

CHAPTER IV**THE EVIL NATURE OF HUMAN BEING**

One fact of human life is that no person is wholly good or wholly evil. It means that everyone has a seed of evil in their nature. The evil itself is always associated with the adults world. In the story *Lord of the Flies*, it can be seen from a dead parachutist drops to the island in which it is said as "a sign came down from the world of grownups"(88). That man is a victim of a battle between the aircraft in the upper atmosphere above the island. It is obvious that a dead parachutist is evident of man's cruelty upon the others.

Therefore Golding uses children as the characters in his novel because there is a belief that children are considered in a state of innocence. Yet, he wants to show that evil is inherent in man, even in children. Here, he creates a world of children who are capable of killing, destroying and overpowering.

However, there are certain conditions that support the emergence of evil within the characters. In this case, these certain conditions are the condition of the island itself and the absence of the grownups or adults. These conditions are very important toward the

development of children's character because it drive them to release the evil within themselves.

Basically, the characters in the story can be divided into two parts, namely, the 'biguns' or the elder boys and the 'littluns' or the younger boys. The biguns age is from ten to twelve years old. It means that they have been a part of society for several years already. Their Ego, therefore, has developed. They know already what the demands of their society are. They also know the norms which are used in their society or in Freudian term is called Superego. Whereas the littluns age about six years old in which is the normal English boys start to school. Their manner and behaviour shows the characteristic of man, as Freud says , possesing Id.

Therefore, when the characters are on an uninhabited island and isolated from the outside world or the adult world, the values and norms from their former society are still bound them, particularly in the biguns. It can be seen in Roger's action toward Henry.

Roger gathered a handful of stones and began to throw them. Yet, there was a space round Henry, perhaps six yards in diameter, into which he dare

not throw. Here, invisible yet strong was a taboo of the old life. (57)

It is obvious that the restraint felt by Roger when he is tempted to hurt Henry is norm which he has gotten from his former society. He is reminded by his past deeds aroused disapproval. The same attitude is also shown by Maurice.

In his other life, Maurice had received chastisement for feeling a younger eye with sand. Now, though there was no parent to let fall a heavy hand, Maurice still felt unease of wrong doing. (55)

Here we can also see that the role of Superego is still strong within them. The norms and values they have received from their "parent" or "the old life" can restrain the evil within them or in Freudian term is called Id. One thing that the writer needs to be explained here, is that the actions of Roger and Maurice to the littluns are no reasons. The littluns do not bother or do any harms to them. However the Id drive encourages them to hurt the littluns. In this case they get pleasure from their actions. They do not care whether their actions hurt others people or not. They just thinking of their own pleasure.

So, this event discloses the selfishness of the characters.

Ralph, one of the biguns, also shows the strong role of Superego in his attitude. Realizing there is no adults he tries to adopt the rule, he has learnt from his civilization, that is they have to hands up like at school and have to hold the conch in order to permit to speak in the meeting.

However, Ralph forgets that in his school, there is teacher and headmaster who apply the rule and enforce the punishment. So, the absence of adults on the island, 'the values and norms' have been progressively weaker within the boys. They tend to do things for the sake of their own pleasure. In other word, the Id dominates their behaviour.

The domination of Id is mostly shown by littluns. They exhibit little concern about the others. They are self-centered. The littluns' desire for games also disclose their selfishness. During their stay, they spend most of their time for playing. They do not care of the important project, that is build the huts and keep the fire. The littluns strong desire for fruit also show their greed for food. They eat fruits without considering the amount and ripeness. Consequently, they get sick

which worries the older boys. Even the assembly and the votation are considered as a game. Obviously, the littluns show the domination of Id in their personality.

Initially, the boys relish their freedom from the adults' restrictions, because they can do anything they want to do without anybody keep an eye and give punishment. As Ralph says in the quotation bellow.

It's a good island. Until the grownups come to fetch us. We'll have fun. (30)

It is obvious that the quotation above indicates they will get pleasure on the island or Id drives will fulfilled.

Furthermore, as the writer said, that under the condition of the sinister island the boys afraid of the beast which descend with the darkness. This fear overwhelm the littluns, even the biguns.

They talk and scream. The littluns. Even some of the others. As if_.

As if it wasn't a good island.

"as if'" said Simon, The beastie, the beastie or the snake-thing, was real. (47)

The fact that the island "wasn't good" means that they will not get "fun" or pleasure on the island as they expect in advance. They will not be free to do anything since they are afraid all the time. In other word, they are feeling unsafe anymore. Therefore, they seek the beast as a source of their fear. This event shows the evil within the boys that is selfishness. In this case, they will not let anybody to take over their pleasure. So, to take it back, they use all the ways. One of the ways is to kill the pig and give the head of the pig as a gift for the beast. They hope, by giving the heads' pig, the beast will not bother them. Yet, they still live in fear. Therefore, they kill Simon who they think as a beast when he appears from the darkness.

In addition to show that evil is inherent in man, Golding also presents within Ralph, the character who is described "proclaimed no devil". His involvement in ritual kill of a pig in which Robert pretends as a pig discloses his primitive psychological drive. It can also be seen in his involvement in killing Simon. Here, we can see that many times the desire of Id wins despite of the role of Superego which is still strong.

Furthermore, The domination of Id is also shown by Jack. He is one of the biguns. So, It means that he knows

the values and norms of the society. Therefore, when Ralph makes the rules, he supports him, because he knows that the rule can control their behaviour or as Jack says it will not make them savage. Even Jack adds that he and his hunter will be responsible to keep the fire. However, as the writer said, that the isolation of the island and the absence of the adult make the role of the superego progressively weaker to the boys. It can be seen when Jack paints his face. The process of painting one's face before committing some kind of brutal action can be interpreted psychologically as the individual taking a new shape and new identity. So, when Jack paints his face, the "mask" becomes "a thing on its own, behind which Jack liberated from shame and self-consciousness" (58). In Freudian term, the Ego of Jack is becoming liberated from the controlling memories of the Superego, and thus yielding himself to the domination of Id.

The domination of Id or the evil in Jack is released in his greed for food and power. His greed for food or strong desire for more food is manifested in killing a pig. The drive which is felt by Jack is often to be the source of conflict with Ralph, because he always abandon his duty to keep the fire. This event also disclose the

selfishness of Jack. He is thinking of his own pleasure without considering the fate of the boys.

Jack's greed for power is shown by his actions to take over Ralph's chieftainship. To reach his ambition, Jack uses all the ways. From the previous story we have known that Jack is a leader of the choirboys. Yet, he wants to get more power by becoming the chief of the boys on the island. He knows that to be a chief he can overpower and order the others. Unfortunately, he fails and then he is chosen as the leader of the hunter. However, Jack still has a strong desire to be the chief. One of his efforts is to break the rule. Then, when he is getting stronger, he calls for vote to reject Ralph as a chief. Yet, no one support him, but before he leaved he says:

I'm not going to play any longer. Not with you.

I'm going off by myself. He can catch his own pigs. Anyone who wants to hunt when I do can come too. (118)

This statement has a strong influence to the boys. They know that Jack is stronger than Ralph. Besides that, with Jack they can eat meat, get pleasure and feeling safety. So, if Jack leaves them, it means they will lose all of

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them. Therefore, most of the boys leave Ralph and follow Jack. This fact show the selfishness of them. Furthermore, Jack who becomes the chief of the tribe wants to maintain his chieftainship. He doesn't want his rival exist, so he "hunts" Ralph and tries to kill him.

Eventually, at the end of the story, Ralph is saved by a naval officer. The arrival of the naval officer here, means the arrival of adult world or 'the values of civilization'. And this "civilization" can restrain the boys' effort to kill Ralph.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION