

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

In literary work, there are many ways for authors to express their thoughts. One of the ways is by using symbols. Symbols could give some valuable meanings to a literary work. It can be used to represent things beyond what the word is literally being said. One of the examples is how symbols could interpret the journey as part of the changes of children's nature. In the children's nature changes, the situation and condition of their environment and surrounding are some important things to see. According to Carl G. Jung in his book *Archetypes and the Collective Unconsciousness* (1959), the child motif representd not only about something in the past, but also something that exist now. So, the formation of a child's manner is a system that works from the distance past to the present.

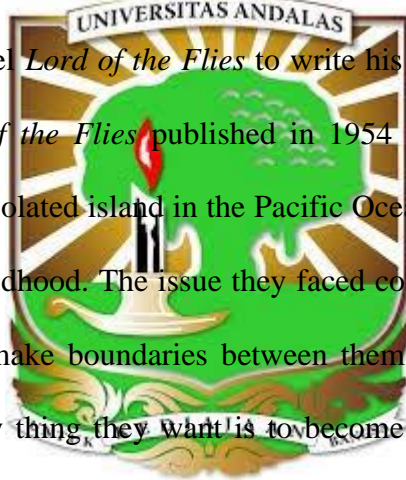


Talking about the changes of children's nature, many literary works have depicted how human personality could change. Robert Michael Ballantyne's *The Coral Island* and Sir William Gerald Golding's *Lord of the Flies* are children's classics which talk about a group of boys stranded on an uninhabited island. In general, it could say that both Robert Michael Ballantyne and Sir William Gerald Golding's novel have similarities. Without any adult to supervise them, the groups of children in both novels are trying to survive in wildlife with no experience and lack of equipment to support their life.

The Coral Island is written by Robert Michael Ballantyne. This novel tells about three boys who survived a shipwreck and they were stranded on an island

surrounded by corals somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. Ralph, Jack, and Peterkin, as the survivors, are trying to survive without any adult to supervise them. The only thing they have is a tiny hope that the rescuer will come to help them. With a lack of tools and experience in the wildlife, those three boys work together to overcome the problems they face. The obstacles they face are not only about the wild nature they live on but they also need to fight against the native who has a significantly different behavior with them.

After being published in 1858, in a biography of William Golding written by John Carey, it is mentioned that *The Coral Island* inspires Sir William Golding as the author of the novel *Lord of the Flies* to write his novel on his own version (Presley, 2017). *Lord of the Flies* published in 1954 and talks about a British airplane crashed on an isolated island in the Pacific Ocean. The only survivors are boys in their middle childhood. The issue they faced comes from the members of the group itself. They make boundaries between themselves and they prioritize their own ego. The only thing they want is to become the most superior on the island so they do not want to be bound by the rule. *Lord of the Flies* portrays the descent of humans into savagery. The group of well-educated children regressed to a primitive state.



Based on the brief summary of the two novels above, *The Coral Island* and *Lord of the Flies* have a similar storyline. The children who are supposed to be innocent change because of the situation they are experiencing. They are not the children they used to be. The children's behavior changes that occur cannot be separated from the role of symbols in the novel. Therefore, it will be interesting to

discuss symbols in *The Coral Island* and *Lord of the Flies* because it could convey the thoughts or ideas of the works by giving them some interpretation beyond its literal meaning. This research tries to represent things beyond what the work is literally being said.

1.2. Identification of Problem

The Coral Island and *Lord of the Flies* show the changes in children's behavior in the new society they just faced. The work specifically portrays the changing of behavior and dehumanizing of humans and how they struggle as a child in wildlife. These novels show the way of how innocent children overcome the unique obstacle they faced.

The writer argues that symbols play important roles in changing the character's behavior. The writer found there are several symbols appears in the novels and those symbols are the reason why the children's behavior changing. Therefore the writer would like to analyze more on those symbols because, without a further understanding of the symbols, the reader will not fully understand what the symbols actually represented in the novel.



1.3. Scope of the Research

Based on the writer's mentions above, this research focuses on analyzing how Robert Michael Ballantyne and Sir William Gerald Golding present symbols as the factor of the children changing in behavioral in both novels as well as finding out their new role. The limitation of this research lies in the fact that the writer only analyzes the main characters of both novels.

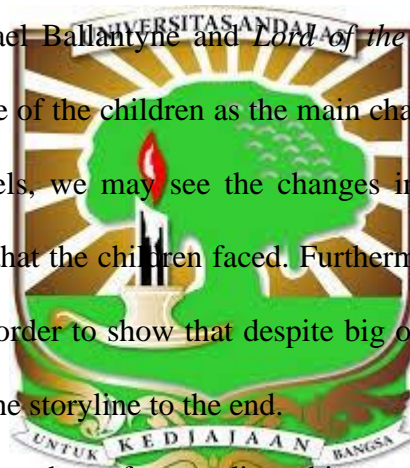
1.4. Research Question

In order to focus on the analysis, the writer will pose some questions to guide the writer in doing the research. Therefore some questions as follows:

1. What situation that affects the changes on the characters that appear in the novels?
2. How the children's nature is affected by the process of experience?

1.5. The Objective of the Research

This research aims to examine how the symbols in the novel *The Coral Island* by Robert Michael Ballantyne and *Lord of the Flies* by William Gerald Golding affect the nature of the children as the main characters in both novels. By investigating these novels, we may see the changes in behavior caused by the situation and condition that the children faced. Furthermore, as the events unfold, efforts will be made in order to show that despite big or small is the existence, a symbol will still affect the storyline to the end.



The writer hopes that after reading this research, readers who have children around them will realize that children's behavior is still not stable so they need to aware of the possibility of the children's behavior changes into diabolical acts.

1.6. Review of Previous Studies

The writer of this research found his interest in symbols that appears in the main character in the novel *The Coral Island* by Robert Michael Ballantyne and *Lord of the Flies* by Sir William Gerald Golding. The writer tries to provide six

previous studies to be the sources of the research, there are thesis and journal articles related to both novel and to the theory of archetype in conducting this research.

First, the writer found an International Conference on Applied Linguistics and Literature article entitled *Representing Characters' Speech and Thought in R. M. Ballantyne's The Coral Island* by Dr. Sami Breem (2012). The research discusses the different modes of speech by Golding's manipulation to achieve a didactic, colonial and imperial purpose. The boys are portrayed as a perfect image of Victorian ideals up-side-down with the natives, it describes the negatively such as cannibalism, primitive, uneducated, and bloodthirsty. Sami Breem mentioned that the author of *The Coral Island's* ideology is a good Victorian, but there is no supporting data on a good Victorian image for the character who enrolls for the story to prove the statement in the real world.



The second previous study is written by Johanna Bengtsson (2012) entitled *Colonising The Coral Island: A Postcolonial Reading of R.M Ballantyne's Children's Classic*. Bengtsson's essay shows the ideology of white superiority and the Victorian ideals of the time that could see in *The Coral Island*. The conceptualization of the British children who are superior comparing the native island helps the writer to believe that the concept of white superior will help this research. In this research, that Johanna Bengston forgot to mention the appropriate evidence to support white supremacy in real life. Also, the statement on the native island is savagery is not enough. It needs more than just the writer's statement to support his research.

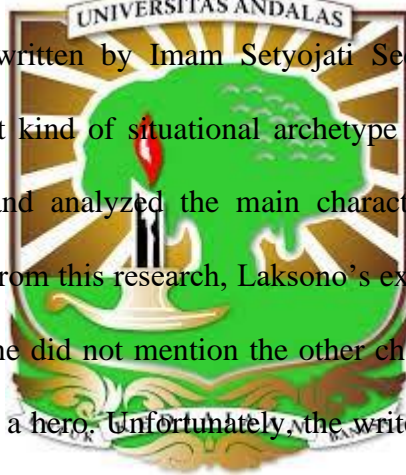
Another previous study is an article written by Afaf Ahmed Hasan Al-Saidi (2012) entitled *Savagery and the Heart of Darkness in William Golding's Lord of the Flies*. Al-Saidi tried to show the evil within the innocent boys who tried to make a society. The article generally explains so many parts when the characters from the story start changing their nature and become more uncivilized. This article discusses a lot about the moral changing of British children in the novel *Lord of the Flies* but it still has a lack of evidence of why the characters in the novel become more uncivilized.

In addition, the writer also found an International Journal of Humanities and Social Studies entitled *William Golding's "Lord of the Flies" in Search of a Third Society: Neither Utopian nor Dystopian* by Shyamal Kumar Saha (2016). In this journal, Saha emphasized Golding's motif to create a utopian society but lead to dystopian. This research also shows how society started, and how it destroyed by human nature itself. This research emphasized that Utopian society will remain a dream in our life and William Golding in his novel wants to create a place where people could live peacefully with their basic nature. Unfortunately, this journal only focuses on the writer's thought and he did not support any appropriate data on the journal. There is a lack of evidence to support his hypotheses.

Then, there is a thesis that analyzed a novel entitled *Peter and Wendy* using archetypal theory. The thesis was written by Chici Chairul in 2010 (unpublished) with title *Persona, Anima, and Shadow of Archetypes in J.M Barrie's Peter and Wendy*, in order to complete her thesis. Chici Chairul in her thesis succeeds in showing an archetype symbol in the novel *Peter and Wendy* and

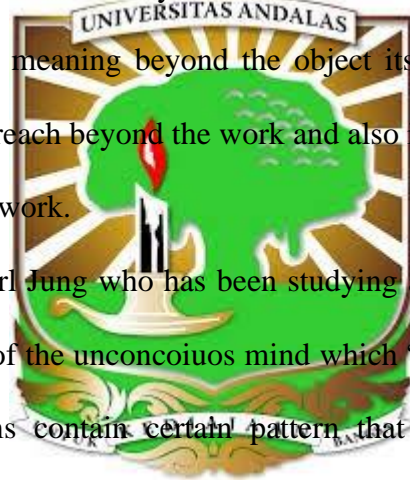
she described the main character into three types of characters archetypes, they are hero, heroine, and villain. This research found out that the Hero in the novels represents the 'hero' in the society which described as a good and brave person. Heroin also represents 'heroin' in real life which describes as a physically-good-appearances people, and the Villain represents the bad quality of people in society. Unfortunately, this thesis does not support the analysis with the situational aspect which could explain the reasons why the characters have that kind of personality.

Another previous study is a thesis that analyzes the situational archetype entitled *Situational Archetype Analysis on Demian Karras in William Peter Blatty's The Exorcist*, written by Imam Setyojati Sedyo Laksono (2015). He succeeded to show what kind of situational archetype appears in William Peter Blatty's *The Exorcist* and analyzed the main character as the hero by using Situational Archetype. From this research, Laksono's explanation only focuses on the main character and he did not mention the other characters appear that guide the main character to be a hero. Unfortunately, the writer of this research did not elaborate on the reasons why the main character's journey could lead the character to become a hero well. Laksono in his analysis for the situational archetype still has a lack of data to support his statement. Furthermore, Laksono also needs to explain more on the detail as it will help another researcher with the same interest to conduct their research. To sum up, all of the information written by the researches above will help the writer to do his research.



1.7. The Theoretical Framework

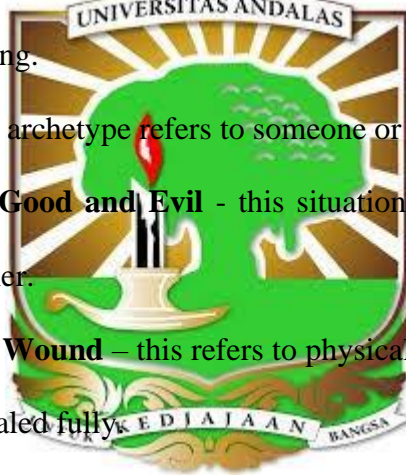
In order to understand the symbols, the writer uses an archetypal approach for this research. The basic concept of Archetype plays a role in the psychological theory proposed by Carl Gustav Jung. According to Jung, archetypes reside in the level of our unconscious mind that is common to all human beings, known as the collective unconscious. Archetype speaks to basic human experiences. It communicates meaning and meaning in all forms of literature. Some archetypes may even transcend cultural differences in stories. According to *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature* by Wilfred L. Guerin symbol is when image, incident or item have a meaning beyond the object itself (2005:105). By using symbol, it is the way to reach beyond the work and also it could involves the value of the world outside the work.



According to Carl Jung who has been studying about dreams, he believes that dream is the result of the unconcoiuos mind which “speaks” to us in the form of dream itself. Dreams contain certain pattern that contain message to our concious mind from our unconciuos mind. Each symbols that apper in our dreams called motif which have two meanings, as a personal meaning and collective meaning for the dreamer. Through the studies of collective unconciuosnes and archetypes is stored in that, it is calssify into three basic types. Situation, symbolic and characters arhetype (Garbis, 2002). In this thesis, the writer only focused on the situation and character archetype theory to support his analysis.

1.7.1. Situational Archetype

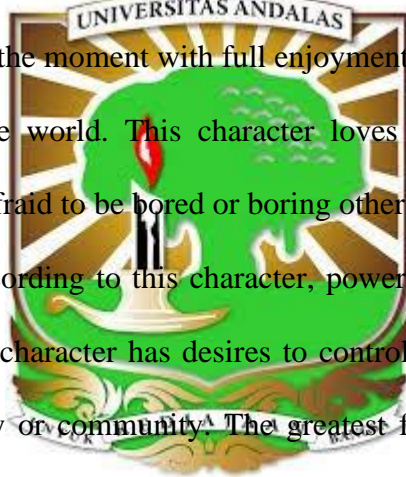
1. **The Task** - this describes something that the hero must accomplish in order to fulfill the ultimate goal.
2. **The Journey** - this includes a series of trials an individual faces along the way.
3. **The Initiation** - this situation refers to a moment where an individual comes into maturity and how this individual gains a new awareness of the nature of circumstances and problems
4. **The Fall** - this archetype describes a descent of action, from a higher to a lower state of being.
5. **The Death** – this archetype refers to someone or something dies.
6. **Battle Between Good and Evil** - this situation represents good and evil against one another.
7. **The Unhealable Wound** – this refers to physical or psychological wounds that cannot be healed fully.



1.7.2. Character Archetype

An archetype is known as a primitive mental image inherited from the earliest human ancestors. According to Jungian Theory, this primitive mental image inherited from the earliest human ancestors supposed to be present in the collective unconscious. It is supported by Carl Golden on his Psychotherapist Counselling online states that there are twelve primary types according to Carl Jung which symbolize basic human motivation (Golden, n.d). Some of the Character Archetypes are mentioned below:

1. **The Innocent** - this character always wants to be happy and so afraid of being punished because of doing something bad or wrong. Although this character is full of faith and optimism, this character is boring for all their naive innocence.
2. **The Hero** – this character believes where there is a will, there is a way. It always tries to be as strong and competent as possible. Although this character has competence and courage, it is so arrogant and always needing another battle to fight
3. **The Jester** - this character believes that you only live once, so it has desires to live in the moment with full enjoyment, to have a great time, and to lighten up the world. This character loves to play and make jokes because it is so afraid to be bored or boring others.
4. **The Ruler** – according to this character, power is not everything but the only thing. This character has desires to control and create a prosperous, successful family or community. The greatest fears of this character are chaos, being overthrown. So, this character always tries to exercise its power.
5. **The Wise Old Man/The Sage** – this character believes that truth and knowledge is everything it is so powerful. This type of character has desires to find the truth, to use intelligence and explaining something to understand the problem. This character needs to seek information and knowledge before he takes action. This wise old man/the sage also often gives wise advices in order to help someone solve the problem.



According to an article entitled *Warning Signs of Normal and Abnormal Child Behavior* which talks about a medical review by Joel Forman (2019), children's nature is the behavior that develop during they grown up and it is affected by their gen and environment. The article state that children under 6 years old are generally learning from their experiences but it is different from children who have entered grade school. As a grade school (6-9 yers old), kids who generally have uncomfortable emotions such as anxiety and frustration want more responsibility and freedom. Their uncomfortable emotions come up because they struggle and face failure when facing a problem or new activities. Meanwhile as tweens (10-12 years old), children start to be independent and more argumentative. Then, teens (13-over/adolescent) tend to think like an adult who like to find new identitiy that suitable for them by testing out new things, including social groups, style, and others. They will also show rebellion as a prove that they can control their own lives.

There is also an article that support the statement above by Karen Young (n.d). She in her article states that kids as a 6-year-old will feel competent, and when they become a 7-year-old they could be dramatic about friend or life in general. They also will easily to misunderstood anything and become more aware about what people are thinking. At 8, kids become more sensitive when the other thinking about them and at 9, friend is more important so the words from friends will influence them. Then at their 10-11, they will argue about the rules or they will try to explain their misbehaviour trough excuse. As an adolescence, influence from friends is truly big. They will start to experiment things and start to take risk.

They will be brave to put themselves in risky situation and start to think that the world is interesting in different ways.

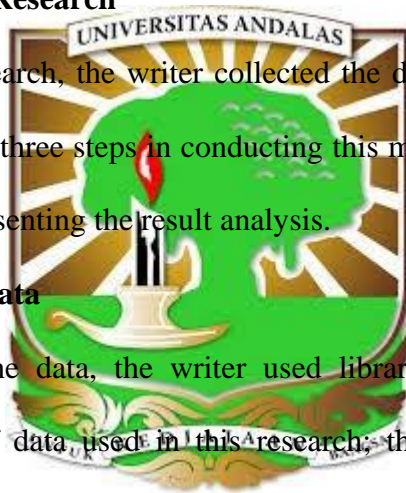
Both articles explain the children's nature in general, and the writer aware that different environment cause different development from children itself. To summary, it can be seen that children are weak but in the same time they also are so energetic and active. They are egocentris, have lack of judgment, their spontaneity is considerable high, and their curiosity about something new is too big.

1.8. Methods of the Research

In doing the research, the writer collected the data using library research methodology. There are three steps in conducting this methodology are collecting data, analyzing data, presenting the result analysis.

1.8.1. Collecting the Data

In conducting the data, the writer used library research methodology. There are two kinds of data used in this research: they are primary data and secondary data. The primary data was taken from literary works, *The Coral Island* by Robert Michael Ballantyne and *Lord of the Flies* by William Gerald Golding. The data are taken from the primary sources are the symbols that affect the main characters which exist in the novel *The Coral Island* by Robert Michael Ballantyne and *Lord of the Flies* by William Gerald Golding. Then the secondary data are all the information taken from secondary sources such as books and sites that support this research such as, articles, books about the archetypes approach or related books.



1.8.2. Analyzing the Data

The method of analyzing the data is descriptive analysis, it used to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques. The analysis is started by analyzing the intrinsic elements and further analysis is finding the situational archetypes that affect the behavior of the main characters. After that, the writer will explain the meaning of each situational archetype and how those situational archetypes affect the main characters' behavior in the novels in leading the story to its end.

1.8.3. Presenting the Result of Analysis

In presenting the result of the analysis the writer presents the data descriptively in the form of analysis because the data are obtained a form of words rather than numbers. According to Susanna Loeb, et al on his book *Descriptive analysis in education: A guide for researchers*, descriptive analysis can cover the phenomenon and answering questions about who, what, where, when, and to what extent. "Whether the goal is to identify and describe trends and variation in population, create new measures of key phenomena, or describe samples in studies aimed at identifying causal effects, description plays a critical role in the scientific process in general and education research in particular." (Loeb, S, et al, 2017).

