

**THE REPRESENTATION OF WORLD WAR II IN
GOLDING'S NOVEL *LORD OF THE FLIES***



A Thesis

*Submitted To the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements To Obtain a Sarjana Degree
In English Department*

RAHMAT

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
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APPROVAL FORM

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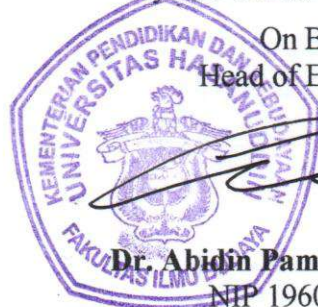


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THESIS
THE REPRESENTATION OF WORLD WAR II IN GOLDING'S
LORD OF THE FLIES
BY
RAHMAT

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination

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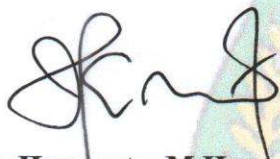
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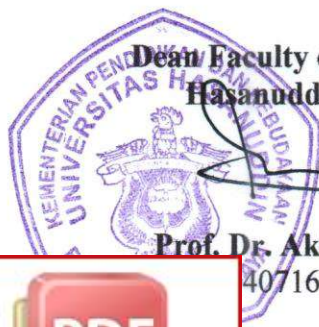
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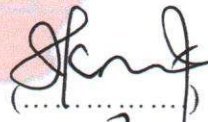

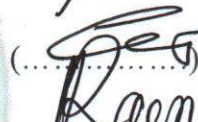



Today, Friday, 03rd January 2020, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **RAHMAT** (Student Number: **F21114521**) entitled:

**THE REPRESENTATION OF WORLD WAR II IN GOLDING'S
*LORD OF THE FLIES***

Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 03rd January 2020

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DECLARATION

The thesis by **RAHMAT** (Student Number: **F21114521**) entitled, **THE REPRESENTATION OF WORLD WAR II IN GOLDING'S LORD OF THE FLIES**, has been revised as advised during the examination on 03rd January 2020 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Makassar, 03 Januari 2020

Yang menyatakan,


Rahmat



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Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, the writer request some suggestions and criticisms that are constructive for perfection and hopefully useful for all of us. Amin

Makassar, November 2019

Rahmat



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ABSTRAK

Rahmat. 2019. *The Representation of World War II in Golding's Novel Lord of the Flies*. (Dibimbing oleh Herawaty Abbas dan R.S.M. Assagaf). Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Hasanuddin.

Skripsi yang berjudul ‘The Representation of World War II in Golding’s Novel *Lord of the Flies*’ ini membahas pandangan dunia yang diekspresikan dalam novel karya William Golding. Pandangan dunia tersebut diekspresikan melalui cerita petualangan anak-anak sekolah yang terdampar di sebuah pulau tak berpenghuni, mereka bertahan hidup, sampai akhirnya terselamatkan. Dalam petualangan tersebut, terbagi dalam dua kubu —satu bertindak sebagai kubu protagonist dan satunya sebagai antagonis —mereka saling bertentangan dan sering berkonflik sampai cerita berakhir. Dengan latar belakang perang dunia II tahun 1945 membuatnya menarik untuk dikaji.

Skripsi ini menggunakan metode dialektika dengan pendekatan strukturalisme genetik dari Lucien Goldmann dan yang menjadi pelengkap teorinya yakni semiotika. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan membaca novel tersebut dengan menganalisis struktur ruang dan medan semantis yang mempengaruhi alur cerita yang terdapat di dalam novel sebagai aspek intrinsiknya. Sedangkan untuk aspek ekstrinsik dilakukan dengan membaca artikel, jurnal maupun buku-buku yang memiliki kaitan dengan novel tersebut. Terkhusus untuk genesis sosial dari novel tersebut, meliputi: kepengarangan (subjek kolektif) dan struktur sosial masyarakat Inggris pada periode perang dunia II.

Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pandangan dunia yang diekspresikan dalam novel adalah liberalisme dan nasionalisme,—dua ideologi yang bertentangan dalam novel. Begitupula yang terjadi di luar novel atau yang terjadi pada dunia nyata. Setelah diuraikan secara ringkas, pemetaan kelompok ataupun sekutu yang berperang dalam periode perang dunia II terbilang identik dan memiliki kesamaan secara struktur ruang atau ideologi yang terdapat dalam novel. Hal ini menggambarkan bahwa kondisi sosial yang terjadi pada periode perang dunia II, terutama tempat karya ini diciptakan memiliki hubungan yang berkaitan dengan struktur ruang yang terbangun dalam novel.

Kata Kunci: Anak-anak, novel *Lord of the Flies*, fasisme, militarisme, sekutu, petualangan, konflik, liberalisme, nasionalisme, perang dunia II.



ABSTRACT

Rahmat. 2019. *The Representation of World War II in Golding's Lord of the Flies*. (Supervised by Herawaty Abbas dan R.S.M. Assagaf). English Department. Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

This thesis entitled 'The Representation of World War II in Golding's Novel Lord of the Flies' aims to describe worldview that was expressed in the novel. This worldview is expressed through the adventure stories of schoolboys who are stranded on an uninhabited island, they survive, until finally saved. In the adventure, divided into two camps—one acting as the protagonist camp and one as the antagonist—they contradict each other and often conflict until the story ends. With the background of World War II in 1945, it is interesting to study.

This thesis uses the dialectical method with the approach of genetic structuralism from Lucien Goldmann and that complements his theory namely semiotics. This research was conducted by reading the novel to analyzing the the spatial of structure and semantic fields that affect the story of plot contained in the novel as an intrinsic aspect. Whereas, the extrinsic aspect is done by reading articles, journals and books that are related to the novel. Especially for the social genesis of the novel, including: authorship (collective subject) and the social structure of United Kingdom society in the period of World War II.

This research uses descriptive analysis. The analysis shows that the worldview was expressed in the novel is liberalism and nationalism, two conflicting ideologies in the novel. So as happens from outside the novel or in the real world. After being briefly described, the mapping of groups or allies who fought in the period of World War II is somewhat identical and has similarities in the spatial structure or ideology contained in the novel. This illustrates that the social conditions that occurred in the period of World War II, especially where the work was created has a relationship related to the spatial structure that is built in the novel.

Key words: Children, novel *Lord of the Flies*, facism, militarism, allied, adventures, conflict, liberalism, nationalism, World war II.



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer starts from the background section, which contains the writer's impression that was presented after reading *Lord of the Flies* novel. Moreover, the writer is also interested in World War II, which affects all sectors of life. The importance of research about the social condition in World War II clash of ideologies between fascist-block and allied-block is the reason why *Lord of the Flies* novel is relevant to be an object of research. This chapter also contains the statements of the problems, scope of the problems, research questions, objective of the study, significance of the study, and sequences of the chapter.

1.1. Background

Firstly, the writer was very impressed after reading *Lord of the Flies* novel by William Golding. Then, this novel described or documented human behavior in the form of fiction. Lastly, this novel won the Nobel Prize of literature and the author was awarded the Booker Prize for fiction in 1980 for his novel *Rites of Passage*. The most important aspect about research on the social condition of World War II is to get the complete impact information regarding the background of the war conflict. Because

terary works are used as historical documentation and as additional data



to enrich historical corpus, thus it can also be concluded with complete conclusions.

Once again, *Lord of the Flies* is one of the great works of William Golding that inspires its readers' awareness to portray a reflection of the real social life. This novel becomes essential to be examined because its story is enough to represent the human's life today. The novel also describes the cold war between the western block and the eastern bloc. After an intact reading through this novel, the writer concludes that this novel is reasonable to be a research object.

Moreover, the writer is interested in World War II after studying the history of Western civilization and its impact on third countries such as Indonesia in the sector of economy, politics, and social. After World War II ends, the global economy runs into chaos. United States is fear of the communist party that will influence the whole world. Then the writer tries to study World War's II social condition due to its influence on independence of Indonesia.

In the social sector, there was the emerging of the United Nations (UN) in 1945. The founding fathers United Nations were Franklin Delano Roosevelt (United States), Winston Churchill (England), and Josef Stalin (Russia). In conclusion, World War II influenced Indonesia, whereas the Japanese occupation of Indonesia was the main motive to win the war.

Therefore, the curiosity toward this work is increased after the writer tried to put a glimpse into the social conditions during the time this work



was written. As a result, there is a kind of similarity between the contexts of Western bloc and Eastern bloc in the cold World War with the depiction of the conditions of the society in this novel. Specifically, the depiction of life's problems experienced by the author is characterized as groups the main character which showing eagerness to gain power.

In this research—the writer tries to review not only the external conflicts in the novel but also make this novel possible to be born. So, the writer decides *The Representation of World War II in Golding's Novel Lord of the Flies* as the title of this research. The writer thinks that the representative is a social critic as a medium of communication for new ideas as well as assessing the old idea for a social change. Moreover, the most appropriate one—according to the writer's initial assumption—is research that uses Genetic Structuralism as a theoretical basis.

Besides, Goldmann named his theory as genetic structuralism (Faruk, 2012: 56). It means he believed that a literary work is a structure, but the structure is not static; it is a product of ongoing history, the process of structural and destructive living, and inhabited by the literary community concerned. There are six fundamental concepts to build up the intended theory. They are human fact, collective subject, structure, world's view, comprehension, and explanation.



1.2. Statements of The Problems

Based on the description of the background of the study above, the writer tries to identify several problems of the leading research problems mentioned. They are;

1. The imaginary universe that contains the motivation of (the main characters, the objects, the conflict, and the social condition) that exists in the novel *Lord of the Flies* novel;
2. The reflective reality that lies behind the social condition depicted in the novel, which related to World War II.

1.3. Scope of the Problems

To refine the analysis of this study, the writer intended to limit the issues that will be examined. This study will focus on three main variables, namely the structure of the work, a world view that has been expressed, and the social genesis of the work. Overall, this study will show the coherence between the three main variables that have been mentioned.

1.4. Research Questions

The writer limits the scope of the problem in this study based on the discussion of the object of research, and the writer is also interested in discussing the external conflict that occurred in the *Lord of The Flies*.

Thus, the writer formulates the problems as follow:



1. What is the structure of the *Lord of the Flies* written by William Golding?
2. What kind of the world's view expressed by William Golding in the novel *Lord of the Flies*?
3. What kind of social structure that lies behind the creation of the social group, or 'collective subject' according to Goldmann's term that was represented in the novel *Lord of the Flies*?

1.5. The objective of The Study

In this research, the writer tries to accomplish several goals as follows:

1. To see how the imaginary universe shaped the structure of this novel.
2. To uncover the world's view expressed in this novel.
3. To find a complete social condition during the World War that reflected in the novel.

1.6. Significance of the Study

As for the theoretical significance, this research is expected to give a contribution to the disciplines of literary sciences, especially in terms methodological practice of theory. The study both gives new criticism of



the practice of theory in studying literary works and confirms the validity of existing theory in its application to the study of literary works.

As for the practical significance, this study is aimed to give an alternative critical view of the readers in interpreting the works that have been studied.

1.7. Sequences of The Chapter

Chapter One covers the background of the study, identification of problems, objectives of writing, the significance of the study, and sequences of the chapter.

Chapter Two provides a literary review, which consists of previous studies and applies some theories to support this analysis.

Chapter Three consists of the kind of methods the writer using to analyzing the novel, including method of collecting data and method of analyzing data.

Chapter Four is the center of the analysis. It contains the analysis space structure presented by the novel, plot as a breakthrough in the semantic field of the structure of space, and analysis of the novel to find out the gap between liberalism and nationalism. In addition, this chapter also show how the social genesis influence the work.

Chapter Five concludes the whole research into a summary of analysis and suggestions.



CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer describes the previous studies related to structuralism and research to the novel *Lord of the Flies*, theory of Genetic Structuralism by Lucien Goldmann's and criticism of it that are presented in the theoretical framework.

2.1 Previous Studies

There is a similar object found which applied structuralism approach to analyze the novel *Lord of The Flies* as research object and two theses that applied genetic structuralism approach.

Muh. Zaenal (2016) analyzed *Practice of Democracy and Totalitarianism in Novel Lord of Flies* in his thesis. He was focused to analysis how the practice of democracy and totalitarianism in *Lord of the Flies* novel. He applied structuralism approach and democracy with totalitarianism as a theory. As a result, Muh. Zaenal concluded, the author's biography has a big contribution to the story, especially his experiences in World War II. William Golding's experiences form the concept of democracy and totalitarianism in the novel *Lord of the Flies*. Muh. Zaenal found the author's biography has a big contribution to influence the work he creates. Muh. Zaenal also finds some practices of

democracy and totalitarianism in *Lord of Flies' novel*. This can be seen in the



factual structures, especially in regard of dividing the intrinsic aspect of the plots and characterization.

Nasrullah (2007) in "*Poor People Struggle in Grisham 'S 'The Street Lawyer.*" His thesis describes poor people's struggles happening in Washington DC. He found many social gaps in the novel, which represent the Reagan era. Struggles of poor and homeless people supported by a street lawyer from Legal clinic for homeless and poor people together with activists of some social organizations. In this thesis, he used the genetic structuralism method which combines the intrinsic and extrinsic elements and political approach by Gramsci.

Khaerul Ikhsan (2015), in the analysis of *Fight Club* novel, applied the principles of genetic structuralism theory. Khaerul Ikhsan elaborated *Fight Club Novel* as one of the substantial content is a portrayal of societal conditions, including the condition and situation of modern society. For Khaerul Ikhsan, is not only relevant to American society but also to the society in Third World Countries such as Indonesia, which are highly vulnerable to be contaminated by consumerism culture created by the economic system of capitalism.

Based on the previous studies mentioned above, the first, Muh. Zaenal analyzed *Lord of the Flies novel* with a structuralism approach. Then in the final part, in his thesis he wrote suggestion for the next researchers of *Lord of The Flies* as an object such as psychology and sociology aspect. Moreover, He also

suggests the next researchers use genetics structuralism by Lucien Goldmann.



From the suggestion, the writer tries to complement this previous research with sociology aspects, namely genetic structuralism.

The second is from Nasrullah. Once again, in his thesis, he used the genetic structuralism method which combines the intrinsic and extrinsic elements and political approach by Gramsci. Although Khaerul Ikhsan was applying genetic structuralism with different objects completely, there is a little mistake in a theoretical framework. He forgot to mention the semiotic fact in theoretical background.

Finally, based on these, the writer tries to analyze *Lord of the Flies* novel with the genetic structuralism approach more comprehensive. Starting from completing researcher from Muh. Zaenal, who only examined the intrinsic aspect. This research will touch the extrinsic of his work. In addition, it also complements the research that has been carried out by Nasrullah, namely in terms of the application of genetic structuralism theory. In this study, the writer no longer unpacks its intrinsic aspects, such as characters, themes, settings, plot, etc. But more to the relationship between the characters that influence the structure of the story and plot of a story. Likewise, with research conducted by Khaerul Ikhsan who did not include semiotic facts in a theoretical background, in this study, the writer will complete it.



2.2 Theoretical Background

Departing from the background of the writer, the theoretical background used by the writer for analyzing *Lord of the Flies* novel by William Golding is the theory of genetic structuralism. This theory is a theory from Lucien Goldmann that the writer made as to the basic framework for this research. Why is the theory of genetic structuralism? For the writer, as mentioned earlier, this theory is very complicated. Especially when it comes to research or study of sociology literature.

It is important to know that the genetic structuralism approach is a study of the sociology of literature. The theory of this concept is used by Goldmann in developing the theory of genetic structuralism. The presence of genetic structuralism tries to repair the weakness of the pure structuralism approach, and additives to understand the literary work. Genetic structuralism asserts that structures, being a universal aspect of all human thought, sensibility, or behavior, could, in no instance replace man as a historical subject (Goldmann, 1980: 10).

As mentioned earlier that Goldmann referred to his theory as genetic structuralism, he believed that a literary work is a structure (Faruk, 2012: 56). Thus, it can be said that Goldmann also believes the idea that everything in the universe has a structure. The structure referred to by Goldmann is not a static structure separate from other larger structures where the structure is part of it. For Goldmann, the structure of literary works is a structural product of a larger set of



From the description of the previous introduction, the following will present an overview of two ground theories that form the basis of the theory of genetic structuralism developed by Goldmann.

2.2.1 Genetic Structuralism

Before stepping into genetic structuralism, it is necessary to understand structuralism itself. Structuralism in literature flourished in the 1960s in an effort to apply the literary method and the ability of the founder of modern structural linguistics, Ferdinand de Saussure.

Saussure viewed language as a system of signs, which was to be studied 'synchronically' – that is to say, studied as a complete system at a given point in time - rather than 'diachronically,' in its historical development. Each sign was to be seen as being made up of a 'signifier' (a sound-image, or its graphic equivalent), and a 'signified' (the concept or meaning) (Eagleton, 1999: 84).

For Eagleton, structuralism is a mockery that calculates common sense. This theory rejects the 'clear' meaning of the story and instead tries to isolate certain deep structures in it, which are not immediately visible on the surface. This theory does not consider the text as what it appears but

changes its place into another object, which is quite different. Then, if certain contents of the text can be replaced, then there is an understanding where we can say that the 'content' narrative is the structure. This is the



same as claiming that the narrative from one aspect tells about itself: the 'subject' its own internal relationship, the way it works itself to be understood. Thus Terry Eagleton's treatise in the book *Theory of Literature: A Comprehensive Introduction* (1999: 84).

As a theory in literature, structuralism interprets literature by finding the abstract structure that forms it. The structure is common to all literary works. Therefore, the text of literature is the main factor and determinant in the analysis of literary works. Such an author of literary criticism is nothing more than a "means" that allows the abstract structure to express itself concretely in the form of certain literary works. In other words, this literary criticism assumes that it is the structure that composes literary works, not human subjects, namely authors. The position of the author is only as a medium to allow abstract structures to appear in the form of literary works (Faruk, 2014: 166).

Therefore, Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism also requires basic concepts, including structuralism as explained earlier, Marxism, and genetic structuralism itself. Then in the book *Metode Penelitian Sastra*, Faruk explains Marxism never believed that the text or literary system is something that is autonomous. For this understanding, literature is an ideological system that cannot be separated from the struggle of social classes in the struggle of the people in fighting over their control of the economic resources contained in their environment. Such beliefs are based on the assumption that the impulses of human material needs precede and



determine human consciousness, that the historical development of humanity is driven by human struggles in their efforts to meet their material needs. Therefore, Marxism is also referred to as historical materialism (Faruk, 2014b: 157).

Based on the foregoing, "genetic structuralism is a combination of structuralism and Marxism" (Faruk, 2014b: 159). Similar structuralism, genetic structuralism understands everything in this world, including literary works as a structure. Therefore, the effort of genetic structuralism to understand literary works is necessarily directed at the effort to find the structure of the work.

From arguments in the form of these hypotheses, the writer can describe some basic concepts that will be explained further. The concepts are **humanity facts, collective subject, and world's view:** homology, structure and structuration, **structure of literary works, social structure, and the dialectic of comprehension-explanation.** Goldmann has explained these concepts in various publications of his writings. Then Faruk explained that it was more comprehensive and easy to understand (Faruk, 2014a:56).

In this session, the writer will explain the description of the concepts of Goldmann clearly that Faruk has explained again.



2.2.1.1 Humanity Facts

The first basic principle of genetic structuralism is that human facts must be related to the behavior of a subject in order to be understood (Goldmann, 1980: 40). According to genetic structuralism, a literary work is a humanity fact, not a natural fact. It means that, if natural facts are sufficiently understood only to arrive at the limits of their structure, the humanity fact must arrive at the limits of its meaning (Faruk, 2014a: 160). Furthermore, literary works were not just created but to meet the specific needs of the people who created them.

However, confirmed by Faruk that humanity fact is the ontological foundation of Genetic structuralism (Faruk, 2014b: 57). Then Humanity facts in question are all activities or human behavior, both verbal and physical, which are understood by science. These facts can be real such as natural disasters and so on.

Humanity facts are essentially divided into two types, Faruk (2014b: 57), then dividing them into two, namely, individual facts and social facts. Individual facts are the result of the libidinal behavior of individual subjects, such as dreams, crazy people's behavior, etc. Meanwhile, social facts are products of certain social structures that are driven by trans-individual subjects and have an impact on social and economic relations.

The first general observation on which genetic structuralism thought is based on that all reflection on the human sciences is made



not from without but from within society, that it is a part—varying in importance, of course, according to circumstances—of the intellectual life of that society and, through it, of social life as a whole (Goldmann, 1967: 493).

The second basic idea of any dialectic and genetic sociology is that human facts are the responses of an individual or collective subject, constituting an attempt to modify a given situation in a sense favorable to the aspirations of that subject (Goldmann, 1967: 494). In other words, the facts are the result of efforts to achieve a better balance in relation to the world around them.

2.2.1.2 Collective Subject

Collective subjects are the subject of social facts (*historical*). The humanity fact does not just appear but is the result of human activity as the subject. For Goldmann in (Faruk 2014b: 63), social revolution, political, economic, and large cultural works are social facts (*historical*). Individuals with a libido boost will not be able to create it. Only the trans-individual subjects can create it.

That subject for Goldmann can also be the subject of a literary work because literary works are the result of activities whose objects as well as the universe and human groups.



Then, the existence of social groups constitutes a process of equilibration between a collective subject and a social and natural environment. Thus, the group is a structure within the wider relative totality that encompasses it, while its constitutive elements are relative totalities in themselves, albeit more structures (Goldmann, 1980: 57).

Even so, genetic structuralism distinguishes individual actions from collective action (Faruk, 2014a: 160). Furthermore, they tend to provide large collective actions with collective actions that may not be equivalent to individual actions. The massive collective actions are not only directed at fulfilling the needs of certain collectivities but can cause changes in overall social history.

2.2.1.3 World's View

The world's view in Goldmann's genetic structuralism concept is a concept called *homology*. Goldmann believes in the existence of homology between the structure of literary work and the social structure of society, because both are the result of the same structuring activity (Faruk, 2014b: 64). Homology, distinguishes the pattern of relations between these two variables (the structure of literary works and the structure of society) which is often described in terms of 'reflection' or 'mimesis'.



According to Goldmann, reflection or mimesis, means, the depiction in literature is always identical with what is in reality. With the concept of homology of relations between different world buildings, the building of an imaginary world in literary works on one side and real world buildings on the other. Because the similarities between world buildings in literary works with those in real life are not substantial, but structural similarities. In other words, homology can be considered as a relationship of structural alignment between the two mentioned variables.

The world's view used by Goldmann to describe all ideas, aspirations, feelings, connect community members in certain social groups, and at the same time distinguish them from other social groups. The concept of worldview in genetic structuralism theory includes not only a set of ideas about human life, but also several types of ways of life as manifestations of world perception (Faruk, 2014b: 66).

Based on Goldmann's view (1977: 99), it thus follows that the only groups whose worldview is likely to find expression in such works or systems are those whose ideas or activities tend towards the creation of a complete vision of man's social life; and that, in the modern world- from the seventeenth century onwards-artistic, literary and philosophical works have been associated with social classes and closely linked with the consciousness which each class has of itself.



As a collective awareness, the world's view develops a result of certain socio-economic situations faced by collective subjects and is the result of interaction between the collective subject, and the collective subject with the surrounding conditions in the long term. Due to the complexity of the community's condition and its wide scope, the world view is not only recognized by every individual living, but also it is recognized by certain critical situations that force people to be polarized into their social groups. Genetic structuralism assumes that, an artist, or writer, is one member of society who can realize the world's view of life in the particular social order in which they come from. Such things can be seen from their creative power in creating major cultural works that can then be said to be social facts.

Lastly, world's view is a view with complete coherence, a coherent and integrated perspective about human, relationships between human, and the universe as a whole. World's view includes all activities, both social activity, verbal, or physical, of certain social group who also live in a certain social structure.

2.2.1.4 Structure of the Literary Works

The great literary work is a product of the structuration of the collective subject discussed earlier. In the context of genetic structuralism, as previously explained, such a structural concept of



literary work is different from the commonly known structure. In his essay entitled *The Epistemology of Sociology* (1981), Goldmann put forward two opinions about literary works. First, that literature is an expression of a particular worldview in an imaginary world. Second, that in an effort to express world's view, the author created imaginative universes of characters, objects, and relations (*Imaginary Nature*). By expressing these two things, Goldmann can distinguish literary works from philosophy and sociology. The two opinions showed that Goldmann had the concept of the structure of literary works that was thematic. What is its main attention is the imaginary universe becomes a container where relations between characters, and the characters with the objects, occurs. All of that, according to Goldmann, is an element that is integrated, and have unity. Therefore, the structure of literary works can be exposed by reveal a coherent structure that governs the entire imaginary universe in the literary works (Faruk, 2014b: 71-76).

2.2.1.5 Social Structure

The social structure as described earlier in the 'world's view' sub-chapter, social structure, is one of the concepts that must be included to understand the concept of another concept of genetic structuralism.

As previously explained, Genetic Structuralism is a combination of structuralism and Marxism. The concept of social structure in the



whole conception of genetic structuralism theory is based on the concept of Marxist theory. Marxism sees the society as a structure that is formed on the antagonistic conflict between classes; one social class controls the other. The unity of the social structure build up on such relationships pattern. By that way, everything contained in the society is seen to have a contradictory binary-opposition relationship. A description of the social structure, fully in line with the societal concept in Marxism theory (Faruk,2014a: 67).

According to Marx in (Faruk, 2014a: 25) says: *“The first and first human wrestling is a struggle to fulfill his material needs”*. This struggle brings people to face nature as a source of fulfilling needs. So that nature can be a source that can meet their needs, humans are required to carry out a transformation of nature. These efforts produce technology and social relations. The efforts of natural transformation are referred to as productive activities, all the equipment needed in these efforts is referred to as the means of production, the environment in which these businesses take place is called the production environment, while the totality of all of these and the social relations that are built up in it is called the condition of production.

The social relations that are built up in the production process and environment above are the relations between the two basic social groups referred to as social class. Social class is a grouping and division of labor based on ownership or control of the means of production. On



the basis of such thinking, in the environment and the production process can be distinguished two social classes, namely the social class which controls most of the means of production and the social class that does not master the tools, which only has a small part of the means of production whose function is not so significant in the activities and production results concerned (Faruk, 2014b: 25-26).

The concept of social structure throughout the conception of the theory of genetic structuralism is a concept for viewing literary works from a social or extrinsic point of view, outside of literary works. Because from the previous explanation, the social structure is believed to also influence a work. In addition, the writer will mention a semiotic theory furthermore for understanding social structure.

2.2.1.6 The Dialectic of *Comprehension-Explanation*

From the explanation of the various concepts in the theory of genetic structuralism that literary works have a concept of structure that has meaning. It can be understood that, this theory, more or less, focuses its attention on the level of coherence between all variables. To get such knowledge about literary works with such nature (ontology), Goldmann developed a method he mentioned as a dialectical method. For Goldmann, the method is a distinctive method and is different from the positivistic method, the intuitive method, and the psychological biographical method.



Goldmann reveals that the basic principles of the dialectical method, which makes it connected with the coherence mentioned earlier, is the understanding of the humanity facts which will remain abstract if not integrated into a larger 'wholeness'. From such ideas, Goldmann developing a pair of concept that he calls "whole-part" and "comprehension-explanation" (Faruk, 2014a: 77).

Goldmann believes that the framework of dialectic method confirmed the view that there was never any such thing as a valid starting point. In the context of genetic structuralism, dialectical method is considered as legitimation and elaboration started at any variable. Therefore each ideas or individual facts can only be meaningful if placed in the overall context. Instead, a wholeness can only be understood by knowing the parts that partially make up the whole. From this analogy now it can be understood that the process of achieving the knowledge with dialectic method can be thought of as a continuous circular motion so that obscure the starting point (Faruk, 2014a: 77).

Moreover, the dialectic relations have not led to the position of of the literary works as a whole of its parts. Literature as a wholeness, in the view of Goldmann, also a part of other larger wholes, which puts the literature as a part of it. In other words, comprehension to understand part identity, while explanation is an attempt to understand the meaning of that part by placing it in a larger whole.



2.2.2 Literary Work as Semiotic Fact

Semiotics is the science of signs that studies of socio-cultural phenomena, including literary work as a sign system. In *Journal of Humaniora* No.10 January - April 1999, with using semiotic theory and method Michael Rifaterre, Pradopo explained that signs have two aspects, namely signifier (*significant*) and signified. Markers are a formal form of the sign, in a language that is a unit of sound or letter in written literature, while the signified is the things that are indicated by the signatory.

Furthermore, Saussure in Cultural Studies (Barker, 2009: 72) said “*Signified are forms of media signs, such as sounds, images, scratches, which form a word on the page. Whereas the marker is understood as the concept of the meaning of the relationship between sound and the sign of language. The signifier that they mean are markers that are not eternal and permanent.*”

Ferdinand de Saussure in significance system argues that Language does not reflect pre-existent reality and the external reality of independent objects but it constructs meaning from within itself through a series of conceptual and sound differences. For Saussure, significance is formed by a series of signs analyzed from the constituent parts, markers and markers.

Confirmed, Pradopo in *Journal of Humaniora* No.10 January - April 1999, explained the relationship between *signified* and *signifier*, there are three types of signs, namely icons, indices, and symbols. The icon is the



sign that indicates that there is a natural relationship, that is, the signified is the same as the sign. An index is a sign that signified and signifier indicates a causal natural relationship. For example, an overcast signifier rain, or smoke marks fire. Furthermore, the symbol is a sign that the signified and signifier do not indicate a natural relationship; arbitrary relationship (*at will*) based on convention. Most language signs are in the form of symbols. The relationship between signified and signifier is conventional, meaning that it is determined by the convention. Apart from the three signs, there is a sign namely *symptom* (symptom), which is a marker whose appointment (sign) is uncertain.

Based on the signs above, the semiotic method in the meaning of literary work is in the form of searching for important signs. This is because literature as a whole is a sign, both in the form of icons, indices, or symbols.

Furthermore, literary work is a work of art that based on language. Therefore, in terms of semiotics, there are two semiotic systems. They are the first semiotic system (*first order semiotics*) and the second level semiotic system (*second order semiotics*). Language is a literary material (literary work). Before becoming a literary work, language is a sign that has meaning. Therefore, language is the first level semiotic system, which later becomes a literary sign is upgraded to a second level semiotic system. The

aning of language becomes a literary meaning, so the meaning of literary
rks is its significance or meaning.



As a semiotic fact, literary works have a double existence, which is at the same time in the sensory world (*empiric*) and world of consciousness that *nonempirical*. The first aspect of its existence can be captured by the human senses, while the second aspect of its existence cannot be experienced by the senses. (Faruk, 2014: 77-78).

Furthermore, this is the overall theoretical background used in this research. Then, from the explanation of the theoretical background, the writer has summarized it in this thesis. By choosing *Lord of the Flies* as the object of research, at the same time, the novel has been regarded as something that has structure. As genetic structuralism is conveyed, the structure of literary works has a genetic relationship with the world's view expressed by the author. The world's view itself is formed because of the efforts of certain social groups to create a balance with the conditions or situations in which social groups are located. Such a hypothetical description will be proven concretely in the subsequent analysis.

Moreover, Goldmann has been also pointed out that not all of the novel can be studied by using genetic structuralism theory. Those can be studied using this theory is only a 'great literary works', not a 'halfway' or *mediocre*. While what is meant to be a 'great literary work' is a literary work that express a world's view in a totality and at the maximum coherence extent (Faruk, 2012: 32).



works as mentioned before, according to Swingewood (1972) is a work contains a sociological and philosophical meanings. That is, through the

expression regarding to human situation at a particular space and time, the work was able to move from any huge contradictions of mankind caused by man's relationship with each other and with the universe. That is how the great literary work can transcend space and time, as well as its socio-historical limits (Faruk, 2012: 33).

In the context of this study, the writer assumes that *Lord of the Flies* novel authored by William Golding is a literary work that is sufficient to meet the definition asserted by Swingewood. Although, the certainty of these assumptions can only be seen after this work has finished been studied.

2.3 Liberalism and Nationalism

In this session, the writer will give explanations regarding ideology. Ideology means any set of beliefs motivated by social interests, then it cannot simply signify the dominant forms of thought in a society (Eagleton, 1991: 2). In this case, ideology must have at least two things: dimensions ideal (belief) and real dimensions (social interests). This ideal dimension can in the form of philosophy or religion which becomes a community's view of life. When the community is trying to realize it in the real dimension in the rules arranged systematically according to social interests, at the time that belief becomes an ideology. Sometimes a large community has one beliefs but their social interests are totally

so they are make each ideology in accordance with their respective interests. This is the reason why one belief can be transformed into some



ideology. Like as ideology liberalism and nationalism. Moreover, liberalism and nationalism as two ideology to be contradiction.

Before explaining further, the writer firstly will explain the introduction with historical reason on why the writer chose liberalism and nationalism? Then the writer will explain more comprehensively the difference between the both. This is because on its core, war can occur because of differences in ideology.

The history book about *Eastern Civilization* affirms that there are fundamental contradictions between liberalism and nationalism. However, before that, the writer will explain first what is liberalism and nationalism as follows.

2.3.1 Liberalism

Etymology of liberal is *liber* (Latin) which means free. In *Merriam Webster Dictionary*, liberal/liberalism is a political philosophy based on belief in progress, the essential goodness of the human race, and the autonomy of the individual and standing for the protection of political and civil liberties. Specially, such a philosophy that considers government as a crucial instrument for amelioration of social inequities (such as those involving race, gender, or class).

According to **Encyclopedia Britannica**,

“Liberalism is political doctrine that takes protecting and enhancing the freedom of the individual to be the central problem of politics. Liberals typically believe that government is necessary to protect individuals from being harmed by others, but they also recognize that government itself can pose a threat to liberty. As the revolutionary American pamphleteer Thomas Paine expressed it in Common Sense (1776), government is at best “a necessary evil.” Laws, judges, and police are needed to secure the individual’s life



and liberty, but their coercive power may also be turned against him. The problem, then, is to devise a system that gives government the power necessary to protect individual liberty but also prevents those who govern from abusing that power” (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/liberalism>).

Based on definition above, the writer tries to concluded that Liberalism is an understanding, ideology, philosophical outlook and political tradition based on the understanding that freedom is the main political values. Freedom is a separate goal by the liberals, because it is assumed that without human freedom cannot live and society will not be able to function because the idea of freedom in all times and places always plays a role.

2.3.2 Nationalism

Etymology of nationalism in 1844, "devotion to one's country;" see nationalist + -ism; in some usages from French nationalism. Earlier it was used in a theological sense of "the doctrine of divine election of nations" (1836). Later it was used in a sense of "doctrine advocating nationalization of a country's industry" (1892). (online etymology of dictionary).

Nationalism is a concept that creates and maintains the sovereignty of a country/nation by realizing a concept of shared identity for a group of people.



For liberals, the idea of universal natural rights surpasses all national boundaries. Inheriting Enlightenment cosmopolitanism, liberalism emphasizes what is shared by the people, calling for individuals to be treated equally under the law and preaching tolerance. The nationalists embody the attitude of the particular in-group (a group united by shared values) and the tribe, seeing the nation as an important fact of existence. As a result they often sacrifice voluntarily individual freedom for the greatness of the nation. While liberals seek to protect the rights of all human beings in the state, nationalists often ignore or trample on individual and national minority rights (Perry, 2013: 96).

Liberalism grew out of Western rational traditions, but nationalism was stuck from emotional attachment to old customs and ties. Because it fulfills a fundamental longing for community and kinship, nationalism insists on a strong grip on the human heart, which often drives people to political extremism. Liberalism demands objectivity in analyzing tradition, society and history. Nationalism is even more difficult to imitate mythic and romantic, which often distorts history.

In the last half of the 19th century, the quality of irrational and mythic nationalism strengthened. By emphasizing the unique qualities and history of a particular people, nationalism encourages hatred among nations. At the expense of a deep love for the past, including a longing for borders, glory, and ancient power, nationalism led to wars of expansion. When nationalism stirs emotions to the top,

ism destroys rational thought, drags the mind into the world of fantasy, and introduces extremism into politics. The love of the nation become



an excessive passion, which threatens to destroy the liberal ideals of reason, freedom, and equality (Perry, 2013: 97).

Further, in this research attempt to represent World War II in the novel *Lord of the Flies*, then as much as possible the writer takes two conflicting ideological variables, then later used to see the world view in the novel. To find out these two ideologies, we can look back at World War II. What is the background, the countries involved, and how can war occur?

In summary, World War II has motivated by Italian Fascism, German Nazism, and Militarism in Japan. The writer was summarize history of World War II from book Marvin Perry which the tittle *Eastern Civilization: A Brief History*. For more details, following the description.

The countries involved include Italy, Japan, and Germany which are further categorized as fascist countries. Poland, Britain, France and the United States as allied countries. War occurs for two reasons, general and special. Common causes: Failure of the League of Nations (LBB), arms race, political revenge by Germany, differences in communist understandings, democracy, Nazism, and anti-democracy, seizure of colony, until the emergence of various alliances. As for the special reason, namely the German lightning attack on the city of Danzig, Poland on September 1, 1939. Hitler attacked Danzig on the grounds of wanting

it to Germany. September 3, Britain and France declare war on Germany.



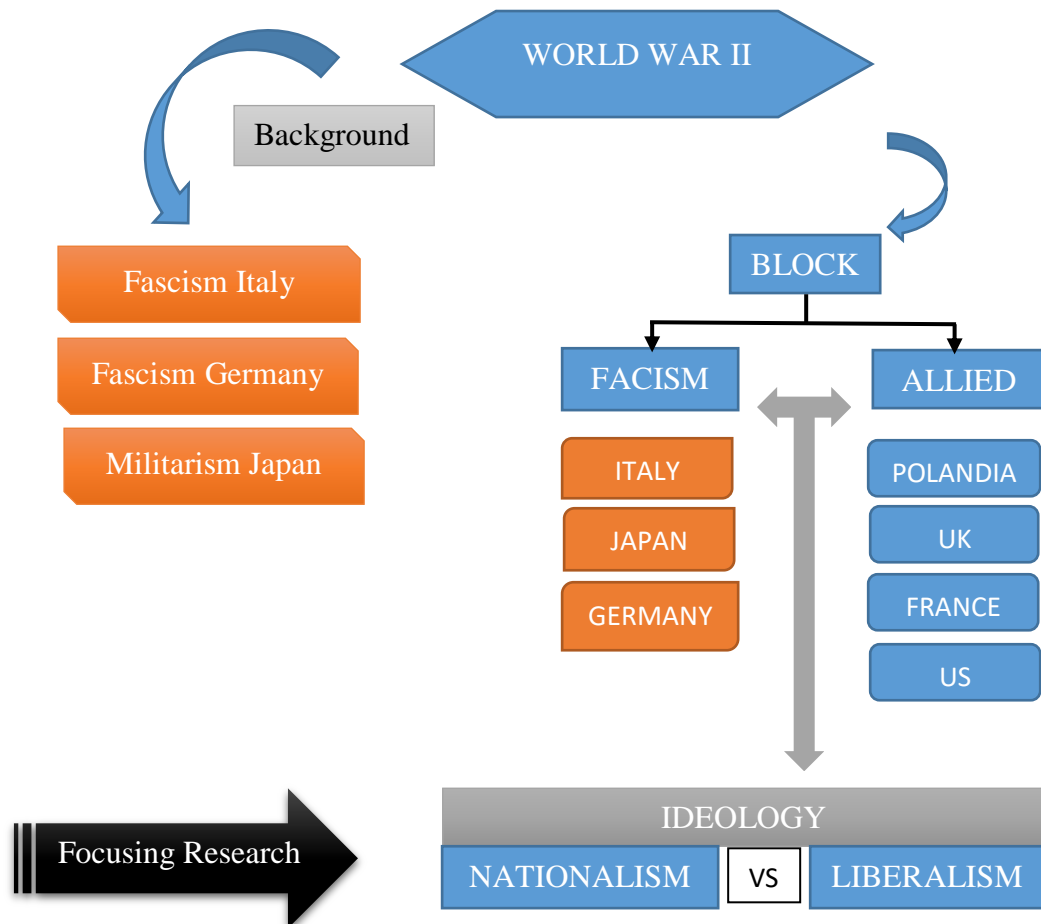
In the 1930s, the term totalitarianism was used to describe the Fascist regime in Italy, the National Socialist regime in Germany, and the Communist regime in the Soviet Union. To a degree that far exceeds the ancient tyrannies and early modern autocratic states, these dictatorships aspired to and, with varying degrees of success, attained control over the individual's consciousness and behavior and all phases of political, social, and cultural life. To many people, it seemed that a crisis-riddled democracy was dying and that the future belonged to these dynamic totalitarian movements.

Totalitarianism was a twentieth-century phenomenon, for such all-embracing control over the individual and society could be achieved only in an age of modern ideology, technology, and bureaucracy. The totalitarian state was more completely established in Germany and the Soviet Union than in Italy, where cultural and historic conditions impeded the realization of the totalitarian goal of monolithic unity and total control (Marvin Perry, 2010: 456).

To more easily understand it, the writer describes it in the form of a chart as follows:



The Schematic Plot Of World War II To The Two Ideologies Emerged.



Based on the chart above, the writer considers that the ideology of Nationalism and Liberalism as ‘world views’ expressed by the novel *Lord of the Flies*, and at the same time will become a global semantic system that frames all the semantic fields contained in this novel.

