

**THE AMBITION OF JACK'S CHARACTER
IN THE NOVEL "LORD OF THE FLIES" BY WILLIAM GOLDING**



THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Thesis
in English*

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

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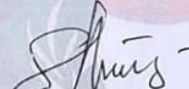
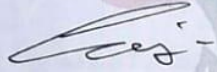
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BY:
RASDIANA

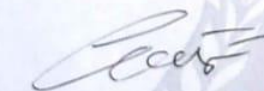
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Today, 27 November 2020 the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by RASDIANA (No. F21116038) entitled, **THE AMBITION OF JACK'S CHARACTER IN THE NOVEL "LORD OF THE FLIES" BY WILLIAM GOLDING**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 27 November 2020

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DECLARATION

This thesis by **RASDIANA (No. F21116038)** entitled, **THE AMBITION OF JACK'S CHARACTER IN THE NOVEL "LORD OF THE FLIES" BY WILLIAM GOLDING** has been revised as advised during examination on 27 November 2020 and approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Menyatakan bahwa Skripsi yang berjudul “The Ambition of Jack Character in the Novel “Lord of the Flies” by William Golding” adalah BENAR merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, bukan merupakan pengambilan tulisan atau pemikiran orang lain.

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Makassar, 27 November 2020


(Rasdiana)

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writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect. Therefore, all suggestions and criticism for perfection will be the writer most welcome and received with gratitude. The writer hopes that this thesis is helpful for all readers who are interested in analyzing a similar topic.

Makassar, 25 September 2020

Best Regards,

Rasdiana

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ABSTRAK

Rasdiana (F21116038). Ambisi Karakter Jack dalam Novel “Penguasa Lalat” oleh William Golding. (dibimbing oleh **Abidin Pammu** dan **Sitti Sahraeny**)

Penelitian ini merupakan kajian sastra yang bertujuan untuk menjelaskan mengapa karakter Jack dalam novel *Penguasa Lalat* sangat ambisius dan bagaimana ambisinya itu berdampak buruk pada karakter – karakter yang lain.

Untuk mencapai tujuan diatas, penulis menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme untuk menganalisis unsur – unsur intrinsik dalam novel, dan menggunakan teori psikoanalisis untuk menganalisis ambisi karakter. Data kemudian dikumpulkan dan dijelaskan menggunakan metode kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa karakter Jack begitu ambisius karena dia selalu mengikuti egonya untuk bertindak, dan penulis juga menemukan lima karakter yang mendapat dampak buruk karena ambisi Jack.

Kata Kunci: Ambisi, Psikoanalisis, Ego, Lord of the Flies

ABSTRACT

Rasdiana (F21116038). The Ambition of Jack’s Character in The Novel “Lord of The Flies” by William Golding. (Supervised by **Abidin Pammu** and **Sitti Sahraeny**)

This research is a literary study that aims to explain why Jack’s character in the novel Lord of the Flies is so ambitious and how that ambition makes a bad impact on other characters.

To achieve the above objectives, the writer used the structuralism approach to analyze the intrinsic elements in the novel and used the psychoanalysis theory to analyze the character's ambition. The data were then collected and explained using qualitative methods.

The results of this study indicate that Jack's character is so ambitious because he always follows his ego to act, and the writer also finds five characters who get bad impact because of Jack's ambition.

Keywords: Ambition, Psychoanalysis, Ego, Lord of the Flies

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the introduction, which consists of background, identification of the problem, scope of the problem, statement of the problem, objective of writing, and sequence of writing.

1.1 Background

Literature is the work of humans who use language as a means of outpouring both oral and written that can cause a sense of beauty and also thrill the soul of the reader. Literary works are creations delivered communicatively about the author's intentions for aesthetic purposes. Literary works are also used to communicate ideas and channel human aesthetic thoughts and feelings. The idea was conveyed through a mandate that generally exists in the literature. There are several types of literary works, namely: poetry, drama, and prose. The prose is divided into a saga, history, fairy tales, romance, short stories, and novels.

Novels are literary forms that tell fictional stories of someone's life that are considered impressive. All characters in the novel are mere fictions but adapted to the time when the story was written. So as if the event happened at that time. Many writers write novels, such as Charlotte Bronte, Charles Dickens, Thomas Hardy, Virginia Woolf, and William Golding.

William Golding is a British novelist who was born on September 19, 1911, and died on June 19, 1993. He wrote several novels, such as *Lord of the Flies* (1954),

The Inheritors (1955), Pitcher Martin (1955), Free Fall (1959), The Spire (1964), Darkness Visible (1979), and The Paper Man (1984). The novel Lord of the Flies (1954) built Golding's reputation, and in 1983 he was awarded the literary noble. Lord of the flies, tells about a group of boys who were stranded on an island. They try to make rules and organizational systems without adult intervention. And they end up being rude and brutal. This novel can be analyzed with literary psychology and focuses on the ambitions of one of its characters.

Psychology comes from the Greek word *Psyche* meaning soul and *Logos* which means science, so psychology can interpret as a science of the soul. The further development of psychology does not make the soul the only object of study, but as a study of psychological symptoms that appear in human behavior. Psychology and literature have functional relationships, both of which study the mental condition of others. The difference is, in psychology, the events are real, whereas in literary works it is imaginative. The study of literary psychology is the study of literature that views literature as a psychiatric activity. Literary works which are seen as psychological phenomena will display psychiatric aspects through their characters. Pasaribu and Simanjuntak (1984: 3 – 4), also describes “psychology as a science of soul or the study of the soul”. It means that literary texts or literary works can be approached using a psychological approach. This is because “literature and psychology have indirect and functional cross-relationship” (Aminudin, 1990: 93). Psychology can examine and investigate aspects of characterizations in the work of literature either in the

subconscious or to describe the mental disorder of the character. Evidence in psychological research can source from outside or from within the literary work itself.

Ambition according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2018) “is a psychological impetus for a person or group of people who are trying to achieve better goals”. From this, ambition can be interpreted as encouragement or motivation for someone to achieve a goal that he has aspired. Everyone must have ambition in their character, ambition can be an important role for something in life, it can also bring human strength to achieve their goals and it requires continuous efforts to achieve them.

In this study, the writer uses a psychoanalysis theory based on the assumption that literary works can be studied from a psychological point of view. The state of one's soul, character, and ambition is the basis for the emergence of almost all behavior. Like some of the people around us, those who are too ambitious do not care about anything other than their ambitions. They will only be satisfied if the goal is achieved, but it will not last long because ambitious people will always want more and justify all means to achieve their goals. That is why the writer is interested in character ambition because ambition can change a person's character and can also be a scary thing for others. Finally, the author decided to choose the title The Ambition of Jack's character in the novel "Lord of the Flies".

1.2 Identification of Problem

Some problems appear and the writer tries to identify as follows:

1. No adult can organize the children.

2. Fear that felt by some children because they are in a strange place with strangers.
3. Jack is very ambitious to be a leader.
4. Jack does various ways to take Ralph's position.

1.3 Scope of The Problem

Lord of the flies, William Golding's novel has many aspects that can be analyzed. However, the writer chose the title "Ambition of Jack's character in the novel *Lord of the Flies*" which means the writer only focused on the discussion of the ambitions of Jack's character. The writer used the structural approach and psychoanalysis theory to analyze the ambition of Jack's character.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the scope of the problem above, the writer concludes the problem as a statement of the problem as follows:

1. What makes Jack's character so ambitious?
2. How does Jack's ambition make a bad impact on others?

1.5 Objectives of Writing

The purpose of this thesis according to the statement of problems above are:

1. To describe the cause of Jack's so ambitious.
2. To explain the bad impact of Jack's ambition.

1.6 Significance of Study

After conducting this study, the writer hopes this research will be helpfully for: Theoretical benefit; this research can be used as reference material for further research.

Practical benefits; the results of this research can become reading material for people.

1.7 Sequence of Writing

The sequence of this thesis consists of six chapters, they are:

Chapter one covers the background of the study, identification of the problems, scope of the problems, statement of the problem, objective of the problem, and sequence of writing.

Chapter two provides the literature review, which describes the theoretical background, the way that the writer uses to analyze the novel, a brief explanation structural approach in the novel *Lord of The Flies* by William Golding, and an explanation of what ambition is.

Chapter three is a methodology that consists of a discussion about research methodology involving the data source, data collection, and data analysis.

Chapter four discusses the results of the analysis that has been done or is the answers to the problem formulation are described in the first chapter.

The last is chapter five that discussed the conclusion of the analysis that has been done.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explained the theory that is used in analyzing the novel, they are the previous studies which are reverence by the writer to support the thesis, theoretical background, and the writer also describes what ambition is.

2.1 Previous Studies

Previous studies are very useful for thesis writing. After reading a few theses in the library of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences and some references from other sources related to the novel, the writer finds that some theses have similarities and differences with this theses, as follows:

First, Fitriana Firdaus (2018) wrote Love and Ambition in Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms. In her theses, she explained the love and ambition in the novel. Similarly, she also uses structuralism approach and discusses the character. However, what distinguishes it from this research is that the writer discussed a different novel.

Second, Suriadi (2019) did research about Megalomania in Golding's Lord of The Flies. In his research, he explained how Jack's character was leading, and he also explained that Jack suffered from Megalomania. Similarly, he also studied the same novels and characters. However, this research is different because the writer did not discuss Megalomania suffered by Jack, the writer only focused on Jack's ambitions.

Third, Rigadhi Pinakari (2017) studied about Book Review of Lord of The Flies Written by William Golding. In his research, he reviewed the contents of the novel

Lord of the Flies and focused on two main characters namely Ralph and Jack, he also compared how the leadership of Ralph and Jack. Similar to this research, he also discussed the same novel and Jack's character. However, the difference made by the writer in this research was that it focused only on Jack's character.

Fourth, Rismawati Y (2018) in *The Ambition of Main Character in Coelho's The Alchemist*. In her research, she focused on the ambition of the main characters. Similarly, she also uses structuralism theory and discusses the ambition of the main character. However, different from Rismawati's study, this research analyzed a different novel.

2.2 Theoretical Background

This research is using the structuralism approach and psychoanalysis theory.

2.2.1 Structuralism Approach

A structural approach is an approach that only focuses on the intrinsic elements of literary works. Structure comes from the Latin *structura* which means shape or building. Structuralism, as the term implies, is related to the disclosure of structure as human thought and behavior.

Structuralism theory was born because of dissatisfaction with formalism theory. Especially in literary science, structuralism developed through the tradition of formalism. That is, the results achieved through the formalist tradition are for the most part continued in the structuralist. According to Teeuw (1988: 131) "Structuralism is a philosophical understanding which views that all societies and cultures have the same and fixed structure".

Structuralism emerged around the 20th century and developed into one of the most popular approaches in the academic field relating to the analysis of language, culture, and society. Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) is considered one of the initiators of structuralism, although there are still many other French intellectuals who are considered to have an equal influence on structuralism.

The structuralism approach is usually called the objective approach which is a literary research approach that is based on the literary work. A literary work has a structure that is never visible, but the structure makes a literary sense.

Claude Levi – Strauss, a French anthropologist, found that the literature shows that different themes, characters, and stories that are similar when just apposed with each other, show almost identical structures, like humans who all have the same skeletal structure (Ryan, 2007: 45).

The explanation mentioned above uses basic principles in analyzing literary works. By using a structural approach, the writer will focus on the theme, character, setting, and plot. The reason is that these four elements by the purpose and object of research that examined the analysis of the character.

2.2.1.1 Theme

The theme is an aspect of the story that is aligned with the 'meaning' of the human experience something that makes an experience so memorable. Many stories that describe and analyze events or emotions experienced by humans such as love, pain, fear, maturity, confidence, human betrayal of oneself, or even old age. Just as the meaning of human experience, the theme makes the story more focused and unified. The beginning and the end of the story would be fitting, appropriate, and satisfactory

thanks to the presence of the theme. “The most effective way to identify the theme of a work is to observe every conflict in it” (Stanton, 2007: 37 – 42).

2.2.1.2 Character and Characterization

Character is someone who becomes an actor in a story. While Characterization is the character or nature of the characters in a story. The characters can be known by their physical characteristic, the environment, and also by their actions. Character is very important in a story because the story will not live without the character. According to Nurgiyantoro (2007: 165) "Character is the person in a dramatic or narrative work, endowed with normal and qualities that are expressed in what they say, the dialogue, and what they do in actions".

According to Burhan Nurgiyantoro, there are five classifications of character. The first classification is based on the characters role or the importance of the character in the storyline which divided into two types:

a. Main Characters

The main character is the most important in a story and the main character is the character who appears most often in a story.

b. Minor Characters

Minor characters are characters that do not always appear in the story, but these characters are still needed to keep the story interesting.

The second classification of character is based on the character’s role and its function. This classification also divided into two types:

a. Protagonist Character

The protagonist character is someone who acts as a character who only does good things. The protagonist is the character that the reader admires, sometimes called the hero of the story. This character is the personification of norms and values that are ideal for the reader. “The protagonist shows something which agrees with the reader’s view and hope” (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 178).

b. Antagonist Character

The antagonist character is the opposite of the protagonist character, this character is a character who always does negative things. The antagonist character is also a cause appearance of conflict in a story. Then the antagonist is divided into right antagonist and left antagonist. The right antagonist is a character who can still be discussed to reach an agreement. Meanwhile, the left antagonist is a character who does not want to be discussed, this character prefers to do whatever he wants.

The third classification of character is the character based on its characterization. This type divided into two types:

a. Simple Character

The simple character is the character that shows its original character. The simple character has only one particular personal quality, a particular character. A simple character does not have an action that gives a surprising effect on the reader. The character and the action of this character are flat and monotonous.

b. Complex Character

A complex character is a character that has and shown all its possible life, personality, and self. Compared to the simple character, a complex character more like real human life because besides having all the possible characters and actions, a complex character also giving surprise to the reader (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 183).

The fourth classification of the character is the character which is a developed or undeveloped character in the story. This type divided into two types:

a. Static Character

“A static character is a character in the story that has no changing or development of its character as the result of events happen in the story” (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 188). It means that from the beginning to the end of the story this character will not experience any changes.

b. Developing Character

Developing character is characters that experience changes in a story, both character changes and changes in fate.

The last classification of character is the characterization based on the reflecting character to the people from real life. This type divided into two types:

a. Typical Character

“A typical character is a character which its individuality is shown less and more explored its working quality or its nationality” (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 190). From Nurgiyantoro's opinion, it can be said that typical character is the reflection of the people in an institution or the individual as part of an institution in reality.

b. Neutral Character

A neutral character is a character that exists only in the story. It is a truly imaginary character that only exists in fiction. This Character appears purely for the story, even a neutral character could be the author, the subject of the story, or recounted in the story. Its presence does not represent something from outside of itself, something which comes from reality.

2.2.1.3 Setting

The setting is a depiction of the occurrence of an event or events in a story that includes time, place, and atmosphere. The setting is the environment that surrounds an event in the novel, the universe that interacted with the events that are taking place. “The setting is can also intangible fixed times (day, month, and year), the weather, or a period of history” (Stanton, 2007: 35). Panuti Sudjiman (1992: 46) says that “the setting is any information, instructions, this reference about time, space, and atmosphere”. Meanwhile Sumardjo and Saini K.M. (1997: 76) define a background “not only pointed to the spot, or a certain time but also the essentials of a region, to the thinking people, activities, and so forth”.

2.2.1.4 Plot

The plot is a series of events that form the course of a story in a novel. Generally, the plot has a convention structure: introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

- a. The introduction is the part in which the author introduces the characters, scene, time, and situation.

- b. The rising action is the dramatization of an event that complicates the situation (complication) and gradually intensifies the conflict.
- c. The climax is where the rising action (complication and conflict) comes to further development and a moment of crisis.
- d. The falling action is the problem or conflict proceeds toward resolution.
- e. Resolution is the end of a conflict

The plot is divided into three parts, namely chronological plot, reverse plot, and mixed plot:

- 1) A chronological plot is an event that moves in stages based on chronological order to the storyline.
- 2) A reverse plot is a flow that starts with completion.
- 3) A mixed plot is a storyline that starts with the story's climax, and then looks back at the past, and ends with the story being completed.

2.2.2 Psychoanalysis Theory

Psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline that was started around the 1900s by Sigmund Freud. The theory of psychoanalysis is related to the function and mental development of humans, and this science is a part of psychology that provides great contributions and made for human psychology so far (Minderop, 2010: 11).

Psychoanalysis is the study of literary psychology. This study model was first raised by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). As described by Bertens (2006: 9):

Freud was born on May 6, 1856, in Freiberg, Moeavia (formerly an area in the Austrian - Hungarian empire, now including the Czech Republic). He came from a Jewish family. When he was four years old his family moved to Vienna (Austria) and settled until he was 82 years old. Freud studied medical science at the University of Vienna, then worked in Professor Bruecke's laboratory, a

renowned expert in the field of physiology, and became a doctor at the Vienna public hospital. In 1895 Freud began to put forward his psychoanalytic theory. He collects materials based on the treatment of his patients and based on the analysis conducted on himself.

It means that Freud put forward a theory of psychoanalysis after did a lot of research.

In Freud's personality structure, there are three important psychological elements, namely id, ego, and superego. The id is the most basic human personality system. The id is a dark aspect of personality in the human subconscious that contains instincts and passions. The id operates based on the pleasure principle, which is trying to get pleasure and avoid pain. For Id, enjoyment is a relatively inactive state or a low energy level, and pain is a voltage or an increase in energy that craves satisfaction.

The ego works on the principle of rationality, the ego arises because the needs of the organism require transactions that are following the world of reality or reality. Ego is the executive (executor) of a personality who has two main tasks, namely; first, choosing which stimuli to respond to and or which instincts will be satisfied according to priority needs. Second, determine when and how needs are satisfied according to the availability of opportunities with minimal risk.

The task of the ego is to maintain his personality and ensure adaptation to the surrounding environment, again to resolve conflicts with reality and conflicts between desires that are incompatible with each other. In other words, the ego as an executive personality tries to meet the needs of the id while also meeting the needs of the superego. The ego works to satisfy the id because that ego which has no energy of its own will get energy from the id (Bertens, 2006).

Superego works on moral principles, superego is non-rational in demanding perfection, severely punishing ego mistakes, both done and new in thought. The superego in terms of controlling the id, not only delays gratification but impedes its fulfillment. According to Freud (in Suryabrata, 2010: 127) Superego is a sociological aspect of personality, is a representative of traditional values and ideals of society as interpreted by parents to their children who are included with various commands and prohibitions. The superego demands more perfection than pleasure. Therefore, the superego can also be considered a moral aspect of personality. Its function is to determine whether something is right or wrong, proper or not, moral or not, and thus the person can act following the morals of society.

2.2.2.1 Background in literary psychology

The background of the development of a literary psychology approach is due to the widespread teachings of Freud published in *The Interpretation of Dreaming* and *Three Contributions to a Theory of Sex* (1995) (Hardjana, 1984: 59). The approach to literary psychology is also discussed by I. A Richards in his book entitled *Principles of Literary Criticism* (1924).

Psychology is a branch of science that examines the actions and mental processes that human beings undergo and conduct. Psychology as a discipline has developed according to the nature of the research. According to Kartono (2000: 1), Psychology is the Science about behavior and psychic life (soul) of humans. Psychology is a broad and ambitious science, psychology has various fields of study, one of which is personality psychology. According to Sumanto (1990: 7) “Personality

psychology is a field of psychology that studies human behavior in adapting to its environment, personality is the result of individual development since childhood and how that individual interacts socially with his environment”. Based on the above ideas the writer can say that personality psychology is one branch of psychology that learn about human behaviour. The result is the development of self since childhood also human social interactions.

Literature psychology is one of the interdisciplinary literary studies because uses different concepts and theoretical psychology frameworks to understand and study literature. According to Endraswara (2013: 96) “the psychology of literature is a study that views literary works as psychiatric activities”. In the broadest sense, literary works cannot be separated from the life that describes the various series of human personalities.

2.2.2.2 Literature in Perspective Psychology

Literature and psychology have a functional relationship because both literature and psychology both discuss humans. It's just that literature discusses humans created by the author (imaginary), whereas psychology discusses humans created by God (live in the real world).

According to Ratna (2008), literary psychology understands the psychological aspects contained in a literary work. These aspects of humanity are the main objects of literary psychology because it is solely in humans that the psychological aspects are included and invested. In writing their works, the authors certainly present characters, with unique characters and behaviors that will make readers more interested. This

aspect is raised by the psychology of literature as study material, especially regarding the background of the actions and thoughts of the figures in literary works.

2.3 Ambition

Ambition comes from Latin *Ambitio* which means striving for respect, recognition, and position. Ambition also presents as a sincere force against any achievements, and it carries desires, motivations, and determinations to accomplish the goals towards success. Ambition mostly appears and indicates a personal character which certainly influences individual progress and successes due to its causes and consequences.

Ambition is a great desire to do or achieve something. Ambition according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2018) “is a desire or a high desire to be able to get what he wants by trying hard”. Ambition can become positive and become negative, it’s positive when to reach out a goal or dreaming without disturbing or damaging other people and it becomes negative when people take the wrong way to make their dreams become reality. The ambition, in some cases, purposes achievements, skills developments, and self-competencies. However, ambition sometimes rewards people such as honor, money, wealth, power, and fame.

Ambition involves the hope that combines with problem solutions contributing to the greater good results. Ambition, in complex, emphasize positive and negative sides depending on personal character traits among intelligence, previous achievements, fails, and rejections, envy, anger, revenge, inferiority or superiority feelings, competitiveness, and gender.

Ambition is often associated with negative characteristics such as greed, intolerance, and the drive for power. Ambition is also often associated with ruthlessness. It can block out human feelings such as friendship, respect for others, or compassion. Finally, ambition is considered as not having the nature of solidarity, the individual wants power at any price, and the reward is often loneliness or isolation. Without ability, a person will tend to justify any means to achieve his ambition. And if necessary at the expense of others, that is called ambitious. Ambitious excessive will make someone have interests and desires very large to get something. Therefore someone will do anything to achieve his desire.