NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

A PSYCHOANALYSIS STUDY OF LORD OF THE FLIES BY WILLIAM GOLDING: A PERSONALITY TRAIT COMPARISON BETWEEN RALPH AND JACK

MASTER THESIS

Uche Jane Ukeje

Supervisor

Dr. Danish Suleman

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Approval

We certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Uche Jane Ukeje titled "A Psychoanalysis Study of Lord Of The Flies by William Golding: A Personality Trait Comparison Between Ralph and Jack" And that in our combined opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of English Language and Literature.

Examining Committee	Name-Surname	Signature
Head of the Committee	Assist. Prof. Dr. Funda Gazer Fasl	....
Committee Member	Assist. Prof. Dr. Aida Ariannejad	....
Supervisor	Dr. Danish Suleman	....

Approved by the Head of the Department

13.09/20.23

Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kurt

Head of Department

Approved by the Institute of Graduate Studies

Prof. Dr. Kemal Hüsnü Can Başer

Head of the Institute

Declaration

I hereby declare that all information, documents, analysis, and results in this thesis have been collected and presented according to the academic rules and ethical guidelines of the Institute of Graduate Studies, Near East University. I also declare that as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced information and data that are not original to this study.

Uche Jane Ukeje

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Uche Jane Ukeje

Abstract

A PSYCHOANALYSIS STUDY OF *LORD OF THE FLIES* BY WILLIAM GOLDING: A PERSONALITY TRAIT COMPARISON BETWEEN RALPH AND JACK

Uche Jane Ukeje

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This study analysed character personalities in a selected British novel titled *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding (1954). The study aimed at revealing and comparing the personality traits of the hero and the villain. It used psychoanalysis and personality theory to see how the author constructed the characters' traits. Due to the portrayal of savagery, man's inhumanity to man and the effect of WWII, it was chosen to be the object of this study. By sampling extracts from the novel, this study focused on the author's portrayal of the protagonist and antagonist. It also focused on their dialogues with other characters which defined their personalities. The writer created language, vocabulary, word organization, and descriptive words and used them to construct personality traits for the two central characters depending on the context. This study addresses three main issues: What is the personality trait of Ralph as the protagonist of the novel? What is the personality trait of Jack as the antagonist of the novel? How does the character's leadership and personalities relate? The societal influence of the novel was also analysed. A qualitative method was adopted to analyse the data in a descriptive manner. This study also employed a descriptive, content analysis. The character's traits were revealed, as was how society influenced the characters. It is suggested that further studies should be conducted to see if they achieve the same outcome. Further research should also be conducted using other characters aside from the hero and the villain used in this study.

Key Words: Psychoanalysis, Personality, Id, ego, Character, Leadership, Content analysis.

Özet

WILLIAM GOLDING'İN SİNEKLERİN TANRI'SI ÜZERİNE PSİKOANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI: RALPH VE JACK ARASINDA BİR KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİĞİ KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

Uche Jane Ukeje

MA, İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü.
Danışman: Dr. Danish Suleman
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Bu çalışma, William Golding'in 1954 tarihli seçilmiş bir İngiliz romanı olan "Lord of the Flies" adlı eserindeki karakter kişiliklerini analiz etmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı, kahramanın ve kötü adamın kişilik özelliklerini ortaya çıkarmak ve karşılaştırmaktır. Yazar, karakterlerin özelliklerini nasıl oluşturduğunu anlamak için psikanaliz ve kişilik kuramını kullanmıştır. Vahşetin tasvir edilmesi, insanın insana olan zalimliği ve II. Dünya Savaşı'nın etkisi nedeniyle bu çalışmanın konusu olarak seçilmiştir. Romanın alıntılarından örnekler alınarak, çalışma odak noktasını kahraman ve karşıt karakterin yazar tarafından nasıl tasvir edildiğine yönlendirmiştir. Ayrıca, kişiliklerini tanımlayan diğer karakterlerle olan diyaloglarına odaklanmıştır. Yazar, kişilik özelliklerini iki ana karakter için bağlamına bağlı olarak dil, kelime dağarcığı, kelime düzenlemesi ve betimleyici sözcüklerle oluşturmuştur. Bu çalışma üç temel konuyu ele almaktadır: Romanın kahramanı Ralph'ın kişilik özelliği nedir? Romanın kötü adamı Jack'in kişilik özelliği nedir? Karakterlerin liderlikleri ve kişilikleri nasıl ilişkilidir? Romanın toplumsal etkisi de analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin betimsel bir şekilde analiz edilmesi için nitel bir yöntem benimsenmiştir. Bu çalışmada ayrıca betimsel içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Karakterlerin özellikleri ve toplumun karakterler üzerindeki etkileri ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Aynı sonuca ulaşılıp ulaşılamayacağını görmek için ileri araştırmaların yapılması önerilmektedir. Ayrıca, bu çalışmada kullanılan kahraman ve kötü adam dışındaki diğer karakterlerle de ileri araştırmalar yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psikanaliz, Kişilik, İd, ego, Karakter, Liderlik, İçerik analizi.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This chapter throws more light on the background of the study, problem statement, Aim of the Study, research questions, significance of the study, Limitations of the study, and definition of terms.

Background of the study

Literature doesn't develop or foster in a vacuum. It is given impetus, shape, direction, and even an area of concern by social, political, and economic forces in a specific culture. Literature is indeed a product of society. Literary works are seen as nothing but a product of several real aspects and experiences of the writers' society (Ngugi, 1992).

In the opinions of Ann (2012), readers can be said to read a psychological work of art and base its attack and analysis on the characters not minding what triggered a writer in putting down that piece of work. People never seem to run out of speculations about these characters, when they try hard to understand them it seems bizarre in their form and ambiguous to figure some of them out.

Sigmund Freud in Asika (2015), a writer is like a dreamer and he uses his writing to repress some of the feelings, wants and sexual impulses laid buried in his heart that are far beyond his reach. According to him, to understand any given masterpiece from a psychoanalytic or psychological perspective it is important to study and examine the psychological demeanour of the writer to trace and project some real psychological situations that might have impacted the work.

Sigmund Freud also projects that a writer is a psycho and many of the ideas inherent in his work are part of the things that may have happened either to him or around him, there must have been some experiences or encounters that affected his psyche and culminated in the purgation of his innermost thoughts on the pages of a paper in the guise of fiction and literary creativity (Asika, 2015).

Ann (2012), while citing Sigmund Freud's postulations on writers and creativity, explains that the artist has also an introverted disposition and has not far to go to become neurotic. He is urged on by instinctual needs which are too clamorous. He longs to attain honour, power, riches, and fame but he lacks the means of achieving these gratifications so, like any other with unsatisfied longing he turns away from

reality and transfers all his interest to the creation of his wishes in the real life of fantasy, from which the way might readily lead to neurosis.

According to Woldfreys & Baker (1996), psychological criticism tries to look at a work from the perspective of different dispositions of human characters. It models its criticism in tandem with the psycho-analytic ideas propounded by renowned psychologists from which the attitudes and characters of man could be best understood and analysed. Popular among them is Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalytic theory which has become an inseparable element for a critic using this theory. This approach dates back to the time of Aristotle who first highlighted the effect of tragedy in the human mind, the evocation of pity, and fear as well as a catharsis of emotion, a tragic work imprints on the minds of the reader.

This theory and approach are in close connection with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic Theories and principles, Carl Jung and his Mythological criticism, Northrop Frye and his Mythological criticism, and Jacques Lacan's projections of Freud's principles. These are some of the theories and principles that are related to psychological criticism but in this research, Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalytic theory and the principle will be used to analyse William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*.

The idea of analysing William Golding's *Lord of the Flies* from a psychoanalytical point of view is to examine how the writer created characters under the workings of many unconscious elements beyond their control. The person who said that the novelist who goes to a psychiatrist is paying for what he ought to be paid for is going unto something. A psychiatrist is a person who deals with the human mind and the novelist, art confers on any human being the status of a god and once a writer assumes his position to write, he becomes a god who creates characters at will. He gives them life, destiny, actions, and dialogue. He looks after them as they carry on with their lives and, eventually, whatever happens to these characters is all to dictate, the whims and caprices of the writer and satisfaction of the goal he originally decides to accomplish as an artist. This is essential for what makes a writer one of a kind.

So many writers in the course of their writing have created memorable characters that are easily identified in the society and have become prototypes of many people, in our flesh and blood, a situation made possible by the manner of composition and personality the writer bequeathed on the character at the point of creating them. Just like we have the character of Jack and Ralph in Lord of the flies, Marlow and Kurtz in Heart of darkness, Snowball and Napoleon in Animal farm, and Paul and Williams in

Sons and Lovers. These characters are easily equated and likened to some real-life characters as a result of their fully realized embodiment bequeathed to them by the novelist. A writer in the course of telling his stories creates 'Psychos', characters' who in so many ways may consider 'abnormal', 'non-conformist' or 'weird'. Still, in reality, it is only their psychological nature that is at play and the writer handles this so well in his story thereby helping the readers to be aware of such characters, what to expect of them, and how best to avoid being like them. This whole analysis aims to showcase how a writer is a psychoanalyst and how the influence of Sigmund Freud's theory is manifested in the writing of many writers.

William Golding's *Lord of the flies* was written in 1954, the novel is an interesting masterpiece that has gained global recognition as a good number of scholars have reviewed and researched it. The novel is Golding's most famous work, which won him a Nobel Prize for literature in 1983, a heart-touching story that explored the darkness of man's heart, and man's inhumanity to his fellow man. The novel satirizes the survival of the fittest, leadership and brutal dictatorship, fear and despair, power tussle, and the negative effect of war. It was as a result of the war that the children undergo all sorts of suffering on the island. Had there been no war, they would not have been on the island without parents or elderly people to take care of them. Also, the absence of the restraint of civilization on the island leads to savagery, so the breakdown of civilization in the adult world leads to inhumanity. Golding's experience as a navy officer during the World War II influence tremendously his novel Lord of the flies, which is filled with Catastrophe among the kids.

In this research, the writer is going to compare and analyse the two major characters' in the novel (Ralph and Jack) based on the personality traits they exhibited. Both characters are children and they both play leadership roles in the novel. The character personality, attitude, and behaviour of the parents can influence the behaviour and attitudes of the children (Atkinson et al., 1983).

In the views of Medinnus & Ronald (1969), the family takes part in children's personality and development, to society, is the larger system of family. Society has standards and rules that should be obeyed by everybody who belongs to the society including the young. The young who disregard these standards and rules will get sanctioned by society. Therefore, by analysing both characters in the novel *Lord of the flies* by William Golding, the writer is trying to make a personality-trait comparison between the duo characters' (Ralph & Jack) to see the connection between them.

Statement of the Problem

       The analysis and comparison of characters' personalities in different literary texts or novels have remained important in research studies, but comparing and analysing character personalities in the same novel or text has been disregarded by some scholars. There are very limited scientific research on the analysis of character personalities in the same novel. This created a prominent gap in the field of literature that this study aims to fill. In addition, the selected novel not only focuses on comparing these characters but also analyses the personality traits that are inherent in them and how it has been influenced by the society Thus, using Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalytic theory.

Purpose of the Study

       The study was conducted to compare and analyse the personality traits of the two major characters (Ralph and Jack) in the novel *Lord of the flies*. And how the society influenced the characters' too. Coleman (1972), says that literature cannot provide either the theoretical or practical basis for understanding the specific cases of abnormal behaviour, but it does complement psychology in giving a different kind of understanding of such behaviour. Literature yields valuable information about the concept of personality dynamics, mental disorders prevalent during a particular historical period, and the inner experiences of the author as well.

Research Questions

- What is the Personality trait of Ralph as the protagonist of *Lord of the flies*?
- What is the Personality trait of Jack as the Antagonist of *Lord of the flies*?
- How does the characters' leadership personalities relate?

Significance of the Study

       This study is conducted to analyse and compare the relationship between two characters in the same novel with the use of psychoanalytic theory. The ideal use of this research is that it can be a reference to literature students who use psychoanalysis theory of criticism for comparison of characters in the same work of art. The writer hopes this study draws attention to the readers of literature. The significance of this scientific research also is to fill a gap that exists around this selected work.

Limitations of the study

In the views of Alversson and Kaj (2017) the limitation of a study encompasses the stories narration. This research focused on the personality traits of the main characters' (Ralph and Jack) in the novel *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding. The scope of this study is limited to the main characters and their leadership style comparison. This research also focused on the differences and similarities between the two characters' as well as the societal influences of the work. The limitation of this study does not allow any other analysis from the novel.

Definition of Terms

- Psychoanalysis: According to Pervin (1984), psychoanalysis is a method of therapy, a technique for research, and a theory of personality. This is the study of literary psychology, psychology is the scientific study of a man's behaviour (Hillgard, 1983).

This theory is most suitable to this study because it's employed to analyse the characters personality traits and psyche and understand the literary work from the point of view of psychoanalysis. This study delves man's psychology to analyse and reveal the hidden part of character's mind.

- Personality: a combination of characteristics that make an individual unique (Weinberg & Gould, 1999). Every individual has his or her style of personality, either in a good way or in a bad way. Personality comes from within and it is this personality that makes people who they really are and how they are different from others. Therefore it plays a significant role in one's life because it is an individual's unique habit and there style of action. In this study. Personality as a sub theory of the psychoanalysis will focus on detecting the character's unique style of behaviour and the way their behaviours are being influenced by different aspects like psychological conditions and the environment (island) they found themselves.

- Trait: This is a habitual mode of a person's behaviour (Robert, 2006). Trait is one's idiosyncrasy and peculiarity as well as their mannerism. This explains why an individual is the way they actually are. People possess different types of trait, some people are quiet while some are talkative. This study tends to figure out some of the personality trait that are possessed by these characters, some of these traits could either be bad traits or good traits.

- Personality Traits: this is a reflection of people's behaviour and characteristics. For instance; when we meet a person for the first time, consciously or unconsciously we observe their personality. Some people are extroverts; active and very social while others are introverts; calm and reserved. These personality traits and lots more reflects dimensions that makes us different (Matthews et al., 2003).

In this scientific study the main focus is to figure out the characteristic ways that makes the characters different from each other. According to Allport & odbert (1936), "we can best understand the differences between individuals by understanding their personality traits".

- Character: According to Abrams (1981), characters are persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by the reader as having been endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed. A character is important in a story because the story makes more sense with characters.

In this study the writer will be making an analysis of the two major characters of the novel which are the protagonist and the antagonist. A protagonist which is represented by Ralph, is the character that plays the role of a hero or heroine in a story. He does good things and the readers admires them a whole lot. An antagonist represented by Jack on the other hand plays the role of a villain. This character is the opposite of the protagonist. He does negative things and is always catastrophic. (Nurgiyantoro, 2007).

- Leadership: According to Oxford Dictionary of English (2015), leadership involves leading an organization or group of people. Leadership entails risk-taking and motivation. Leadership guides individuals or groups towards the accomplishment of a specific objective i.e., the ability to guide others towards a common vision or goal.

Leaders must be able to modify others' behaviour to meet shared group goals and needs. This leadership involves skills and qualities that enable a person to inspire and motivate others to achieve their full potential and contribute to the success of an organization or team. The two major characters in this study represents the two types of Leadership i.e., Democratic and Autocratic Leadership.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This chapter discusses the theories that are included in the study. Psychoanalysis: personality theory propounded by Freud (1960), give readers a complete understanding of the study. In addition, previous studies on this topic were conducted, reviewed and analysed. Several relevant studies published after 2007 are analysed according to their year of publication.

Theoretical Framework

This study aims to conduct Freud's Psychoanalysis: personality theory to understand how the character's personalities were influenced with the use of *Lord of the flies;* a British novel written by William Golding.

Psychoanalysis: Personality Theory

Psychoanalysis

The idea of Psychoanalysis as a discipline came out in the last third of the 20th century by Sigmund Freud. This Psychoanalysis theory is a part of psychology, it has to do with mental development, the mind and human psychology (Minderop, 2010). The word psychology comes from two Greek words, psyche and logos, meaning soul and science. The science of psychology is therefore the study of the soul, the study of the self. So, psychology can be defined as the logical study of human behaviour and the psyche (Lapointe, 1970).

Freud propounded the theory, by coining the term "psychoanalysis". The theory states that individuals have unconscious thoughts, memories, feelings, and wants. The purpose of this theory is to get at the writer's hidden feelings and experiences. Freud divided the human mind into the tripartite psyche, known as: the id, ego, and superego. Psychoanalytic is a widely used theory, and relevant data on this theory supports the idea that individual's environment has a great influence to their psychological well-being. Researcher's uses Freudian psychoanalysis to figure out stories surrounding the characters' (Freud, 1963).

Psychoanalytic theory depends on the possibility that an individual's inspiration is vigorously impacted by unseen forces that are constrained by the cognizant and rational mind. In Freud's review, he noted that it is pertinent to consider how childhood

experiences could affect adult psychological well-being. His assessment of the hereditary and developmental aspects gave the psychoanalytic theory its characteristics. Psychoanalysis is characterized as a bunch of mental theories and psychological strategies that have their origins in the speculations of Sigmund Freud. The basis of the analysis is the conviction that all individuals have unconscious thoughts, sentiments, wants, and memories (Freud, 1960).

Asika (2013), claims that the Psychoanalytic theory focuses on the mental drives and psychological issues of a character, to understand what works for them and what makes them act in certain ways. Psychoanalytic theory views a work from the perspective of human personality traits. A critic using this theory is more interested in the mentality and the mental driving forces of the characters as well as the readers, to unravel the literary work. Psychological analysis of a literary work allows readers to comprehend better the psychological factors that motivated the author to create it. The psychological significance of a work of art for readers is that it enables them to grasp the hidden aspects of the writer's character and personality.

Ratna (2004), states that psychology is an exercise that impacts people's way of behaviour logically. Siswantoro (2005), defines psychology as a logical way of investigating individual's mental behaviour.

Freud in Pervin (1984), claims that Psychoanalysis finds the oblivious in mental life. Thus, psychoanalysis has been added to a variety of disciplines. The process is a progression of phases and mental re-integration of body and mind.

According to Ryan (1999), the way in which individuals expresses their feelings is known as Psychoanalysis. Also there is a part of the human psyche that is cautions and is accessed through dreams. Some of the feelings human beings expresses are fear, desires and anxiety.

From the perspective of Barry (2002), psychoanalysis has to do with the way writers' analysis and portrays their characters in their works in order to drive home their point. In Barry's view, psychoanalysis examines literary works and traces the writer's experiences and encounters that are likely to have affected his writings. Writers makes use of various techniques to pour out their deepest thoughts on the pages of a paper in the guise of literature.

Personality

Personality is the way an individual behaves. It is a description of an individual's character. It's an idea used to describe an individual's characteristic patterns of behaviour, feelings and thoughts that can change over time. Personality is the way we act and how we think about ourselves. It also determines our activities (Freud, 1960).

Personality is divided into three sections: traits, states and self-concepts. Traits are the constant aspects of personality that don't change based on the situation. States are temporary personality changes caused by things like mood or stress. Self-concepts are a person's beliefs about themselves and their associations with others (Asika, 2015).

In Sobur (2003), Koswara theorized that the word personality is derived from the Latin word 'Persona' which means "a mask worn by Roman actors". In those days an actor would portray a role based on the mask they wore. Sobur further portray personality to be an individual's unique way or act of living in his environment.

According to Kapur (2018), personality is the way an individual behaves and the pattern in which they respond to people. This personality describes a person's attitude. In addition, Pervin (1984), personality portrays the kind of relationship individuals have with each other despite the places they find themselves, whether formal or informal setting. According to Koswara (1991), "how an individual manages and organizes their behaviour is a part of their personality. It is a unique characteristic that is determined by both external (environmental) and internal factors".

Related Theories

The Structure of Personality

According to Freud's personality structure, there are three important psychological elements they're; Id, ego, and superego.

According to Freud in Ikechukwu (2013), the Id is the main part of one's personality that is present from birth. This part of the personality is unconscious and incorporates primitive ways of behaviour. In the views of Freud, the id is driven by the pleasure principle, which strives to satisfy all wants and needs. If these requirements are not met, the result is a state of tension or anxiety. In Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, the Id is that viewpoint that encompasses unconscious psychic energy. It adequately satisfies the most essential urges, desires, and needs. It is the most fundamental part of our personality. So, it addresses the most basic desire for food and

sex. The purpose of the Id is to satisfy our needs and wants. When certain needs and wants are not met, an individual might get upset, furious, or nervous. For instance, an increase in cravings or thirst should lead to an immediate attempt to eat or drink. It is vital to human existence because it ensures that a child's needs are met. Assuming that the infant feels uncomfortable or hungry, they will cry until their requests for Id are fulfilled.

As the pleasure seeker, the Id works without consideration for the outcome, ethics, morals, or consequences. We can see the Id as the 'Devil' within us, as it drives us to do things against the law, society, and even our interests. Assuming that we were governed or ruled by the pleasure principle, we could end up snatching things we want from individuals' hands. This would enable us to fulfil and satisfy our desires (Ewen, 2003).

The Ego is the part of the personality that is responsible for managing reality. According to Freud (1963), the ego develops from the id and guarantees that the impulses of the id can be expressed satisfyingly in reality. The ego functions in the conscious, pre-conscious, and unconscious mind. In the ego, the principle of reality informs its behaviour, which seeks to fulfil the purposes of the id in a realistic, socially acceptable manner. The reality principle gauges the costs and benefits of an action before deciding whether to act upon or abandon impulses. The ego provides a balance between the Id and the superego. There are certain things you will do; the ego will let you know whether it is correct or wrong. Morality is used to guide certain individuals. Freud used the term ego "strength" to refer to the ego's capacity to work despite these duelling forces. People with strong egos can deal with these pressures and tensions. However, those with too little or too much ego strength can become too rigid or too disturbing to deal with. The ego is the nearest to the conscious, however, it is an unconscious act as it mediates between our inner self and the external world.

The Superego, in the views of Cloninger (2009), the superego suppresses our urges, it is the good side of the ego. The purpose of the superego is to perfect our behaviour. This is an aspect of personality that holds the values we acquired from our parents. It consists of two aspects: the conscience and the moral. It is a branch of human psychology and moral function. Thus, it is full of concepts we strive to achieve, and our guilt is revealed when we violate them. This part of self-concept is based on community standards that determine the behaviour and function to be performed, rewarding positive behaviours' (pride, self-love) and poor behaviour (guilt, inferiority,

accidents). The Superego plays a function at the primitive level, so it cannot stand the test of time or reality, that is, cannot change one's actions in a different atmosphere.

Personality Traits

An individual's personality makes them unique and special. The qualities and characteristics that make up a person's way of behaving are called traits. An individual's personality can be described as the way they behave consistently in different situations. The term is not meant to represent a single way of behaviour, but rather an effort to describe somebody's behaviour. This Personality traits are qualities that shape a person's way of behaviour towards different scenarios (Funder, 1991).

Factors that Affect the Personality Trait of Individuals

In Psychology, Personality Trait is the distinct patterns of behaviour that characterize an individual. Personality traits are the result of both hereditary and environmental influences. Personality traits are the various ways in which individuals react to their environment. They are either introverted or extroverted, i.e., individuals can be shy or confident. People with introverted personalities are reserved and quiet. They are more likely to feel anxious in public, while those with extroverted personalities are more friendly, and outgoing and may appear arrogant to others.

There are a few factors that can influence the personality traits of a person. Some of these factors are socialization, parenting style, social environment, psychology and culture.

Socialization

This is a significant factor that affects individual personality traits. While growing up as an individual, we understand the importance of company and social life. At a very tender age people aspire to create their friends and social cycle they tend to enhance their life from childhood, they now understand that no man is an island and that loneliness, on the other hand, is seen as a distressful state that affects an individual's personality differently. Human beings tend to accomplish their goals and objectives through socialization. They learn a lot and inculcate morals and ethics by mingling with their guardians, instructors and their friends.

Parenting style

Parents and guidance are very important sets of individuals in a child's life as they are considered to be the first caregivers of a child. Children being so sensitive learns very fast from their guidance and parents. Therefore parental style plays a very significant role in influencing their personality. Meddinus (1969), considered the home to be the most significant place that unites the relationship and bond shared by children and their parents. However, it is important to understand that the Parental style of training and guiding a child can affect them either positively or negatively, especially when they get to their adolescent or puberty age. They start seeing the parental style of training and restrictions from another angle. It may seem to be a form of punishment to them but to their parents, these are signs of love, protection, morals and authority. At a time; Feelings of dissatisfaction, guilt, conflict, and anxiety also are displayed by children towards their parents and guardians when they seem to be unhappy with them for instance, some of these parents set high expectations for their children in terms of academic achievement, most times it's very daunting for the children to meet standard and expectations due to this they become stressed and frustrated.

Social Environment

Another factor that affects an individual personality is the Social environment they live in. In the views of Fromm (1955), for a man to be seen as a member of a group, he must be a social being with a deep need to share. The environment is part of a child's life and the kind of friends they grow up with also have a profound effect on their personality. The social environment helps individuals to identify who they are, build the relationship they have with others as well as regain their self-esteem in their various social-environment (Erikson, 1977). Teachers on the other hand play a major role in influencing a child's personality as classroom interactions and environmental activities that happen around them help in their development, and teachers' mentorship and tutoring make them see life from another perspective (Meddinus, 1969). Children should also be taken care of, they should be neither abused nor abandoned as they are so sensitive to learning things so. They are also easily influenced by peer groups either in a good or a bad way.

Psychology

Psychology is another factor that influences the personality traits of an individual. As it has to do with mind-set. A Series of experiences encountered by

individuals shapes their personality as some of the events witnessed by a human being are stored in their subconscious mind. That's why a writer or an artist puts down their experiences in form of writing or painting to prove a point. Moreover, people from all backgrounds and groups need to control psychological problems like anger, stress, anxiety, and frustration. Psychological factors are therefore considered to be effective at enhancing personality traits.

Culture

Culture is a vital factor that affects the character qualities of individuals. A society's culture is its customs, norms, values and traditions. A person's culture is their root and identity, people need to know their culture and traditions from childhood. People's behaviour and way of life can be traced to their culture. People are treated a certain way due to what their norms entail. Therefore, culture is one of the factors that influence individual personalities as it is their core root.

Leadership

Kurt Lewin is a prominent social psychologist who has made significant contributions to the study of leadership in organizational behaviour. In 1939 he introduced his framework for understanding leadership. According to Lewin (1939), leadership is guiding a team to reach goals together. He believes that leadership is like a puzzle where one person or a group guides others to reach shared goals. Lewin identified three main leadership styles: Democratic, Autocratic and Laissez-Faire.

- Democratic Leadership is when a leader lets the team participate in the decision-making process. This style of leadership helps everyone work together and talk openly. For example, politicians ask people for their thoughts, and bosses can ask employees for ideas. Democratic leadership makes team members feel like they really belong and care about their work. When people feel appreciated, they want to do their finest.

Also, this style helps make better decisions because it considers many different ideas and skills. But sometimes, democratic leadership takes longer. A leader like this shares power with the team, so they can all share ideas. Leadership of this kind emphasizes the importance of team ideas. Lewin thinks democratic leadership works better than a leader who makes all the decisions.

- Autocratic leadership is when a leader is in complete control and makes all the decisions without asking others for input. Examples of authoritarian leaders include dictators and military commanders who don't listen to their teams. They give orders, and everyone follows. These leaders often have a strict hierarchy and obedience to their subordinates. This style of leadership can be helpful because decisions are made quickly, but it can also be a problem because it can also lead to a lack of motivation and creativity among team members. When individuals are not involved in the decision process, they may feel unhappy, less creative, disengaged and less committed to the organization's goals.

- Lewin's Laissez-Faire leadership style is when a leader takes a relaxed and hands-off approach. They give only limited or no direction or guidance to the group, allowing them to make their own decisions and manage themselves. This style can sometimes lead to a lack of structure and productivity, as the group struggles without clear direction from the leader.

In sum, Lewin (1939) talked about how leaders behave and how it affects a group. There are different ways leaders can lead. One way is where the leader makes decisions and controls everything, which is called autocratic. Another way is when the leader works with the group, gets their ideas, and everyone works together – this is called democratic. Leaders should choose how they lead depending on the situation and what the group needs. This helps create an effective workplace and reaches the organization's goals.

Scully (2015) says leadership inspires people and provides direction. In his view, leaders unite their teams around a common purpose and hold themselves accountable for their success. Their ability to evaluate long-term policies and plans enables them to influence their followers. Leadership as a way in which certain people, because of who they are and how they are, can motivate and show others how to work together for shared objectives (Burns, 1978).

Barnard (1940) defines leadership as the quality of behaviour that guides people or activities in organized efforts, highlighting the importance of effective communication Barnard says leadership encompasses the orchestration of people and resources to achieve a goal, necessitating the capability to assess and predict enduring strategies or principles. Leaders demonstrate fearlessness in embracing risks and confronting established norms, inspiring others to reach novel and superior

accomplishments. They can dissect challenges, pinpoint solutions, and make informed decisions that enhance their achievements.

Maxwell (2007) says that leadership is just about influencing, and nothing else. He thinks it's not about fancy titles or where you're placed. Instead, it's about how you can inspire others in an impactful way and create a positive impact. Leadership is the ability to turn a vision into reality. He thinks leaders can imagine a better future and encourage others to strive for that vision. For him, leadership means giving a clear sense of purpose and empowering others to make that vision come true (Bennis, 1989). Leadership is to lift a person's vision to higher goals, to raise their performance to higher levels, and to build space beyond their normal limitations. He emphasizes leaders' role in elevating individuals and organizations to reach their full potential (Peter, 2020).

Related Research

Previous studies on *Lord of the flies* and Psychoanalysis has been conducted by previous scholars as follows;

Atarsia (2018), Analysis on the evolution of Evilness: A psychoanalytic reading of William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*. He examined the struggle between goodness and evil within the human psyche. The study explains how the children's behaviour changed from savage to cruel throughout the story. The study demonstrated the religious and political resemblance in the novel. The researcher presented the study to be highly psychoanalytic because it detects the psychological problems the characters faced during development. He employed the theory of psychoanalysis to understand the nature of the human psychology as well. Similar to this research, he also used the same novel as well as the same theory but his aim is to figure out the struggle between good and evil. However, the study extended further to the savage and cruel behaviours exhibited by the children and this makes it different from this study.

Donnelly (2008), Analysis of *Lord of the flies* with Sigmund Freud's Ideas. This research used Freud's tripartite psyche (Id, ego, and Superego) to analyse some of the characters in William Golding's Lord of the Flies. Here, the researcher emphasizes on the breakdown of the school boys that was stuck in an island, it represented some characters psyche and also the civilization due to a lack of ego and authority. Similarly, the researcher studied the same novel and characters. However, this research is

different because the researcher did not analyse the personality trait some of the characters possess rather the writer focused on the tripartite psyche.

Furthermore, Gashout (2017), A Psychoanalytic Reading of William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*. The external, internal, and social characteristics of the characters are analysed. He uses Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis theory to analyse the causes and impulses of characters external & internal social behaviour. He applied Freud's theory of psychoanalysis which holds that the subconscious mind is the source and origin of all human behaviour. The researcher examines the psychology of the characters. Similarly, the writer uses the psychoanalysis theory and the same novel to discuss the characters external and internal behaviour. However, the study is different since it only focusses on the external and internal behaviour as well as the causes of the characters social behaviour.

In addition, a study conducted by Kholifah (2016), researched the personality changes caused by the encouragement of necessity against threats, as portrayed in *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding. In this study, Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis theory was used to analyse the behaviour of characters. The researcher highlighted the characters actions and reactions in an unknown place (island) they found themselves and how to survive in it. Similarly, the writer employed the same novel and theory. However, he only focussed on the characters personality changes and development, threats as well as their actions and reactions.

The last one was a thesis conducted by Muallim (2020), this is a study on the development of children's using William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*. Here the researcher indicates the children's cause of character development as the anxiety and defence mechanism which is part of psychoanalysis. Throughout the novel, the researcher elaborates on efforts to eliminate poverty. Similar to this research, he discussed the same novel and the characters development. However, the difference here is that he delved into elimination of poverty and means of survival in the island as well as the character development.

These are some previous studies conducted by several scholars that is related to the topic of this study. Therefore, I chose "a psychoanalytical study of *Lord of the flies*; a personality trait comparison between Ralph and Jack" as the topic of my study because the study is unique and distinct in the sense that no previous research used Psychoanalysis: personality theory by Sigmund Freud to analyse the major characters in the novel.

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter discusses and elaborates on Data collection, Data analysis, and procedures. As a result, it sheds more light on the methodology used in the study. Lewis (2015) pointed out that methodology provides a guideline for thoughts and research. This thesis discusses the personalities and contrasts between the two main characters of Lord of the Flies. Additionally, the sociological impacts of the characters will be assessed. The strategy will be based on book analysis. Accordingly, the analysis depends on the character's traits.

Research Design

In order to understand why people behave in certain ways, scientific research is often carried out. This was first observed by (Nisbet & Ross, 1980). In this scientific research, the writer employed qualitative method to analyse the novel "*Lord of the Flies*" by William Golding through Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis theory. Qualitative research, as defined by Hancock (2002), is a study that answers questions like; why? How? And what? Alwasilah (2006), stated that qualitative methods are used to analyse critical events and phenomena, this type of research does not rely on numerical data analysis. According to Johnson & Vanderstoep (2009), people's interpretations of their own experiences form the basis of qualitative research. In qualitative research, describing the data is more critical than making predictions about it. Moleong (2007), further noted that the goal of qualitative research is to gain an understanding of the phenomena experienced by the subjects in a descriptive manner, focusing on words and language. In this study descriptive method will be employed to describe the data thoroughly in order to get maximum result. A descriptive method is a problem-solving approach that examines and describes the state of a subject or object of research, the way they appear, and describes facts that are revealed by the characters in the novels, dramas, short stories and poems. In descriptive method, certain variables are compared with different demographics. This involves reading, comprehending and interpretation of data (Nawawi, 1995).

The method used in this research is content analysis since the data are nonnumeric. There are many disciplines to which content analysis can be applied. Krippendorff (2004), sees content analysis as a procedure for drawing conclusions

from the text (or other relevant material) and relating them to the context of their use. Linking the results to their context is content analysis. It extends beyond simple counting. In other words, content analysis is a technique that gives an efficient and objective means to make valid inferences from verbal, and written data. It is used to identify and evaluate explicit peculiarities. Content analysis analyses written or verbal texts, such as books, essays, interviews, informal communication and any form of communication in a language (Downe, 1992). Content analysis provides researchers with a flexible and useful tool for analysing and interpreting various types of communication. The data gotten from this research are used to portray the characters' personalities and comparison as well as the societal influence. With content analysis unnoticed deeper meanings can be uncovered. Thus, the analysis of data using the right approach can provide a good description of the research. Researchers can gain a deeper understanding of how they extract meaningful content from their data using it.

In this research, sources include journals, textbooks, and e-books. Thesis, papers, pamphlets and articles are used to analyse the data from Lord of the Flies. However, this study focuses on the content derived from the novel. The structure of textual analysis of the novel, "*Lord of the Flies"* by William Golding. Attempts to reveal the personality traits of the two major characters, the relationship between them and how they were influenced by the society. Therefore, the descriptive-qualitative, content analysis is best method suitable for this scientific research. The researcher is sure that Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis: personality theory is the right approach for this study as well.

Research Procedure

There are several procedures the researcher applied in conducting this research. They are as follows:

- Deciding and selecting the subject of the research, which is the novel Lord of the Flies.
- The representation and portrayal of the character's personality traits are based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytical perspective. Finding theories that support psychoanalytic principles.
- Formulation of research questions and focusing on the major characters.

- Finding relevant sources related to the study. Some of these sources are sources from library research, desk research and internet research which make reference to Freud's psychoanalysis; personality theory.

The Main Data Sources

The main source of the data is taken from Lord of the Flies which was published in 1954 and consists of 12 chapters and 264 pages. The research data were words, phrases, clauses and sentences expressed in this novel by William Golding. The main theory of this scientific research is Psychoanalysis; personality theory propounded by Freud Sigmund. However, some supporting information from articles, books, journals and websites were also taken to get extra information about the theory.

Data Collection Tools

The data source for this scientific study is text extracted from the novel *Lord of the Flies.* To support the data being analysed, other sources like articles, e-books, theses, textbooks, and journals discussing Lord of the Flies and Freud's Psychoanalysis: The Personality Principle have been included. The data is from a novel written by William Golding entitled *Lord of the Flies*. In the study, the researcher analyses how the characters (Ralph and Jack) are influenced by society, and how their leadership characteristics relate to each other.

In order to answer the proposed research questions, data were taken from the text of the novel and analysed through content analysis. Reading and understanding the novel was the first process of data collection required in this research. The novel was read several times, focusing on the major characters that would be analysed. This study mainly focuses on the two major characters, their personality traits, how they are influenced by society, and how their leadership qualities and attributes relate to each other. The theories used to support this scientific study were collected from textbooks, e-books, theses, articles and journals retrieved from the net.

Material

Lord of the Flies, a novel written by William Golding, is the basis of this scientific study. The protagonist (Ralph) and antagonist (Jack) have been selected as objects of study. This research is based on the classic novel *Lord of the Flies. It* was first published in 1954 by William Golding. An English novelist, poet and playwright,

born in St. Columb Major, England in 1911. He works as an actor, schoolteacher and writer. Golding's most famous work, *Lord of the flies*, won a Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983. Golding's other notable works include; *The Scorpion God, Darkness Visible, Free fall and Rites of Passage*, which won the Booker Prize in 1980. The author wrote mainly about the human condition, exploring themes of good and evil and the consequences of human behaviour. His writing was characterized by an intense focus on the individual, as well as a deep understanding of the human psyche. William Golding joined the Royal Navy and served in World War II. During this time. He died in 1993 at the age of 81. He is remembered as one of the greatest English novelists of the twentieth century and his works continue to be read and studied around the world. His work has inspired generations of readers to think critically, and to explore the power of the human imagination.

Lord of the flies is an adventurous story, tells a story of a group of young boys who were stranded on a deserted island without any adult supervision. They were left to fend for themselves and create their own society with a system of rules and regulations, a society, where they were free to do whatever they wanted. Led by an ambitious leader, Ralph (protagonist) with the assistance of Piggy. The boys, who had previously lived sheltered lives, found it difficult to cooperate with each other and stave off chaos. As the novel progresses, things started to go wrong when a group of boys led by the violent Jack took charge and started to impose his own rules and regulations, their society began crumbles and a new form of savagery takes root, with some of the boys succumbing to the darkness of the island. Jack's group began to neglect the rules and regulations of their own society and started to hunt and murder pigs. .

The boys found themselves divided into two main groups, as tensions between the two groups mounted, it became clear that the boys were slowly turning against each other in a desperate struggle for survival. Sooner or later, Jack's group began to hunt and murder pigs. The boys also started to fear a mythical creature they called "The Beast". As they began to lose their sense of reason and civility, a series of violent events began to unfold that would ultimately lead to their own destruction. William Golding in this piece, vividly depicted a classic tale of how easily human nature can decay in the absence of order and authority. The island here addresses the world, while Ralph and Jack's authority and leadership reflect various methods of administration (leadership) in our various societies. The novel portrays how humans think and act, especially when they live in an obscure environment and become cruel and harsh

towards each other. Lord of the Flies serves as a cautionary tale of the dangers of unchecked authority and the importance of cooperation and order. It is a timeless classic that has been read and enjoyed by generations of readers.

Data Analysis Procedures

The writer reads the novel closely, and comprehensively by making a synopsis of the novel in order to grasp the entire storyline Having done that, the next step is to focus on the characters' personalities; and the last is to understand how the author uses language to portray how the hero's and villain's personalities are influenced by the events in the story; and what kind of vocabulary and grammar the writer used to portray these characters (Ralph and Jack). After reading the novel multiple times, the researcher sought more information about the novel through the internet to find relevant sources that could provide additional information. The researcher will employ descriptive-content analysis to analyse and answer the selected questions as extracted from the selected novel based on Freud's psychoanalysis theory i.e., Freud's projection of the human mind (personality).

According to Freud (1960), the key to a healthy personality is a balance between the Id, ego and superego. A branch of human psychology and moral philosophy that consists of the concept that one is guilty if one violates the ethical code. This part of a person's personality is based on community standards to control behaviour and to perform its functions, rewarding positive behaviour (Pride, Self-love) and punishing inappropriate behaviour (Guilt, Inferiority, Accident). This Freudian personality principle is used to investigate the implied meaning of what people express and how they express it. All these data analysis procedures are used in order to reveal the personality traits of the major characters. They also reveal how they were influenced by society and how the two characters are related as portrayed in the novel by the author.

Data Analysis

Having the ability to interpret literature through close reading is key to gain knowledge of the literature in question. This is due to the fact that close reading is the first step of analysing the information of the piece. Close reading is a fundamental skill to possess in order to accurately interpret literature (McLennan, 2001).

Interpreting the text accurately and clearly requires focusing on the actual words in the text. Likewise, a point of view that moves from specific details to broader issues. Understanding the content of the text is the initial step in conducting a detailed analysis. In order to fully comprehend a text, it is essential to first understand how it is perceived by the reader and gain an insight into the context. To gain a thorough perception of the text, it is important to reflect and consider the realities and insights it presents. This can help to uncover deep meanings and interpretations of the text (Kain, 1998). Observing a specific fact and then drawing conclusions is the next step following the inductive analysis of perception? Furthermore, descriptive analysis connects patterns and arranges facts altogether. Data is presented as it is, with no additional remarks about its importance.

The writer also applies the document analysis method, which involves analysing the content of the text, i.e., words, phrases, sentences, thoughts, and paragraphs. In this case, the researcher gathers and examines the content of the text in the form of words, phrases, thoughts, sentences and paragraphs as well. Each sentence and paragraph was read extensively to be assigned to the Id, ego, and superego groupings. The characters' personality
traits were also exclusively analysed to determine how social influences affect their personalities. Additionally, the leadership behaviour patterns of the two characters can be compared.

CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study and discusses the results that is related to the topic, which was guided by the questions of the present research.

The findings of the study are based on extracts collected from a selected English novel titled *Lord of he flies* by William Golding. These extracts were used to make reference to the novel when answering the research questions. Extracts of the first and second sections describes the protagonist and the antagonist as well as what they stand for i.e. their personality traits as portrayed by the novelist. For each extract, the page number from which the context of the situation is gotten from was clearly indicated, these extracted utterances were quoted. Extracts of the third section compares the dynamics between the protagonist and the antagonist as well as the relationship between them. The last section describes how the characters personalities were influenced by the society in general.

The writer understands the protagonist and antagonist, their personalities and psychological characteristics. A descriptive content analysis is applied to achieve the results and findings of the study. Ralph and Jack display distinct personality traits that shape their actions throughout the novel. Ralph is portrayed as a charismatic and strong leader who prioritizes the group's well-being over his own interests. In contrast, Jack is depicted as an aggressive and power-hungry individual who seeks to dominate others for his own benefit. Through their contrasting traits, Golding highlights order versus chaos, civilization versus savagery, and leadership versus tyranny. With content analysis the characters' personalities as affected by their environment and circumstances will be revealed. For instance, Ralph's leadership qualities are emphasized when he takes charge of the group on the island. In contrast, Jack's aggression and dominance become more pronounced as he succumbs to his primal instincts. Overall, a content analysis of Ralph and Jack's personalities in *Lord of the Flies* provides valuable insights into the character's motivations and actions. It also sheds light on the novel's themes and underlying messages.

The novelist built these personality traits through language, by using specific vocabulary and grammar to talk about them and by using specific vocabulary and grammar in constructing their conversation with others as well. These personality traits the novelist constructed for these characters can be categorized according to Freud's

(1960) structure of personality. According to Sigmund Freud (1960), personality comprises of three parts; The Id, the Ego and the Superego. He believes that personality traits were largely determined by the interactions and conflicts between these three components of the mind. Freud (1960) believes that personality traits were shaped by unconscious desires and conflict. However, the characters personalities built by the novelist are same as the behaviours and personality's people build for themselves on daily basis. In the views of Freud (1960) these personalities are formed by childhood experiences, interest as well as involving in social activities all these and many more can have a significant impact on people's personality.

Description of Ralph's Personality Trait, From Freud's Psychoanalytic; Personality theory.

The protagonist of Lord of the Flies, Ralph is portrayed as a character with positive traits like; intelligence, commitment, confidence, charisma and morality. His traits align with Freud's concept of the ego. In the views of Freud (1960), Ego is a rational and practical aspect of an individual's personality that mediates between the unconscious desires of the Id and the moral & ethical standards of the superego. Throughout the novel, Ralph demonstrates these personality traits as he attempts to establish order and civilization on the island, despite facing opposition from the other boys. Freud's concept of the ego provides a framework for understanding Ralph's character and actions in the story. The extract bellow buttressed some point:

"There are no grown-ups. We shall have to look after ourselves. And another thing. We cannot have everybody talking at once. We will have to have 'Hands up' like at school. Then I will give him the conch….I will give the conch to the next person to speak. He can hold it when he is speaking, and he will not be interrupted except by me, we will have rules! He cried excitedly. Lots of rules! Then when anyone breaks' them…." (Golding, 1954, p. 43).

In the first extract, the novelist portrayed Ralph as a capable leader who possesses the ego traits. He is a practical and logical individual who strives to establish the rules and regulations on the island. He has a set of ethics that governed the boys' culture. The symbol of the conch shell in the novel represents the power of democratic rule and the importance of communication in maintaining social order, Ralph is deeply concerned about the well-being of his fellow boys and he assumes the responsibility of guiding and supporting them. Additionally, he emphasizes the significance of

cooperation and order for the group, indicating his belief in the importance of teamwork and social order for survival. Ralph's decision-making skills and rational approach to problem-solving demonstrate his role as the ego in Freud's personality theory, which strives to maintain balance and order between the id (instinctual desire) and superego (internalized moral values). The other boys are attracted to his charm and self-confidence, and they are eager to comply with his directions. Ralph's personality traits can be analysed from a psychoanalytic perspective, this demonstrates his ability to lead, his diplomatic style, and his deteriorating mental state.

> "We ought to have more rules. Where the conch is, that's a meeting. The same up here as down there. I agree with Ralph, we have got to have rules and obey them. After all, we are not savages, we are English; and the English are best at everything. So we have got to do the right things". (Golding, 1954, p. 55).

In the second extract above, the writer depicted when Ralph became the leader of a group of boys and his main goal was to establish order and rules. He strongly believe in the superiority of English culture and values but was able to balance his instincts and desires with his sense of responsibility and rationality. Ralph is known as the voice of reason on the island and he made efforts to maintain a sense of civilization and order among the boys. Ralph, who led a civilized life before the catastrophe, arrives on the island with positive intentions and confidence, having lived a civilized life before the crash. Ralph's discovery of filth and decay represents the negative side of humanity. Ralph remains strategic and a natural leader who has shown these qualities from the beginning of the novel. The writer's portrayal of the protagonist builds a personality of a true leader whose aim is to set rules and maintain them. The author has clearly coined his words in order to describe Ralph's main goals. In the second to last line of excerpt, he wrote "we have got to have rules and obey them. After all, we are not savages, we are English". In this context the statement we're not savages portrays the British people as civilized people who adhere to rules and regulations. Ralph's power lies on the stage, which represents aggregate leadership and problem-solving. Moreover, Ralph acts politely and can be viewed as a man of his word by the norms of the society he left behind. Therefore those who do not obey norms are seen as rebels, savages and nonconformist.

> "Been working for days now. And look! Two shelters were in position, but shaky. This one was a ruin. And they keep running off. You remember the

meeting? How everyone was going to work hard together until the shelters were finished?" (Golding, 1954, p. 64).

The above extract, the novelist creates a leader that practice democracy, a regime where order and civility are maintained. He describes Ralph as a democratic leader who places a high value on cooperation and encourages the boys to work together. Despite the chaos and violence around him, Ralph remains responsible and strives to maintain order and civility. He takes the lead in building huts, using his enthusiasm and encouragement to inspire the other boys to work together. This demonstrates Ralph's strong leadership abilities and his ability to motivate and unite the boys. The protagonist is a motivation to the rest of the boys as he initiates a lot of things and take the lead while others emulate and follow the rules. The novelist portrayed Ralph as a compassionate leader, someone that shows concern about the others. His main focus was to build a shelter that can secure him and the rest of the house from "the beast and "evil". Overall, Ralph's leadership skills and commitment to fairness make him a compelling and admirable character in the story. Furthermore, Ralph's fairness makes him an effective leader and a suitable protagonist for the novel as shown below;

"Jack! Jack! You have not got the conch! Let him speak. Hear him! He is got the Conch!" (Golding, 1954, p. 111 & 113).

In the above extract, it is evident that Ralph is a just an impartial leader who believes in equal opportunities for everyone to express themselves. He ensures that everyone is treated fairly and has a chance to speak. He values justice and wants to ensure that everyone is treated equally. He believes in giving everyone a voice and allowing them to make decisions together. On the other hand, the novelist depicts Jack as a nonconformist who defiles the rules most of the times. Hence, he portrays Ralph as an impartial leader who corrects and sets things straight, to him everyone is equal and should be given equal respect as well.

However, as the story progresses and the boys become more savage, Ralph's ego starts to diminish, and he becomes impulsive and irrational. This is evident in the extract below;

I am frightened of us. I want to go home. O God I want to go home" (Golding, 1954, p. 194).

The character of Ralph in the novel shows a shift towards being controlled by his desires and impulses. This leads to him losing touch with his sense of responsibility

and reason. Ralph's conflicts with Jack threaten to disrupt his attempt to maintain order and stability because of his primal and violent nature. Ralph is shown to be extremely disturbed by the violent and savage behaviour of the boys on the island. He becomes infected by the savagery of the other boys and feels disgusted over the kill he witnessed. Despite the chaotic and disorderly environment, he strives to maintain a sense of morality and decency. This characterization of Ralph presents him as a principled and ethical individual. He resisted giving in to temptation, Ralph becomes increasingly overwhelmed by the chaos of the situation. Rather than succumbing to the thrill of the hunt. Ralph remains focused on finding practical solutions to their predicament and trying to escape the island.

> "Shut up! Wait! Listen! There is another thing. We can help them to find us. If a ship comes near the island they may not notice us. So we must make smoke on top of the mountain. We must make a fire. A fire! Make a fire!" "I said before we will be rescued sometime. We have just got to wait; that's all". (Golding, 1954, p. 49 & 56).

The quoted passage above showcases Ralph's empathetic nature and determination. He is able to empathize with the other boys' emotions and fears while also acknowledging his own. In spite of the challenges they face on the island, they remain optimistic. Ralph remains determined to find a way to return home. He is portrayed as a smart and intelligent character who employs logical thinking to solve problems. He participates in discussions and proposes practical solutions to keep the fire burning. He maintains optimism and hopefulness, refusing to give up on his aspirations for a better future. Overall, Ralph's personality embodies both empathy and perseverance.

> "So we need shelters as a sort of….Home. "I was talking about smoke! Don't you want to be rescued? All you can talk about is pig, pig, pig! And I work all day with nothing but Simon and you come back and don't even notice the huts!" (Golding, 1954, p. 66 & 68).

The above expert shows how concern Ralph is. He is a selfless leader. When the boys first arrive on the island, they are excited about the prospect of being on an uninhabited island without adult supervision. They spend their time exploring the island, swimming, and playing games. However, as time passes, Ralph realizes that they need to prioritize their survival needs if they want to survive on the island. He worked so hard to build shelters for the welfare of the boys although he was met with indifference

by the boys' who are more concerned with playing than survival. Ralph's frustration stems from the boys' prioritization of fun and entertainment over survival needs like shelter. The fact that they don't even recognize or acknowledge his efforts made him feel unheard and unappreciated. it seems like none of them understands why building shelters should be so important when there are no immediate threats present yet still looming over them all unseen but not forgotten.

> "I was chief; and you were going to do what I said. You talk. But you can't even build huts….then you go off hunting and let out the fire…..Now I say this and make it a rule, because I am chief. We will not have a fire anywhere but on the mountain. Ever" (Golding, 1954, p. 88 & 101).

The extract above shows Ralph as an appointed chief and the rule that no one can have fire except on top of the mountain must be maintained. He feels frustrated at having to make such rules because it means taking away some freedom from those around him; however, he also knows that if they don't follow his order they might not be rescued at some point and some destruction might ensue which could lead them all into danger or even death.

Ralph's rule demonstrates his strength as a leader. However, it also hints at an underlying fear within himself, fear of what might happen if everyone isn't following certain guidelines or restrictions set by him as chief. It reflects how much responsibility rests on his shoulders now as a leader - something that may weigh heavily upon him throughout their journey in the island. Ultimately it highlights not only Ralph's power but also his vulnerability when trying to deal with difficult situations where people struggle for authority among themselves due to lack of adult guidance or structure. Furthermore, it reveals how determined yet scared he must feel about leading them all towards safety despite these challenges thrown before him.

Description of Jack's Personality Trait, From Freud's psychoanalytic; Personality theory.

In the novel "*Lord of the Flies*", Jack Merridew is portrayed as a character whose personality is primarily driven by the Id. The Id according to Sigmund Freud's model of personality is one's unconscious and primitive desires. Jack's behaviour is characterized by cruelty, savagery and a relentless pursuit of power, which makes him the main antagonist of the story. These negative traits are a result of his dominant Id, the part of his psyche that represents his most basic and primal instincts.

> "The boy who controlled the choir was dressed in the same way though his cap badge was golden. When his party was about ten yards from the platform he shouted an order and they halted, gasping, sweating, and swaying in the fierce light" (Golding, 1954, p. 26).

The above extract describes Jack's compelling personality when he is first introduced as one who possesses a persuasive and charming voice that matches his appearance, which allows him to manipulate others effectively. This charismatic trait is evident throughout the novel, as Jack has a strong desire to control and dominate others. He begins as a choir leader. However, as the boys' behaviours become more savage and the established rules begin to crumble, Jack evolves into a hunter and leader of a group of boys. This change can be viewed as an expression of his Id, the unconscious part of his psyche that is driven by instinctual desires and seeks immediate gratification.

> "Kill the pig. Cut her throat. Spill her blood. Look! We have killed a pig…we stole up on them…we got in a circle ….I cut the pig's throat, there was lashings of blood" (Golding, 1954, p. 86 & 87).

The extract above depicts Jack's brutal and savage personality as he takes pleasure in killing animals and uses violence to assert his dominance over others. He shows sadistic tendencies when he tortures a pig and enjoys the act. His actions are impulsive and he doesn't consider the consequences. The painting of their faces with the pig's blood symbolizes his abandonment of civilization for a more savage lifestyle. Jack resorts to violence quickly and becomes more abusive and tyrannical, using fear to maintain control over the boys. As the novel progresses, Jacks personality trait is also depicted as being selfish and only concerned with his own desires, rather than the well-being of the group as a whole. The below extract portrays his selfish interest.

> "We will hunt. I am going to be chief." "He is a proper chief, isn't he? He is going to take us hunting. He is going to beat Wilfred". (Golding, 1954, p. 165 & 196).

Jack's thirst for power is a prominent trait of his personality, the first quote portrayed his ambition and desire for power over others. As the novel progresses, he transforms from an orderly choirboy into a savage hunter, fixated on exerting his dominance. His obsession with power is driven by the Id's need for immediate gratification and he becomes increasingly manipulative in luring the other boys to follow him. The second quote, shows that he eventually becomes the leader of a tribe of boys who worship and follow his every command. Jack is increasingly obsessed with power, he's often

described as being manipulative and he uses this quality to lure the boys into following him, he intimidates and bullies his tribe. Jack's single-minded pursuit of satisfying his hunger is evident in his statement, "I'm going to get meat". He gives in to his basic desires without any regard for the consequences or the well-being of others. This behaviour represents the Id taking over his psyche.

From the beginning of the novel, Jack is portrayed as a dominant figure who craves power and control. His obsession with hunting and killing pigs reveals his selfish desire for power and control over the other boys on the island. He sees the pigs as a means to assert his dominance over the other boys on the island. He quickly establishes himself as the leader of the choirboys and later, the hunters. Furthermore, Jack lacks empathy and is willing to harm others to achieve his goals. He does not show any remorse for his actions. As depicted in the extract below.

"You too. Get back. Grab them! I said grab them! Tie them up! See? They do what I want" (Golding, 1954, p. 220).

Jack is portrayed as lacking empathy, especially towards the younger boys. His narcissistic character and self-absorbed personality is fixated on his own image and power, which leads him to intimidate and bully members of the rival tribe on the island. When he orders his followers to tie up and beat up the twins, claiming that he is a beast and a chief, he demonstrated a callous disregard for the emotions of others, showing indifference to their pain and is prepared to hurt or eliminate any obstacles in his path. Jack's leadership reinforced his Id driven personality. Upon becoming a leader, his cruel and ruthless behaviour amplifies, making him a dangerous figure capable of inflicting harm or even claiming lives.

"I am not going to play any longer. Not with you. I am not going to be part of Ralph's lot….I am going off by myself. He can catch his own pigs. Anyone who wants to hunt when I do can come too" (Golding, 1954, p. 158).

Jack's behaviour and traits align with his characteristics of the Id in Freud's theory, making him a prime example of a character whose personality is dominated by the Id. These personality traits combined make Jack a dangerous and unpredictable character, who represents the evil and savagery that can arise in human nature when societal norms and rules are no longer present. The passage above describes how Jack displays aggressive behaviour towards Ralph, indicating his strong desire for power and control. The first quotation depicted his power hungry nature, he attempts to form

his own tribe and challenges Ralph's authority, and this reveals Jack's unwillingness to be just one of many leaders. He also reveals his aspiration to be the sole leader with complete control of the other boys. He shows no regard for ethical or moral considerations and is willing to engage in actions that society deems unacceptable. Jack comes across as arrogant, displaying a high level of self-importance and confidence in his abilities. He believes that he alone is capable of leading the tribe to safety and success and he asserts his authority to satisfy his desire for power. Jack Merridew is a complex character whose ruthless, animalistic and aggressive behaviour serves as a warning of the dangers of power and the evil that can result from the unchecked desire for control. His obsession with control leads him to create his own tribe, which he sets against Ralph's group, causing a rift among the boys

According to Freud's theory, Jack's behaviours and traits align with those of the id, making him an excellent example of a character whose personality is dominated by the Id. These personality traits combined make Jack a dangerous and unpredictable character who represents the savagery and evil that can emerge in human nature when societal norms and rules are no longer in place.

"Rescue? Yes, of course! All the same, I would like to catch a pig first…..If I could only get a pig! I will come back and go on with the shelter" (Golding, 1954, p. 67 & 70).

The above expert, clearly showcase Jack's selfishness. Jack's personality is selfish and power-hungry and he is driven by his own desires and ambitions. Jack is seemingly the type that care little about anything besides himself, he disregards others' well-being and satisfies his urge. Through his actions and decisions, Jack's personality is focused on personal gain, rather than concern for the group as a whole. His obsession with hunting and killing pigs, as well as his refusal to prioritize group survival is a manifestation of the Id. Jack embodies the theme of inherent selfishness and savagery in human nature.

Comparison between Ralph & Jack's Leadership Style Personality from Lewins Leadership Theoretical framework.

Table 1.

Two types of Leadership style in Lewins (1939) theoretical framework

LEADERSHIP STYLES	DESCRIPTION
DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP	Democratic leaders lead a group by giving directions, but they also work together with the group and listen to what others have to say. In Lewin's research, kids in this type of group didn't get as much done as ones with strict leaders. However, what they contributed was really worthwhile.
AUTOCRATIC LEADERSHIP	Autocratic leaders are like bosses who tell everyone exactly what they want to be done, when it should be finished, and how it should be done. They don't really ask for others' opinions. These leaders keep themselves separate from the group. They make decisions alone without help from others.

As explained in the Table 1, the illustration below are extracts gotten from the novel *Lord of the flies* to buttress the character's leadership style comparison.

Comparison between Ralph & Jack's Leadership Personality
Differences

In Lord of the Flies, Ralph and Jack are two central characters representing conflicting human ideologies with distinct leadership styles. The analysis highlights that Ralph's leadership style was democratic, rational, and concerned about the welfare of the group. In contrast, Jack's leadership style was authoritarian, impulsive, and focused on his own power and control. Ralph is portrayed as a democratic and rational leader, while Jack is portrayed as a dictatorial and impulsive leader. This is evident from the contrasting ways they make decisions and lead the group on the island. Ralph

values the needs of the group and maintains order and civilization, while Jack prioritizes his own desires and impulses. The study compared Ralph and Jack's leadership styles through content analysis, analysing Ralph and Jack's leadership styles and personalities in Lord of the Flies. The data coded under international politics were responses to the portrayal of Jack's leadership qualities and his use of fear to dominate the boys on the island. This was in relation to the way states or leaders operate. The contrast between Ralph's and Jack's leadership styles highlights the importance of rational decision-making and cooperation in leadership, as Ralph's leadership style promotes cooperation and survival, while Jack's leadership style leads to chaos and violence.

Ralph, the protagonist of the novel, is the first elected leader among the boys. As a responsible leader, he prioritizes responsibilities and upholds societal rules. This is evident from the following extract;

"There are no grown-ups. We shall have to look after ourselves "We will have rules! He cried excitedly. "Lots of rules!" (Golding, 1954, p. 43).

Based on the above extract, it is evident that Ralph's leadership style centres on fostering cooperation, democracy and adherence to rules among the boys. He recognizes the importance of teamwork and following rules to ensure their survival on the island. These traits demonstrate Ralph's inherent leadership qualities, where he places a high value on order and discipline. Ralph is keen on forming an organized society with fair and just rules, His logical thinking and appreciation of civility also make him a natural leader. Rather than resorting to force or coercion, Ralph prefers to engage in diplomatic dialogue and seek out compromises to resolve conflicts. He effectively organizes the boys to build shelter and create fire, all with the goal of surviving on the island and signal for help. Ralph and Jack have contrasting personalities, with Ralph being caring, gentle, confident, smart, respectful of others, including the littluns and their opinions, and supportive.

In contrast, Jack is childish, impatient, a dictator, set in his ways, rude, mean, and can get very disrespectful. Jack adopts a different approach during his leadership that revolves around preserving his own interests and asserting dominance. Jack wants to establish rules and punish those who fail to meet his expectations, even if he breaks the same rules himself. As a former head boy and choirmaster, Jack arrives on the island with experience exerting power over his peers. He is regarded as a dictator since he prioritizes imposing his will and compelling the other boys to submit to his

authority. The following passage describes Jack's self-centred motives and pursuit of power.

"I ought to be chief! I am chapter chorister and head boy. I can sing sharp."
(Golding, 1954, p. 29).

In the above extract, it is suggested that Jack's leadership style involves imposing his authority on the boys by adopting a dictatorial approach. He is convinced that he is the only one capable of leading the group to survival and he resorts to using fear and intimidation to control the others. Jack is portrayed as employing any means necessary to achieve his objectives. Jack's proclamation that "he should be the chief "demonstrates his enthusiasm for leadership and ambition to take control. Jack is clearly confident in his abilities as a leader, believing he has the qualifications for such a role. He also expresses pride in himself through this statement; being both head boy and chorister implies success at school. This likely contributed to his sense of self-worth upon arriving on the island with no adult supervision or guidance. The boys' lack of order on the island caused much confusion among them all. This led to Jack's desire for power even further. It seemed like an opportunity to gain authority over others while simultaneously providing structure during their stay there. His ability to sing sharply may have been seen by him as an additional strength when compared to other candidates vying for chief status; music can often bring people together under one common goal or purpose so having this skill could prove beneficial if chosen for such a position where unity is key among its members. Overall, it appears that Jack feels strongly about becoming chief due not only because it would give him more power but also because he believes he is capable enough based on past experiences from before their arrival on the island - making sure everyone knows just how qualified he is by publicly announcing these facts shows great confidence from him despite being surrounded by uncertainty at every turn.

"The conch shall be the voice of Justice". (Golding, 1954, p. 46).

The boys chose Ralph as their leader due to his charisma and effective communication skills. As a result of his strong moral compass and commitment to justice, he is courageous enough to challenge Jack's ambitions for power. Ralph is a reliable leader who prioritizes the well-being of his peers. He is a rational thinker who devised the idea of using the conch shell as a symbol of order, which helps maintain a cohesive society among the boys. He recognizes the importance of order for their survival and

strives to ensure that everyone's needs are met. Ralph's leadership is more successful in accomplishing their ultimate goal of being rescued.

On the contrary, jack embodies the opposite qualities of Ralph. He embodies the savage and chaotic nature of human behaviour. Jack leads by persuading the boys to abandon their civilized values and embrace their primitive and instinctive tendencies. Jack represents evil and violence. His personality traits propel the novel's theme of violence and evil. Jack has a militaristic attitude and experiences controlling others, which he uses to dominate the choir. His domain is his emotions, which rule and fuel his animalistic nature. As Golding writes in the excerpt below;

> "Grab them! I said grab them! Tie them up! Go on. Tie them. See? They do what I want". "See? See? That's what you will get! I meant that! There is no tribe for you anymore! The conch is gone…I am Chief! He hurled his spear at Ralph, the point tore the skin and flesh over Ralph's ribs, then sheared off and fell in the water" (Golding, 1954, p. 220 & 223).

The above Extract, highlights Jack's willingness to use violence to control the boys. Jack is determined to impose his own will on the group. He is more focused on his own desires and does not care about the opinions of the others. He also has a tendency to become cruel when his orders are not followed. His more aggressive style leads to a breakdown of order and chaos on the island. In the novel *Lord of the Flies*, Jack displays immense power and dominance. This can be seen when he ordered for the arrest of the twins: "Grab them!" I said grab them! Tie them up! This is to prove that no one should challenge him or his authority over others in their tribe. Through these words and actions, it is clear that Jack feels empowered by controlling those around him; especially since they all seem to comply with whatever orders he gives without question or hesitation because they are afraid of punishment if they don't obey him. He also has a sense of superiority over everyone else due to his physical strength which allows him to make such bold statements without fear of repercussions from anyone else on the island, demonstrating how much control he believes himself capable of having within this environment where there are no laws governing behaviour except for those imposed by himself alone.

Jack's feelings towards Ralph become increasingly hostile throughout the novel; culminating at this moment where Jack attempts violence against Ralph after proclaiming himself chief further reinforcing how deeply rooted his need for absolute power truly is within every part of his psyche regardless of whether it results from

insecurity or genuine ambition. Does not matter here anymore than does any other factor contributing towards its origin either directly nor indirectly. It becomes evident why these words carry so much weight behind their meaning, each word carries enough emotional intensity that would leave an indelible mark upon anyone listening closely enough (or unfortunate enough) to hear it.

In conclusion, Ralph and Jack have different approaches to leadership which leads to tension and conflict between them. Ralph's style is focused on order and cooperation, while Jack is based on power and domination. His willingness to use violence to assert his control over the group of boys. He is more focused on his own desires and does not care about the opinions of the others, he disregards the opinions of others and becomes cruel when his commands are not followed and his domineering approach often leads to chaos and a breakdown of order on the island.

Similarities

Despite their divergent leadership styles, Ralph and Jack share a similar level of determination and ambition in pursuing their goals. They both exhibit a strong commitment to the welfare of the boys, seeking to protect and ensure their safety.

"I am chief. That means I have a responsibility. We have got to make certain. Can't you see the mountain? There is no signal showing. There may be a ship out there. Are you off your rockers?" (Golding, 1954, p. 134).

This extract shows that Ralph is committed to keeping the boys safe, even if it means to sacrifice his own safety and comfort. This quotation reflects his responsibility and duty as a chief. He recognizes that he has a duty to protect the boys on the island. However, he also realizes that they may not be able to make it without help from outside sources. His words indicate his fear and worry for their safety, as well as his determination to do whatever is necessary for them to survive and to be rescued. Ralph's quote shows how deeply he cares about each boy on the island. It also shows how stressed he feels to keep them safe. By pointing out there could be a ship "out there" Ralph hopes someone will come along soon enough with assistance so they can leave this place alive; however, at this point, no one knows when such help might arrive which makes him feel even more anxious about their situation.

The weight of being chief rests heavily upon Ralph's shoulders throughout the novel, especially moments like this where it seems almost impossible for any rescue party or aid to come anytime soon, makes him question whether everyone will make it

off safely. Ultimately though due to his courage and leadership skills combined with sheer luck, none was left behind by the end of the book thus giving readers a glimpse into the true power a strong sense of responsibility can have when put to proper use.

> "I am chief! We ought to hunt for meat. We will have to be careful". (Golding, 1954, p. 223).

Similarly, the above passage suggests that both Ralph and Jack share a commitment to ensuring the safety of the boys, even if it means taking risks. Although their leadership styles differ significantly, they are both dedicated to this common goal.

The above extract portrays Jack's responsibility as a chief. He has taken on the role of leader, and that comes with an obligation to provide for his fellow boys. He knows they will need food to survive on the island, so he proposes hunting for meat as a solution. Jack also realizes that such an endeavour will require caution; it would be dangerous to go out into unfamiliar territory without taking precautions first. The importance of this moment cannot be overstated it marks a turning point in Jack's character arc from an innocent choirboy into a fierce hunter-warrior chief who can lead his people towards survival amidst chaos and danger. His newfound authority gives him confidence and courage. However, Jack's quote reveals how much faith he has in himself by accepting leadership responsibilities. This is despite being unsure how things might turn out for him or his group members along the way. It shows growth from naivety towards maturity. This makes him more capable than ever before at handling difficult situations head-on with courage instead of shying away from them due to inexperience or lack of knowledge when it comes to making decisions under pressure. Moreover, Jack creates a savage and competitive environment for the boys with the goal of having fun.

> "We ought to have more rules. Where the conch is, that is a meeting. The same up here as down there". (Golding, 1954, p. 55).

From the above extract, Ralph seeks order and stability on the island. His words show how he values civilization over savagery and wants to keep things organized with clear guidelines for everyone to follow. His democratic style of leadership allows everyone to have a say in decision making and he maintains order by doing so. The above quote reveals Ralph's inner struggle between maintaining control and succumbing to anarchy. This eventually leads him away from Jack's tribe of hunters towards Piggy's group who want peace instead of violence.

Throughout the novel, Ralph remains one of the few characters who still hold onto their sense of morality despite being surrounded by wilderness while trying desperately to maintain some form of authority among other boys on the island. He knows that rules will help them stay civilized so they can be rescued from the deserted land. However, he struggles with the idea that enforcing these laws might make it more difficult for others to adapt to the new environments without adult supervision around them.

"Forget the beast! The beast is a hunter. He is a hunter and a fighter. He is going to hunt us down". (Golding, 1954, p. 165).

The above passage statement reflects Jack's realization that they are no longer safe on the island; instead, they are being threatened by an unseen force that could cause them harm or even death if it catches up to them. Jack uses fear and intimidation as tools to maintain order among the boys on the island. The quote also reveals Jack's growing sense of responsibility for his fellow boys. He warns them about this potential danger lurking around every corner of their island home. As the leader of one group among many, Jack understands how important it is for him to protect his people from any threats that may come their way including this mysterious "beast" which has become such an integral part of their lives now due to its presence looming over all aspects of life on the island.

The boys' could see how much weight Jack's words carry as they reflect both fear and determination emanating from within Jack himself two emotions which have been brought out by his newfound role as protector amongst those who look up towards him expecting guidance during times such uncertainty where safety cannot be taken for granted anymore. In short, Jack feels overwhelmed at having made this quotation yet determined not to let anyone get hurt under his watch no matter what dangers lie ahead. Leadership involves setting an example and being confident. Jack's main interest is hunting, which develops his savagery. Although Ralph and Jack have different leadership styles, they share the common objective of preserving order and employing district methods to achieve it. This similarity between them serves as a reminder that despite situational variations the goal of maintaining order remains constant.

Another similarity between Ralph and Jack possess the ability to inspire and encourage the boys. Ralph is described as a "visionary". Who could "conjure up a picture of the bright, living future that would cause them to forget the darkness"? His

leadership motivates the boys to build shelters and seek rescue. In William Golding's novel, "Lord of the File", Ralph and Jack exhibit comparable leadership styles. Ralph's charisma and decisiveness in decision-making along with Jack's magnetic personality and assertiveness, inspire the boys to engage in hunting and form their own tribe. Golding portrays Ralph as a powerful leader "who has the power to enforce his will on the boys". He does not hesitate to make tough decisions, even if it means upsetting his peers. Similarly, Jack is portrayed as a leader "who is quick on the draw and assertive" he takes charge of the situation by motivating the boys with his talk of hunting and thrilling adventures.

At the end of the day, Ralph and Jack's leadership qualities reflect the delicate balance between civilized and primitive behaviours. Their relationship demonstrates the challenges of maintaining this balance and how it can shape the future of individuals and society. Together, ralph and jack's leadership styles create a dynamic and intrigue in the novel.

Table 2.

Leadership style Comparison between Ralph and Jack using Lewins Leadership Framework (1939).

RALPH'S DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP	JACK'S AUTOCRATIC LEADERSHIP
1. Ralph's democratic approach fosters unity, cooperation and a sense of collective responsibility. Ralph as a fair-minded and level headed leader represents morality and civilization. Ralph focuses on	1. Jack's autocratic and authoritarian style creates division, loss of moral compass and fear within the group. He gains followers through fear and intimidation for his own personal gain. He represents savagery and loss of societal values.

building shelters and maintaining the signal fire.	
2. Ralph as a natural leader has charisma and strong moral compass. He is committed to justice. Ralph is a reliable leader who prioritizes the well-being of his followers. He is a rational thinker who devised the idea of using the conch shell as a symbol of order, which helps maintain a cohesive society among the boys. He recognizes the importance of order for their survival and strives to ensure that everyone's needs are met. Ralph's leadership is more successful in accomplishing their ultimate goal of being rescued.	2. Jack embodies the opposite qualities of Ralph. He embodies the savage and chaotic nature of human behaviour. He leads by persuading the boys to abandon their civilized values and embrace their primitive and instinctive tendencies. Jack represents evil and violence. Jack has a militaristic attitude and experiences controlling others, which he uses to dominate the choir. His domain is his emotions, which rule and fuel his animalistic nature.
3. Ralph's leadership style centres on fostering cooperation, democracy and adherence to rules among the boys. He listens to others' ideas, and seeks to create a sense of community. He recognizes the importance of teamwork and following rules ensure their survival on the island.	3. Jack adopts a different approach during his leadership that revolves around preserving his own interests and asserting dominance. He is regarded as a dictator since he prioritizes imposing his will and compelling the other boys to submit to his authority.
4. Ralph remains one of the few characters who still hold onto their sense of morality despite being surrounded by wilderness while trying desperately to maintain	4. Jack uses fear and intimidation as tools to maintain order among the boys on the island. The quote also reveals Jack's growing sense of responsibility for his fellow boys.

some form of authority among other boys on the island. He knows that rules will help them stay civilized so they can be rescued from the deserted land. However, he struggles with the idea that enforcing these laws might make it more difficult for others to adapt to the new environments without adult supervision around them.

He warns them about this potential danger lurking around every corner of their island home. As the leader of one group among many, Jack understands how important it is for him to protect his people from any threats that may come their way including this mysterious "beast" which has become such an integral part of their lives now due to its presence looming over all aspects of life on the island

5. Ralph is committed to keeping the boys safe. He recognizes that he has a duty to protect the boys on the island. However, he also realizes that they may not be able to make it without the help from outside sources. He was determined to do whatever is necessary for them to survive and to be rescued. Ralph shows how deeply he cares about the boys on the island and he gives each and every one of the boys the opportunity to air their view. Once you have the conch (symbol of authority) you are free to speak without interruption.

5. Jacks responsibility as a chief comes with an obligation to provide for the boys. He knows they will need food to survive on the island, so he proposes hunting for meat as a solution. Although he makes his decision most times without involving the boys, a good number of them feel disenganged and less committed to the duties and decisions carried out. Jacks hunting moments cannot be overstated as it marks a turning pont in his character arc from an innocent choirboy into a fierce hunter-warrior chief who can lead his people towards survival amidst chaos and danger

The above table illustrated vividly the two styles of leadership from the point of view of Lewins Kurtz (1939). Successful leadership stems from specific inborn personality traits and characteristics. Individuals who possess certain traits are more likely to be

effective leaders. Such traits includes; self-confidence, determination, integrity and intelligence these are often associated with leadership qualities.

Societal influence of the characters in Lord of the Flies by William Golding

Literary works often explore how the environment shapes people's psychological and behavioural responses. In William Golding's dystopian novel, Lord of the Flies, contemporary issues are reflected through the use of motifs and themes. This makes it relevant both today and as a reflection on our past. A dystopian novel comments on the society in which it is set. The works written during the Second World War capture the despair and destruction experienced throughout Europe.

The novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding is an insightful commentary on the fragility of societal norms. It also discusses the ease with which they can be abandoned in times of crisis. The analysis of this novel focuses on exploring the influence of social norms on human behaviour in a state of anarchy. This is where there is no established system of law and order. Golding's portrayal of society's breakdown in Lord of the Flies serves as a cautionary tale about societal structure and order. The characters in the novel represent different aspects and flaws of human nature. Their reactions to the absence of societal norms shed light on social norms' influence on human behaviour. The theme of savagery versus civilization in Lord of the Flies highlights this struggle as the characters' behaviours and actions become more violent and unruly. This showcases how easily society can descend into chaos without proper governance. The symbol of the conch shell in the novel represents the power of democratic rule and the importance of communication in maintaining social order, further underscoring the importance of societal norms for a functioning society. Additionally, the lack of common sense in an anarchic society can lead to trouble, as seen in the characters' actions in Lord of the Flies. Furthermore, Jack's actions showcase the typical practices of dictatorships to control collective thinking, further adding to the analysis of societal norms on human behaviour in a state of anarchy. In essence, William Golding's Lord of the Flies is a significant work that explores the influence of social norms on human behaviour in a state of anarchy.

William Golding, who served as a soldier for Britain and experienced the trauma of war and his work Lord of the Flies, delved deeply into the effects of the trauma of war individual psyche and behaviour. The novel portrays the lasting impact of World War II on the author's psyche which is reflected in the characters on the

island. It can be seen that the boys' experiences of loss and the disintegration of their society on the island mirror that of post-war European societies. Golding used the characters in Lord of the Flies to depict the symptoms and effects of trauma.

The society created by the boys on the island was doomed to fail due to the presence of corruption and the beast within. The corrupt nature of the society led to a warring zone, with the privileged class (Jack and the hunters) becoming corrupted, while those who were not privileged, like (Piggy, Simon, and even Ralph) suffer. William Golding's, Lord of the Flies, had a significant influence on the character's personalities. It draws heavily from the events of World War II to form the personalities of these characters. The boys' experience of being stranded on the island reflects the chaos and destruction of the war, with the island serving as a microcosm of the larger world in which they live. Through their struggle for survival, the boys' personalities are shaped by the trauma of war and the brutality that it engenders. The novel thus portrays the ways in which war can impact individuals and shape the course of their lives.

> "The shore was fledged with palm trees. These stood or leaned or reclined against the Light and their green feathers were a hundred feet up in the air. The ground beneath them was a bank covered with coarse grass, torn everywhere by the 'upheavals' of Fallen trees scattered with decaying coconuts and palm saplings" (Golding, 1954, p. 14).

The opening chapter of the book paints an island that has undergone significant upheavals, with fallen trees suggesting destruction due to the impact of war. William Golding introduces the island with a vivid description that paints a picture of a lush, tropical paradise. This imagery conveys both beauty and danger as it hints at what may lurk beneath this seemingly flawless landscape.

Golding's use of such descriptive language suggests he feels awe-struck by this place; his words evoke feelings of wonderment, he seems to take pleasure in being able to share this experience with readers through his writing. Overall, William Golding presents readers with an inviting yet mysterious introduction when describing how beautiful yet treacherous nature can be on an uninhabited island. William Golding's "Lord of the Flies" has been widely regarded as a societal analysis of the importance of governance in society. The novel portrays the consequences of rules and regulation's absence, as it highlights the vital role law and order play in maintaining civilization. The work analyses the consequences of a lack of a governing system, and how it leads

to society's breakdown. The book explores the theme of society's breakdown and its consequences. It focuses on Ralph and Jack's journey, which represents different ideologies. Their actions illustrate how identity is formed through lack of societal laws. They also showcase how power and violence are natural instincts when society breaks down. As the story progresses, the breakdown of society on the island reflects the breakdown of humanity in the face of violence and destruction during and after the war. The behaviour of the boys is also influenced by their experience of such a society. Although the boys' began as an organized and democratic group, they gradually became savage and barbarous over time. This transformation is exemplified by Jack's increasingly violent behaviour.

> "I cut the pig's throat, said jack, proudly, and yet twitched as he said it. Presently he stood up, holding the dripping sow's head in his hands. This head is for the beast. It's a gift" (Golding, 1954, p. 87 & 169).

The provided extract illustrates how Jack's behaviour gradually intensifies into aggression and violence, mirroring the conduct of soldiers in a wartime scenario. Initially, when he kills a pig, hep displays hesitance and regret but subsequently, he becomes more vicious and aggressive, deriving pleasure from taking lives. This conduct is reminiscent of soldiers who have been exposed to brutality and violence in a war. Golding employs the war as a symbol to illustrate the boy's actions on the island, as some of their behaviour echoes the barbarism and brutality witnessed during a war.

Jack's quote reveals a complex mix of emotions. On the one hand, he expresses pride at having killed the pig, but on the other hand, he twitches as if feeling guilty for his actions. This suggests that Jack is struggling to come to terms with what it means to take another life and how this affects him morally. This particular quote shows how conflicted Jack feel when faced with taking another life: outwardly he displays pride having accomplished something so difficult without flinching, but inwardly lies a deeper unease caused by understanding exactly what has been taken away from them irrevocably. While killing was necessary for survival on the island, there is still an underlying sense of guilt or regret associated with taking such drastic action against another living creature, even if it was done out of necessity rather than pleasure or malice. It appears that despite being proud of completing such an act without fear or hesitation, deep down inside there remains some level of discomfort stemming from knowing what had been done cannot be undone no matter how much respect may be shown afterwards towards those who have fallen victim to circumstance.

Throughout the novel, war-related language and imagery are employed to illustrate war's effects on society. The boys utilize military terminology to describe their actions on the island, such as "army" and "troops". For the boys to create a functioning society they utilize military terminology to organize their lives. Ralph is the leader of the boys and is described as a "general". Jack is Ralph's rival and a "commanding officer". Piggy, Ralph's friend, is seen as an "advisor", while Simon is portrayed as a "chaplain" who provides spiritual guidance to the boys. Jack leads his hunters in a militarized fashion, calling them his "army" and demanding absolute obedience. He also uses words like "March" and "attack" when discussing strategy. This shows the frequent usage of such language during the war in British society. Ralph becomes an "army of one", Jack becomes a "dictator", and Piggy becomes an "enemy combatant" in Jack's eyes. This military imagery is also reflected in the boys' decision to use fire as a signal for rescue. This is similar to searchlights used during the war. The boys' reactions to the conch and their attitudes towards authority and leadership also showcase their attitude towards authority and democracy, which reflects the values prevalent in British society, which were issues prevalent during the war. The arrival of the British (Naval) officer at the end of the novel symbolizes a return to the British Empire's norms and values. His uniform and conduct recall these traditions. Golding's work emphasizes human identity formation and how it is influenced by societal rules and laws. It is precisely in this context that the novel serves as a warning against the dangers of anarchy. It also warns against the necessity of a well-defined governance system to maintain social order.

Summary

In all, these results answers the questions, that's centred on this topic, which was "How the author of the selected novel portray the personality traits of the two major characters as well as how it's been influenced by the society". The novelist follows specific grammatical structures and chooses words in the description of these characters (Protagonist and Antagonist), he uses language to construct their speeches with other characters. The author in his description most times portray Ralph as a victim of oppression depending on the context while Jack on the other hand is portrayed as a stronger than others personality. Psychoanalytic theory was utilized in this research to provide a deeper understanding of Jack and Ralph's personality traits and their social impact.

CHAPTER V
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the results of the current research. It begins with the character's personality traits, their comparison and the societal influence extracted from the selected British novel. According to these findings, recommendations and suggestions will be made for future researchers.

Discussion

The writer presents his conclusion following the research findings and analysis. This study uses specific questions answered as a guide to a framework. The paper focuses on the analysis of the two major characters (Ralph and Jack) in the analysis of the data, the writer employed Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis; Personality approach of the Id and the Ego. This study explored and explained character psyches. This was done by highlighting their motivations, fears, conflicts and desires that shape their actions in the novel. Through the psychoanalysis study, the research delved into the underlying personality traits of Ralph and Jack in Lord of the Flies. By analysing their thoughts, behaviours and interactions, this study provided a detailed understanding of the characters' strengths and weaknesses. It also offered an understanding of the underlying psychological factors that contributed to their actions. The research also offered extracts and examples from the novel to support these personality assessments. These characters possess these personality traits as follows:

1. The Ego, in Freud's view, is an analytical and practical aspect of an individual's personality that mediates between the Id and the Superego. According to the findings, Ralph, the protagonist of the study, displayed traits like orderliness, democracy, rationality, strong moral compass and desire for civilization. All these are qualities of a driven egoist. Ralph did everything civil that was generally accepted by everyone at a certain point because of his ego. Ralph's ego functioned as the executive part of his struggle, as he tried to rescue himself alongside others on the island. Ralph is a representation of the ego personality as he exhibited it throughout the novel.

2. The Id, in Freud's sense, is the pleasure seeker, unconscious and primitive desires. Jack exhibited traits like aggression, dominance, impulsivity, savagery and desire for power and control. All these are qualities of an Id. The Id pushed

Jack into savagery at some point in the novel. He couldn't stop thinking about leadership. His unconscious mind continuously influenced his power-hungry drive. He cared less about rules and social norms to the extent that he disobeyed everyone. Good or bad, right or wrong, he didn't care. As a leader, he felt his regime would be the most successful. The Id in Jack's subconscious mind operates based on pleasure principles. In this regard, Jack thought that taking over leadership forcefully would maintain order and civilization and become a pleasure for him, instead he introduced a system that became autocratic, and aggressive which deteriorated their society. Jack is a representation of the Id. He totally demonstrated the id as he was driven by primal instincts.

In sum, the general analysis portrayed Ralph's trait to be more ego-driven, while Jack's was driven by his id. This is what shaped the different ideologies of the two characters which in turn determined the outcome of the story. Jack's id-driven nature made him fiercely competitive and often led him to act on impulse. Ralph's ego-driven nature caused him to be more thoughtful and logical. These differences in character led to conflict between the two and ultimately determined the story's fate.

This research examined how Ralph and Jack's leadership personalities relate to each other. It explored their contrasting leadership styles and approaches to power and authority. The findings revealed that Ralph's leadership style aligns with a democratic and inclusive approach aiming to establish rules and maintain order for the wellbeing of other boys (groups). According to the analysis, Ralph emphasizes order, fairness, and cooperation within the society they established because of his rationality and moral values.

On the other hand, Jack's leadership style emerged as autocratic. He exploited the island's resources for personal gain and prioritized power and dominance over others' well-being. Jack's personality traits, including his impulsivity and desire for power, led him to adopt an authoritarian and dictatorial leadership style. The finding reveals that Jack's approach is driven by his need for control dominance and the satisfaction of his own desires. This results in the deterioration of the society they built.

In sum, Ralph's democratic and inclusive leadership style clashes with Jack's autocratic and authoritarian tendencies. Their contrasting leadership styles influenced and motivated the boys in some way. The research provided examples and extracts from the novel to highlight instances of power struggles, conflicts and the impact of their differing leadership approaches on the boys.

This study also explored how society affected the characters' personalities. The findings of the study revealed that the society the characters created amplifies and magnifies their inherent personality traits. For instance, the lack of structure and authority allowed Jack's aggressive and primal instincts to surface. In contrast, Ralph's personality traits enabled him to maintain civilization and structure. His inclination towards order and civilization clashed with the island's anarchic nature. Jack's traits contribute to savagery and the loss of societal norms.

The novel describes WWII events and the horrible experiences people endured, as represented by the fictional characters seen in the novel. Golding might have written the work from his own experience while serving in the British Navy. His terrifying wartime experiences led him to highlight the cruel nature of human beings. He portrayed people killing one another in battles and conflicts for dominance and material resources. He perfectly embodied how individuals can transition from decent to evil to commit murderous rampages.

Furthermore, the finding highlighted that one of the influences of the environment is the absence of adult authority on the development of the characters' leadership personalities. It portrayed that the society they created reflected the interplay between their individual personalities and the unique circumstances of their situation. Based on the analysis of the societal influence of society, an in-depth examination and analysis was given with extracts from the novel in the previous chapter.

In sum, the findings of this research provide a detailed analysis of the personality traits of Ralph and Jack, their contrasting leadership styles and their societal influence. By examining their psychoanalytic dimensions and exploring textual evidence from *Lord of the Flies*. The research findings support and address the research questions by providing a deeper understanding of the characters and their psychological development.

The researcher analyses the collected data based on Psychoanalysis theory and concludes. This research provides a deeper understanding of character personality traits. In this research, descriptive-qualitative, content analysis is the best research design, methodology, and method. It is a design, method and methodology that guides and allows the researcher to understand the psychological dynamics of characters' behaviours in a given context. The researcher is also sure that Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis: personality theory is the right approach for this study. The results of

this research will inform future studies and provide a more comprehensive view of the phenomenon being studied.

Conclusion

The findings from the previous chapter where extracts from the selected novel "*Lord of the Flies*" were analysed through a Freudian (1960) psychoanalytic lens to examine the personality traits of the characters. The author constructed the novel's protagonist as a chief who became a victim of circumstance at some point in the novel. He has fallen victim to the manipulation and coercion of the antagonist with his tribe. The author then built the antagonist from a fascinating character to a terrifying leader.

Certain vocabulary and grammar were used to describe the two characters' personality traits. The researcher adopted a psychoanalytic approach to achieve the objectives of the study and the novelist constructed a personality trait for every character. He introduced the protagonist as a reasonable, strong-willed and decisive leader although he later became an unconfident and irrelevant kid. The antagonist, however, is depicted as a power-hungry and pompous character who gradually transforms into a horrendous executioner who has no regard for life. The writer uses language and vocabulary to describe the characteristics of the characters. He developed the protagonist's personality traits through his association with different characters in various contexts. The discussions he has with different characters determine the traits and behaviour he portrays. The same applies to the antagonist in the novel. His conversations and involvement with others display his characteristics and traits as an individual in each circumstance. Consequently, the character traits the author constructed are visible when they deal with or converse with one another in a context or situation.

In this study, the personality traits of the protagonist and the antagonist were analysed as an answer to the first and second research questions. Concerning the third and fourth research questions, the findings called attention to the societal influence of the characters. The two major characters were also compared. It has been discovered that these two characters' leadership roles are related. The study also revealed some of the things that impacted their society. In addition, the study is an exploratory, descriptive, and contextual qualitative study. Using different grammar, vocabulary and descriptions, the author builds the characters' personalities of the protagonist and the antagonist. These personalities differ from the other characters. For instance, how he

constructed the significant (major) characters is quite different from how he assembled the minor characters.

As a result of Freud's (1960) Psychoanalytic personality theory designed to encompass the Id, ego, and superego, the personalities of the two significant characters were analysed as built by the novelist of the book. Freud's (1960) psychoanalytic theory of personality argues that the way human beings behave is the result of collaboration among three components of the mind: the Id, ego and superego. Freud (1960) says the ego is that aspect of the Id which has been changed by the immediate impact of the external world. The ego is the only part of a conscious personality. It's what the person thinks about themselves, and what they project onto others. In this study, the protagonist represents the ego. Freud (1960) believes that the Id is a piece of the unconscious that contains all desires and impulses. This Id is likewise difficult and stubborn, for it responds to the pleasure principle. The antagonist in this story represents the Id. Freud's perspective (1960) views the ego as a mediator between the unrealistic Id and the external real world. It is the decision-making component of personality that works by reason, while the Id is chaotic and unreasonable. In conclusion, character traits are fundamentally framed by friendly interaction, individual encounters and discussions. This draws out an individual's qualities and conduct. Freud's Psychoanalytic character hypothesis was utilized in this review to illustrate a point.

Recommendations

With reference to the current research findings, the following recommendations have been made. Further research can be conducted by analysing the Psychoanalytic personality theory. This study was conducted to analyse and compare the personality traits of the two significant characters in *Lord of the Flies,* selected as the text for the study. Similar studies and approaches could be conducted to check whether they would give a comparative outcome.

Another recommendation is for researchers to focus on more than two characters in the novel i.e., they should analyse more characters rather than limiting their analysis to just two. This study analysed the personality traits of two main characters as well as the comparison between them. However, the novel can also be analysed by focusing on other characters whether major or minor since this current study was limited to only the protagonist and the antagonist.

The protagonist and antagonist of the selected novel are the objects of this study. The author's language fabrication fabricated their characteristics and personalities. Other researchers can compare Ralph's idiosyncrasy with a person like Roger, and Jack's traits with Piggy to see if similar results will be obtained. This study focused on one British novel. Other researchers can compare two similar British novels with identical storylines or characters to come up with the similarities and differences depicted in the novels. Researchers can also explore the influence of social orders, conflicts and wars as addressed in this particular work on other comparative literary works.

Finally, another study that can be conducted is analysing the films and the translated versions of this specific novel. This will enable us to sort out the method used and check whether a similar result can be achieved.

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