads to the overthrow of good beliefs. Although the goal of the revolution was to establish equality, the resulting system ultimately reinforced a stronger hierarchy. Obedience and Vulnerability, Many animals demonstrate obedience to their leaders while feeling unfair treatment. This illustrates how societies often tolerate substandard conditions due to helplessness or ignorance.

The object of this research is figurative language, where the researcher analyzed the sentences in the novel *Animal Farm*, then compares the style of language used in the sentences with figurative elements that refer to the meaning of satire and contradiction. This research uses a qualitative descriptive research methodology.

The term satire originates from the Latin word *satura*, signifying a tray with an assortment of fruits. Satire is a kind of expression that mocks or repudiates a subject. Satire critiques human flaws, primarily aimed to foster ethical and aesthetic changes (p.144). According to Arif (2017), Satire is a literary style employed to convey sarcasm or to criticize a situation or individual. The term insult denotes obstinacy, condescension, and the defamation of a benevolent individual, evoking emotions akin to cursing or disparagement (p.342). Satire is a kind of expression that ridicules or repudiates a subject. Satire exposes human flaws with the intention of fostering ethical and aesthetic changes. Various forms of satire are commonly encountered in daily life, as well as in literary works, books, and novels. There are several commonly employed forms of satire, namely are : (1) Political Satire is a genre of satire that specifically addresses political concerns, figures, public policies, and governmental structures. (2) Social satire is a kind of satire that underscores and critiques societal issues, encompassing social norms, habits, and conventions. (3) Moral satire is a genre of satire that examines and critiques the flaws of human character, including ignorance, hypocrisy, avarice, and other detrimental tendencies. (4) Religious satire is a kind of comedy that examines, critiques, or emphasizes elements of religion and spiritual beliefs. (5) Cultural satire is a satirical form that critiques and examines several elements of culture, encompassing societal conventions, human conduct, art, and traditions. (6) Parody satire is a satirical form that emulates or ridicules a specific style, character, or work to critique or expose the frivolity of the subject being parodied.

Soekanto (2009), Contradiction is a social process when people or groups endeavor to attain their objectives by confronting the opposite party through threats and/or violence (p.39). and According to Wicaksono (2017) states that contradiction is a style of language whose meaning is opposes to the words used (p.300). Soekanto (2009, p.294), mention five specific forms of conflict or con that occur in society. The three forms of conflict or contradiction are : (1) Personal Contradiction arises among two or more individuals owing to divergent perspectives, among other factors. (2) Political Contradiction this is specifically, contradiction between individuals or groups arises as a result of divergent political objectives or agendas. (3) Racial Contradiction this is typically caused by ethnic disparities in physical traits, hobbies, and culture. (4) Contradiction Between Social Classes is typically generated by conflicting interests. (5) International Contradiction, that involves several groups of countries (blocs) because of their respective differences in interests. According to Wrahatnala (2009) There are several things that cause contradictions or differences of opinion, namely are; (1) Interpersonal Differences, These disparities can take the form of differing feelings, positions, or opinions. This is because humans are unique or distinctive individuals, and there is no conventional similarity between them. (2) Cultural Differences, Cultural influence people' mental processes and behavior within the relevant cultural group. In addition to individual distinctions, each group's culture varies. Each person is raised in a particular cultural setting. (3) Conflict of Interest, This is can arise in various domains, including economics and politics. This is because everyone's requirements and interests vary when it comes to seeing or doing something. (4) Rapid Social Change in Society, These changes might lead to chaos and disagreements on the rearrangement of the new value system (p.50-53).

Previous research that provides insight to the author about certain research themes and theories is the journal "Satire Translation of the *Animal Farm* Novel" by Azwar Arif (2017), This research attempts to analyzed the existence of satire and translate the meaning of satire in the *Animal Farm* novel, which is then used by researcher as a reference in explaining the

purpose and meaning of satire. the results of this research indicate that the elements of Satire expression contained in the Animal Farm novel and its translation which are very dominant are satire of the irony type as many as 15 data. In addition, the second research that inspired the researcher was "Dialogue Voice and Carnival Text in George Orwell's Animal Farm Novel" by Rany Syafrina (2020), the results of this research state that the literary work (Animal Farm Novel) is polyphonic because each character in the literary work carries their own ideology, where Orwell also indirectly provides an overview of the class division where the Pigs have a higher social class than other animals which are only classified as working class groups. Furthermore, the reference for researcher in conducted this research is a journal entitled "Satire Language Style in the Novel 'O' by Eka Kurniawan" by Muhammad Rafli Haykal (2022). This research aimed to describe the figurative language style that focuses in depth on the discovery of satirical elements in the novel O by Eka Kurniawan, the results of this research are the satirical language styles found in the novel O by Eka Kurniawan, namely the innuendo, irony, cynicism, sarcasm, and satire. Of the 5 types of satirical language styles, the sarcasm language style is the most dominant. Furthermore, previous research that triggered researcher to conduct evolutionary research is "Literary Sociological Analysis of the Image of Contradictions and Modernization in the Novel Belenggu by Armijn Pane" by Nur Maulidya (2022), This research aimed to explain the many contradictions and conflicts that occur during the transition to modernization, where the author in this novel describes the development of the era from pre-modern to modern, In this novel too, modernization is seen as causing problems, not solving problems. Finally, refers to the journal "Multimodal Stylistics – The Happy Marriage of Stylistics and Semiotics" by Nina Noorgard (2011), this journal discusses multimodal stylistics, which is a new direction in the field of stylistics and semiotics that aims to develop an analytical framework that allows for systematic analysis of literary works and other types of texts that, in addition to word order, use semiotic modes such as typography, layout, visual imagery, and color to form their meaning. The researcher chose this journal because it has a basis for discussion that researchers use in his research. and the journal "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach" by Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir (2002), a very interesting journal which discusses the techniques in translating a reading, there are 18 techniques in translating explained in this journal, and the researcher adopted 2 techniques in this journal, namely Linguistic compression and semiotic analysis which were used by the researcher in analyzing the data.

Different from previous research, where this research focuses more on research the figurative language that refers to the elements of satire and contradiction contained in the sentences in this novel, this research classified the founds data (sentence forms) that have been collected previously which are then grouped into satire and contradiction sentences, researcher demonstrated which parts of the sentences have elements of satire and contradiction. The researcher formulated the results with the following questions to clarify the problems to be discussed about the elements of satire and contradiction in the Animal Farm Novel to the reader:

1. What kinds of elements that create satirical and contradictory sentences in the novel Animal Farm?
2. What kinds of semiotic elements of animals in the novel Animal Farm symbolize human characters?

B. METHOD

This research employs a qualitative descriptive research methodology. According to Rokhamah (2024) Qualitative Research is an analytical process that involves researcher in exploring the complexity of human phenomena, the basic philosophy of qualitative research

serves as a guiding principle for research activities that aimed to achieve deep and contextual understanding. Qualitative descriptive research is more than just a methodology; it is a philosophical perspective that influences the interpretation of reality and the research process itself (p.20). Furthermore, Rokhamah (2024) said, The application of research methods acts as a tool to assist researcher in formulated strategies, defining the processes and techniques used in data collection, and conducting analysis. The application of research methods is a mechanism designed to support researcher in the analysis process, data collection techniques, and report preparation strategies (p.60). According to Sutopo (2006, p.40), a qualitative approach characterized by descriptive features involves data collection through two primary means: first, directly from the source, where the researcher serves as a key instrument in the analysis; second, data is gathered in the form of meaningful words in sentences or images. Hardani (2020), Qualitative data analysis is an inductive process, meaning it is an analysis that comes from the data collected, which is then developed into a hypothesis. After formulating a hypothesis based on the data, the data is then re-examined several times to determine whether the hypothesis is accepted or rejected based on the data collected (p.162). According to Williams (2008), identifies three primary elements in qualitative reasearch : (1) fundamental perspectives (axioms) regarding the essence of reality, the interaction between researcher and participants, the feasibility of making generalizations, the potential for establishing causal connections, and the influence of values in research. (2) the attributes inherent to the qualitative research methodology, and (3) the procedures employed to conducted qualitative research. The methodology employed in this research is a descriptive qualitative method (p.20).

In analyzing, the researcher used two techniques in this research is to perform linguistic compression and semiotic analysis of the sentences that have been collected by; First, converting the meaning of the sentence by understanding the style of language, the meaning contained, and then comparing it with 6 meaningful elements of Satire (irony, metaphor, simile, cynicism, sarcasm, hyperbole), and 6 meaningful elements of contradiction (litotes, paradox, occupation, oxymoron, antithesis, hysteron proteron). Second, conducted a semiotic analysis by understanding the meaning of the sentence so that the content of 2 elements (personality and habitude) can be determined which describe a character in the sentence.

Data Collecting Technique

In this data collection, there are several stages carried out by researcher to collect data, namely: (1) Researcher choose reading objects. In this step, researcher turn on the genre, author's name, and the significance of the novel related to the theme to be marketed. (2) Researcher read the novel thoroughly. After that, researcher read the novel carefully to understand the narrative, characters, and important themes. (3) Researcher highlight and make notes of important elements that attract attention. (4) Researcher identify sentences. At this stage, after researcher collect sentences that are felt to have hidden meanings, then researcher grouped them into 2 parts, satire and contradiction

Data Analysis Technique

In analyzed this data, there are several stages carried out by researcher to analyzed the data, namely: (1) Researcher conducted linguistic compression analysis, to synthesize linguistic elements. In this process, the data of sentences that have been collected are then matched between language styles against hidden meanings by comparing them to elements of satire and opposition. (2) Researcher conducted semiotic analysis, at this stage researcher trace sentences that are indicated to contain 2 elements that describe character by analyzing personality and habits in character formation. (3) Researcher take notes to highlight sentences that refer to the meaning of elements of satire, opposition and character. (4) The last step taken by researcher after the data is collected and analyzed is to write a research report.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The researcher found 68 sentences containing elements of satire, namely irony, metaphor, simile, cynicism, sarcasm, hyperbole, and elements of contradiction, namely litotes, paradox, occupation, oxymoron, antithesis, hysteron proteron and 2 semiotic aspects of personality and habitude, with details of 35 sentences containing elements of satire with a percentage of 52%, 26 sentences containing elements of contradiction with a percentage of 38%, and 7 sentences containing elements of character semiotics with a percentage of 10%.

Table 1. *The total elements of satire, contradiction and character*

No	Sentences	Element	Findings	(%)
1	Satire	Irony	13	19%
2		Metaphor	1	2%
3		Simile	0	0%
4		Cynicism	12	18%
5		Sarcasm	2	3%
6		Hyperbole	7	10%
7	Contradiction	Litotes	3	4%
8		Paradox	9	13%
9		Occupation	2	3%
10		Oxymoron	0	0%
11		Antithesis	8	12%
12		Hysteron Proteron	4	6%
13	Character	Personality	5	7%
14		Habitude	2	3%
Grand Total		14 Elements	68	100%

1. Satire

Satire is a rhetorical device employed in communication to express criticism, viewpoints, or specific messages indirectly. Satire frequently employs ambiguous, ironic, or hilarious language to express a truth or social critique without direct articulation. Furthermore, satire is understood as a linguistic style employed to express criticism towards an individual, entity, or object.

1. Irony or satire refers to a statement that conveys meanings or intentions distinct from the literal interpretation of the words used.

Irony data :

- 11/AF (ch,01, p.9)

This is the *natural life* of a pig. *However, no animal escapes the merciless knief in the end.*

- 43/AF (ch.06, p.63)

Never to have any dealings with human beings, never to make use of money had not these been among the

earliest resolutions passed at that first triumphant meeting after Jones was expelled?

All the animals remembered passing such resolutions or at least they thought that they remembered it.

3. 44/AF (ch.06, p.68)

The animals were ***exhausted but pleased by the autumn***, they had a hard year, ***and after selling some of the hay and maize, their food stockpiles for the winter were not particularly ample***, but the windmill made up for it all.

4. 48/AF (ch.08, p.91)

And through no one cared to mention it in the hearing of the pigs or the dogs, ***it was felt that the killings which had taken place did not square with this.***

5. 53/AF (ch.08, p.100)

Smiling beatifically, and wearing both his decorations, Napoleon reposed on a bed of straw on the platform, ***with the money at his side, neatly piled on a china dish*** from the farmhouse kitchen.

6. 60/AF (ch.09, p.123)

"But alas! His strength had left him, and in a few moments the sound of drumming hoofs grew fainter and died away."

7. 62/AF (ch.10, p.127)

She was two years past the retiring age, ***but in fact no animal had ever actually retired.***

8. 66/AF (ch.10, p.133)

"All animals possess equality, ***yet certain animals exhibit greater equality than others.***"

9. 61/AF (ch.09, p.125)

Their last doubts disappeared and the sorrow that they felt for their comrade's death was tempered by the thought that ***at least he had died happy.***

10. 21/AF (ch.02, p.17)

"Comrade", said Snowball, ***"those ribbons that you are so devoted to are the badge of slavery.*** Can you not understand that liberty is worth more than ribbons?"

11. 49/AF (ch.08, p.93)

He was always referred to in formal style as "our leader, comrade Napoleon," ***and the pigs liked to invent for him such titles as father of all animal***, terror of mankind, protector of the sheep-fold, Duckling's friend, and the like.

12. 51/AF (ch.08, p.96)

The animals ***distrusted Pilkington, as a human being, but greatly preferred him to Frederick***, whom they both feared and hated.

13. 64/AF (ch.10, p.131)

The Republic of Animals, which Major had predicted when ***the verdant fields of England would be untrampled by human feet***, was still believed in.

2. Metaphor is a concise analogy that explicitly contrasts two entities, exemplified by terms like national flower, land crocodile, and souvenirs.

Metaphor data :

1. 45/AF (ch.07, p.79)

It appeared to them that Snowball was an unseen force saturating the air around them, threatening them with many perils.

3. Simile is an explicit comparison, what is meant by an explicit comparison is that it directly states that something is the same as something else, by using the words like "such as, as, as if. In this research, the researcher did not find any simile elements in the sentences collected.

4. Cynicism is characterized as a style of humor that embodies uncertainty, incorporating elements of scorn and sincerity. Cynicism is also considered a harsher satire than irony.

Cynicism data :

1. 24/AF (ch.02, p.18)
The animals hated Moses because *he told tales and did no work*.
2. 04/AF (ch.01, p.5)
he would say that *god had given him a tail* to keep the flies off, but that *he would sooner have had no tail and no flies*.
3. 26/AF (ch.03, p.27)
The pigs did not actually work, but directed and supervised the others.
4. 37/AF (ch.05, p.48)
Napoleon produced no schemes of his own, *but said quietly that Snowball's would come to nothing*, and seemed to be biding his time.
5. 52/AF (ch.08, p.97)
They were also forced to abandon their previous motto, *"Death to Humanity,"* in favor of *"Death to Frederick."*
6. 05/AF (ch. 01, p.6)
Now comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it : *our live are miserable, laborious, and short*.
7. 15/AF (ch.01, p.11)
I just repeat, *remember your duty of hate toward man and all his ways*.
8. 16/AF (ch.01, p.11)
Even if you have defeated him, *do not emulate his vices*.
9. 17/AF (ch.01, p.11)
No animal may ever reside in a house, sleep on a bed, wear clothing, consume wine, use tobacco, handle money, or engage in commerce. *All of man's habits are wicked*.
10. 27/AF (ch.03, p.28)
With the useless parasitical human being gone, there was more food for everyone.
11. 31/AF (ch.03, p.34)
"Four legs good, two legs bad"
12. 40/AF (ch.06, p.59)
But they were happy In their work, they grudged no effort od sacrifice, well aware that everything that they did was for the benefit of themselves and those of their kind who woluld come after them, and *not for a pack of idle, thieving human beings*.

5. Sarcasm is a kind of expression that is more severe than irony and cynicism, characterized by bitterness and scornful contempt. Sarcasm may be sarcastic or not; yet, it is evident that this style invariably causes emotional distress and is disagreeable to hear.

Sarcasm data :

1. 54/AF (ch.08, p.102)
It had the words *"serves you right"* written in pencil on it.
2. 68/AF (ch.10, p.137)
He got it out *"If you have your lower animals to contend with,"* he remarked, *"we have our lower classes!"*

6. Hyperbole is a type of figure of speech that contains an exaggerated statement by exaggerating something"

Hyperbole data :

1. 28/AF (ch.03, p.29)
there were days when the entire work of the farm seemed to rest on his ***mighty shoulders***.
2. 23/AF (ch.02, p.17)
He claimed to know of the existence of ***a mysterious country called Sugarcandy Mountain***, to which all animals went when they died. ***It was situated somewhere up in the sky, a little distance beyond the clouds***, Moses said.
3. 34/AF (ch.03, p.36)
"The whole management and organisation of this farm depend on us."
4. 42/AF (ch.06, p.61)
Nothing could have been achieved without Boxer, ***whose strength seemed equal to that of all the rest of the animals put together***.
5. 46/AF (ch.07, p.81)
And he very nearly succeeded I will even say, Comrades, ***he would have succeeded if it had not been for our heroic Leader***, Comrade Napoleon.
6. 65/AF (ch.10, p.133)
It was as through ***the world had turned upside-down***.
7. 50/AF (ch.08, p.94)
"Oh, how my spirit ignites when I look into your serene and authoritative eyes, much ***like the sun in the sky***, dear Napoleon."

2. Contradiction

According to Wicaksono (2017) "states that the style of language of contradiction includes; litotes, paradox, occupation, oxymoron, antithesis, and hysteron proteron" (p.300).

1. Litotes as a linguistic style employed to convey an idea that diminishes the significance of the subject, presenting it as inferior to the actual circumstances.

Litotes data :

1. 14/AF (ch.01, p.10)
"All humans are adversaries, while all animals are companions."
2. 29/AF (ch.03, p.30)
"Donkeys have a lengthy lifespan, and ***none of you have ever observed a deceased donkey***," and others were compelled to accept this enigmatic reply.
3. 57/AF (ch.09, p.117)
"Up there, comrades." he would say solemnly, pointing to the sky with his large beak, "up there just on the other side of that dark cloud that you can see there it lies, Sugarcandy mountain, ***that happy country where we poor animals shall rest for ever from our labours!***"

2. Paradox is a linguistic style that embodies a distinct conflict with established truths. A paradox may also signify anything that captivates attention due to its veracity.

Paradox data :

1. 55/AF (ch.08, p.105)
"What victory?" said Boxer, "His knees were bleeding, he'd lost a shoe, fractured his foot, and had a dozen pellets buried in his rear leg.
2. 58/AF (ch.09, p.122)
"Don't you realize what that means? ***They're bringing Boxer to the knacker's!***"
3. 36/AF (ch.04, p.43)
"No sentimentality, comrade!" Snowball shouted, his wounds still bleeding. War is war. ***The only good human being is one who has died***.

4. 63/AF (ch.10, p.129)
The farm appeared to have become wealthy without making the animals richer, with the exception of the pigs and dogs.
5. 32/AF (ch.03, p.34)
The birds at first objected, *since it seemed to them that they also had two legs, but Snowball proved to them that this was not so.*
6. 08/AF (ch.01, p.7-8)
Man is the only creature that *consumes without producing.*
7. 13/AF (ch.01, p.9)
Comerades : rebellion! I am not sure when that uprising will occur; it may be in a week or a hundred years, but I am certain *that justice will be served sooner or later.*
8. 39/AF (ch.05, p.58)
He had seemed to oppose the windmill, *simply as a manoeuvre to get rid of Snowball, who was a dagerous character and a bad influence.*
9. 67/AF (ch.10, p.137)
He felt that he was correct in stating that *the lesser animals on animal farm did more work and received less food* than any animals in the country.

3. Occupation is a language style that is characterized by a denial, but is accompanied by an explanation. Occupation is a form of language that begins with a denial, but it is subsequently followed by a further explanation and a conclusion.

Occupation data :

1. 06/AF (ch.01, p.6-7)
We are born, *we are given just enough nourishment to preserve the breath in our bodies*, and those of us who are capable of it are made to labor to the last atom of our strength; *at the moment that our usefulness has come to an end*, we are slain with horrible cruelty.
2. 41/AF (ch.06, p.59)
This work was stictly voluntary, but any animal who absented himself from it would have his rations reduced by half.

4. Oxymoron comes from the word "Okys" which means sharp and "Moros" which means crazy or stupid, which is a reference to the combination of words to produce a contradictory effect. The term "oxymoron" also refers to a language style that employs opposite words in the same sentence to create contradictions. Consequently, Oxymoron is considered more acute than Paradox. In this research, the researcher did not find any oxymoron elements in the sentences collected.

5. Antithesis is a language style that employs contradictory word guides (Wicaksono, 2017, p.301). And posits that antithesis is a language style that employs opposing words or groups of words to convey contradictory concepts.

Antithesis data :

1. 33/AF (ch.03, p.34)
He stated that *the education of children was more vital than anything that could be done for adults.*
2. 56/AF (ch.09, p.111)
"A horse's lungs do not last for ever," she told him.
3. 07/AF (ch.01, p.7)

After one year of age, ***no animal in England understands the concept of enjoyment or leisure.*** None of the animals in England are free. ***An animal's life is one of suffering and enslavement,*** to put it simply.

4. 12/AF (ch.01, p.9)

Isn't it evident, comrades, that all of the horrors in our lives stem from human tyranny? Only get rid of man, and the fruits of our effort will be our own.

5. 38/AF (ch.05, p.56)

"If comrade Napoleon says it, it must be right." And from that point on, he embraced the credo ***"Napoleon is always right,"*** in addition to his personal slogan ***"I will work harder."***

6. 30/AF (ch.03, p.31)

Snowball and Napoleon were by far the most active in the debates. ***But it was noticed that these two were never in agreement, whatever suggestion either of them made, the other could be counted on to oppose it.***

7. 09/AF (ch.01, p.8)

How many thousands of gallons of milk have you produced in the last year, you cows standing before me? What happened to the milk that was supposed to produce strong calves? Every drop has gone down our adversaries' necks.

8. 10/AF (ch.01, p.8)

And you henz, ***how many eggs have you laid in this last year, and how many of those eggs ever hatched into chickens?*** The rest have all gone to market to bring in money for Jones and his man.

6. Hysteron Proteron is a style of language which is the opposite of something logical or the opposite of something natural, such as placing something that happened later at the beginning of the event.

Hysteron proteron data :

1. 25/AF (ch.02, p.25)

"Now comrades," cried Snowball, throwing down the paintbrush, "to the hayfield! ***Let us make it point of honour to get in the harvest more quickly than Jones and his men could do.***"

2. 35/AF (ch.04, p.38-39)

They put it about that the animals on the Manor Farm (they insisted on calling it the Manor Farm, ***they would not tolerate the name Animal Farm***) ***were perpetually fighting among themselves and were also rapidly starving to death.***

3. 47/AF (ch.07, p.85)

I do not understand it. I would not have believed that such things could happen on our farm. ***It must be due to some fault in ourselves.***

4. 59/AF (ch.09, p.123)

"Boxer!" Clover shouted out in a dreadful voice. "Boxer! Get out! Get out quickly! ***"They're taking you to your death!"***"

3. Character

Saleh (2018) said, the development of human personality seems to be only influenced by human factors. Humans in the Islamic view have a unique set of potentials, dispositions, and characteristics (p.152-153). 1. The character can be interpreted as a basic value that shapes a person's personality, formed by both hereditary and environmental influences, that distinguishes him from others and manifests itself in his attitudes and behavior in everyday life (Hariyanto 2011, p.43).

Personality data :

1. 01/AF (ch.01, p.4)
Clover was *a stout motherly mare approaching middle life*, who had never quite got her figure back after her fourth foal.
2. 02/AF (ch.01, p.4-5)
Boxer was *an enormous beast*, nearly eighteen hands high, and strong as any two ordinary horses put together. But he was universally respected for *his steadiness of character and tremendous powers of work*.
3. 18/AF (ch.02, p.16)
Napoleon was *a large, rather fierce-looking berkshire boar*, the only berkshire on the farm, *not much of a talker*, but with a reputation for getting his own way.
4. 19/AF (ch.02, p.16)
Snowball was *a more vivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive*, but was not considered to have the same depth of character.
5. 20/AF (ch.02, p.16)
All the other male pigs in the farm were pokers. The best known among them was a small fat pig named Squealer, *with very round cheeks, twinkling eyes, nimble movements, and shrill voice*. He was a brilliant talker, and when he was arguing some difficult point he had a way of skipping from side to side and whisking his tail which was somehow very persuasive.

2. Habitude are a way of acting that is acquired through repeated learning, which eventually becomes permanent and automatic (Djaali 2015, p.128)."

Habitude data :

1. 03/AF (ch.01, p.5)
Benjamin was the oldest animal on the farm and *the worst tempered*.
2. 22/AF (ch.02, p.17)
Moses, Mr. Jones's particular pet, *was a spy and storyteller, but he was also a sharp talker*.

Discussion

The researcher discussed the understanding of meaningful language, which according to Alex (2018) indicates that language is a collection of symbols in the form of sound. A symbol undoubtedly represents something, namely an understanding, notion, idea, or thought. Language can be considered to have meaning (p.7). The language used by the author (George Orwell) in the novel *Animal Farm* contains a lot of satire and contradictions that researchers found in conducted this research, where satire is one of the literary tools used to mock or criticize stupidity, crime, or social and political weaknesses. According to Amidos (2020) Powerlessness is an individual's perception that all his actions will not produce results or a situation where the individual is less able to control certain conditions or activities that have just been felt (p.2). According to Inggriyawati (2017) the function of language style is as a tool to convince or influence readers or listeners (p.14). while Tarigan (2009) Language style functions as a tool to influence or convince readers or listeners, meaning that language style can make readers or listeners more confident and believe in what the author says (p.4).

Based on its function, figurative language in the novel *Animal Farm*, George Orwell uses satire to attack the government that occurred at that time through his writings. This research demonstrates that figurative language not only plays a role in beautifying a literary work, but

more than that figurative language has other functions such as creating themes due to its helplessness at that time to attack the government directly. with the complexity used in the novel *Animal Farm* becomes easier to understand so that it can be easier to link characters and events with historical reality, in order to deepen the reader's understanding of the message conveyed. Figurative language can also increase the emotions of its readers, such as the fate of Boxer in research data numbers 55, 59, and 59 where Boxer who had fought tooth and nail was still betrayed at the end of his life so that it can create a sense of empathy and readers feel connected to the character and experience disappointment with the oppressive system. Figurative language in *Animal Farm* functions to increase readers' awareness of social and political issues. By using animals as human representations, Orwell delivers sharp criticism of totalitarianism and corruption.

There are some animals that are depicted as humans, Napoleon (Pig) Represents authoritarian leaders, particularly Joseph Stalin. He exhibits manipulative traits and a desire for absolute power. Snowball (Pig) Represents Leon Trotsky, who attempted to advance farming with progressive ideas but was ultimately driven out by Napoleon. Boxer (Horse) Symbolizing hard work and loyalty, he represents the working class, often exploited but remaining loyal to their leaders. Squealer (Pig) Serves as a propagandist, depicting the media used to manipulate public opinion and spread misinformation. Benjamin (Golden Horse) Symbolizing skepticism and despair. He recognizes the truth but feels there is no point in fighting. Clover (Mare) Represents the concerns of women and those who care but are trapped in a situation.

D. CONCLUSION

The results of this research are divided into two conclusions based on two questions in this research. The first conclusion is to answer the first question about what elements are in the novel that create satire and contradiction sentences. In this case, there are 6 elements of satire, namely irony, metaphor, simile, cynicism, sarcasm, hyperbole, and 6 elements of contradiction, namely litotes, paradox, occupation, oxymoron, antithesis, and hysteron proteron, which then become the reference for researchers to determine the figurative language contained in the sentences in the *Animal Farm* novel. with the results found, namely 13 sentences containing irony, 1 sentence containing metaphor, 12 sentences containing cynicism, 2 sentences containing sarcasm and 7 sentences containing hyperbole with a total of 35 satire sentences (52%). furthermore, 3 sentences containing litotes, 9 sentences containing paradox, 2 sentences containing occupation, 8 sentences containing Antithesis and 4 sentences containing hysteron proteron with a total of 26 contradictory sentences (38%).

The second conclusion to answer elements in animals that influence or describe human characters in them. in this case there are 2 reference elements for researchers in determining sentences that describe character, namely personality and habitude. with the findings of 5 sentences containing personality and 2 sentences containing habitude with a total percentage of 10%.

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