

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Life is so beautiful but full of challenges. There are beautiful moments but also difficult things. There are so many problems that exist in our life as human being. As a human, we need the struggle to solve all problem become beautiful things. So, beautiful things give us happy living. Then, People must face problem in their life. They have their way in solving those problems. Some problems affect the mind. Some problems change people become wise. On the other hand, friends and people around could be the problems or may be the part of solving problem. So, people have to choose how to overcome their problem.

One of the authors who have tried to describe about struggle in life is William Golding. William Golding's 1954 novel *Lord of the Flies* tells the story of a group of young boys who find themselves alone on a deserted island. They develop rules and a system of organization, but without any adults to serve as a civilizing impulse, the children eventually become violent and brutal. In the context of the novel, the tale of the boys' descent into chaos suggests that human nature is fundamentally savage.

In his novel *The Lord of Flies* we find the struggles of young man named Ralph. Ralph is generally fair-minded and decisive. He listens to others but they take control when necessary. Ralph is the young leader who has the struggle to lead his team when they lost. The story is so interesting because when we see Ralph's problems. We can feel his struggle to solve the problem. We can learn how he reacts the problem faced for the better life. In general, by reading the novel, we can learn and understand how to view the world and behave to ourselves and to the other

people. Then, Ralph as the protagonist character says that there so many ways to solve the problem. In solving problem, we need the wise behave added by support of the people around us. Therefore, this study will be focused on the description of the protagonist in the novel and his struggle depicted in the novel. It is hoped that the analysis of this study may result in the understanding about the concept of struggle as the protagonist deals with in the novel.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In analyzing the novel, there are two problems related to the topic of the study. They can be formulated as follows:

1. How is the protagonist described in the novel?
2. How is the protagonist's struggle for life in the novel?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to find out the protagonist's struggle for life in William Golding's Novel *Lord of the Flies*. Therefore, there are two problems to answer in this study. The first question is to reveal the protagonist's characteristics as the major character in the novel. The Second is to find out how the protagonist's struggles for life in the novel. There are many values that we can get from his action.

From the portrayal of the protagonist character in the story, we can assume that we could not avoid problems we are facing. What we can do is to face them bravely. We are equipped with many kinds of skills that help us to anticipate and face the problems and difficulties in our life. Thus, we can still survive and continue our journey for life.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study is focused on two points of discussion. To begin with, the protagonist's characteristics will be described in the analysis. This point will be the answer to first problem of this study. Additionally, the protagonist's struggle for life will be also presented in the analysis. The point will be the answer of the second problem of this study. The topic outside the discussion will be excluded.

2.5 Significance of the Study

This study deals with the protagonist's struggle for life in William Golding's novel *Lord of the Flies*. The first benefit goes to the readers, especially the students of English Department of Islamic University of North Sumatera. Hopefully, this study will deepen their understanding of life through literary work especially in William Golding's novels. Moreover, it can be a good way to introduce them William Golding's literary works. The readers can implement The important values in the novel into their real life.

Secondly for other researchers who wants to analyze this novel. Hopefully this study will be useful for them. This study will provide them with the helpful source and relevant reference for conducting their study on the novel.

Finally, it is interesting to know one's struggle in dealing with one's own life, especially in the world of literature because it reflects the real life. Other's experience dealing with life can be seen through this study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents a review of related theories that contains of theory of character, characterization, motivation, and struggle for life.

2.1 Character

The existence of characters in a literary work especially a novel is considered significant. Forster states that a novelist can reveal problems in the novel if he or she can describe characters gently and naturally (30-31). Therefore, characters play an important role in the story.

Character is the most important element in a story, because he plays and moves the plot. Minderop (2005:2) says that “Character can also be a person, community, race, mental and moral attitude, the quality of reasoning, famous people and characters in literature”. In the work of fiction, character can be interpreted as a representation of a human being. Through behavior, traits, and descriptions the author describes a character that deserves attention, love, and support. The main character in a story is generally known as the protagonist, the character who opposes it is the antagonist.

There are few kinds of characters, but the main character is a character that takes the most attention from the audience and becomes the center of attention of the viewer. This character also has the most scenes. The supporting characters are the ones who created the situation and provoke conflict for the main character. Characters are generally divided into two category, which are the protagonist and

antagonist. But Lutters (2006:81) divides the character or role according to its nature into the following three points:

a) Protagonist

The role of the protagonist is a role that should represent positive things in the needs of the story. This role is likely to be the most hurt, either, and suffering that will cause sympathy for the audience. The role of the protagonist is usually the central figure, the figure that determines the motion scenes.

b) Antagonist

The role of antagonist is the opposite of the role of the protagonist. This role is a role that should represent the negative things in the needs of the story. This role is likely to be the most hurt protagonists. This figure is an evil character that will cause hatred towards the audience.

c) Tritagonist

Tritagonist role is the role of a companion, both for the role of the protagonist or antagonist. This role can be a supporter or opponent of the central character, but it also could be a mediator or intermediary central figure. This position became the defender of figures that they accompany. This role includes the main supporting role.

2.2 Characterizations

Characterization is attempted to show the characters or the personalities of the played character. In consonance with Jacob Sumardjo in Fenanie (2001:87) characterization is an important part of building a story. These characters not only play stories but also play a role in conveying ideas, themes, plots, and motives. In presenting and determining the characterizations of the characters, the authors

generally use two methods. The first method is the direct method (telling) and the second is the indirect method (showing). Jauhari (2013:161) stated that characterizations are the way the author shows characters or actors.

In accordance with Pickering and Hoeper (1981:27), in Minderop (2005:6), the direct method (telling) relies on the explanation of the character's characterizations to the exposition and direct comments from the author. So the readers can understand the character's characterizations based on the author's explanation. While the indirect method (showing) shows the author placing himself outside the story by giving the opportunity to the characters so they can show their characterizations through dialogues and actions.

It was believed by Minderop (2005:8), that there are two kinds of method, which are the direct method and indirect method. In direct method, the explanation of the story is done directly by the author. This method is usually used by ancient storytelling stories so that the reader only relies on explanations made by the author alone.

1. Characterization using the name of the character

The name of the character in a literary work is often used to give ideas or to clarify and sharpen the character figures. The characters are given names that describe the characteristic qualities that distinguish them from other characters.

2. Characterization through character appearance

In literary works, the appearance of the characters has a very important role in relation to the characterization. The appearance of the character referred to, for example: what clothes they wear or how the expression is.

3. Characterization through speech

The author gives a broad and free place to the author or narrator in determining the story. The author comments on the characters and personalities of the characters until they penetrate into mind's, feelings and inner turmoil so the author constantly monitors the characterization of the characters. The authors do not merely led the reader's attention to their comments about the characters but also tries to shape reader's perception of the characters he tells. While in indirect method, Minderop (2005:22) explained the characters in literary works can present themselves directly through their behavior. In this case, the reader can analyze the characters themselves through several ways:

1. Characterization Through Dialogue.

Characterization through dialogue is divided into what is said by the characters, the identity of the characters, the location and situation of the conversation, the mental qualities of the characters, a tone of voice, emphasis, dialect, and vocabulary of the characters.

2. Location and Conversation Situation

In real life, conversations that take place privately on an occasion at night usually tend to be more serious than conversations that occur in public place during the day. So, it is possible that this situation happens in fiction, but the reader must consider why the author displays the conversation in the places like on the road or on the theater, of course, which is certainly important in storytelling.

3. Mental Qualities of the Characters

The mental qualities of the characters can be recognized through the strains and flow of words when the characters talk.

4. Tone of Voice, Pressure, Dialect, and Vocabulary

Tone of voice, pressure, dialect, and vocabulary can help and clarify the characterizations of the character if the reader is able to observe and analyze it seriously.

Based on the analysis of the characterization through the direct method (showing), the result can be seen from above that the author does not merely convey the characterization of the characters based on what appears through the behavior of the characters but the author also able to penetrate the thoughts, feelings, turmoil and inner conflict and even motivation that underlies beneath the behavior of the characters.

2.4 Motivation

According to Buck Buck as quoted by Worcher and Shebilske (417), actually motivation and emotion may be related but they are not the same thing. They define motivation as arousal or energy that directs behavior. According to Murray (in Alvinindyta, 2018), motivation is desire. It is related to behavior because it is involved in all kinds of behavior; learning, performing, perceiving, attending, remembering, forgetting, thinking, creating and feeling.

In addition, Smith (in Wiedaninggar, 2018) states that motivation is categorized as an internal process that influences the direction, persistence and vigor of goal directed behavior. Motivation comes from Latin word, “moveo” which means as an internal factor that moves human beings and animal toward the goal that is to be achieved. Motivation makes human beings keep their effort and keep them on their goal to prevent from losing their way to attain the goal. Motivation also makes

human beings behave in a specific behavior that support them in the process of attaining the goal. Therefore, motivation usually influences someone's behavior.

2.5 Struggle for Life

People face problems in life. Braun, Linder and Asimov (478-480) state that everybody always has problems in their life. The problems can be simple or difficult. Sometimes, they affect their way of thinking in facing life. Therefore, they need to struggle to overcome their problems. Struggle can be one of the reasons why people want to protect their life. According to Bernard (64), "Individuals also may consciously and rationally implement strategies that enable them to cope with stresses and problems in life".

According to Braun, Linder and Asimov (478-480) how people will react to all the stresses and problems is one aspect of the process called adjustment. Adjustment is the process for people to cope with the difficult situations in their struggle. There are three aspects of adjustment. The first is problem solving. We must deal with the problems and try to find the solution whether it is a bad or good solution. If we have to deal with many situations, our problem-solving skills will be developed. The second is acceptance of situation. We do not need to response too much toward our problems. It is better for us to accept the problem and its consequences. However, we still must be careful about unconsidered acceptance. The third is the use of defense mechanism to cope with stress and anxiety.

Bernard (64) states that human uses some strategies to protect his ego. He can fight by his repression, perceptual, denial and intellectualization. He can learn the positive things from his struggle. Each person realizes that he needs to struggle

because he will be satisfied by his effort. Therefore, struggle for life is needed to attain the target of life and overcome the problems of life.