

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

II.1 Related Theories

In this thesis the writer wants to analyze the evil nature of human being through the main characters in the novel. In analyzing the emergence of the evil nature of human being, the writer will apply intrinsic approach. With this approach, the emergence of the evil within the characters will be revealed through the analysis of the setting and the characters.

In order to give a better explanation about the process of the emergence of the evil within the characters, the writer will apply the psychological approach supported by Freud's theory of personality.

II.1.1 Intrinsic Approach

Wellek and Warrent in their book, *Theory of Literature*, said that, a study of literary work should have been based on the interpretation and analysis of the literary work itself. The first and the most prominent concentration should be directed to the work itself(157-158).

Since the writer wants to focus on the work itself, more particularly through some intrinsic elements, then this approach is applied. The approach is later made through the intrinsic elements of the setting, and character, of the story.

II.1.1.1 Setting

Setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environment in which characters in literature live and move, together with things they use. Time of day conditions of sun and clouds, weather, hills and valleys, tree and animals and so on may be the setting of a work. Setting may also include artifacts like walking sticks, paper windmills, bird cages, necklaces, and many other items. The setting of a work may also extend to references to clothing descriptions of physical appearance and spatial relationship. In short, the setting of a work is the total of references to physical and temporal objects and artifacts (Roberts, 229).

In *An Introduction to Reading and Writing* it is said that nature herself is seen as a force that shapes action and therefore directs and redirects lives. In short, nature is one of the major forces governing the

circumstances of characters who experience life and try to resolve their conflicts(229-230).

In this novel, the setting of the story is an uninhabited tropical island which is isolated from the external influences and the adult world.

In this island the characters relish their freedom from the adults' restrictions. They can do what they want to do without fear of being punished. Furthermore, under the conditions of the island, the characters undergo physical degenerations and without the presence of the adults also make their actions out of control.

II.1.1.2 Character

According to Roberts in his book, *Literature, An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, character is extended verbal representation of human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior. Through dialogue, action, and commentary, author captures some of the interactions of character and circumstance(143).

Character in a novel can be analyzed through the actions, utterances, and attitude of the character, we can also observe through the direct statement, the events, the dialogues, the internal monologue, other character's attitude or information.

In literature we will meet two types of characters which E.M. Forster calls "round" and "flat" (Roberts,145)

A round character, usually one of the major figures in the work, is that he or she profits from experience and undergoes a change of some sort. Round characters have many realistic traits and are relatively fully developed. Many major characters acted as the protagonist which implies only that a character is a center of attention. The protagonist is central to the action moves against an antagonist and usually exhibits the human attributes we expect of round characters.

To the degree that round characters have many individuals and unpredictable human traits, and because of the changes or growth they undergo as a result of their experiences, they may be considered dynamic character. A round character therefore stands out totally identifiable within the class, occupation, or circumstances of which she or he is a part.

As contrasted with the round character, the flat character is indistinguishable from the other person in a particular group or class. Therefore the flat character is not individual, but representative. Flat character usually minor, although not all minor characters are flat. Flat character do not change or grow, and therefore

they are static and not dynamic like round character (Roberts,145-146).

In this novel, Ralph and Jack are round and dynamic characters. They develop through their experiences which at last yield changes within their fully-presented individual traits. Ralph, for an instance, appears as a common child of his age in the beginning of the story; but as the story goes, he undergoes a process of maturation. And in the end of the story, although he is still a child, he has self-awareness that evil is a part of man. The analysis of these characters will be made based on how character undergo some changes and developments, from their first arrival on the island until the end of the story.

II.1.2 Psychological Approach

Psychology has certain important values to authors and critics of literature. Even if characters in the story are a fictional individual, but this character behavior is human behavior who has in certain forces, drives or needs that are significant motivators of human nature (Guches,114).

According to Fieldman in his book, *Essential of Understanding Psychology*, psychology is the science of

behavior and mental processes. So, based on the statement, the goal of research in psychology is to understand human behaviour: to explain why people do what they do.

In accordance with the statement above, the writer also uses the psychological approach as a supporting theory. This approach is meant for clarifying the process of the emergence of the evil nature of human being.

Here, the writer is seeking and support from some concepts of Freud about personality.

II.1.2.1 Freud's concepts of Id, Ego, and Superego

It is interesting to note that the fact man possesses the power to do evil is also believed by Sigmund Freud. He presents it in his theory about Id, Ego and Superego.

According to Freud, all facets of human personality --all emotions, strivings, and ideas-- arise from a basic conflict between our aggressive, pleasure-seeking, biological impulses and the social restraints against them. In Freud's view, individual personality is the result of each person's attempt to resolve this conflict, to express these impulses in ways that bring satisfaction without also bringing guilt or punishment (Myers,410).

For Freud, personality was composed of three interacting systems: Id, Ego, and Superego. He said these systems are only "useful aids to understanding that he invented to help explain his view of the mind's dynamics." (Myers,411)

The Id is the term used to describe the great reservoir of biological and psychological drives that underlie all behaviour. Id knows no ethic, logic, or values and considered amoral, devil even if we refer to theological terms. Id follows the pleasure principle. It seeks immediate gratification, totally unconstrained by reality.

The Ego, on the other hand, follows the reality principle which seeks to gratify the Id's impulses in realistic ways that will bring long-term pleasure rather than pain or destruction. The Ego which contains our mostly conscious perceptions, thought, judgments, and memory is said to be the "executive" of personality because it decides on our actions as it intervenes between the impulsive demands of the Id and those of the external world. Having developed his Ego does not mean that already knows what is good, what should and not should not be done. The pleasure principle still governs his personality. He might do what is good because he knows it will be appreciated by society.

The Superego is like a voice of conscience that forces the Ego to consider not only the real but the ideal. Its sole focus is on how one ought to behave. It develops as we internalize the moral and values of parents and society. Possessing Superego means possessing the power to control one's natural drives. He does not do things for the sake of pleasure anymore, but for the sake of goodness itself. The values and norms of his society have become part of him. It as if the controlling force that acts as a strain is already rooted.

William Golding had obviously built his characters in the novel *Lord of the Flies* on the model of Freudian Id, Ego, and Superego. In this case, Golding wants to show the domination of the Id within the characters.

This domination is supported by the condition of the island which is isolated from the external influences and the adult world. Under the condition of this island, the role of Superego or the values and norms of their former society progressively weaker over the boys. Furthermore, the domination of Id can be seen in the characters' actions, which are in contrast with the values and the norms of their society such as, killing a pig and their friends.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS