

The Concept of Society in William Golding "Lord of the Flies"**Ammar Zuher Ahmed****Erbil High School for Mutaafawkeen****Erbil Education Department****General Directorate of Education in Saladin****Ministry of Education****مفهوم المجتمع في رواية «سيد الذباب» للكاتب لويليام غولدنغ****م.م. عمار زهير احمد قاسم****ثانوية أربيل للمتفوقين مديرية تربية أربيل المديرية العامة للتربية في صلاح الدين وزارة التربية****ملخص البحث**

الدراسة تحلل رواية "Lord of the Flies" للكاتب William Golding بوصفها انعكاسًا للطبيعة البشرية مع التركيز على الوجود المتأصلة للشر، وإنهيار الحضارة، والصراع بين النظام والفوضى. كما تستكشف موضوعات مثل الذكاء الاجتماعي مقابل الذكاء الطبيعي، والفشل، والعنف، وتمثيل الغرائز الإنسانية. وتستخدم أيضًا الضوء والألوان والصور الجميلة لتصوير الأحداث المتعلقة بالشخصيات، مثل موت بيجي وأول لقاء لسايمون مع «سيد الذباب»، وذلك في سياق المجتمعات الحديثة.

Abstract

The study analyzes William Golding's "Lord of the Flies" as a reflection of human nature, focusing on the inherent presence of evil, the collapse of civilization, and the conflict between order and chaos. It explores themes such as social vs. natural intelligence, failure, violence, and the representation of human instincts. It also employs light, color, and beautiful images to depict the events characters such as Piggy's death and Simon's first contact with Lord of the Flies when modern societies. **Key Findings:** Humans possess evil, Civilization vs. chaos, Power leads to violence, Social intelligence, pure intelligence, Lack of order results in moral decline.

Introduction

Golding analyzes human evil as a complicated subject that necessitates human nature as well as origins, effects, and demonstration of evil, served as the inspiration for "Lord of the Flies". It also requires a careful examination of the strategies or ideologies that humanity employs to fight evil and the effectiveness of those strategies. In a press questionnaire, Golding explained the concept of "Lord of the Flies", was initially published in 1954, as an effort to link the flaws in society to the flaws in human nature. He summed up Lord of the Flies' theme as grief in his 1982 article A Moving Target. (Raychel, 67).

1. Human Nature :

William Golding uses the idea of human nature in "Lord of the Flies" to illustrate how self-destructive human nature is and how quickly civilization can collapse. Golding explores the idea of how human nature can lead us to be perverse and sick throughout the entire narrative. The breakdown of civilization can be caused by a variety of aspects of human nature. Destruction, demoralization, hysteria, and panic are a few facets of human nature that Golding incorporated into his book. All of these feelings are a result of society's frustration. In order to show that men are fundamentally bad, Golding uses characters, conflict, and themes. In "Lord of the Flies", Golding skillfully employs characters to convey both good and evil. Simon is one of the characters that exemplifies goodness; he has the most optimistic outlook and is incredibly good and pure. Unlike

the other lads, Simon always seems to be lending a hand. "Simon sitting between the twins and Piggy wiped his mouth and shoved his piece of meat over the rocks".(Golding , 74 To explain that the boys themselves, inherent in human nature, could be the beast they fear."(Maureen ,35).

On the other hand, Golding uses Jack to illustrate human wickedness. Jack is a character who nearly represents ruthless political figures like Castro, Hitler, and others. As the hunters' leader, Jack stops and is unable to shoot the first pig they come across. That demonstrated Jack's civilization. "We have got to have rules and obey them".(Golding, 40).Golding employs symbolism in addition to characters and struggle to illustrate his theme of evil. Nearly every item in the narrative represents significant than it. The beast is a clear representation of evil throughout the book. Golding gradually builds his thesis that man is born with bad tendency through the use of characters, conflict, and symbols. As Eudora Welty once stated, he skillfully incorporates this idea into the book like Jack, the beast, conflict, murders to effectively convey his accomplished aim. "Golding portrays this in his brilliant classic as a work of literature , Lord of the Flies.(web1).

2. Social and. Natural intellect in "Lord of the Flies"

Ralph is able to maintain the guys' optimism while they work and enjoy themselves. The fact that he is unable to inspire and encourage the majority of the guys like he did earlier in the book demonstrates how crucial social intelligence is to effective leadership. Ralph demonstrated his social intelligence in all of these ways.He was more successful than Piggy because of this trait Piggy is naturally intelligent, creative, and forward-thinking. He is also very mature. Nobody respects Piggy, and he is a poor leader. Jack said, "We do not want you," in response to Piggy's pleas to join the expedition.(Golding, 24) Because he lacks social intelligence, he receives this answer. On the island, he makes a lot of blunders. He acts inappropriately since he is well acquainted with other boys, which makes them despise him Both natural intelligence and social intelligence contribute to a person's success in life. But in general, social intelligence is more crucial. This is evident in Lord of the Flies, in day-to-day school life, and in the traits of successful individuals. A person is successful in life if they have the capacity to inspire others, lead and encourage others, and collaborate with others.

3. In Lord of the Flies, an evil society

Humans are inherently nice, compassionate, and caring beings. if we all reside in a utopia. Regretfully, people are inherently bad and susceptible to corruption. The youngsters on the island in William Golding's Lord of the Flies discover that a peaceful civilization can be swiftly destroyed in the absence of cooperation or agreement. The boys became hungry and hunters as a result of their aggravation. Golding examines the shortcomings of human society that are closely linked to human nature In "Lord of the Flies", few boys are abandoned and left adrift on a coral island fashioned like a boat in an unidentified future world of atomic warfare. Ralph, the main character, saw it as a wealthy utopia capable of sustaining a society. Upon closer inspection, this paradise is teeming with insects, fruit-induced diarrhea, sharp thorns, and coconuts that resemble skulls. Horrible storms also uproot trees and damage tranquil vistas. Additionally, different characters are represented by certain locations on the island. Piggy and Ralph initially meet, converse, and discover the conch on the beach by the lagoon

Rules, behave peacefully, obey orders, prioritize the welfare of others over the urge to satisfy one's immediate desire, and act violently in order to subjugate others and impose one's will. Golding symbolizes the struggle between Ralph, leadership and order, and Jack, brutality and a thirst for power. William Golding demonstrates how different people are affected to varying degrees by the instincts of civilization and barbarism. For example, Roger appears to be barely able to understand the laws of civilization, while Piggy has no barbaric impulses.

The book Lord of the Flies demonstrates both humanity's goodness and its darker aspects. Many contend that man is fundamentally wicked. In contrast, it is thought that all people are good until they are seduced to become evil by things like wealth, fast automobiles, or the sense of importance.

4. The Conflicting Societies

Numerous competing communities emerge throughout the Lord of the Flies book. These groups of young English schoolboys are at odds with one another for a variety of reasons, and some of them are so far apart in age that their attitudes and behaviors differ greatly.Because they disagree on who should be the group's leader, other factions are at odds. While stranded on the island, the gang also quarrels over what should be their top goals.Up until the very end, when one tribe ultimately achieves dominance, these confrontations keep intensifying. It is evident from the outset that the boys have already started to split into two groups. Ralph thinks that the guys should choose a leader when he summons them with a conch for their first meeting.Jack believes he ought to be in charge since he is "chapter chorister and head boy" .(Golding, 22)When it comes time to cast their votes, all of the other lads support Ralph, but the choir members support Jack. Ralph informs Jack that he is in command of his choir after being chosen as a leader. Ralph accepts Jack's proposal that they go hunting. As a result, the

boys are split into two groups: Ralph's group and Jack's hunting group, which is composed of choir members. Ralph places a high value on being well-organized and polite. He determines that the group will meet on a regular basis to talk about significant matters. Additionally, he determines that only the person carrying the conch will be permitted to speak. Initially, Ralph's suggestions make the group more cohesive. He also decides to start a fire, which will be built atop the mountain for ships to see. Ralph reassures the other lads that his scheme will succeed and that they will undoubtedly be found. There is a significant storm shortly after the boys reach the island. Ralph determines that in order for the boys to be warm and safe at night, they must build shelters. He informs everyone that everyone must contribute to their construction since it is crucial to their safety on the island. But not everyone contributes to the construction of the shelters. In the end, only Ralph and Simon are working on them; everyone else is either playing or hunting. In the boys' current existence, Jack appears to be more fascinating than Ralph since he is entertaining and thrilling. Building fires and shelters for warmth and safety is less important to him than hunting pigs for food and entertainment. In actuality, Jack and his hunters are out in the bush attempting to kill a pig while Ralph and Simon are diligently constructing shelters for everyone. They were successful in doing this for the entire day. Ralph becomes agitated since he had previously advised the group that building shelters should be their top priority before out hunting. Jack does not appear to comprehend what Ralph is saying. There are more instances where Ralph and Jack clash due of Jack's hunting. Jack and his hunters decide to go hunting once more shortly after the shelter tragedy. Like the last time, they abandon a crucial task that was previously given to them in order to do this. Some of the hunters have been tasked by Ralph with keeping a watchful eye on the signal fire at all times. Nevertheless, they choose to quit their jobs in order to partake in the thrill of the search. Ralph is enraged that Jack would allow his hunters to be so irresponsible when he spots a ship passing by in the distance while they are hunting. He goes up to the mountain to see if the fire is blazing so the ship can see it, but he finds that it is not. Jack and the other hunters carry the pig they killed with them when they get back from their hunt. The news of the ship barely appears to affect them because they are so happy that they were finally successful. The conflict between the two factions has significantly risen as a result of these events. Another set of lads starts to stand out from the others at this period. The term "littluns" is applied to this group. The children's lives are "quite distinct, and at the same time intense." (Golding, 59) They spend much of the day eating, sleeping, and playing. Because they are so young, the younger boys do not comprehend many of the behaviors of the bigger boys, which is why they are dirty and brown. When Ralph advises them to assist in building shelters, they fail to see the significance of the work. Because of this, the majority of the young children are not very helpful with the fire, shelters, or anything else. A young child with a mulberry-colored birthmark once raised her voice during an assembly. He reported his discovery of a "beastie" to the other lads. He said he saw it in the woods and that he resembled a snake. The boys become very tense at this news. "Lord of the Flies" demonstrates how a single group can undergo a total metamorphosis under specific conditions. At first, the group consists of schoolboys who attempt to cooperate in order to survive. They attempt to do all in their power to be saved using the abilities they have been taught as civilized humans. But things swiftly go apart, they lose focus on their goals, and they give up on being saved. The guys' evil nature emerges and takes control of their thoughts. Now, hunting and killing are all they can think about; even the most responsible people are either killed or turned into savages. (web2)

5. Contemporary Outlets for Violence :

"In moving beyond the earlier critical recognition that Golding interrogates the English immunity from violence and the brutality in its class structure". (Paul ,50)The majority of societies have systems in place to direct violent tendencies toward constructive endeavors or initiatives. Because they use their natural capacity for violence, Jacks' hunters are able to supply the group with meat on the island. It results positive effects and outcomes while the violence becomes the desire, savage, and evil. Violence is still prevalent and has been in both politics and the military. In order to further develop this issue. They later desert him, and he persuades them to join Jack because Jack's style of life—which includes ritualized dancing and battle paint—seems more enjoyable. Selecting Jacks' enjoyable tribe suggests a risky degree of emotionally driven self-indulgence. Because violence is a product of emotion, the lads expose themselves to the risk of violence by using emotion to determine the political structure of the island. However, Jack's overall mindset is one of battle rather than fun and games, as the conclusion makes evident. Ralph immediately recognizes the officer on the beach by his uniform and gun, which are symbols of the officers' tribe, rather than by the officer's face

6. The Role of Government in "Lord of the Flies"

The formation and form of government is one of the most significant subjects in (LOF). They construct rules and standards, choose symbols that give their society-building enterprise importance, choose a leader, and try to

satisfy their human needs. It is all the result of necessity. The lads ultimately fail to establish a viable and habitable microcosm, despite the fact that all of these activities reflect the society from which they have distanced themselves—a civilization that is worthless and undergoing its own collapse due to war. In *Lord of the Flies*, Golding seems to be arguing that government's institutions and norms will only be meaningful and effective if those who implement them comprehend the larger advantages of these societal components and how they work. The boys are surprised to learn that there are no grownups nearby and that there is no quick chance of rescue when they wreck and get stranded on the island. In an obviously chaotic environment, they choose to enforce order among themselves. Every boy has a part to play in building an ideal government. For instance, Jack is assigned to all food-gathering duties, while the other guys are expected to perform division labor and civic duties. Everyone is expected to contribute to the construction of the society's infrastructure. The youngest boys, known as Littluns, spend their time engaging in "play, aimless and trivial" rather than contributing much to the tangible job of constructing society. (Golding, 49) The guys' own lives is in jeopardy, in addition to the social system's survival and the loose, hopeful forms of administration they have created. Golding is pointing out that when every member of society fulfills the job that has been assigned to him, the government's structure has the ability to protect and sustain him; when he avoids his responsibilities, the government is powerless to save him. The guys are aware that their government and society are collapsing, but this knowledge does not assist them in figuring out how to bring things back to normal. In an effort to do this, some of the lads demand obedience. "The rules are the only thing we got". (Golding, 79) In "*Lord of the Flies*", Golding does not criticize the government. In real, he appears to have a friendly belief in the potential and strength of a well-planned and run government. The scenario he creates in *Lord of the Flies* illustrates the might and promise of governance. Golding is certain is extremely susceptible to dangers. These dangers are not exclusive to outside adversaries; in fact, the government itself may pose some of the biggest hazards. The lads are passionate about creating a government that will provide their fundamental wants and assist in establishing and upholding societal norms and expectations. But instead of carefully assessing a leader's abilities, they select them based on a single criterion. Without evaluating the skills and resources of the citizenry, they allocate roles. They lack the checks and balances necessary to offset civil instability. The lads are unable to construct their community because of all these factors. (web3).

7. The Metaphor of Darkness in "*Lord of the Flies*"

It is difficult to make people understand their own humanity, which Golding sees the basic quality in a writer. In his example, encouraging individuals to become self-aware and truthful about the type of life they lead and find. We can understand Golding's characters' actions and motivations reveal the evil that exists in our hearts. According to his point of view, evil can be seen in all hearts of people, but it requires the basic conditions to be moved and freed. His novel not only concentrate on this sense but also conveys the urgent feeling of Golding about his view point. In *Lord of the Flies*, the lonely boys on the island come to terms with who they really are in order to highlight both the nobility and depravity of human nature. In a sense, Golding addresses his primary concern—the issue of evil—right away in *Lord of the Flies*. He demonstrates how evil controls human nature and how, at times, the world appears bright when man's own taint of darkness casts shadows over it. We are aware that the lads survived an aviation accident while being relocated to the southern hemisphere in the event of a terrible future conflict. At the beginning of the book the boys find themselves happy in that island. Ralph stands on his head in sheer delight at being on a real coral island and looks at Piggy through his legs. It's nighttime on the island, and the lads' night terrors have triggered illogical emotions and the gullible talk of a monster. However, this is only one aspect of the true evil that certain guys are growing. It is given to Simon strolling puzzled after his interview with the head of pig, to discover the realistic cause for the talk of a supernatural monster inhabiting the island. Simon is the only who discovers the fact of the beast, it is a corpse of a parachutist that drifted down from an overhead battle. Simon's unique trait is that he is a Christ-figure and a lover of humanity who achieves common sense attitudes through both reason and obviousness. In *Lord of the Flies* as Golding states, he calls Simon a saint and sees him going away to his glade like the child Vienne. (Hodson, 81).

Advanced Case Study

Component

Details

Title of the Study The Concept of Society in William Golding "*Lord of the Flies*"

Research Aim To analyze how "*Lord of the Flies*" represents human nature, the presence of evil, and how the social structures collapse in the absence of order.

Research Question

What makes the collapse of civilization in the novel? How do leadership, intelligence, and social structure influenced by environment? How does Golding explain the nature of evil in humans?

Limitations of the study The study focused on textual and thematic analysis, it did not analyze the other elements of the novel e.g. symbols, narrative technique, plot, setting, etc. Focuses only on one literary work

Key Findings Humans possess evil, Civilization vs. chaos, Power leads to violence, Social intelligence, pure intelligence, Lack of order results in moral decline.

Ethical Considerations Uses published literary work and theoretical sources. Highlights moral responsibility and human behavior. Ethical conflict between good and evil

Theoretical Framework Human nature theory (evil vs. goodness). Moral and psychological understanding fear, violence, and behavior.

Global Relevance Explains human behavior and the conflict of morality. Applies universal modern themes: leadership, violence, human ambition. social world can face similar breakdowns.

Recommendations for Practice To encourage cooperation and social intelligence, moral education and social leadership are so effective.

Recommendations for Future Research To compare "Lord of the Flies" with other psychological novels. To explore modern societies in real-life.

Conclusion of Case Study The study concludes that "Lord of the Flies" demonstrates the nature of human behavior (good and evil). Moral discipline, disorder, no rules leads to chaos. Evil is a part of human nature, and civilization requires strong governance

Conclusion

One of the most distinctive features of Golding's writing is his simplicity. He has crafted a story that is unlike any other. Additionally, Golding uses short, jagged phrases that are easy to read to generate tense and suspenseful times. He employs light, color, and beautiful images to depict the events of Piggy's death and Simon's first contact with Lord of the Flies when the boys are looking for the island. However, the lads' quest for the beast is described in the second description, which evokes feelings of melancholy, terror, and loneliness. Glasses and the conch are emblems of civilization, and when they break, evil triumphs over good. When the first fire on the mountain top rages out of control, killing the first victim and hinting at that life, we may sense foreshadowing.

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