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Lord of the Flies

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Dedication

First of all, thanks to Allah who gave me the strength to accomplish my work, and a strong faith to overcome all the difficulties that I faced, in order to realize my goal and finish my thesis.

I dedicate this research to my small family, especially my father. To my mother, thanks for your support, your love, and of course your advices. Also, special thanks to my two beloved sisters and to my only brother. I dedicate my thesis particularly to the newborn baby Amira.

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Abstract

The struggle between the both sides good and evil within human psyche is constant. Hence, the study aims to analyze from a psychoanalytic literary theory the stages of developing evilness for the characters of William Golding's *Lord of the Flies* (1954). This research attempts in one hand to explain the children conduct throughout the story that shifted towards savagery and cruelty. On the other hand it demonstrates the religious as well the political resemblances in the novel, and discusses the main issues related to the major theme. The result of the analysis proves that the novel is highly psychoanalytic since the characters are examples to comprehend the innate evil side within the individuals. Also, the way it evolves to destruct one's self as well the environment, and others.

Introduction

The concept of the constant struggle between good and evil was the main theme in various literary works over history. For instance, the two famous plays of Christopher Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus* and William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the protagonists of both works combating with their inner evil, starting with good intents. However, they face many conditions and people that lead them to viciousness. Therefore, the aim of these works is to assert on the idea that evil is innate and has an enormous effect on humans; in contrast, goodness is not all the time predominant.

William Golding was among the writers who deal with the connotation of evilness in his novel, *Lord of the Flies* (1954). In fact, it is influenced by his own past experiences especially, since he joined the royal navy and witnessed the two world wars. Thus, he was affected mainly by the trauma that followed it. These events shaped his view about human nature which was dominated by wrongdoing, the cruelty and savagery that controlled the world. So he wrote his novel which really depicts the society at that period of time and how the war was an inevitable cruel thing via young characters.

Consequently, this study is conducted in order to discuss an issue related to human psychology using the work of William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*. It is particularly about understanding the nature of human psyche that is a combination of goodness and evilness struggling all over the time and how evil can dominate and control people who are subjected only to the law of the nature, making them obeying to their selfish desires. It insists on the idea that evilness is innate, and this part of human psychology can totally dominate the individual, leading to barbarity and brutality. In addition, the novel uses the allegory technique to depict the society during the time of wars and cruelty, besides using various characters as symbols for the two leadership powers, democratic and autocracy.

In order to discuss the issue of evilness evolution this research is divided into three chapters. For the first one which is about the theoretical concepts, entails three sections. Firstly, the chapter begins with an overview of the British literature during the twentieth century including the postmodern era. Secondly, another part concerned with discussing evil from different perspectives: the psychoanalytic, the Christian, and the literary one. Thirdly, the next section is about an introduction to the psychoanalytic theory and its well-known theorists.

The second chapter which is about a psychoanalytic study of evil's evolution in *Lord of the Flies* is divided into two parts. The first section includes a discussion for the main issues related to the central theme. However, the second section in chapter two comprises the applied psychoanalytic theories which are: Freud's three theories the Unconscious, The Preconscious, and the Conscious, also his theory of Personality: Provinces of the Mind: Id, Ego, and Super Ego, and the Theory about the dynamics of Personality: Drives, Sex, Aggression, Anxiety. Lastly, Alfred Adler's Theory of Individual Psychology: Striving for Success or Superiority.

The research raises a very important question: How is the concept of evilness evolved throughout the allegorical novel, *Lord of the Flies*? In this investigation, the attention is given to analyze Golding's work, *Lord of the Flies* in terms of the psychological conflict between the both sides good and evil. The fact that human nature is savage and the civilized rules that the characters establish do not last for a long time, their instinct of cruelty and dominance evolved speedily. In addition, this study discusses William Golding's despair, depression, and hopelessness results from war trauma, the extermination of the Jews by the Nazis, and the Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which were dropped by United States on Japan. Led Golding's to produce a work depicting his perception toward the savage world, via allegory which stands for description of the real world and leadership systems. Ralph, the

protagonist of the novel symbolizes the democratic power, while Jack, the antagonist reflects the totalitarian regime.

Chapter One: Theoretical Background

The first chapter of this study represents the work scope since it encompasses several theories and notions that will be used later in the next chapters. It aims to give an overview about the issue of this investigation. It is divided into three sections: an introduction about the twentieth century British literature including the post-modern type; thereafter, a discussion for the subject matter which is the issue of evilness from several perspectives the psychoanalytical, Christian, and literary one; and finally, a brief preface for the psychoanalytic theory that contributes in the analyses of the novel.

I. Twentieth Century British Literature

The twentieth century had an enormous impact on Britain, both positively and negatively. It was an era of progression in terms of technology, industries, employment, women role, as well as, reduction due to the effects of the two world wars, the economic depression, and the independence of many British former colonies .

According to Stella Nangonova's study entitled "British History and Culture", the essential British problem during the twentieth century era was the Irish Question. She states "After three years of guerrilla warfare, the Irish Free State was formed in 1922, with the status of a dominion. Ulster, however, remained part of the UK, as the Protestant majority of its inhabitants demanded in a referendum" (15). The dilemma during that period was to separate Ireland from the British governing, so it was divided into the Irish independent state, while the northern part was still related to Britain. However, the internal struggles in Ulster between the Protestants and Catholics remained aggressive till the Northern Ireland had a separate council so that both groups shared power jointly. In addition, Britain during that era experienced harsh life conditions in terms of education, poverty, discrimination for women, inequality...

improved later with a system of reforms brought by the Labor Party in terms of giving women the voting right in 1918, providing free treatment, security, and housing to all the citizens.

Britain besides joining into both world wars, it was also involved in other five combats. “Britain joined the NATO in 1949, and it was involved in five wars in the second half of the 20th century: the Korean War (1950-53), the Suez Crisis (1956), the Falkland Crisis (1982), the Gulf War (1993) and again in Iraq (the 2010s)” (Nangonova16). All of these wars resulted damage, harm, and the feel of uncertainty as well as brutality which were unavoidable in that time. On the other hand, economy also was affected by the wars, in the first half of the century Britain saw a great economic depression in 1930’s, it was incapable to contend with other European industrial powers, since Britain lost the former colonies which provide it with the essential raw materials. Yet, this economic issue was solved later in the second half of the twentieth century by producing new industries, this qualified Britain to restore its status among other world powers.

Subsequently, the British history throughout the twentieth century was characterized by several events; some was a support for the state growth as the technological, industrial, and mass media development, and the reforms of the Welfare State. Others affected negatively Britain like the great economic depression, immigrants, and the independence of the previous colonies, in addition to the great effect of both World Wars that created a sense of uncertainty, doubting, suspicion for all life aspects, reflected in the British artistic works in that period particularly the literary ones.

The twentieth century was a time of change in all the British cultural aspects including literature. This time was characterized by many literary periods and various artistic movements. Beginning with the Edwardian period, “the writings of the Edwardian Period reflect and comment on these social conditions. For example, writers such as George Bernard Shaw and H.G. Wells attacked social injustice and the selfishness of the upper classes. Other

writers of the time include William Butler Yeats, Joseph Conrad, Rudyard Kipling, Henry James, and E.M. Forster” (“Literary Periods of British and American Literature – Summary”³). After the ending of the Victorian age, this was marked by an ordered, systematic, and organized society when the queen Victoria was died another ruler reined the state Edward VII. Thus, life conditions had changed to be more difficult, poverty had extended among the British society. So, literary works during that time criticized the gap between the upper and the lower class, and the unfair treating for the poor category that leaded to social inequality as well oppression.

The previous period was followed by another one under the rule of George V till 1936; it was marked by the classical, conventional literary style and rustic themes. After both periods, there was a modulation to new concepts and different ideas in society in general and unusual techniques in literature, known as modernism. The artistic movement that neglects the traditional views and adopts new ones, does not only include Britain, but also several European parts and started from the beginning of the First World War, “The authors of the Modern Period have experimented with subject matter, form, and style and have produced achievements in all literary genres. Poets of the period include Yeats, T.S. Eliot, Dylan Thomas, and Seamus Heaney. Novelists include James Joyce, D.H. Lawrence, and Virginia Woolf. Dramatists include Noel Coward and Samuel Beckett” (“Literary Periods of British and American Literature – Summary”⁴). Despite the fact that these writers differ in their views concerning literature, they all agreed upon one thing, which is neglecting the old ideas and replacing them with new perspectives such as stream of consciousness. This technique combines the internal ideas within the human mind, the confused, hesitated ones with the reasonable, logical thoughts, emphasizing on the form, or the work structure rather than the content, especially in poetry. Modernism developed fundamentally during the 1920’s.

During the period from 1914 to 1945 of both world wars many important literary works were produced. All of them reflect the disillusionment, uncertainty, doubt, that control that era due to the negative effects of the two wars. While during 1950's and 1960's literature shifted to be more factual, by the late of the century new literary kinds appeared from feminist perspective, also literature of former colonies, and postmodern works. These literary movements aimed to focus on interests and issues differ from the ones of the previous literary movements.

I.A. Post-Modern British Literature

The postmodern literary movement aimed to blend the classical techniques, with unusual literary ones. It doubts all the existed truths via neglecting the previous believes, also, reflected the senseless life as well as the meaningless existence of individuals. Thus, different styles in literature were introduced, according to the article entitled "Modernism, Post Modernism (General Outline)", it is mentioned that one literary method which is used is Fabulation, that is mainly about depending on another work such as the novel of *Lord of the Flies* by Golding relies on *The Coral Island* story of Ballantyne, these works convey an ambiguous sense. Another fable works are the poetic ones which use realistic settings as well as historical events and adjust them according to their own style (283). Thence, writers at that time manipulate and recontextualize the traditional and old literary works, also, techniques to create a new style that suits the postmodern tendency .

British literature at the late twentieth century as all the postmodern literary works in general , characterized by the uncertainty and skepticism what is known as indeterminacy, according to the study of "Post-Modernism features in English Literature" by Ammar Rezaei it is stated that:" This indeterminacy is also partly due to our sense of fragmentation. The seamless totality of the classical and the Christian worlds are lost to us. With the death of God, the world is fragmented; the society is fragmented; the family is fragmented; the process

of fragmentation is an on-going process” (17). The British community after the two world wars was living in a state of disappointment due to the realization about humans capability of doing harm, and that brutality was something inevitable. So, the sense of doubting all the facts or rules, including religion and god existence was reflected in postmodern literature via using many fragmented literary styles. Such as metafiction, ”Simplistic understanding of metafiction is that “metafiction is a fiction about fiction”, but postmodern fictional work is far more and about more issues than only about fiction” (18). Metafiction is shaped in writing a fictional story about other fictional, and it goes beyond fiction, leads the reader to wonder the connection between imagination and truth. Thus, he understands more the reality. One form of metafiction is intertextuality, Julia Kristeva argues that:” Any text is constructed of a mosaic of quotations; any text is the absorption and transformation of another” (qtd.in Rezaei18). Intertextuality is to link a literary work with another text, aiming to re-contextualize texts in a different context according to the postmodern writer’s interpretation. In addition; postmodern British works are characterized also by using parody:

By re-writing, transforming and changing the motifs and styles from the parodied literary works, postmodern parody gives an alternative vision of reality, history and a position of different social, ethnic and other minority groups which forms a playful and creative alternative to the official version of history or reality as depicted in traditional literary works or through traditional narrative techniques and styles (19).

It describes the real situation, cultural or historical aspects from a different perspective that is distinct from the old way, in most cases parody is mainly linked to discussing political issues. Parody is related to pastiche, this latter is described as: “Postmodernism rejects strict definitions and especially in a postmodern but also other works of art it is difficult to delineate strictly parody and pastiche since they often overlap and are rather inseparable” (19). Pastiche is also about simulating other techniques and works but with new reconstruction according to

the context, thus, it uses different literary genres. Therefore, parody includes the pastiche technique, and both with other postmodern styles form the radical irony, which can be remarked in the whole postmodern literary work. Subsequently, post modernism is an artistic movement which introduces a distinct philosophy reflected in all the aesthetic fields including literature, this point of view is based mainly on skepticism and doubting all the facts, there is no absolute truth, neglecting all the basics even laws and religion. All the modern literary techniques described this philosophy via using fabulation, metafiction, intertextuality, parody, pastiche...etc. These all different mechanisms have something in common which is depending on the previous texts and reconstruct or re-contextualize those works within a new cultural and linguistic aspect. Based on the belief that any text is open to distinct interpretations, so this postmodern tendency carries the modern style in adopting new techniques but it combines the traditional and the new aspects jointly to create a special postmodern flavor.

II. Discussing the Issue of Evilness

Evilness is abroad concept that has different definitions according to various fields. Such as: psychology, philosophy, religion, literature, anthropology, history...etc. These disciplines vary in determining the exact meaning and causes of evilness; it is related to individual and social standards of what is moral and immoral. Evil side exists in all human beings, and any one regardless of the reason behind his evil action, all of us have this dark side of viciousness.

In general, the common point among these different definitions, is that evilness is related mainly to the consequences resulted from the action, it is regarded an evil act if it generates harm to others. In an essay entitled “The Line between Good and Evil” by Anna Romcke Hoiseth, it was mentioned that in Svendsens *Ondskapens Filosofi [The Philosophy of Evil]* book, he introduces several types of evil: the demonic which exists solely in fiction, the instrumental focuses on the aim regardless of the manner, the ideological is based on people’s

thought that they are doing good, the last one is the ignorant kind of evilness when the individual is not aware of what results from his acts (4). These four species of evilness emphasizes that persons commit this sort of actions due to many reasons, either individually or collectively. So , evil can be both individual and societal, the first one can occur due to childhood experiences, mental illnesses, or being subjected to different situations, which force individuals to act in an evil way .However a person always has a free will, he can choose the manner of his action .To understand the reasons of committing evil acts each case should be studied alone to determine the exact causes for evilness (8-9).While, concerning societal evil the previous essay emphasized the idea that evilness is related mainly to the situation ,this idea is emphasized via many experiments such as : Stanley Milgram test about how are people able to harm each other , when they are in a situation obliges them obeying to authority rules . The other one of Stanford prison by Zimbardo, it is about dividing the participants into guards and prisoners both by time try to act according to their new roles, the guards cruelty towards prisoners is raised up. So, both experiments emphasize that the situation is the key point in developing the evil dark side, and provoke people to commit evilness. In addition, Zimbardo introduces three types of evil acts: the dispositional which is related to the individual, the situational which is the essential one and the third is the systemic or the conditions which affect, and modify the situation as a result it changes the consequences too. As the example of Abu Ghraib prison many elements as the lack of guidance and control, unpleasant circumstances for both guards as well as prisoners, no obvious instructions for the guards, the manipulation of prisoners to get important information resulted the situation of cruelty and torment (10-17) .

Subsequently, evilness is difficult to be defined it can have many shapes, and studied from different angles, but it is a part in all the humans, so when they are subjected to a certain experiences and contexts this side can be evolved and be dangerous. Thus, no one should

consider himself as completely good all people can commit evil acts; for that reason it is better to understand the causes behind these doings, and the discussion of the evilness issue can be done from different perspectives.

II.A. Evilness from a Psychoanalytic Perspective

The psychoanalysis theory contributes in understanding the evil dilemma. It attempts to examine the various impulses that drive people to do viciousness acts, besides analyzing the mental and the internal factors which participate in developing the evil side in human's psyche. In the article "The Psychology of Evil: A Contribution from Psychoanalysis" by Michael Lacewing, Adam Morton states that: "Violent individuals are more likely to have inflated than deflated beliefs about their own capacities and the attitudes of others to them... these beliefs are often wildly at variance with the facts... Their self-esteem is thus both inflated and vulnerable" (qtd.in Lacewing 4). The drastic behavior for some people is due to their contradicted thoughts with reality about both themselves and others, these types of individuals have low self-confidence leads them to self-tricking or as it is mentioned in the same previous source self-deception, and the latter is about being convinced with desired beliefs unconsciously leading to commit evil acts. So, people create their own thoughts to escape from what menace their self-confidence, as a result regardless of the manner, this kind of humans focus on their aim. Therefore, such persons to abolish their negative emotions which menace their self-confidence, the solution is the projection of these thoughts on others and into different real context, these persons attempt to dominate these feelings via controlling the conditions and persons.

Thence, according to psychoanalytic perspective evilness is a part in all humans psyche .And, each person is able to do evil acts or harm others but in different degrees, for some people this side is promoted more than the others, since they may be subjected to various situations which threatens their confidence and certainty about themselves, these conditions

results in taking a revenge via damaging others and act in an evil way. Those individuals have a sensitive and unbalanced personality, aiming to regain faith about their capacities and reconstruct self-respect.

The issue of evilness is not only restricted just to adults, it includes also children, since evil is a constant side of all human beings. Yet, there were many contradicted views concerning the concept of evilness in relation to children, specifically is evil innate and natural, or is acquired later via the subjection of various social contexts?

Different opinions through time proclaimed about the issue that children are naturally innocent or evil, it is announced in Olivia Wakeman's "Children are naturally innocent". Discuss this statement making reference to key debates in the literature", Kehily argues that: "children embody a state of innocence, purity and natural goodness that is only contaminated on contact with the corrupt outside world" (qtd.in Wakeman 3). The perception of children develop through time , previously children were seen as innocent and naïve need the care ,security, as well defense not only from their families but also from the society . Thus, the first view is based on the idea that children born pure without any tendency to commit evil acts, since they are in need to the protection of others, and they deviate later through being affected by the society, the negative behavior that surrounds them.

Therefore, there is another vision about this issue based on the belief that children are not naturally good or evil, but their behavior will be determined according to their society and surroundings, they are born as a "blank state" than their personality is shaped through experience within a certain circumference (Wakeman 5).In contrast, to both believes another view is that children are naturally evil ,” It was well-known that the two boys who murdered Jamie Bulgar came from destructive home and had previously exhibited signs of violent and aggressive behavior. However many children come from destructive homes like this and not every child commits crimes such as these” (Wakeman 6). A different way to perceive this

concept is introduced when several crimes were committed by children, such as the killing of Jamie Bulgar and other various perpetrations as thievery, drugs...etc. This leads to neglecting the previous claim that children are affected by their societies, since many of them are encompassed by negative behavior, but they do not act in such evil way, so, children are responsible and should be punished for these doings. Subsequently, children are may be born with a good tendency, but due to society and negative experiences they can deviate to produce evil acts, however, they should be treated in a special way, in order to be functional members in society.

Literature also deals with this concern through depicting evilness in children characters in various manners.it is mentioned in Bachelor's Thesis written by Michaela Bulejkova "Children as Instruments of Evil in Selected Works by Stephen King" that authors started to tackle the notion of evilness in children behavior from the 1950's through many literary works such as: Ray Bradbury short stories, "Small Assassin" (1946) and "The Veldt" (1950), also, Richard Matheson "Born of Man and Woman" (1950).Besides many novels as : *Lord OF The Flies* (1954) by William Golding, *The Bad Seed* (1954) by William March .However, in 1960's the depiction for evilness concerning children differs ,the works on that time deals with the improvement of evil side within the child character , not those who are naturally have the vicious tendency . Among the famous literary works for that period: *We Have Always Live in the Castle* (1962) by Gratia Jackson, Joyce Oetes's *Expensive People* (1968),Ira Levin's *Rosemary's Baby* (1967) which motivates many authors in 1970's and1980's to keep writing about this issue , as William Balatty 's *The Exorcist* (1971) ,*The Other* (1971) by Thomas Tryon , *Demon Child* by Dean Koontz , Followed by the Anne Rice 's series *Vampire Chronicles* (1976-2014) includes her famous work *Interview With The Vampire* (1976), and Stephen King's *Carrie*, *Pet Sematary* or *Firestarter*. In 1990's writers also had many famous works for instance: Toni Morrison's *Beloved* (1987), *The Fifth Child* (1988) by Doris

Lessing(14-15).Thus, authors who dealt with the notion of evilness in children behavior differs in their views just like psychologists and scholars since each child is a special case, regardless if they are born with a good or an evil nature one point in common is that the important factor which shapes the child personality as well acts is the environment, or the conditions that surrounds him.

II.B. Evilness from a Christian Perspective

The concept of evil in relation to religion especially Christianity is viewed from a distinct angle. It is mentioned in “Sin and Guilt in World Religions “study by Szabolcs Nagypal that evilness in relation to Christian religion has diverse connotations, for instance, Irenaeus has the belief that evil is something good since it makes us understand the variety in humans behavior, this will contribute to love our god and obey him, since we become aware of what is right and wrong via experiencing the results of both especially the evil acts that cause harm and brutality. However, this view contradicts the common perception of many philosophers as well as religious man; Augustine as an example adopts the idea that evil is all what is against God and law rules, it contributes in violating people’s right, the organization and social order, briefly evilness contradicts all what is good according to God’s system (347-348).According to other research “The Doctrine of Evil”: “ The word “Evil” refers specifically to the policy of Satan as the ruler of this world. Evil is the modus operandi of Satan from the time of his fall throughout the angelic revolution and down to the point when became the ruler of the world”(1). In more simple words evilness according to Christianity is the Satan’s universal order which encompasses all what is unsuitable to God’s system and makes people deviate from the right path through acting in a selfish and vicious manner. It results negative effects as well as harm for the whole society in any field, evil pushes persons to follow their egoistic desires regardless of the dangerous consequences of their acts. Since evil is related to the

Satan's system so it was inherited to humanity in order to make them lost in fulfilling their selfish goals and ignore their Christian principles and Jesus Christ.

Evilness is mainly related to person's internal thoughts. "Evil, before it ever becomes a function or action, is a thought or motive" ("The Doctrine of Evil"6). Thus, the person's negative desires or devices lead him to produce this kind of acts. This mental passive volition pushes individuals to eliminate all their religious Christian standards in order to chase their personal goals and satisfy their ego by adopting any means for their gratification. Satan always trick humans to perpetrate evil doings, and deviate from following God and Jesus Christ, however, God and Satan are two contradicted doctrines, individuals should be restricted by their Christian standards in order to strengthen their relation with God and obtain his Grace.

II.C. Evilness from a Literary Perspective

Since the human psychology consists of two opposite parts good and evil. Thence, many literary works reflect this conflict between both sides, it depicts that any individual is able to commit evil acts via being subjected to various external factors. A study held by Steven Levingston is posted in Washington Post website mentions various evil characters in several works, such as Voldemort in *Harry Potter* series by J. K. Rowling is related to the protagonist, emphasizes the point that evilness is a part of any human being, Kurtz in *Heart of Darkness* by Conrad a strong personality with an evil character which shows the real truth of colonizers and the civilization they brought, readers are convinced with this strong figure and can see themselves through it. The Judge in *Blood Meridian* by Cormac McCarthy, with unusual combination of traits makes anyone who reads this work entertained and exited to know more about this evil personage (*Washingtonpost.com* para.4-16). Besides that, according to the paper entitled "Confronting Evil in Life and Literature" by Iretta Peters and Rosa Smith-Williams many other literary works share a common depiction for evil figures,

for instance: *Wuthering Heights* and *Scarlet Letter*, the two characters of both novels Heathcliff, Chillingworth, they turn to be aggressive due to their love and attachment to a woman leads them to follow their inner selfish inclinations and behave offensively. Also, *Medea* as well *Beloved* depicts the tragedy of both mums Medea and Sethe in two different settings and situations proving that evilness can be not by choice but because of human fragile nature and weakness(5).

The essay of “The Battle of Good and Evil in The Picture of Dorian Gray” by Svanhvit Helga Magnúsdóttir indicates other work which dealt with this continuous struggle of good and evil, the character’s conflict in choosing one of the two paths .Oscar Wilde’s *The Picture of Dorian Gray* is another example of the works that depicts the issue of evilness evolvement in individual’s psychology, “Wilde was influenced by the Faustian theme. He began with a familiar and classic theme in literature, of a young man selling his soul in exchange for eternal youth” (10). The novel is influenced by the play of Faust by Goethe and the book of Genesis is about the protagonist Dorian Gray similarly to Faust shows the capacity of any human being to perpetrate evil doings and the danger in human submission to his selfish desires and evil control. Thus, there is a huge number of other works in literature that attempt to examine different issues concerning human psychology, especially discussing the theme of evil and how it is progressed when humans follow their pleasure, and deviate from the rules that guided them leading to unfavorable consequences that may not only harm the person himself, but also causing damage to others.

III. The Psychoanalytic Theory

Psychoanalytic theory is founded by Sigmund Freud in the end of the nineteenth century from (1885-1939); was originated in Europe but later expanded in all over the world. It is mainly based on understanding the internal processes within the individual mind, attempting to solve the psychological problems for human beings, besides that it contributes in

perceiving the artistic fields from a psychological perspective (“About Psychoanalysis” 2). In other terms, the psychoanalytic theory is a technique to cure humans from their internal psychological problems, it aims to make them overcome their issues in any aspect of life, so, this theory enables persons to discover their unconscious desires, also their hidden inclinations in order to be aware of their weaknesses and reconstruct their self-confidence.

Freud is the founder of that theory announces a new treatment via talking, since he noticed that the causes for these psychological illnesses are hidden, so the solution is to make an experiment in which he will talk to these patients and listen to them, they told him about whatever matter comes to their minds. In fact, this experiment leads Freud to discover many aspects as, the unconscious side which becomes revealed via this theory, this part includes even the experiences of childhood, and these unresolved trepidations will be restored in the unconscious part. Another important psychoanalytic element announced by Freud is the Oedipus complex, which is about the sexual attraction for the girl to her father, and for the boy for his mother, than when this sexual relationship does not happen, the child either a girl returns to her mother or a boy to his father, in order to recognize their role as a male or a female. This contributes in building the personality of that child later as well his principle, ideals, and standards, via the interpretation of dreams Freud also discovers the meaning for the unconscious desires, past experiences that cause the emergence of dreams. However, the most famous Freud’s theory was the three parts of psychology: the Ego, the Id, and the Super-Ego (“About Psychoanalysis” 2-4).

Freud aims to understand the reasons behind individuals ‘acts, he introduces within the psychoanalytic discipline the notion of personality, in which he emphasizes on the unconscious part of the psyche that determines human conduct. Subsequently, according to Freud human psyche can be divided into three parts: firstly the Id, it is mentioned in the study of “The Formation and Structure of the Human Psyche” held by William Siegfried that:

The pleasure principle drives the Id to seek immediate gratification of all needs, wants, and desires. Clearly instant gratification of these desires is not always possible and thus psychological tension is created that needs to somehow be discharged. The Id remedies this tension through, what Freud called, Primary Process. The Id uses Primary Process to fulfill the need to act on an urge that is dangerous or unacceptable by creating a mental image of the desired object to substitute for the urge (1).

The Id section comprises the unconscious, wants, and the sexual inclinations, these wishes sometimes cannot be fulfilled lead to depression, and in order to eliminate this stress the Id creates an imaginative image or what is known as the Primary Process to accomplish the desired needs like dreams. Secondly, The Ego, Daniel K. Lapsley and Paul C. Stey argue that: “The ego is a modification of the id that emerges as a result of the direct influence of the external world” (1). This portion represents rationality and sense; it relates the internal mental ideas with factual world, applies thoughts in appropriate way in reality, and balances between unconscious part the Id, the Truthful world, and the third part of psyche Super-Ego. This latter, works against the Id since it identifies the principles that should be followed, and what is banned ,in that way it controls the individual’s desires and wants , as well managing his behavior according to social norms (Siegfried 2). Thus, these three elements the Id, Ego, and Super-Ego extremely attached to each other, on one hand each part complement the other to achieve balance, on the other hand all works in contradiction to each other . However, the Ego still the Intermediate between the other two sections the Id and Super-Ego, and all contribute in recognize different reasons for several ways of human behavior and ones acts.

Since psychoanalysis focuses mainly on the concept of interpretation; it is similar to literary technique in analyzing language and symbols in order to deduce the hidden meaning. “Because of its focus on language, story-telling and symbols, psychoanalysis lends itself to literary studies” (Jarvis), thus, the psychoanalytic theory is used by many critics to analyze

various literary works in terms of the characters or language, it is a revelation for dealing with literature from a psychic angle, also, contributes in the development of the literary discipline by providing a different way in perceiving this art. Literature and psychoanalysis intertwined both plays an important role in the evolution of the other, many psychologists including Freud use literary works to build new theories, as many critics use psychoanalytic notions to understand the writers or poets' psychological impulses, or to analyze characters, styles of language .

Consequently, the psychoanalytic theory is not only a treatment for the psychic individual's problems, but also plays an important role in viewing many disciplines in a distinct way mainly literature , via providing a psychic interpretations to several literary elements.

In conclusion, this chapter deals with the essential elements in analyzing the case study of William Golding's *Lord of the Flies* from a psychoanalytic perspective. Starting with an overview about the British literature during the twentieth century, this section also encompasses a discussion for the post-modern literary movement and its techniques. Furthermore, analyzing the issue of evilness from different views related to various fields. Lastly, an overview about the psychoanalytic theory.

Chapter Two: A psychoanalytic Study of Evil's Evolution in *Lord of the Flies*

The first chapter was about the theoretical background; however, this one is concerned with a practical analysis for many aspects that are related to the novel, an explanation for the main themes. Also, entails an application of some psychoanalytic theories. In this chapter various psychoanalytic theories are applied in order to comprehend the characters' conduct such as: Freud's three theories the Unconscious, The Preconscious, and the Conscious, his theory of Personality: Provinces of the Mind: Id, Ego, and Super Ego, and the Theory about the dynamics of Personality: Drives, Sex, Aggression, Anxiety. Finally, Alfred Adler's Theory of Individual Psychology: Striving for Success or Superiority.

I. The Main Themes in William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*

I.A. The Representation of Evilness in the Novel

The novel, *Lord of the Flies*, is written by William Golding, a well-known English poet and writer. He plays an important role in discussing the issue of human nature; especially, through his various literary works that depict the people's capability of doing evil acts, and harming others either on the individual or societal level.

As all people who lived in the era of both World Wars, he was traumatized by the cruelty, savagery, and atrocity. At that period, the view for human kind was different. Golding started to recognize how anyone is able to commit viciousness and evil acts. Thence, these feelings had an enormous impact on both his personal life, and precisely his works. Golding is not just a novelist, also wrote poems, and plays. From his famous works: *Lord of the Flies* (1954), *The Inheritors* (1955), and *Pincher Martin* (1956). In addition, he has a collection of poems in 1934, as well plays such as "The Brass Butterfly" (1958), furthermore, Golding won the Noble prize. Also, he got the booker award for his work *Rites of Passage* in 1980 (Ghaddab 1-2).

Thus, *Lord of the Flies* is an attempt to depict the brutality in human nature that evolved more due to both world wars, it is about a story of British Boys their age from (6-12), found themselves in a deserted island without any control from adults after their plane crash. In the beginning they act in civilized and democratic way, but, after time their behavior turned to be savage, the boys struggle to gain power and leadership using any aid even killing each other, at the end they were rescued when they recognize the reality of their evil acts, Golding proves that benevolent not always dominate, as well evil will not constantly collapse.

Evil in that novel is presented as an innate force. The study by Ghaddab Nesrine entitled “Analytical Study and Critical Reception of William Golding’s *Lord of the Flies*” entails the notion of evil in *Lord of the Flies*, which is depicted as internal and within all human beings; however, it develops when there is a lack of social order, mainly the rules that organize society and preserve the rights. So, if individuals are not controlled by certain laws, this evil part will improve affecting their thoughts and behaviors negatively. And vice versa, if humans turned to be aggressive, this will have undesirable impact on their society (8).

Moreover, evilness in the novel is reflected via the characters’ actions. Especially Jack Merridew, the one who fights to gain power and control, acts in a savage way in order to satisfy his selfish desires. Jose George and Dr. R. L. N. Raju in their article, “Personal Accountability to Evil in William Golding’s *Lord of the Flies*,” include an analysis for this figure. Jack from the beginning of the novel struggles with Ralph to be the leader of the boys, to impose his domination and power over them but he failed, the first seen that shows the evil side in Jack when he made a fruitless attempt in killing a piggy, he pledged that the next time there will be no grace. However, Jack satisfy his selfishness when becoming the head of his group, and starting to give the members orders to hunt and kill not only animals, but also the other boys since they consider them as enemies. As Simon and Piggy were later killed, Jack and his followers chased Ralph and set the fire to kill him before being rescued (176-7). This

character emphasizes Golding's view that anyone is capable of evil; especially, in an uncontrolled environment. He is surrendered to his wants and the desire to gain more authority using any aid even murder because for this kind of humans the end justifies the means. Roger also embodies evil, Jack's assistant who has an obscure reasons for his behavior, anyway all individuals should face their inner evil, and do not follow their wants, since the human being always has the choice to do good or evil aiming to generate the benefits for the whole society(177).

Evil is something unavoidable; it is a part in individuals' psychology. The nature of human beings is to perpetrate evil as they do benevolence. As Plato argues: "that evil could not pass away from this earthly experience, for there must always be something opposite to the Good" (qtd.in George and Raju178). Yet, people should curb their selfish inclinations and always try to stick to the right path for benefiting themselves as well others.

I.B. The Depiction of Savagery and Civilization

The subject of savagery in Golding's novel *Lord of the Flies* is portrayed as an innate capacity within the human psyche. People also have the capability to act savagely without being restricted to any civilized laws, just like the children in the story, they forget about all the rules, and are subjected only to the law of nature.

The theme of savagery versus civilization is discussed in Afaf Ahmed Hasan Al-Saidi's "Savagery and the Heart of Darkness in William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*". It includes the quote of Tiger who argues that: "So the boys try to construct a civilization on the island; but it breaks down in blood and terror because the boys are suffering from the terrible disease of being human" (qtd.in Al-Saidi 133). The setting of the story is in a deserted island, in war times, it emphasizes the idea that civilization is an attitude not an inner capacity, in contrast to evil and savagery, which are natural impulses for human beings weather they are adults or

children. Since the boys, here, are isolated from any control by the adults, behaving according to their nature, the civilized principles that they follow at the beginning changed later to acting savagely towards both the environment and each other; hunting as well as killing their companions like Simon. Also, Piggy shows that their nature is to act in a barbaric way, and the laws of the so called civilization are not practiced by the whole people in all conditions.

The characters that represent both savagery and civilization are tackled in the article entitled “On the Fragility of the Civilization in William Golding’s *Lord of the Flies*” by Xu Gian-gang, and Zou Cheng-bo. It is mentioned that in one hand, Ralph embodies civilization, since he was the chief of the group, the one who introduced the conch as a tool for taking turns in speaking, organizing the boys into two groups, one for providing the children with food via hunting, while the other was responsible for setting fire and building cottages. But this policy was not effective for the issue of the beast. Ralph follows the same method of voting while he was supposed to make more efforts to know the reality of the monster. This reflects the weakness of Ralph in creating democracy and establishing civilization. This fragility assures later when he participates in killing Simon with the other boys when they thought that he is the beast, emphasizing the idea that Ralph like all human beings has a dark evil side. Also, he cannot protect Piggy from Jack and his group, so he was killed (33-4). The feebleness of Ralph reflects the weakness of civilization as well as democracy that could not be created with the power of viciousness.

In contrast to Ralph, Simon was the only character who reflected rationality and sense that preserved the civilized rules. He was the one who explored the reality that evil power is connate in the nature of humans, and the death of Simon symbolizes the evanescence of goodness as well as civilization and order (Gian-gang and Cheng-bo 34). In the confrontation between Simon and the beast in *Lord of the Flies*, the latter announces that: “you knew, didn’t you? I’m part of you? Close, close, close! I’m the reason why it’s no go? Why things are what

they are?” (Golding 158). *Lord of the Flies* told Simon that his power is not external, he is internal and innate. Evil and savagery are deep-rooted in humans’ psyche and behavior even children; this force weakens the power of reason and civilization.

On the other hand, the character of Jack represents wildness and savagery. In the way that he was the leader of the hunters’ group, induce the members for more killing and hunting, he started with animals, but later the victims were the two boys Simon, and Piggy. Jack enjoyed killing, it was something he done for pleasure, his behavior encourage others to follow him, and break all the rules in order to satisfy their evil desires. Eventually, Golding in that novel aimed to portray evil and savagery that existed in all humans, and evolved only when people were in an environment promotes this dark side to evolve, like the children in the island after behaving in a civilized and organized way, they were affected by the surrounding as well as their inherent ferociousness they lost their innocence and naivety, that proves Golding’s view that everyone is capable to perpetrate evil acts that are mainly innate for the human kind.

I.C. Dehumanization in the Novel

In *Lord of the Flies*, William Golding attempted to portray the picture of the savage boys as if they were animals controlled by their instincts. It was mentioned in the novel in describing how the children were celebrating their hunting in a barbaric manner, and they followed Jack as if they were animals especially Roger: “Roger became the pig, grunting and charging at Jack, who side-stepped” (Golding 167). This personage was the assistant of the leader Jack, imitated his way of behaving and following his orders without thinking, especially after getting used with hunting, they celebrated on that night their ability to kill, and forfeit their special human characteristics, chanting “Kill the beast! Cut his throat! Spill his blood!” (Golding 168). Simon murder was described in the novel, the scene shows how the children including Ralph and his group members became dehumanized. Killed Simon

their savior from the imaginative monster, in a savage and barbaric way, as if they were animals, and he was their prey.

Other illustrations from the novel are tackled in the master thesis, *Analytical Study and Critical Reception of William Golding's Lord of the Flies*, by Ghaddab Nesrine. She confirms that the dehumanization subject is reflected in many scenes like the description of the children dance while they were celebrating as a pig running; also the boys used both characters, Maurice and Robert, as pigs. This theme also introduces another reason behind the evolvement of evilness in the novel. The new factor is the environment that had an effect on the boys' actions, relations, and thoughts (9). The children throughout the story were only subjected to the law of nature, and the wildness life, so it played an important role in reshaping their behavior towards the environment as well their relations with each other, they transformed from civilized to savage and barbaric persons, both the surrounding and the innate evil within each member of the boys contributed in making them behave as animals without reason or restricted laws to organize their way of living, friends as animals in a wilderness life that could be killed, in order to provide them with more power and dominance.

II. The Psychoanalytic Theories Applied on *Lord of the Flies*' Characters

II.A. Freud's Theory about the Levels of Mental Life: The Unconscious, The Preconscious, and the Conscious

Freud gave a premise about the concepts related to the human mind and hypothesized that it is divided into the unconscious, the preconscious, and the conscious. Firstly, the unconscious is about our inclinations that control our performance; however, the person is insensible about the reasons behind a certain behavior. These desires take the form of dreams, as the past experiences, or things that cannot be realized. Freud introduced also what he called "the phylogenetic endowment" that the unconscious desires are hereditary, transmitted from

one generation to another, actively some of these ideas in the unconscious are consciously recognized, and encourage the individuals to satisfy specific needs (Feist and Feist 30-1). In *Lord of the Flies*, Jack unconscious part played an important role in shaping his attitude and his unconscious willing finds his way to be conscious. At the starting of the story, he just behaves in inexplicable manner, than he became aware of his evil acts and selfish inclinations. In addition, that the element of dreams in this theory is related to the littluns who were dreaming about the beast. In fact, there was no monster; however, these dreams are related to their experience of the brutality, that they witnessed in the island, these feelings of fear stored in their unconscious in order to appear in the form of dreams, Jack said: “ you littluns started all this with the fear talk. Beasts! Where from? Of course we are frightened sometimes but we put up by being frightened. Only Ralph says you scream in the night. What does that mean but nightmares?” (Golding 88). Furthermore, the dreams of the little boys could have another interpretation, that were a reflection for the inherent evil in each human being, in the confrontation between Lord of the Flies and Simon it was mentioned: ““fancy thinking the beast was something you could hunt and kill!” said the head ... “you knew, didn’t you? I’m part of you? Close, close, close! I’m the reason why it’s no go? Why things are what they are”” (Golding 158). Evil is innate inside everyone and a strong power that could affect the children behavior, Lord of the Flies said also: “I’m warning you. I’m going to get xavy. D’you see? You’re not wanted. Understand? We are going to have fun on this island! So don’t try it on, my poor misguided boy, or else_” (Golding 158).

However, the preconscious entails all what is unconscious and can be conscious at the same time. It can be either a conscious idea for a specific period, and then the attention of a person is shifted towards another thought. These notions are linked more to the conscious since it do not result negative emotions, or it can be linked to the unconsciousness because those ideas cannot be conscious, lead to undesirable feelings. So, those notions are stored in

the unconscious; however, some unconscious thoughts can be involved in consciousness through dreams or other ways that enable the human mind to recognize these ideas (Feist and Feist 31). The preconscious level is related more to the conscious for the case of Jack, who reflected evilness in the novel. His thoughts of leadership and authority saved in the preconscious since his attention shifted towards hunting. These ideas were linked to consciousness for the reason that thoughts were conscious for a period of time before starting hunt, and then stored in preconscious when he became blood thirsty, but he had a realization for these ideas, which modify his way of behaving. In contrast, to his feelings of negligence from the other boys are more related to the unconsciousness since it led to negative emotions of inferiority for him, and he struggled throughout the story to change this unwanted image.

While, consciousness is awareness and realization of different ideas, that can be from external or internal sources. The conscious thoughts can derive from what people experience in the outer world, or from the other mental levels both the unconscious and the preconscious if these notions do not result undesirable passive feelings (Feist and Feist 31-2). Jack with the time that he spent in the island and his experiences in that setting, in addition to the effect of his personal wants, contributed in building a conscious picture for the example he desired to be, so, Jack acted accordingly. His unconscious ideas pleased him; as a result these thoughts integrated in consciousness, and direct his behavior towards evilness.

II.B. Freud's Theory of Personality: Provinces of the Mind: Id, Ego, and Super Ego

The psychoanalytic theories in general and the theory of personality specifically attempt to understand the human psyche. The psychological drives behind certain attitudes and behaviors, one of the most influential theories that contributed in analyzing the psychological components of personality is the three provinces of the mind, the Id, Ego, and the Super Ego. It was introduced by Freud in order to specify the distinct role of each part within the human

psyche; it is used for the analysis of the character Jack in the novel, *Lord of the Flies*, to explain his actions throughout the story as a model for a personality controlled by the evil power and selfish inclinations.

The first element which was explained by Freud was the Id. In the book entitled *Theories of Personality* by Jess Feist and Gregory J. Feist, it is mentioned that the Id comes from the “it” or the “not yet”. It is an unconscious part whose first aim is satisfaction and pleasure, since its main purpose is to seek for gratification, does not give specific principles for the moral and immoral acts. There is no distinction between benevolence and viciousness, just following the personal desires illogically (33-4). Jack in the novel was mainly driven by his wants to satisfy his greedy needs regardless of doing ethical or unethical acts. From the beginning of the story, Jack had the desire for power and dominance, leading him later to the willing of preserving his strength via the savage intention of blood, he had the passion for more murder that began with hunting animals “but I shall! Next time! I’ve got to get a barb on this spear! We wounded a pig and the spear fell out. If we could only make barbs_” (Golding 52).

In contrast to the unconscious part the Id, the Ego is mainly conscious. It comes from the personal pronoun “I”, and links the desires of the Id with reality shaping the human personality, and his way of behaving, but the Ego as he depends on the unconscious Id, occasionally can curb it from doing immoral acts, while sometimes it fails. Here, the individual’s actions will be totally guided by his selfhood (Feist and Feist 35). In other words, the Ego is the embodiment of Id in the real world since it relies on the Id at times it can dominate this part and affect one’s behavior against his personal willingness, but oftentimes the Ego be unsuccessful to change human’s attitude. For instance, Jack’s Ego could not control his Id; it was highly affected by his wishes for power and harms others, he had a tendency for evil, but this was clearly manifested after being the leader of the hunters. In his

case, the Ego followed the Id and did not prevent him from perpetrating unethical acts. In the suitable setting the wilderness life, Id found the way to realize the desires for dominance and savagery through the Ego. Jack became a totalitarian leader who did everything to preserve his high position among the other boys, and impose his principles by hunting in the beginning for providing them with food. Later, via all the blood and murder resulted from his policy, the boys gave priority to being rescued. He was interested by hunting and killing because this feeling brought him pleasure ““rescue! Yes, of course! All the same, I’d like to catch a pig first_” he snatched up his spear and dashed it into the ground. The opaque, mad look came into his eyes again” (Golding 54). By manipulating all the members for serving him especially Roger, and being the reason for killing Simon and Piggy, Jack eliminated Ralph’s power by forcing the boys to join his group, so he became the only leader ““see? See? That’s what you’ll get! I meant that! There isn’t a tribe for you anymore! The conch is gone_”, he ran forward, stooping. “I’m chief!”” (Golding 201). Briefly, Jack has an egoistic character that mainly suits his unconscious Id, he became unable to distinguish between what is right and wrong, except doing things that satisfy him, so his thoughts and behavior functioned together to please his self-interest.

The last component in the human mind according to Freud is the Super-ego. It is similar to the Id in the way that it is unconscious, and not linked to reality. However, it contradicts the Id because it is about the norms, standards, also the exemplary principles that should be followed. So, it functions against the individual’s desires, his Id as well as his Ego. Also, this part includes two sub-parts which are the conscience and the Ego-ideal; the first one resulted from the individual’s previous experiences of retribution, so it entails what are the forbidden acts that should not be done. While the other one is responsible of encouraging the acts that had a good previous experience of rewards, it guides the humans for the appropriate acts. These idealistic standards for the Superego lead to feeling inferior if the human cannot reach

the completeness and follow the perfect way of behavior. In that case the Super-ego principles cannot be realized by the Ego and this process is related to the Ego-ideal section; whereas, when the Ego part controls the Superego it results feeling guilty by doing immoral acts, so it is logically linked to the conscience (Feist and Feist 36). Jack, in his case his Super-ego was always dominated by his Id, in his personality there were not ideals to follow, or to feel inferior since he could not realize them. Also, there were not rules prevented him from behaving unethically. However, this part for him was controlled by the Id mentally, and applied by the Ego realistically, for that reason, all the boys feel guilty and cried by the end of the story, since they did immoral acts that harmed not only others, but also the environment and at the first place themselves, except Jack “his voice rose under the black smoke before the burning wreckage of the island; and infected by that emotion, the other little boys began to shake and sob too. And in the middle of them, with filthy body, matted hair, and unwiped nose, Ralph wept for the end of innocence, the darkness of man’s heart ... ” (Golding 225). Jack last act was setting the fire in the island to kill Ralph, so, he had no guidelines to restrict his behavior neither what he should do, nor what he should not.

Freud’s theory of the mind provinces, the Id, Ego, and Super-ego is applied on the character Jack, since he is the embodiment of evilness in the novel. One result can be reached that he’s Id totally dominated his other two parts of personality the Ego and the Super-ego, in the way that he became totally driven by his desires, without limiting himself by any standards or laws that distinct between what is moral, and what is not. In addition, in his case there were no external laws that can punish him for behaving unethically. The environment enabled his Id to evolve more at the expense of his Ego and Super-ego which made his personality harmonized and well structured.

II. C. Freud's Theory Dynamics of Personality: Drives, Sex, Aggression, Anxiety

Freud's theory about the Dynamics of personality attempts to determine the different impulses behind humans conduct. The word "Trieb" was introduced by Freud referring to the internal motives which are stable, and cannot be averted. He gave the term "Libido" for the sex impulse, however the aggression remained unnamed. All those motives aim to reduce the pressure, and function to please one's self egoism (Feist and Feist 37-8). In *Lord of the Flies* there are many characters that were driven by the negative impulses leading to perpetrating harmful acts for both the surrounding as well each other; in fact this theory can be applied on the novel's characters mainly the motive of aggression, which played an enormous role in reshaping the boys' behavior resulting evil doings.

As all who had witnessed the atrocity of the World Wars, Freud was affected by the cruelty during that period of time. Especially because of losing his daughter, he argued that this inclination is ingrained in every human being, the desire for devastating the others is inside all the individuals, for that reason there are wars, truculence, and aggressiveness. According to Freud in addition that this instinct is innate in all humans, it is also constant aimed to resulting murder and death (Feist and Feist 39). William Golding like Freud experienced the brutality of the two World Wars and attempted to reflect this picture in his novel *Lord of the Flies*; one thing can be remarked in the story that all the characters had this tendency for evilness in different degrees. The boys after spending a period of time in the island they started to act in an animalistic way, in many scenes the children were described as animals: "then Maurice pretended to be the pig and ran squealing into the centre, and the hunters, circling still, pretended to beat him, as they danced, they sang. "Kill the pig, cut her throat. Bash her in"" (Golding 79). For the group of the hunters led by Jack were just interested about hunting, they turned to be savage and blood thirsty especially their chief. However in the first scene of death, all the boys even Ralph and his group participated in

killing Simon, this proved the point of view of both Freud and Golding that evil is deep-rooted in every one.

Evilness is internal not an external force. The aggression drive is inside every human, the story of the novel depicted the situation in the real world during the period of the wars. Humans are capable of perpetrating evil acts in different degrees; however the evil sense is inevitable. Jack and his group after Simon's death continued their attempts to satisfy their aggressive impulse through killing another victim Piggy: "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 red. Piggy's arms and legs twitched a bit, like a pig's after it has been killed (Golding 200-1). Then the last crime was setting the fire in the island by Jack as an attempt to kill Ralph, before being rescued at the end of the story, when they recognized their loss of innocence, and all the savagery they experienced in wilderness: "suddenly he blundered into the open, found himself again in that open space_ and there was the fathom-wide grin of the skull, no longer ridiculing a deep blue patch of sky but jeering up into a blanket of smoke. Then Ralph was running beneath trees, with the grumble of the forest explained. They had smoked him out and set the island on fire" (Golding 219). So, the aggressive motive of the children, especially Jack drove them to the total destruction for themselves, the environment, as well each other.

II.D. Alfred Adler's Theory of Individual Psychology: Striving for Success or Superiority

Alfred Alder contributed in understanding the human behavior via his new theory in individual psychology, which holds the idea that people born physically weak. This gives them a sense of inferiority as a consequence they rely on others, in particular, the Adlerian notion is based on a given basics, which entail that the reason behind human's attitude is the

strive either for success, or personal superiority, and that conduct is formed also by the personal distinct perceptions. In addition, individual's personality should be harmonized since it affects the way of living which changes according to one's creativity. Furthermore, human's conduct should be evaluated socially or collectively rather than individually (Feist and Feist 75-6). Thus, the first premise provided by Adler is striving for success or superiority that differs according to distinct personalities. Humans who are unbalanced psychologically seek for personal superiority and dominance; whereas, those who work for the benefits for the whole society. They strive for success (Feist and Feist 76). According to Adler, the feeling of inferiority is inherent in all human beings from the birth that is why they depend on others, those who are psychologically stable. They cooperate with other individuals to achieve success for the whole; however, people who are psychologically unsteady, they seek for power and superiority above others; they attempt to achieve their personal goals, and use the other people as aids to reach their purposes.

The first element in Adler theory of striving for superiority or success is the final goal. It is determined by all humans from childhood since they are little and not powerful enough, so they set a purpose to be potent, this aim recover their feeling of inferiority and control their way of behaving. It either oriented the person for striving toward superiority, or social success, depending on the children if they are subjected to ignorance, this will affect their attitude that becomes unsuitable to their predetermined goal focusing on personal superiority, however, those who get care and charity their performance is suitable to their clear goal, that concentrate on the social benefit (Feist and Feist 76-7). In the novel, *Lord of the Flies*, Jack determined his purpose of being superior to others to compensate his feeling of inferiority, especially because Ralph gained the support of the majority and had the necessary characteristics to be the suitable leader for the group. Jack was neglected by the other children this drove him to strive for personal superiority, rather than seeking for the benefits to the

whole. So, unconsciously Jack behaved according to his personal needs not just succeeding but being the supreme power “Ralph raised a hand for silence. “All right who wants Jack for chief?” with dreary obedience the choir raised their hands. “Who wants me?” every hand outside the choir except Piggy’s was raised immediately. Then Piggy, too, raised his hand grudgingly into the air, Ralph counted “I’m chief then”” (Golding 19).

Humans by nature strive for personal superiority or social success as compensation for their feeling of feebleness. This is an instinct in all human beings; however, it differs in its orientation from childhood to be at the personal level or the social one, the desire for completeness is affected also by the surrounding; it encourages the striving power for success or superiority, but does not play role in changing its direction. Those who seek for superiority they have what Adler called “the inferiority complex”, which entails success at the expense of the others, some of those people are hidden behind pretending an interest toward the social benefits. However, their main goal is to have control and dominance to eliminate the sensation of being inferior. Whereas, people who are psychologically balanced they collaborate with others for generating benefits for the whole, not only caring about their personal interests, they are effective elements in their communities seeking for perfection collectively rather than individually (Feist and Feist 77-8).

Jack determined his goal from the beginning. Since any child has the instinct to identify specific purpose to reach completeness. He also had an aim toward superiority. Firstly, by pretending that he cared about the little boys and be responsible for protecting them from the beast, Jack convinced the children to kill the monster if there was a real beast, to gain their support. In fact, he showed an interest for the others; however, he just cared about how to persuade the boys in order to be members of his group so he can control them. Jack manipulated the others to preserve his power, and used hunting as a weapon to attack Ralph’s group, later he became blindly following his selfish interests, and Jack participated in killing

Simon, Piggy, as well as attempting to kill Ralph, he was always chased by his inner evil that pushed him for hunting and killing, he announced: “there’s nothing in it of course. Just a feeling. But you can feel as if you’re not hunting, but_ being hunted; as if something’s behind you all the time in the jungle” (Golding 53). Furthermore, the setting did not play a role in shaping the behavior of Jack or change the orientation of his conduct, but, the environment motivated him to be more savage and barbaric, since the wilderness life is mainly based on the law of nature, the strongest one will resist more, for that reason Jack evolved his aim of striving for personal superiority rather than the social benefit, and that led to losing innocence as well as the corruption of the environment by perpetrating evil acts, resulting in more blood and murder.

Consequently, the significance of various elements and all the applied psychoanalytic theories on the novel emphasized Golding’s view that evil is inherent within individuals. However, this instinct can be encouraged more when it faces suitable conditions, as the case in *Lord of the Flies* both the environment and the inner desire for perpetrating evil contributed to reshaping the characters’ behavior.

Conclusion

Consequently, this study relies on the psychoanalytical theory in order to detect the psychological problems that the characters face during their process of maturity. Mainly, because they were only subjected to the law of nature that promotes their inner evil. The theory also uses the author's background to give a definition for important actions which were taken throughout the story, William Golding in *Lord of the Flies* attempts to embody his experience in the Second World War (1940-1945), about how human nature is capable of producing viciousness, in contrast with his previous belief about the idealistic human nature, throughout the novel the characters switch from civilization to barbarity as a result of their struggles with the innate instinct of evil and dominance .

The research makes a psychoanalytical study about the interesting novel *Lord of the Flies*, in terms of understanding the nature of the human psychology that is commanded by evilness. Also, it reflects religious connotations via making a combination between both Christianity and Judaism .Besides, portraying the two powerful leadership systems via the boys: Ralph represents democracy while, Jack refers to the Totalitarian regime. Consequently, the novel can be interpreted and analyzed from different angles, and this research aims to deal with it in a different way via applying various psychoanalytical theories, in order to discuss characters, events, the psychological, religious, and political aspects.

The investigation attempts to determine the way evilness evolved throughout the novel. The boys shifted from innocence to savagery because of their innate evil instinct which develops more in a wildness life. To Confirms Golding's idea that each individual is capable of perpetrating evil, and that the evolution of this part has both internal and external impulses.

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المخلص

الصراع بين الجانبين الخير والشر في النفس البشرية ثابت. ومن هنا ، تهدف الدراسة إلى تحليل من نظرية أدبية نفسية، مراحل تطور الشر لشخصيات وليام غولدنغ امير الذباب (1954). يحاول هذا البحث من جهة شرح سلوك الأطفال خلال القصة الذي تحول إلى الوحشية والقسوة. من ناحية أخرى، يوضح التشابهات الدينية والسياسية في الرواية، ويناقش القضايا الاساسية المتعلقة بالموضوع الرئيسي. تثبت نتيجة التحليل أن الرواية هي ذات طابع نفسي بشدة لأن الشخصيات هي أمثلة لفهم الجانب الشرير الفطري داخل الأفراد. كذلك ، كيفية تطوره لتدمير الذات وايضا البيئة والغير.

Résumé

La lutte entre les deux côtés du bien et du mal dans la psyché humaine est constante. Ainsi, l'étude vise à analyser à partir d'une théorie littéraire psychanalytique les étapes du développement du mal pour les personnages du *Sa Majesté des mouches* de William Golding (1954). Cette recherche tente d'une part d'expliquer la conduite des enfants tout au long de l'histoire qui s'est déplacée vers la sauvagerie et la cruauté. D'autre part, il démontre les ressemblances religieuses et politiques dans le roman, et discute les principales questions liées au thème majeur. Le résultat de l'analyse prouve que le roman est hautement psychanalytique puisque les personnages sont des exemples pour comprendre le côté inné du mal chez les individus. En outre, la façon dont il a évolué pour se détruire aussi bien l'environnement, et les autres.