

Comparison of Allegory Symbols in *O* Novel by Eka Kurniawan and *Animal Farm* by George Orwell

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Highlights

- Allegorical symbols in in *O*'s novel by Eka Kurniawan and *Animal Farm* describe the state of a country.
- The novels share the same criticism to government about the attitude of an authoritarian leader, the attitude of leaders who are not responsible for the welfare of their people, and the oppression that occurs to grassroots.

ABSTRACT: This study aims to examine the comparison of allegorical symbols in *O*'s novel by Eka Kurniawan and *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, which includes comparison of symbolic shapes and their meanings. This study was a qualitative research with a comparative literary approach. This data were in the forms of allegory symbols, meaning symbols in the form of words, sentences and paragraphs in both novels. Data sources used were two novels entitled *O* and *Animal Farm*, as well as other supporting books. The results of this study indicate that there are similarities and differences in terms of the shape and meaning of symbols in both novels. The shape of the animal symbol is the form that dominates both novels. Based on the meaning, both novels the same describe the state of a country. These similarities and differences are based on the basis of affinity in comparable literature.

Keywords: symbol, allegory, semiotic, *O*, *Animal Farm*

Introduction

Symbols is one part that is attached to every literary work. Through the symbol the author can express his thoughts. The use of symbols is also based on the awareness that literary works do not just stop with what is written. Every literary work certainly has a second meaning behind the symbols presented.

The presence of symbols in literary works requires the reader to use interpretation in tracing the intended meaning in the literary work. Furthermore, symbols in literary works can be categorized as allegory symbols. Allegory symbols are intended to not just look for the meaning behind the symbol, but the meaning can be another symbol for the next reader.

Allegory symbols in a story form an allegory unity intended by the author according to the reader's interpretation.

Related to literary works that have allegory symbols in them, in this study two novels are used as the main data source. The two novels are *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and *O* by Eka Kurniawan. The selection of the two novels is based on the similarity of the use of allegory symbols, especially the use of animal allegory symbols. Both novels are examined through a comparative approach with semiotic and allegory theories.

Chandler (without years: 14) explained the importance of semiotic studies in literary works. Chandler stated that semiotics is very important to help not to take reality to be given to the reader as a pure, independent of human interpretation. Not all reality can be expressed objectively purely. Reality that appears, can be described by something that represents it. Something must have a correlation and be able to describe this reality. Through semiotics, reality can be revealed in the sign that is presented in a discourse. Semiotic learning can help to become more aware of reality as constructions and roles played by oneself and others in society.

The semiotic theory used is the semiotic of Charles Sanders Peirce. Peirce's semiotic forward the concept of the sign. The concept of marks according to Peirce has three categories. The category is based on the relation of representament, objects, and interpretants of signs. The connection between representament, objects, and interpretants makes a unified process called a semiosis process. The three categories according to Peirce are called the level of trichotomy illustrated in the following table.

Table 1
Trichotomy

<i>Firstness</i>	The level of understanding of the subject and the existence of the signs are still potential, full of probabilities and feelings. This stage can be called the stage of applying potential.
<i>Secondness</i>	The level of understanding and the existence of signs is confronted or confronted with reality when the subject understands the existence of reality. This stage can be called the application of actuality.
<i>Thirdness</i>	The level of understanding and the existence of a sign when a general rule or law has been formulated to constitute the subject's understanding of reality. This last stage can be called an abstraction.

Based on the trichotomical table, symbols are forms of signs that are in the third category. According to Peirce (1991: 240) a symbol is a sign that will lose character which makes it a sign if there is no interpreter that bridges. Both in the process of determining the shape of the symbol and the meaning of the symbol itself, it is based on the third level of the trichotomic category.

For Peirce, the term symbol can be understood as words, names and labels. These terms often overlap in their use. Symbols have an associative relationship with ideas (references), and referents (world of referent). All three relationships are conventional. Based on the triadic triangle that Peirce proposed, the symbol's associative relationship can be described as follows.

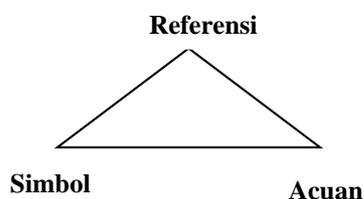


Fig.1: Symbols triangle (Reference: Sobur 2013:159)

As explained earlier that the symbols contained in the two sources of research data are allegory symbols that form a whole allegory story. Allegory, according to Zaidan (2004: 25), means disclosure with figures of speech and symbols. The form of allegory is a story that has a second meaning parallel to the meaning written on the surface of the story. so, through this allegory symbol the author actually wants to conceal his ideas, while announcing them in a different way. The relationship between symbols and allegories is in story strategies which are both symbolic.

Abrams (1999: 313) explains the difference between symbols and allegories, as in the following quote.

“Simbolisme mengubah fenomena itu menjadi gagasan, gagasan menjadi citra, dan sedemikian rupa gagasan itu tetap selalu tak terhingga aktif dan tidak dapat dicapai, bahkan jika diungkapkan dalam semua bahasa, akan tetap tak terkatakan. Sementara itu, alegori mengubah fenomena menjadi konsep. Konsep menjadi sebuah gambar, dan sepenuhnya harus disimpan dan dipegang di dalamnya, serta diungkapkan dengannya.”

Based on the description of the differences above, a common thread can be drawn that both symbol and allegory have complex meanings. Both of them need interpretation to make sense of their presence but they differ in terms of process. Symbols have contributed to the development of allegory stories by the presentation of ideas and they are bound together in the form of implicit narratives.

The allegory symbol used in the two novels is one of the reasons why the two novels were chosen. Another reason is because the two novels are both dominated by animal allegory symbols that are unique to both novels. Animal Farm is one of the legendary novels that interests many readers. Between Animal Farm and O, which is far adrift in its publication, has the same uniqueness, namely the use of animal figures as symbols of allegory. This makes the writer want to compare the two novels.

On the basis of similarities and differences, the two novels are compared using a comparative literary approach. According to Stallknecht in Remak (1990: 1), comparative literature is a literary study outside a country's borders and a study of the relationship between literature and other fields of science and beliefs. Based on this, it can be understood that comparative literary studies do not only stand alone, but can utilize other theories to dissect literary works that will be made comparable objects.

According to Hutomo (1993: 11-12) the practice of comparative literary studies is based on the following three things.

- a. Affinity, namely the interrelationship of intrinsic elements (internal elements) of literary works, for example elements of structure, style, theme, mood (atmosphere contained in literary works) and others, which are used as material for writing literary works.
- b. Tradition, which is an element related to the historical creation of literary works.
- c. Influence, namely the association between two or more literary works with other works in terms of influence. It can be said that literary works affect each other literary works.

In accordance with the description, the foundation used in this study is the foundation of affinity. Furthermore, Hutomo (1993: 11-12) also explained that affinity is the linkage of intrinsic elements in literary works, such as structural elements, language style, themes, moods

(atmosphere contained in literary works) and others, which are used as material writing literary works.

In connection with the theory and data sources used, there are several studies that can be used as a reference for the originality of research. In 2013 a comparative study was carried out by Evira. The study was entitled "Comparative Analysis of the Deconstruction of Symbolism in the Short Story of *Karangan Bungan dari Menteri* By Seno Gumira Ajidarma and *Ulat dalam Sepatu* by Gus TF Sakai". The results of the study are, (1) the two authors use symbols on their short stories; (2) have similar ideas in both novels; (3) based on deconstruction there is a similarity between the author's intent from the other side; fourth, the two authors have a similar mindset and sensitivity to the surrounding environment.

The similarity with this article lies in the use of comparative literature by comparing symbols in literary works. In Evira's research deconstruction of symbolism is used, while in this study allegory symbolism is used. In Evira's study, the object used was two short stories, whereas in this study using two novels.

Allegory research was conducted by Arifiyanti in 2011 using poststructural semiotics as a research approach entitled "Postmodernism Aesthetics as a Political Allegory of the New Order: Poststructural Semiotics Study of *Boma Karya Yanusa Nugroho*". The thesis uses the concepts of postmodernism, postmodern aesthetics, lexia, the five Barthes codes, and the concept of political allegory. Arifiyanti's research findings, (1) Postmodernism aesthetics in Boma's novel is shown through its eclectic style in confusing texts and a plurality of aesthetic idioms as well as multidimensional codes. (2) Postmodernism aesthetics which are based on the use of eclectic style and postmodern aesthetic idioms in the novel Boma, contain political allegory meanings of the New Order. The difference lies in the concepts of postmodernism, post-structural, and the concept of Barthes used in Arifiyanti's research, while Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic theory which refers to symbols is used in this study.

Akmal's research in 2019 entitled "Hriditas and Mimikri in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell: Post-Colonial Study of Homi K. Bhabha". Akmal's research resulted in the discovery that there is a hybridity and mimicry construction in the novel. Hybridity construction is depicted in a culture of communication, consumption, bedding, and walking. The construction of the mimicry is described as holding deliberations, the pigs leading the farm and organizing all the animals on the farm, singing as a unifier, and other activities. The hybridity and mimicry behavior is a form of resistance to totalitarianism leadership in *Animal Farm*. This is a form of Orwell's criticism of totalitarianism by the Soviet Union leaders. Napoleon's totalitarian system in *Animal Farm* is an allegory of Stalin's leadership system in the Soviet Union.

The difference lies in the theory used, namely in Akmal's research using Homi K. Bhabha's Postcolonial theory, while this research uses Peirce's semiotic theory which is focused on symbols. The use of the comparative literary concept in this study is also a differentiator from the research that has been done by Akmal. The object used is the novel with the title *Animal Farm*, only in this study also uses novel *O* as a source of comparative data. In accordance with the theory used, this research will produce findings that are different from other previous relevant studies.

Based on the explanation, the purposes of writing this article are (1) comparison of the form of allegory symbols in the novel *Animal Farm* and *O* in accordance with the tendency of affinity between the two novels; 2) comparison of the meaning of allegory symbols in the novel *Animal Farm* and *O* in accordance with the tendency of affinity between the two novels.

Method

This research is a type of qualitative research with a comparative literary approach. The method used in this research is descriptive method. Data sources used in this study are novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan and *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. Secondary data used are books, articles,

journals related to the discussion. The data used in this study is information about allegory symbols in the novel in the form of word excerpts, sentences, and paragraphs. The instruments in this study were the researchers themselves and tabulations.

Data collection technique used was content analysis (Al-Ma'ruf, 2015). The steps of data collection are:

- a. Heuristic reading: done by reading literary works repeatedly and examining to understand the contents of literary works. After that, unique things to determine from the two novels are determined.
- b. Finding a problem: done according to the concept of the theory used.
- c. Marking data and grouping data in the data corpus.

The data analysis technique used is content analysis:

- a. Adjusting data from the two novels, then classifying allegorically to compare the shape and meaning of the symbols of the two novels.
- b. Analyzing the shape of allegory symbols from the two novels, then analyzing the comparison of allegory symbol shapes.
- c. Analyzing the meaning of allegory symbols from both novels, then analyzing the comparison of allegory symbol meanings.
- d. Summing up based on analysis results.

Implementation of data validity test in research, that is (a) repeated reading of data sources; (b) triangulation. Triangulation conducted in this study are, (a) discussion with peers, (b) member checks, the researcher checks the selected data.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

Novel *O* and *Animal Farm* consists of various symbols that build the integrity of the story. The symbols consist of various types of classification of forms and meaning of symbols, according to the semiotic theory used. The symbols are interrelated and have a relationship with each other. The relationship between these symbols can then be called allegorical symbols. The following are the forms of symbols and their meanings.

1. Comparison of the form of allegory symbols

Allegory symbol in both novels, implied through several forms of symbols, namely animals, humans, inanimate objects, events/activities, oral/written. The symbolic form that dominates in both novels is the animal symbolic form. The animal symbol forms a strength and uniqueness for both novels, especially *Animal Farm* novels. Novel *Animal Farm* has more animal symbols than novel *O*. In novel *O*, some inanimate symbols also have a uniqueness. Some of these inanimate symbols are used as characters in novels that are depicted as if they were alive like humans.

The same symbol forms possessed in the *O* and *Animal Farm* novels are symbolic forms of animals, humans, and inanimate objects. Different forms of symbols are found in the form of event/activity symbols owned by Novel *O* and oral/written symbols in *Animal Farm* novels. The similarity in symbolic form also appears in the animal symbolic form. Some animal symbols have similarities in both novels.

One of the animal symbols used in both novels is the pig symbol. In the novel *Animal Farm*, pigs become the main symbol and main character. The position of pigs in the *Animal Farm* story is very important. In the novel not only is told one pig, but several pigs that have different characters. The difference in character makes each pig symbol has a different

reference. Two pigs are the main characters namely Napoleon and Snowball. Both of these pigs have the same ambition, which wants to control the farm. There is also a pig named Squealer who is the leader's accomplice. The oldest pig on the farm named Major, became the most respected pig and pioneered the idea of rebellion against humans. The four pigs are symbols of animals related to power. Like the pig symbol in Novel *Animal Farm*, *O* also has a pig symbol which is also related to power and wealth. In novel *O*, there is only one character symbol of a pig and is a side role.

In the novel *Animal Farm* portrayed a pig that incidentally is an animal wants to defeat humans and one of the characters of pigs wants to be like humans. Unlike the case with the pig character in novel *O* whose origin is a human being. The character of the pig symbol appears when a human wants to try to become a pig because he is tempted by the wealth he will get. Through his transformation into a pig, he will easily get the wealth he wants.

(a) "Napoleon was a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of talker, but with a reputation for getting his own way. 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."

(Orwell, 2016: 43)

(b) "Nothing is more troublesome than living trapped in the body of a pig in the hustle and bustle of a city like Jakarta, with tens of millions of people awake day after night, night after day."

(Kurniawan, 2016: 29-30)

Both quotes indicate the presence of a pig symbol in the novel *Animal Farm* (a) and *O* novel (b). In addition, the quote also shows the difference in the symbol of the pig in the two novels.

The shape of the monkey animal symbol in novel *O* and the pig animal symbol in the novel *Animal Farm* have a relatively similar position, which is both the main characters and symbols in the novel. In addition, the monkeys and pigs depicted in the two novels have similar characteristics. The difference in the use of the monkey and pig symbol in the two novels is based on the novel writers who have different cultures. Novel *O* written by Indonesians has different cultural characteristics from *Animal Farm* novels written by George Orwell from Russia. In Indonesia, monkeys are better known to the wider community than pigs that are rarely found. Likewise with the use of the symbol of pigs that are more commonly found in Russia than monkeys.

Another similar animal symbol is dog. In both novels, both use the dog symbol as a character/side character. Even so, both have meaning and references that are important in telling. In the novel *Animal Farm*, there are nine dogs that have been named Napoleon's guardians. the nine dogs are known for their loyalty and obedience to their leader, Napoleon. In novel *O* there are two prominent dog characters, namely the Wulandari dog and the breeding dog. Both have different characters. Wulandari dogs are dogs that are used to give birth to puppies only. Wulandari puppies are then taken by their owners to be traded or to be killed and eaten. Breeding dogs are puppies who are willing to go to great lengths to look for their mother's whereabouts. The shape of the dog animal symbol in the two novels has different meanings, according to the context of the story and the nature of the dog. In novel *O*, dogs are told as animals that are tormented due to human behavior using them. Unlike the dogs described in the novel *Animal Farm* which tend to be described as strong, loyal, and obedient animals.

(a) "It happened that Jessie and Bluebell had both whelped soon after the hay harvest , giving birth between them to nine sturdy puppies. As soon as they were weaned, Napoleon took them away from their mothers, saying that he would make himself responsible for their education. He took them up into a

loft which could only be reached by a ladder from the harness room, and there kept them in such seclusion that the rest of the farm soon forgot their existence.”

(Orwell, 2016: 43)

- (b) “Have you ever seen a foreign dog through here? Maybe it's my mother. I was with him for several days. Then we lived in an empty house, there, two intersections from here ... Maybe it's my mother. I've been looking for it for days.” (Kurniawan, 2016: 29-30)

Both quotes indicate the presence of dog symbols in the novel *Animal Farm* (a) and *O* (b). In addition, the quote also shows the different dog symbols in the two novels.

The next equation is a rat animal symbol. Mice are one animal that is often used as a symbol. Apart from its nature and character, rats are animals that are often found in everyday life. Thus, the use of mouse symbols is more common. In the novel *O* and *Animal Farm*, both use the symbol of a rat animal. However, the use of these symbols is different in the two novels. In Novel *O*, there are three symbols of mice used, namely fortune teller (manikmaya), thief rat, old rat. Each of these mice has a different character, although it has the same common thread. All three have a strong ambition to fulfill their desires. In Novel *Animal Farm*, there is only one mouse character that appears. Although the character of the rat does not appear often, but the mouse has an important meaning in the novel *Animal Farm*. In both novels, mice have the same status as side characters.

Animal symbols are often used in literary works to replace human objects. That is because the nature of animals can usually apply an idea or ideas about a thing. Of course this is adjusted to the context of the story being built. Remembering the symbols in a literary work is always related to the context of discourse in the work.

The human symbols in the two novels have different names. It is also adapted to the context in the story. The difference also shows the concreteness of the story of each literary work. Human symbols and their properties can also be a source of ideas in symbolizing. So even with inanimate objects in literature. Inanimate matter can become a symbol if based on the context that is built not just present without the meaning behind it. *O*'s novel and *Animal Farm* have the same shape in the form of rifles and revolvers.

2. Comparison of the meaning of allegory symbols

Existing symbols, both from the novel *O* and *Animal Farm*, both refer to the depiction of the condition of a country. This is evident in the symbols that refer to the order of government. The results appear that there is a symbol that refers to someone who wants to be a leader, someone who has become a leader, slavery who tends to describe the small people. In addition, there are many other symbols that can support the main symbols and symbols included in the allegorical classification. These symbols, each of which describes the components or parts of the governance structure.

In novel *O*, it describes the government of the Indonesian state during the New Order. During the new order period, the state of chaos was described. Monkey symbol with Entang Kosasih character who intends to be human, illustrates someone's ambition to become a leader. This ambition is represented by its nature which is not easy to give up and run every means to fulfill these desires. Entang Kosasih does not seem to care about the risks he will face, both the risks to himself and the surrounding environment. Ambition to become a leader or even someone who has a position in the government is very widespread in the New Order era, although until now this phenomenon is still rife. However, during the New Order era, the practice of collusion and nepotism was evident. The struggle for power was taken in various ways, not looking good and bad.

The attitude of Entang Kosasih, who has big ambitions to be a leader, is similar to the ambitions of Napoleon. Not just to be a leader, but try to destroy anyone who is blocking the plan. As explained earlier that Napoleon, who symbolized Stalin during his reign, had done various ways to gain absolute power. More sly ways that Stalin did in achieving leadership. In fact, Stalin could get rid of his opponents by spreading slander and untrue news.

(a) “The evening Squealer explained privately to the other animal that Napoleon had never in reality been opposed to the windmill. On the contrary, it was he who had advocated it in the beginning, and the plan which Snowball had drawn on the floor of the incubator shed had actually been stolen from among Napoleon’s papers. The windmill was, in fact, Napoleon’s own creation.”

(Orwell, 2016: 43)

(b) “Stalin is known as an authoritarian and cruel person. In his leadership Stalin aspired to be an absolute ruler. In order to achieve that ambition, Stalin allowed all means to maintain power. Stalin is known as a cunning ruler, full of deception and always every means to bring down his political opponents. Stalin cruelly killed dissidents. The military that is not in line will be killed. The tragedy of a massive cleansing in 1937 became an amazing event that is difficult for many to forget (Saputra, 2014:47).”

The quote (a) shows that Napoleon cheated by recognizing the design of Snowball as his design. It aims to gain sympathy from other animals so that he is chosen to be their leader. The quote (b) shows Napoleon's authoritarian attitude is the same as the attitude of the Russian leader named Stalin.

Entang Kosasi's strong ambition makes O want to follow in the footsteps of Entang Kosasi who managed to become a human. However, the road O is better than Entang Kosasi. O does various things to be human, but O knows the limits of good and bad for himself, as well as others. Even though when O met with Entang Kosasi, who had become a human being, it was futile because Entang did not recognize O. O's ambition to become a human was just to live together with his love.

“Then O plays a soldier. He was carrying a rifle, walking upright, one, two, one, two, left, right, left, right. His chin was raised high, haughty. Her eyes looked forward. In front of the two soldiers he stopped, then cocked his gun, aimed at one of them”.

(Kurniawan, 2016: 29-30)

Based on the quote, it appears that the persistence of a monkey in an attempt to become a human, even though he himself was not sure of the success of the plan.

The monkey O symbol here has the same position as Snowball in the novel *Animal Farm*. His ambition to become a leader aims to make his people and country better. In Trotsky's leadership, there are many programs that aim to improve the welfare of the people, such as literacy programs so that people are not illiterate, power generation programs to facilitate people in their activities, and so on. This is in line with O's efforts to become human. O has tried to help anyone in his journey to become a human. This indicates that the O symbol refers to someone who wants to be a leader in the right way and with a good goal.

The symbol of the Monkey Armo Gundul in the novel *O* refers to the leader in the Political Party. In Indonesia, a democratic country, a leader has a five-year term with a maximum of two terms of leadership. This avoids the existence of lifelong leadership as in the leadership of the new order. However, the existence of these restrictions did not make some elements, including political parties, lose their way to achieve the desire to become leaders.

Political parties that have members and great influence in the country, try to form coalitions with anyone who is considered to be able to benefit his party. A political party leader will propose his trusted people to run for leadership. It is intended that the political parties he leads have an existence in the wider community. The position of the Armo Gundul symbol is also equivalent to the position of the symbol of the Major Pig in the *Animal Farm* novel. The Pig Major symbol on *Animal Farm* references Lenin. This is in accordance with the nature of the Major Pigs. Major Pigs are described as pigs that always have a policy in determining the survival of the animals on the farm. Pigs Major also managed to influence the animals on the farm. Pig Major succeeded in influencing animals to rebel against humans, which in this case was intended for Mr. Jones. This is as in the following quote.

“..... What then must we do? Why, work night and day, body and soul, for the overthrow of human race! That is my message to you, comrades: Rebellion! I do not know when that rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in hundred years, but I know, as surely as I see this straw beneath my feet, that sooner or later justice will be done..... (Orwell, 2016:7).”

The quote above shows the attitude of the Major Pig who wants to overthrow human power, namely Mr. Jones. The attitude of the Pig Major symbol becomes the basis of reference as a leader who is good at propaganda against his people. Based on the similarity of character and attitude, Major can be referred to as Lenin. The similarity of attitude is proven by Lenin that succeeded in influencing the people to rebel against the government which was then held by Tsar Nicholas II. The people were influenced by Lenin's words which were supported by the disappointment felt by the people at that time. Both Major and Lenin shared the propaganda nature of the people below them. At the end of his term of office, Lenin proposed two people to replace him, namely Trotsky and Stalin.

The Betalumur symbol in novel *O* depicts a leader who is not responsible for his obligations to his people. This can be seen when Betalumur does not care about monkeys who have helped him make money by playing circus monkey masks. The attitude is in accordance with news has spread widely, so many leaders in Indonesia, both from a low level to the leaders of countries who violate their obligations. This is evidenced by the many cases of a leader who is tormenting his own people, such as acts of corruption and lying to the people with bureaucratic regulations that make people miserable. The incident is similar to the symbol of Mr. Jones in the novel *Animal Farm*. Mr. Jones as the owner of the farm does not care about the welfare of livestock and his employees. The symbol of Mr. Jones refers to Tsar Nicholas II's leadership. The interpretation is based on the reference of Mr Jones's symbol which shows the leader's authoritarian attitude towards his employees. Because the reference symbol is similar to the authoritarian attitude shown by Tsar Nicholas II. He is a Russian leader who is known to have a bad government system. His arbitrary and authoritarian attitude made him angry which led to popular uprisings. Most of the rebels are the people of the proletariat, namely the peasants and the lower middle class.

The dog symbol in the two novels has a referential difference. In novel *O*, the dog references a subordinate who is very obedient to his superiors. All orders from his superiors are always carried out. The subordinate does not care about the right and wrong of his superiors. As long as he can make money and good for him, he will do everything his boss orders. In fact, a subordinate does not care about his goodness in the future. He also did not realize that there were restrictions on freedom for himself by his superiors. In the novel *Animal Farm*, the dog symbol refers more specifically to the secret police of the Soviet Union. The police were established since the Stalin government. The secret police has a duty to protect Stalin in all situations. Not only protect Stalin, the secret police are ready to carry out all Stalin's orders, including carrying out massacres of anyone who opposes Stalin's government.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that Novel *O* and *Animal Farm* are both categorizing the state of a country. There are also many symbols that are used, especially in symbols that refer to components of the government system. The difference lies in the leadership period told. In the novel *O* it seems more universal and focuses on the government of the New Order era until now. In the novel *Animal Farm* tells during World War II which during the reign of Tsar Nicholas II to Stalin.

Discussion

After going through the process of analysis and observation of the Allegory Symbol Comparison in Novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan and *Animal Farm* by George Orwell: Charles Sanders Peirce's Semiotic Study, the following conditions were found: 1) Affinity in the form of allegorical symbol in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan with Charles Sanders Peirce, found the following conditions: *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, there are similarities and differences in the form of symbols used; 2) Affinity in the interpretation of allegory symbols in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan with *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, both have allegorical symbols that refer to the description of the governance structure of a country.

1) Affinity in the Form of Symbols

Signs that are present in the novel *O* and *Animal Farm* are categorized at the level of symbols. That is because every sign in the symbol level requires a better understanding. The symbol contains other purposes that can differ from the concrete nature of the symbol. In literary works, each symbol comes with ideas that must be interpreted with their respective interpretations. Interpretation of symbols is not only adjusted to the nature and reference of the symbol itself, but is also associated with other symbols in literary works. In literary works, each symbol comes with ideas that must be interpreted with their respective interpretations. Allegory consists of symbols that have a relationship with one another and a higher level of meaning. The unity of symbols in literary works builds allegory as new narratives containing abstract entities such as evil and goodness, level of thought, way of life, etc.

Novel *Animal Farm* and *O* consists of various symbols that build the integrity of the story. These symbols consist of various types of classification of forms, references, and symbol references. Symbols are interrelated and related to each other. The relationship between these symbols can then be called allegorical symbols. The symbols that have been found from both novels, are then classified based on their allegorical symbols

Comparison of the form of allegorical symbols in *O*'s novel by Eka Kurniawan with *Animal Farm* by George Orwell shows that there are similarities and differences in the shape of the symbols used in the two novels. In the both have the form of animals symbols, humans, and inanimate objects. In the form of symbols of animals and inanimate objects, there are the same symbols, such as symbols of pigs, dogs, mice, rifles. These symbols have their respective references. In addition, the symbols that exist in each novel are related to each other to form a unified allegorical meaning. The two novels also have different symbol forms, namely oral or written symbol forms on *Animal Farm* novels and event / activity symbol forms on *O*.

This finding is different from the findings of a study conducted by Evira (2013) entitled "Comparative Analysis of the Deconstruction of Symbolism in the Short Story from *Karangan Bungan dari Menteri* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma and *Ulat dalam Sepatu* Short Story by Gus TF Sakai". The difference lies in the scope of the comparative study results - symbolism, which in the research conducted by researchers, researchers found that the forms of symbols and allegories that are presented do not have similarities. This is possible because there are differences in culture and authorship in the data source that researchers do. Nevertheless, the four authors (Seno Gumira Ajidarma, Gus TF Sakai, Eka Kurniawan, and George Orwell) have similar thought patterns and sensitivity to the surrounding environment.

Differences also appear in the use of the comparative literary theory used by Evira. In research conducted by Evira, it has not linked comparable literature to the level of comparative literary foundation. In contrast to the results of Evira's research, in this study, the researcher linked the basis of the comparative literature, namely the foundation of affinity. The basis is related to comparative analysis which relates to intrinsic elements of literary works of character and characterizations.

2) Affinity in Meaning Symbols

At the referential stage, the meaning of the symbol of the reference is based on arbitration. However, the arbitration used by interpreters is not strictly arbitrary. After connecting the symbol with the reference, a more intensive meaningful process is needed, this process is referred to as the referential process. That is because the symbolic nature is more substantive, so the meaning is not only related to the relation between the symbol and the reference. It has been explained in the previous description that the meaning relates to the context and experience of the interpretant.

Based on the description it is clear that the role of the interpretant to interpret a symbol is very important. The interpretation of the symbol makes the symbol come alive and exist. Therefore, it is very possible for the reader or interpreter to have unlimited interpretation of an object and/or any sign that is considered a symbol. On the other hand, the infinite interpretation of the reader is a limitation of the interpretation itself. That is, interpretation - as the main capital to animate symbols-will always roll over so that interpreters will find it difficult to obtain final conclusions.

Comparison of the meaning of allegorical symbols in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan with *Animal Farm* by George Orwell shows that allegorical symbols in the two novels categorize a state situation. Even so, the meaning of allegory displayed in the two novels has differences. Both novels describe the state of different countries. The symbols in novel *O* categorize a state of Indonesia during the New Order era until now. In the novel *Animal Farm* symbols show allegories of the state of Russia/the Soviet Union during the leadership of Tsar Alexander II to Stalin. Both novels have the same goal to criticize the government that occurs in both novels. These criticisms relate to the attitude of an authoritarian leader, the attitude of leaders who are not responsible for the welfare of their people, and the oppression that occurs in the small people.

Interpretation of allegory symbols in both novels is also carried out on the basis of the story line that is presented in the literary work. Each storyline containing interrelated symbols forms a whole allegory. In novel *O*, one part pertains to the state of a country during the administration of President Soeharto. In this section, it can be seen that the novel explains the state of Indonesia. As is well known, Suharto was the president of Indonesia during the New Order. In addition, the statement is also associated with the interpretation of other symbols that refer to a phenomenon so that it can be concluded that the novel *O* is an allegory novel of the Indonesian state.

Interpretation carried out on the *Animal Farm's* novel is also done on the basis of story lines and symbols that refer to a real phenomenon. In the *Animal Farm's* novel, the story begins with the chaotic life of the farm because Mr. Jones as the owner of the farm behaves arbitrarily towards the animals and their employees. The situation was used by the Major Pigs to influence the animals to make a rebellion. The rebellion finally occurred with the leadership of two pigs namely Napoleon and Snowball who became the leader of the farm after the death of Major. However, when the leadership turned to Napoleon, animal husbandry again experienced chaos because of Napoleon's authoritarian attitude. The story line is in line with Russian history in World War II. Russia, which was led by Tsar Nicolas II, was in chaos because of his arbitrary attitude. On the basis of these circumstances, Lenin tried to propagate the people to carry out a rebellion so that he could lead Russia. Lenin proposed Trotsky and Stalin as his successors

when he died. Stalin's leadership had a negative impact on Russia and citizens because of Stalin's authoritarian attitude. Of course this interpretation is also based on relationships between other symbols.

CONCLUSION

Allegory symbols in both novels have similarities and differences based on the basis of affinity in comparable literature. The basis of affinity is the interconnection of intrinsic elements in the novel *O* and *Animal Farm* used in research. The elements intended in this study are figures or things that have the potential to become subjects in the data source.

Comparison of the form of allegory symbols in *O*'s novel by Eka Kurniawan with *Animal Farm* shows that both novels have the same symbolic forms as animals, humans, and inanimate objects. In the form of animals symbols and inanimate objects, there are the same symbols, such as symbols of pigs, dogs, mice, rifles. The two novels also have different symbol forms, namely oral/written symbol forms in *Animal Farm* novels and event/activity symbol forms in *O* novels.

Comparison of the meaning of allegorical symbols in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan with the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell shows that allegorical symbols in the two novels categorize a state situation. Both novels describe the state of different countries. The symbols in novel *O* categorize a state of Indonesia during the New Order era until now. In the novel *Animal Farm* symbols show allegories of the state of Russia/the Soviet Union during the leadership of Tsar Alexander II to Stalin. Both novels have the same goal to criticize the government that occurs in both novels. These criticisms relate to the attitude of an authoritarian leader, the attitude of leaders who are not responsible for the welfare of their people, and the oppression that occurs in the small people.

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