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APPENDICES

Appendix I

Biography of William Golding

William Golding has a fullname is William Gerald Golding and was born on September 19th, 1911, in Saint Columb Minor, Cornwall, England. He was raised in a 14th-century house next door to a graveyard. His mother, Mildred, was an active Suffragette who fought for women's right to vote. His father, Alex, worked as a schoolmaster. ²

When world war II outburst, William abandoned his profession and join the Royal Navy to get involved in the battle fields. He regarded position as lieutenant in Royal Navy, responsible in an order of a small rocket ship. In many events he managed to destroy and drown German ships. William also bombarded German army from sea in D-Day landings. While he on duty in Royal Naval, he was falling in love with the sailing and the sea.

William directly involvement in that a horrible war brings a large impact on his life including the content when he wrote his literary works. He learned if people could have a great capacity to harm their fellow humans. He also be witness how the situation in Nazi concentration camps and how Japanese persecuted the prisoners.



y.com, <https://www.biography.com/people/william-golding-9314523>(Retrieved day, December 12, 2018. 08:46)

After World War II, William come home safely, so he returned to teach and to continue writing again. In 1954, his phenomenal novel *Lord of the Flies* was published and it got Nobel Prize in 1983. In 1988 William Golding knighted by England's Queen Elizabeth II.

Golding spent the last few years of his life quietly living with his wife, Ann Brookfield, at their house near Falmouth, Cornwall, where he continued to toil at his writing. The couple had married in 1939 and had two children, David (b. 1940) and Judith (b. 1945). On June 19, 1993, Golding died of a heart attack in Perranarworthal, Cornwall. After Golding died, his completed manuscript for *The Double Tongue* was published posthumously. Among the most successful novels of Golding's writing career were *Rites of Passage* (winner of the 1980 Booker McConnell Prize), *Pincher Martin*, *Free Fall* and *The Pyramid*. While Golding was mainly a novelist, his body of work also includes poetry, plays, essays and short stories.

Golding spent the better part of the next six years on a boat, except for a seven-month stint in New York, where he assisted Lord Cherwell at the Naval Research Establishment. While in the Royal Navy, Golding developed a lifelong romance with sailing and the sea.

During World War II, he fought battleships at the sinking of the Bismarck and also fended off submarines and planes. Lieutenant Golding was even placed in command of a rocket-launching craft.



Of his World War II experiences, Golding has said, “I began to see what people were capable of doing. Anyone who moved through those years without understanding that man produces evil as a bee produces honey, must have been blind or wrong in the head.” Like his teaching experience, Golding’s participation in the war would prove to be fruitful material for his fiction. In 1945, after World War II had ended, Golding went back to teaching and writing.

i. Education

William started his formal education in school led by his father. He was very excited in reading especially in read literary works. William favorite writer included Jules Verne, H.G Wells and Edgar Rice Burroughs. Since seven years old, he had been writing stories. When he get twelve years old, he try to finish his first novel although he failed to do it and that’s make him as frustrated child.

After finish his study in Malborough Grammar School, his father asked him to be scientist but William denied it and revolted. He instead chose to study English Literature in Brasenose College in Oxford University and be more devoted to Anglo-Saxon. During in college his enthusiasm on writing is getting bigger. A year before he graduate, William succeed to publish his first book titled “Poems”.



After graduate, he worked for a short time. Then he decided to follow family tradition by teaching English and philosophy in

Wordsworth's school in Salisbury in 1935. His experienced in teach obstinate boys would be one of his inspiration to write *Lord of the Flies*.

ii. Works

He spent his last few years in Falmouth, Cornwall with his beloved wife Ann Brookfield. William Golding others works are:

- Lord of Flies (Novel) 1954
- Pincher Martin (Novel) 1956
- Free Fall (Novel) 1959
- The Spire (Novel) 1964
- The Pyramid (Novel) 1967
- The Scorpion God (Novel) 1971
- Darkness Visible (Novel) 1979
- Rites of Passage (Novel) 1980
- The Paper Man (Novel) 1984
- Close Quarters (Novel) 1987
- Fire Down Below (Novel) 1989
- The Double Tounge (Novel) 1995



Appendix II

Synopsis of Lord of the Flies

The novel *Lord of the Flies* explores the dark side of humanity. The savagery that underlies even the most civilized humans. William Golding intends this novel as a tragic parody of children's adventure stories, which illustrate the intrinsic evil nature of humanity. He presents the reader with a chronology of events that leads a group of young boys from hope to disaster as they try to survive in an environment without their place that is uncivilized, unsupervised, and isolated until rescued.

In the midst of a nuclear war, a group of British boys finds themselves stranded without adult supervision on a tropical island. This group is roughly divided into "littluns," boys around the age of six, and "large groups," aged between ten and twelve years. Initially, the boys tried to form a culture similar to what they left behind. They chose a leader, Ralph, who, with advice and support from Piggy (the group's intellectual), sought to establish rules for housing and sanitation.

Ralph also made a signal triggering the group's first priority, hoping that a passing ship would see the smoke signal and save it. The main challenge for Ralph's leadership was Jack, who also wanted to lead. Jack orders a group of choirboys-turn-hunters who sacrifice the duty of caring for fire so they can be in hunting. Jack pulled the other children slowly away from Ralph's



influence because of their natural attraction and tendency towards adventure hunting activities that symbolized violence and crime.

The conflict between Jack and Ralph - and the forces of savagery and civilization they represent - is exacerbated by the literal fear of boys of the mythical animals that roam the island. One night, an aerial battle took place over the island, and a battle victim floating down with an open parachute, finally stopped at the top of a mountain. A breeze blew the parachute, making the body appear to sit and then sink back. This view panicked boys because they mistook the corpse they were afraid of. In reaction to this panic, Jack formed a splinter group which was eventually followed by all but a few boys. The boy who joined Jack was captivated by Jack's seeming security that could be given, and also with the prospect of playing the role of savages: wearing face paint, hunting, and performing a traditional ritual dance. Finally, Jack's group actually slaughtered a sow and, as an offering to the animal, laid the head of the sow on a stick.

Of all the boys, only the mystic Simon has the courage to discover the true identity of the animal seen on the mountain. After witnessing the death of the sow and the gift made from his head to the animal, Simon began to hallucinate, and the pig's head that was scattered as Lord of the Flies, conveyed to Simon what he had suspected: The animal was not an animal but was hidden in the souls of every boy guy. Too late by his terrible vision, Simon lost consciousness.

Overcoming that afternoon, he fought to the top of the mountain and found the animal was only a pilot / soldier who died. Trying to bring the news to



other children, he stumbled on the tribal bustle of their dance. Think of it as a beast, a boy beats him to death. Soon as three older boys, including Piggy, were still in Ralph's camp. Jack's group steals Piggy's glass to light his bonfire, so Ralph can't hold back the signal to light the fire. When Ralph and his small group approach the Jack tribe to ask for the return of the glass, one of Jack's hunters releases a large rock in Piggy, which kills him. The tribe captured two other pigeons prisoners, leaving Ralph alone.

The tribe hunts to track and kill Ralph, and they light a fire to suck it from one of its hiding places, creating forest fires throughout the island. A passing ship saw smoke from the fire, and a British navy officer arrived at the beach just in time to save Ralph from certain deaths at the hands of school children becoming savages (*Summarized from <https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/flies/summary/>*).

