**LORD OF THE FLIES**

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Lord of the flies is an adventure fiction novel, written by William Golding in 1954. The main conflict in this novel is the freedom from adult society, which was previously imposed on the kids by rules or instructions. In this novel the boys on the island are struggling with the existence of human nature and or characteristic within each individual. The nature within each character began with a progress and instruction to an instinct drop of violence and confusion at the end, Jack ruled through power, fear and violence (fear develops in each individual, creating hatred), and Ralph is ineffective as leader. The position that elders take is very significant to youth. Elders help teach youngsters a good behaviour in order for them to be successful in the future, and these good behaviours are presented by rules given. Throughout the novel the main conflict that occurs is the freedom from adult society. The kids in Lord of the Flies are very young and irresponsible, therefore conflicts are transpired.

Firstly, good progress is shown due to instructions, but changes to violence and confusion at the end. The novel Lord of the Flies starts off with a bunch of British boys getting into a plane crash. Ralph and Piggy meet each other on the deserted island and become friends. The two boys’ discover a creamy coloured object called the conch shell; this object is used throughout the novel and becomes a synonym for democracy, order, equality and justice because the boys take turns speaking by holding the conch in their hands, this shows that a progress is happening between each character by instructions. The Conch brings together the group of boys on the island for a meeting. Jack explains the rules in the novel by saying, “That’s what this shell’s called. I’ll give the conch to the next person to speak. He can hold it when he’s speaking.” (Golding, 45). The shell is a very significant object which represents order and instructions (civilisation). The conch gives the boys hope for being rescued, but near the end of the book the boys become savages therefore the conch loses its power, and the boys lose the hope of being rescued. When the conch was discovered, the boys got together for their first meeting to decide who will be chief to lead the boys and the meetings, the boys elect Ralph. Ralph then decides that Jack will be the leader for the choir boys which are called the “hunters”. Roger, in chapter 4 throws sand and rocks at the young kids this shows that he is evil. When Ralph, Simon and Jack try to discover the island, Piggy also wanted to go with the three boys but Jack looked back saying, "You're no good on a job like this!”(Golding, 22). Jack is a character who is very abusive to everyone starting from the beginning of the novel. Jack begins to paint his face, and the tribe of boys follow him, this is foreshadowing the chapters later on by showing the fact that the boys are becoming more and more violent after each day passes and creates confusion between the characters.

Secondly, conflicts are created by Jack ruling through power, fear and violence. At the beginning of the novel Jack uses verbal abuse by calling Piggy a “fatty”, Ralph quickly corrects him by telling him he’s names piggy and not fatty. Jack begins to laugh and make fun of his name this is explained by the author saying, “A storm of laughter arose and even the tiniest child joined in. For the moment the boys were a closed circuit of sympathy with Piggy outside: he went very pink, bowed his head and cleaned his glasses again.”(Golding, 27). In the novel Jack’s character is shown to be very fearful, violence and powerful, Golding explains this by saying, “Inside the ﬂoating cloak he was tall, thin, and bony; and his hair was red beneath the black cap. His face was crumpled and freckled, and ugly without silliness. Out of this face stared two light blue eyes, frustrated now, and turning, or ready to turn, to anger.”(Golding, 25). Jack at the beginning seemed to like Ralph due to the fact that both characters were aiming for law and order on the island, but the difference is that Jack only wanted to become leader so he could make rules and punish those who breaks them, although he continuously broke the rules himself when he needed to further his own interests. When the kids wanted to elect for a leader Jack quickly says, “I ought to be chief, because I’m chapter chorister and head boy. I can sing C sharp.”(Golding, 28). Violence is used many times throughout the novel by Jack, this is explained by William Golding saying, “This from Piggy, and the wails of agreement from some of the hunters drove Jack to violence. The bolting look came into his blue eyes. He took a step, and able at last to hit someone, stuck his fist into Piggy’s stomach. Piggy sat down with a grunt. Jack stood over him. His voice was vicious with humiliation.”(Golding, 75). The fastest way for Jack to prove that he is very strong, fearful and violent was to start off with Physical violence; this helped him start leading his tribe of boys for hunting. Jack is a character who has no sensitivity. He doesn’t care about what others think or feel, all Jack ever cared about was becoming chief, and taking over Ralph. Jack was shown more of a dictator than a leader throughout the course of the book. The only important topic for Jack is to become the leader and drag the boys to his side thinking he’s right. Jack really enjoyed the idea of him taking power over the others; this of course was his main powerful strength and his only priority throughout the novel. Jack and his tribe were shown fearful when they applied “war paint” on their faces; this represents or shows how much the boys have lost their identity. This mask applied on their faces represents the releasing of evil nature of the political society. The paint symbolises the savagery which Jack’s tribe has descended into. The paint demonstrates the boys as wild animals which are shown by them killing, abusing, and stealing.

Thirdly, Ralph is very ineffective as leader. Ralph is a very honest and organized leader who is very interested in a creative leadership, and Ralph hopes for rescue. At the beginning of the novel when Ralph was elected as leader, Jack started to dislike Ralph from that point on. Jack tried to go against Ralph’s polices and strategies many times, and he does not like the idea of being rescued from the island, this is explained by Jack saying, Jack doesn’t like the idea of getting rescued; this is explained by the author saying, “The boy came close and peered down at Ralph, screwing up his face as he did so. What he saw of the fair-haired boy with the creamy shell on his knees did not seem to satisfy him. He turned quickly, his black cloak circling.”(Golding, 25). Jack doesn’t want to be bossed around by someone else, and doesn’t want to be told what to do and what not to do. Jack as one of the leaders represents savage, this emerges from the boys throughout the book. Jack is physically stronger than Ralph and he is more intimidating. Jack has the power to do anything; therefore he uses the boys to feed his desires for power. Eventually, Ralph becomes a lower person to Jack, someone who Jack doesn’t recognize as a leader anymore. This occurs when Roger launches the gigantic rock from Castle Rock on top of Piggy’s head by the sayings of Jack , this is explained by the author saying, “The rock struck Piggy a glancing blow from chin to knee; the conch exploded into a thousand white fragments and ceased to exist. Piggy, saying nothing, with no time for even a grunt, traveled through the air sideways from the rock, turning over as he went. The rock bounded twice and was lost in the forest. Piggy fell forty feet and landed on his back across that square, red rock in the sea. His head opened and stuff came out and turned read. Piggy’s arms and legs twitched a bit, like a pig’s after it has been killed. Then the sea breathed again in a long slow sigh, the water boiled white and pink over the rock; and when it went, sucking back again, the body of Piggy was gone.”(Golding, 200-201). Jack is so effective that even Ralph almost fell into his violence, but Ralph kept fighting as he knows that he will get help somehow. Once when Jack had the boys all to himself he then decided to tell them to call him chief. When Ralph wanted to make a point he first used the conch to gather the boys then spoke to them, on the other hand when Jack wanted to make a point he just stabbed his knife and used his powers, this causes the young boys to see a difference and chose who is more effective to them as leader. The author explains this by saying, “Jack slammed his knife into a trunk and looked round challengingly. The meeting settled down again.”(Golding, 44). The young boys on the island follow Jack as their leader by the end of the novel. Ralph worries about the fire and wants the fire to be running at all times in order for them to get rescued, unfortunately Jack doesn’t want to be rescued so he forces the others thinking the same, the boys find that using the fire for hunting is way more important than using it to get rescued.

In conclusion, the main conflict in Lord of the flies, an adventure fiction novel written by William Golding in 1954 is the freedom from adult society, which was previously imposed on the kids by rules and instructions. In this novel the kids are struggling with the existence of human nature or characteristics within each individual. The nature within each character began with a progress and instruction to an instinct drop of violence and confusion at the end, Jack ruled through power, fear and violence (fear develops in each individual, creating hatred), and Ralph is ineffective as leader. The position that adults take is very important due to the fact that kids will eventually follow their ways in the future with a good behaviour in order to become very successful.