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APPENDICES

1. Synopsis of novel *Lord of The Flies*

Amid a raging war, a plane evacuating a group of schoolboys from Britain is shot down over a deserted tropical island. Two of the boys, Ralph and Piggy, find a conch shell on the beach, and Piggy realizes it could be used to summon the other boys. Once assembled, the boys set about electing a leader and devising a way to be rescued. They choose Ralph as their leader, and Ralph appoints another boy, Jack, to be in charge of the boys who will hunt food for the entire group.

Ralph, Jack, and Simon, then rove the island. When they returned, Ralph said they had to set off a fire signal to attract the attention of passing ships or planes. They managed to start the fire. However, boys are more concerned with playing than monitoring fire. The flames quickly burned down the forest and made one of the children disappear after the incident. At first, they enjoyed their life without adults and spend a lot of their time playing. However, Ralph said they had to guard the fire signal and build a hut for shelter. The hunters fail in their attempt to catch a wild pig, but their leader, Jack, becomes increasingly preoccupied with the act of hunting.

One day, a plane passed over the island. However, it turned out that the fire signal for which the hunters were responsible had been extinguished. Ralph is furious with Jack, but the hunter has just returned with his first kill, and all the hunters seem gripped with a frenzy of excitement. Ralph then blew on a conch shell and rebuked the group of hunters in a speech intended to restore order. The littlest boys, known as "littluns" began to feel frightened and believed that a wild animal or monster was

stalking them on the island. Finally, they all gathered and made plans to do a hunt and find these monsters. Jack and Ralph which is increasingly at odds, take a trip up the mountain. They saw the silhouette of the parachute from a distance and thought that it looked like a great ape. They then have a meeting where Jack and Ralph tell the others about the apparition. Jack also said Ralph was a coward and should be replaced by his leadership, but the other boys refuse. Jack felt very angry and called all the children in the hunter group to join him. Ralph gathered the remaining boys together to create a new fire signal. They obeyed, but before they could finish the task, most of them had slipped away to join Jack.

Jack declared himself the new leader. Poachers organized a cruel ritual hunt and slaughter of pigs to inaugurate the new leadership. The hunters then beheaded the female pig and placed her head on a sharp pole in the forest as an offering to the wild beast. Then, facing a bloody head covered in flies, Simon has a terrifying vision, in which it seems to him that the head is speaking. The voice, which he imagined belonged to the Lord of the Flies, said that Simon would never escape from him, for he is in all humans. Simon passes out. When he got up, he went to the mountains, where he saw the paratrooper die. Understanding that the wild beast does not exist externally but inside each boy, Simon travels to the shore to tell the others what he has seen. But the others were in the middle of the party when they saw Simon's shadow appearing from the forest, they fell on him and killed him with their spears.

The next morning, Ralph and Piggy discussed what they should do. Jack's followers had attacked them and some of their followers. Ralph's group travels to Jack's

fort to have a good talk with Jack, but Jack orders his tribe to capture Sam and Eric. On the other hand, a boy, Roger, rolled a large rock that hit Piggy and got him killed. After that incident, Ralph could only hide from the Jack tribe. While the others hunted him like animals. Jack ordered his followers to burn the forest so that Ralph would come out of his hiding place. Ralph continued running to the beach and fell from exhaustion, but when he looked up, he saw a British naval officer standing in front of him. The naval officer watched the flames burn down the forest. The other boys reached the shore and stopped in their track when they saw the naval officer. The naval officer asked Ralph to explain what had happened. Ralph thought about what had happened on the island, he started to cry. The other boys started crying too.

2. Biography of William Golding

William Golding, in full Sir William Gerald Golding, (born September 19, 1911, St. Columb Minor, near Newquay, Cornwall, England—died June 19, 1993, Perranarworthal, near Falmouth, Cornwall). English novelist who in 1983 won the Nobel Prize for Literature for his parables of the human condition. He attracted a cult of followers, especially among the youth of the post-World War II generation. Educated at Marlborough Grammar School, where his father taught, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, Golding graduated in 1935. After working in a settlement house and in small theatre companies, he became a schoolmaster at Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury. He joined the Royal Navy in 1940, took part in the action that saw the sinking of the German battleship Bismarck, and commanded a rocket-launching craft

during the invasion of France in 1944. After the war, he resumed teaching at Bishop Wordsworth's until 1961.

Golding's first published novel was *Lord of the Flies* (1954; film 1963 and 1990), the story of a group of schoolboys isolated on a coral island who revert to savagery. Its imaginative and brutal depiction of the rapid and inevitable dissolution of social mores aroused widespread interest. *The Inheritors* (1955), set in the last days of Neanderthal man, is another story of the essential violence and depravity of human nature. The guilt-filled reflections of a naval officer, his ship torpedoed, who faces an agonizing death are the subject of *Pincher Martin* (1956). Two other novels, *Free Fall* (1959) and *The Spire* (1964), also demonstrate Golding's belief that "man produces evil as a bee produces honey." *Darkness Visible* (1979) tells the story of a boy horribly burned in the London blitz during World War II. His later works include *Rites of Passage* (1980), which won the Booker McConnell Prize, and its sequels, *Close Quarters* (1987) and *Fire Down Below* (1989). Golding was knighted in 1988.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/William-Golding>