

RALPH'S ANXIETY IN THE WILDLIFE IN *LORD OF THE FLIES* NOVEL

THESIS

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THESIS

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2018

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY

This is to state that this thesis is truly my original work. It does not contain any materials previously written or published by other persons, except indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, May 06, 2018




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This is to certify that the thesis of Rizkian Hasim entitled "Ralph's Anxiety in the Wildlife in *Lord of the Flies*" has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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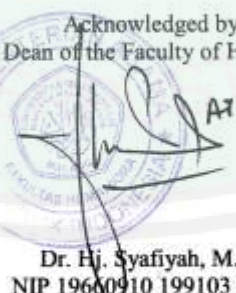
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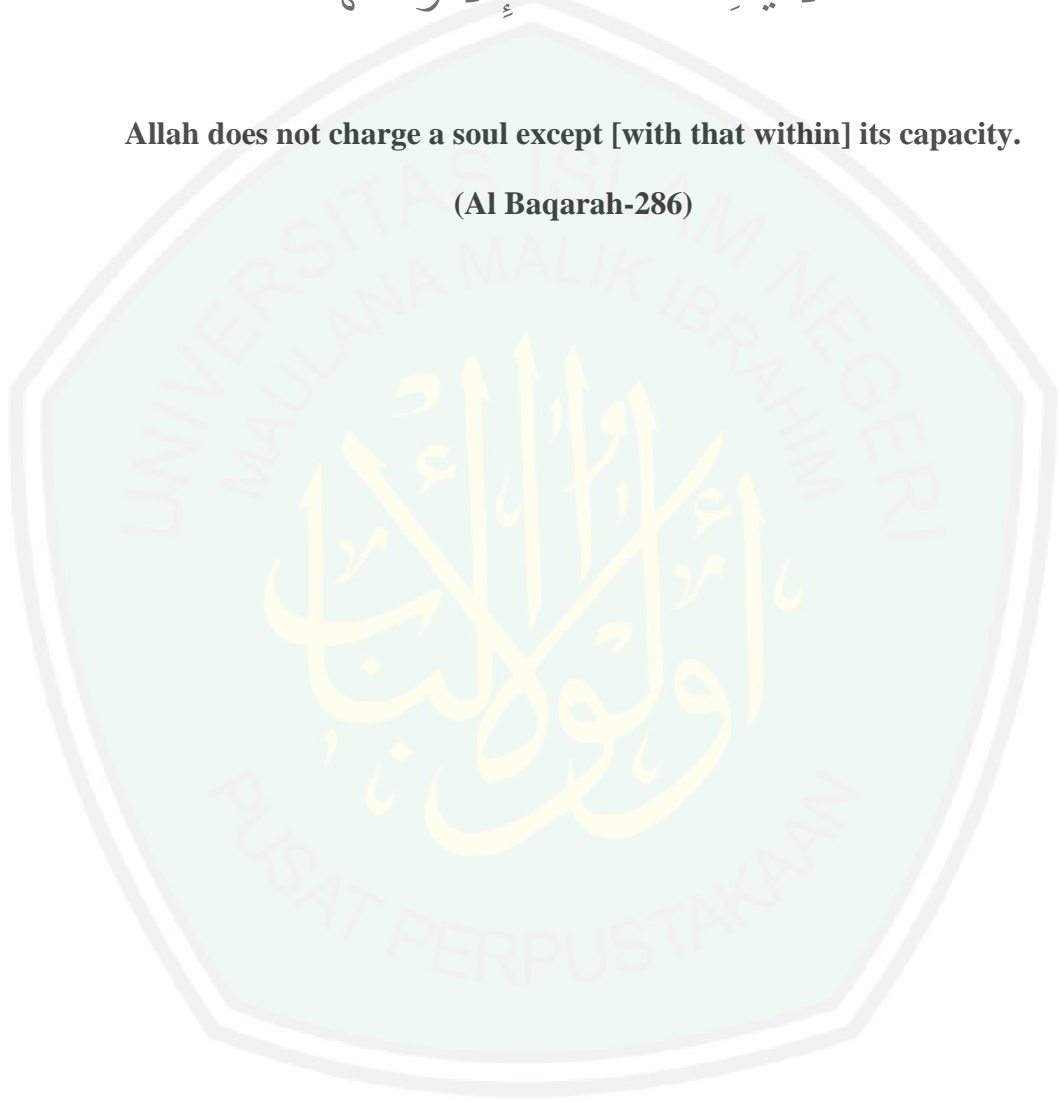
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MOTTO

" لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا "

Allah does not charge a soul except [with that within] its capacity.

(Al Baqarah-286)



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis especially for :

My Parents

Mr. Amirudin and Mrs. Amaliah

thanks for your love, great motivation and also patience.

Also my advisor, Dra. Andarwati, M.A. thank you for everything Mam

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

All praises and gratitude are to Allah, the most gracious and Merciful, the Lord of the universe who has given us brain, feeling, and knowledge to learn everything in this world, the Lord who has given the researcher inspiration, guidance, and blessing in and therefore is able to finish this thesis. Peace and salutation may are also delivered to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought Islam as Rahmatan lil alamin and who had shown us the way to heaven.

This thesis is actually intended to fulfill one of the requirements for achieving the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in Faculty of Humanities at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. This thesis entitled Ralph's Anxiety in the Wildlife in *Lord Of The Flies*, has involved many people who give me their support and contribution. First of all, I express my sincere thankfulness to my advisor, Dra. Andarwati, M.A. for guiding me in writing this thesis with her consideration and her great motivation. The support and contribution are extremely meaningful for me. Therefore, this thesis is finally finished. In this case, as the researcher want to convey my sincere thanks to:

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Rizkian Hasim

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ABSTRACT

Rizkian Hasim. 2018. Ralph's Anxiety in the Wildlife in *Lord of the Flies* novel". Thesis. English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dra. Andarwati, M.A.

Keywords: Anxiety, Self Defense Mechanisms

Everyone will be worried when faced with a problem, where she has to decide and do something about it, whether it is ready or not. However, these problems can cause anxiety either before or after they decide what they should do. Basically, anxiety is positive thinking about what happens. However, it can be dangerous if the anxiety is not resolved immediately. Researchers need to observe in literary works since literary works are believed to be mirrors of psychological phenomena in reality.

This study discusses the anxiety contained in *William Golding's* in *Lord of the Flies* novel, miscellaneous anxieties, and self-defense by main characters. Many of the anxieties that occur in the wild are experienced by Ralph as the main character in this novel. In addition, the researcher applies a psychological approach because the characters show their lives that attach psychological conditions in the novel. For this study, the researcher used descriptive analysis as a research model to describe and analyze data by involving Freud's theory of anxiety and self-defense in investigating and describing data.

The researcher proves that the anxiety in *Lord of the Flies* novel describes the reflection of psychological phenomena in fact. It is shown by the behavior and feelings that are closely attached to the condition of their souls. Ralph has a conflict between the ego and the superego that concludes the moral anxiety that is generally caused by the environment and the people around him. Therefore it is necessary self-defense.

Because the researcher investigates anxiety and self-defense is very important to do in literary work, therefore, it is recommended for further researchers to continue and develop research on anxiety and self-defense, either in the novel *Lord of the Flies* or other literary works. Thus it would be better as a mirror in human life.

ABSTRAK

Rizkian Hasim. 2018. “Kecemasan Ralph Dialam Liar Dalam Novel *Lord of the Flies*”. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang.

Pembimbing: Dra. Andarwati, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Kekhawatiran, Pertahanan Diri

Setiap orang pasti akan merasa khawatir jika dihadapkan dengan sebuah masalah, dimana mereka harus memutuskan dan melakukan sesuatu dalam masalah tersebut, baik itu siap atau tidak. Namun, masalah ini dapat menyebabkan kecemasan baik sebelum atau setelah mereka memutuskan apa yang harus mereka lakukan. Pada dasarnya, kegelisahan adalah berpikir normal terhadap apa yang terjadi. Namun dapat berbahaya jika kecemasan tersebut tidak segera diselesaikan. Peneliti perlu mengamati dalam karya sastra sejak karya sastra diyakini sebagai cermin dari fenomena psikologis dalam realitas.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang kecemasan yang terdapat pada novel *Lord of the Flies* karya *William Golding*, macam macam kecemasan, dan pertahanan diri yang dilakukan karakter utama. Banyak kecemasan yang terjadi dialam liar yang dialami oleh Ralph sebagai karakter utama dalam novel ini. Selain itu, peneliti menerapkan pendekatan psikologis karena karakter menunjukkan hidup mereka yang melampirkan kondisi psikologis dalam novel. Untuk penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan deskriptif analysis sebagai model penelitian untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisa data dengan melibatkan teori Freud kecemasan dan pertahanan diri dalam menyelidiki dan menggambarkan data.

Peneliti membuktikan bahwa kecemasan dalam novel *Lord of the Flies* menggambarkan refleksi dari fenomena psikologis pada kenyataannya. itu ditunjukan dengan perilaku dan perasaan yang erat melekat pada kondisi jiwa mereka. Ralph memiliki konflik antara ego dan superego yang menyimpulkan kecemasan moral yang pada umumnya disebabkan oleh lingkungan dan orang sekelilingnya. Oleh karena itu diperlukan pertahanan diri.

Karena peneliti menyelidiki kecemasan dan pertahanan diri sangat penting untuk dilakukan dalam pekerjaan sastra, oleh karena itu, direkomendasikan untuk peneliti selanjutnya dapat melanjutkan dan mengembangkan penelitian tentang kecemasan dan pertahanan diri, baik dalam novel *Lord of the Flies* atau karya sastra lainnya. Dengan demikian itu akan lebih baik sebagai cermin dalam kehidupan manusia.

ملخص البحث

رزقين ها شم. 2018. قلق Ralph في البرية في الرواية " *Lord of the Flies*". البحث الجامعي، قسم الأدب الانجليزية، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

المشرف : الدكتورة أن داروتي، الماجستير.
الكلمات الرئيسية : القلق، تأمين النفس.

إذا كانت المشكلة للنفس قد يشعرها القلق أن يحكم فيها طوعا أو كرها. لكن هذه المشكلة تُغلق النفس في تقرير الشيء قبل أو بعدها. في الأساس أن القلق هو حسن الفكر على كل ما يكون. وإذا لم يعرض هذا القلق فهو خطر للنفس. يلاحظ ويحلل هذه المشكلة في الرواية الأدبية منذ الأدب صورة من الظاهرة النفسية في اليومية.

يبحث هذا البحث عن القلق في رواية *Lord of the Flies* لوليام غولدينج (Golding William). قد ظهرت القلق كثيرة فيها التي تقوم بـ Ralph وهو شخص أساسي فيها. سوى ذلك، استخدم الباحث الدراسة النفسية لأنهم يُصوّر بنفسياتهم. أما المنهج هذا البحث هو منهج التحليلية الوصفية للتصوير والتحليل البيانات بطريقة Freud عن القلق وتأمين النفس فيه.

يدلل الباحث أن القلق في هذه الرواية تصور الصور من الظاهرة النفسية التي تكون بالعمل والإحساس بشدة اللصوق في أنفسهم. يصيب Ralph المشكلات بين الأنا والأنا العليا التي فيها القلق الأخلاقية من المجتمع وناحيته ولذلك لابد لنفسه تأمين النفس.

في الأدب أن ملاحظة القلق وتأمين النفس مهم جدا. من سبب ذلك رجي الباحث على الباحثين الأخرى أن يطوروا هذا البحث عن القلق وتأمين النفس في رواية *Lord of the Flies* أو غيرها

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborates the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

In general, all of the people want to life as quiet and pleasant without any disturb and problems in their live. Anyhow, it is undeniable every human being has some problems which cover up their live. Those problems can be caused by many things around such as family, friends, job, or environment.

There is no wonder that those problems often make people so frustrated, despair, worry and frightened about something worst whereby it certain called by as anxiety. According to Freud (in Corey, 2010) "Anxiety is an erective condition which motivates someone to do something, the function is for giving a warning about something dangerous, namely signal for ego that will be increase continuously if someone does not take the suitable action for reducing the anxiety". Anxiety should not be ignored since it can bring to anxiety disorder and also eternal unpleasant feeling.

In avoiding those impacts, everyone has to solve anxiety immediately. They have to do a kind of protection by employing an effective way to make them more calm and comfortable in life. In psychological world, it is called as self-defense mechanism which is believed as a protection to reduce anxiety. Freud states that "The term of self-defense mechanism refers to someone's unconscious mind that save him from anxiety, this mechanism protects him from external threatening or

impulse which appears from internal anxiety by distorting reality with some ways” (Hilgard, et al., 1983: 215).

One of the anxieties experienced by a person can be neutralized by doing self-defense, to reduce the fear that he felt. Nevertheless, if people fail in doing defense mechanism, they surely get anxiety disorder or other eternal unpleasant feelings such as obsessive compulsive which always feels hesitate of something and does for more than one time, phobia, and schizophrenia which always have hallucination in mind.

With the aim of self defense mechanism in human beings” psychological life, people are not only necessary to examine it in a reality but they also need to observe it in literary work. Literary work is believed as the mirror of psychological condition in reality even in its of creating and understanding literary work. When the critics read literary works such as novel, drama, poetry or short story, they indirectly face the psychological aspect that appear, it can be author’s psyche condition when he creates literary work, the characters”, or the reader’s. psychological aspects (Suwardi, 2011).

Without appearance of literary psychology, it might produce misunderstanding about what is intended by the literary work. Literary psychological is purposed to analyze literary work which is believed as reflection of psychological process and activities. It also helps the readers to understand the characters inside the work thereby they can learn about life and how the way the characters solve problems can be an inspiration for them in serving happiness, therefore, psychology is important aspect that needs to be analyzed.

By the existence of the relation between psychological and literary work, hence, it is important to analyze the works which give an intensity to the psychological novel. Remembering that novel is along literary work which reflects about the author's imagination in creating interesting plot, story, theme, characterization, etc. It is also believed that novel has complexity of characters' problems which described in detail.

Furthermore, the main characters also show some characterizations and attitudes that concern with psychic and psychological experiences as in the real life (Suwardi, 2011). By analyzing a psychological condition that can be analyzed.

Those reasons above are inspired after the researcher read a novel entitled *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding. The story begins when an airplane crashes and crashes in an uninhabited tropical island. Passengers who survived were all boys no adult. They are all boys from English. Beginning Ralph and Piggy roaming the island, they are one of those boys. At that moment Ralph found a large shell, a conch, and Piggy came up with the idea that the one holding the snail was a symbol for leadership from them, and when the snail was blown it signaled all the children being asked to gather at the snail's voice. Ralph says that they must be organized and there must be a leader. They let everyone vote and Ralph was elected. He immediately made some rules. Some rules are you can only talk in groups when you hold the conch, and Ralph asks to make fire as a sign to be seen and saved.

In the beginning Ralph led the way all the way smoothly, he divided his tasks carefully, for example: there was a duty to make a tent or a small hut for them to live, some in charge of making fire and keeping the fire burning, and someone in

charge of finding a source of food, looking for fish at sea and looking for forest fruit. Until at one time, one of them broke the rules, he did not keep the fire alive, and chose to go hunting for the forest and let the fire die.

Until one day Ralph saw a ship pass through the island and saw the fire not burning. It was Jack's turn to take care of the fire but he was not there. Ralph was furious and said "this is a great opportunity for us to be saved and be able to return. But at that time Jack was still fighting Ralph and there was a dispute there. This is the beginning of the division within the group. And there are still many conflicts that arise inside. This split caused Jack's animosity and hostility towards Ralph and his group, although Ralph basically thought this was a misunderstanding and would not last long. But here Jack is determined to kill Ralph and his group if he still joined the Ralph group.

In view of Jack's violent behavior here, one by one from Ralph's group leaves him and joins Jack's group (called hunters), a few still with Ralph, and Jack with a growing group still to put pressure and violence on Ralph. Until Ralph feels a deep fear here.

One day, the group of hunters ran after Ralph, Ralph ran to the beach with a body full of wounds and with an almost desperate mind. But there he met the naval officer, who came to the island for sight of the rest of the smoke. At that time Ralph was saved with a chaotic condition, as did the remaining children.

Looking at the behavior of the main character a supported some characters, the researcher assumes that self-defense mechanism is appropriate one to analyze

the main character's psychological conditions. They are believed have the anxiety that happens chronically and have to solve it.

The novel is interesting to be studied because it contains of unique self-defense mechanism of the main character who under ego anxiety. It is supposed to give more understanding and illustration about self-defense done by human beings life.

From the discussion above, there are two relevance studies which conduct this research in self defense mechanism. Muhimatul Fatati (2009) in her study entitled Self Defense of Main Character of Treasure of Khan by Clive Cussler and Dick Cussler. Ala's Abdulkareem in his study entitled A Psychoanalitical Reading of Emely's Wuthering Heights an Analysis of the defense Mechanism of Some Characters.

After having a close reading, the researcher thinks that he was successful to present self defense mechanism chosen by the character to reduce the cause of the anxiety experienced. However, this research is deferent from those previous studies since this is stressed on deep analysis about self defense mechanism of main character in *Lord of the Flies* a novel by William Golding.

1.2. Statements of the Problems

Related to the background of the study, the researcher has invited the appearance of several problems to help analysis of the main characters' self-defense mechanism. Those are:

- a. How does the anxiety happen to Ralph?
- b. What kind of anxieties felt by Ralph in *William Golding's Lord of the Flies*?
- c. What are the defense mechanism by Ralph in reducing his anxiety?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to understand the character of Ralph characters" self-defense and to serve the best answer based on the problems of the study above. Those are:

- a. To find out the anxiety happen to Ralph.
- b. To find out the kind of anxieties felt by Ralph in *William Golding's Lord of the Flies*.
- c. To find out the defense mechanism by Ralph in reducing his anxiety.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

There are many areas in analyzing wilderness in *William Golding's Lord of the Flies*. Nevertheless, the researcher has only focused on the psychological analysis on the three research problems that are related each other based on the content of the novel. They are anxiety, the causes, and self-defense mechanism described in the novel, not for all characters" because the researcher wants to focus on the character who has anxiety.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The researcher expects that this research can assign a contribution for both theoretical and practical knowledge. Theoretically, this research is expected to show that literary work can be a reflection of the real life through the characterization, condition of life, even the psychological condition. It also proves

that both of psychology and literature have deep relation toward the same object, those are about human and their lives. Moreover, this study is conducted to rereads in term of increasing their knowledge and experience about literature and psychology.

Practically, this research is hoped to be able to help readers in understanding self-defense mechanism. This novel hoped can be reference for students who want to know more about the application of psychological science in the literary work. Hopefully, this study provides important thing for others who are interested in this area and could be continued to deeper research about relation of intrinsic aspects. Thereby, the readers can understand well regarding to help them in reducing their anxiety in real life without overacting. Therefore, self-control is very important to be served.

Finally, this research is hoped to be able to assign more understanding about the idea of psychoanalysis of Freud with the intention that can be more useful for the next researcher.

1.6. Research Method

Here, the researcher explains about the research methodology which are used to analyze this novel, they are research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1.6.1. Research Design

This research applies a branch of literary criticism using a psychological approach because it contains of several characters which show some psychological indication and as what happens in real life, the characters are described have a

problems that make them grapple with their psyche condition. It is constituted as object of psychological approach which study about psychological phenomenon.

This approach examines deeply about human psyche's reaction through behaviors, the causes and also the symptoms which is able to examine the characters' psychological condition. By applying the approach, it is expected can intensely about what happens with those characters. Hence, psychological approach is really appropriate in analyzing this psychological novel. At this point, the researcher applies Freud's theories which are appropriate with the characters' conditions appears in the novel.

1.6.2. Data Source

In this research, the data in the novel are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences which indicate the characters' anxiety. It causes and also their self-defense mechanism. The source of the data are taken from Lord of The Flies novel entitled William Golding contains in 352 pages and published in United States, in 1954.

This novel contains 12 chapters that are based on the main characters' points of view ". His first character was Ralph. Leaders who maintain their humanity against their other friends. The story begins with a group of young children from England stranded on an uninhabited island. Initially they tried to form a community of its own. They choose a chieftain, divide the task, and have rules. But, slowly all their systems began to fall apart, until finally the rebellion arose in the system.

There are 3 characters who play a major role in this story. Ralph, the chief; Piggy, children who act as "rational voice" in the group, but not too much attention;

and Jack, the head of the hunters who ultimately defied and formed his own system, with himself as chief.

For me this novel not only talks about a group of stranded children, but also a reflection of the current social conditions. The author himself wrote that his novel theme is: an attempt to trace disability in human nature. The moral of the story is this: that the shape of a society must depend on the ethical nature of each individual and not on any political system; no matter how geological or determined the system looks.

1.6.3. Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher does several steps; firstly, the researcher reads and understands the novel deeply. It means that while reading the novel, the researcher gives a deep thought a big attention on the contents of the novel, thereby, the researcher completely understands what the story means. Secondly, the researcher collects all information or references which concern to the topic that the researcher wants to analyze, they are about anxiety and self-defense mechanism. Thirdly, the researcher identifies the data that are related to the three research problems, in this case the researcher tries to read the novel for several times again in accordance with the appropriate data. The last, the researcher classifies the required data in accordance with those research questions.

1.6.4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher begins to analyze the data with several following steps. First, the researcher categorizes the data which are suitable to the problems of the research. Second, the researcher interprets deeply the data that have

been categorized by applying theory of self-defense mechanism. And anxiety by Sigmund Freud which absolutely related to id, ego, and superego. Third, the researcher arranges all information as the final result of interpretation. Last, the researcher draws conclusions as the final result of self-defense mechanism that used by the main characters in the novel.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

Absolutely, in this research there are several terms that appear. In order to avoid misinterpretation of terms. The researcher describes the definition of each term.

- a. Anxiety: an unpleasant emotion that has symptom such as worry, fear, and jittery which they all can be felt indifferent level (Hilgard, et al., 1983: 212).
- b. Defense mechanism: ego function that defends itself against anxiety and conflict by obstructing it to the unconscious level (Zafiera 2007: 98).

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This research focuses on the analysis of main characters, defense mechanism in the novel *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding. Therefore, the theoretical framework is drawn here in order to have deep understanding to the whole concept of this research. There are five parts will be explained in this chapter.

2.1. Psychology and Literature

Psychology and literature are two different aspects of knowledge, but they have multiple interrelationships. Before we enter on the understanding of literary psychology, it is better understood in advance the purpose of each of the above words. Literature is an uptake word from Sanskrit which means "writing containing instructions or guidelines". In its use, this word is more often used to refer to literature, which is the work of writing containing beauty and artistic elements, such as poetry, drama and essay. On the other hand, psychology itself is a branch of science that studies the behavior and mental processes experienced and done by humans.

Wellek and Austin (1989: 90) explain that literary psychology has four meanings. First, literary psychology is the author's psychological understanding as a person or type. Second, an assessment of the creative process of the paper. Third, the analysis of the psychological laws applied in literary works. And fourth, literary psychology is also interpreted as a study of the impact of literature on the psychological condition rather than the reader.

Moreover, psychology is also concerned to the study about psychological phenomenon of human, its symptoms even its causes (Abu Ahmadi, 2009). Psychology seems very attach to the human psyche, reaction of the psyche through behavior and its causes will be analyzed deeply in this science, human's problem also can be solved by the appreance of this study. Those all have no aimed except for serving the tranquility life.

Through the characterization, the aspects of psyche can be expressed clearly. How the way the author expresses and also how the way the characters, play actually cannot be separated from the role of psychology. Therefore, problems which appear in literary work have similarities with the condition in real life. It is appropriate which opinion which says that literary work is a mirror in real life. (Siswanto, 2005: 19) say both of the mirror that in the real life combined with the author imagination.

Although there is a clear difference psychology and literature, yet, they have similarity that are both of them start from human and life as the object of the analysis. When talking about human, psychology is very closely related because psychology learns about humans" attitudes then it cannot be separated from aspects of life (Wiyatmi, 2007).

In doing psychological criticism, there are three ways that include in analysis. First, a researcher can analyze about the writer's psychological condition when he creates literary work. Second, a researcher can analyze to the characters" psychological condition in the literary work. The last, the researcher can analyze.

The readers" psychological condition while reading literary work (Endaswara,

2011: 96). When a researcher does a psychological analysis in a literary work, indirectly he will apply the theory of psychology. The psychological theory will help him in analyzing deeply about the psychological phenomenon which expressed. Nevertheless, when a researcher applies the theory, he has to relate and attach it with the plot or content of the psychological theory. The researcher stay on the relation with literary work and forbidden to analyze outside literary work.

2.2. Psychological Analysis-Sigmund Freud

Freud's lexicon has become embedded within the vocabulary of western society. Words he introduced through his theories are now used by everyday people, such as anal (personality), libido, denial, repression, cathartic, Freudian slip, and neurotic.

Freud believed that when we explain our behavior to ourselves or others (conscious mental activity), we rarely give a true account of our motivation. This is not because we are deliberately lying. While human beings are great deceivers of others; they are even more adept at self-deception. Our rationalizations of our conduct are therefore disguising the real reasons. Freud's life work was dominated by his attempts to find ways of penetrating this often subtle and elaborate camouflage that obscures the hidden structure and processes of personality.

Freud was the founding father of psychoanalysis, a method for treating mental illness and also a theory which explains human behavior. Psychoanalysis is often known as the talking cure. Typically Freud would encourage his patients to

talk freely (on his famous couch) regarding their symptoms and to describe exactly what was on their mind.

Unconscious mind often hides behind dreams, slip of the tongue and physical mannerism. In other word, by investigating those actions we can understand about how the unconscious work. Furthermore, Freud illustrates that human's minds are like Ice Mountain which most of all parts of the mountain are in the water that cannot be seen by eyes, human's mind contains of unconscious level which dominates most of all those parts (Sternberg, 2004).

When someone does something which driven by unconscious mind, he actually realizes about what he is doing but he does not realize about the mental process behind his act, maybe he has a certain reason which hidden in his mind but he does not recognize and ants to cover it. That happens spontaneously out of mind without any longer thinking (jarvis, 2006: 44).

This unconscious mind always be in active, never dies, and always already to appear in life. It seems that only conscious mind which appears in real life. However, if we discover deeper, it will be found that what appeared by conscious mind has a big relation with what caused by unconscious mind.

2.3. The Cause of Anxiety

Anxiety is an important variable of almost all personality theories. Anxiety as a result of the conflict that becomes an inevitable part of life, is seen as a major component of the dynamics of personality. Anxiety is the function of the ego to alert the individual about the possibility of a danger so that an appropriate adaptive

reaction can be prepared. Usually the individual reaction to the threat of displeasure and destruction that he has not faced is to be anxious or fearful. Anxiety serves as a mechanism that secures the ego because it signals a danger in sight.

Anxiety will arise when people are unprepared for threats. Only ego can produce or feel anxiety. However, both id, superego, and the outside world are related in one of three types of anxiety: realistic, neurotic and moral. The ego's dependence on the id causes the appearance of neurotic anxiety, whereas the superego's dependence on the superego brings up moral anxiety, and its dependence on the outside world leads to realistic anxiety.

2.3.1. Id

Id is the oldest and the most savage form of human personality. It is the first form of the system which exists since people are born, or even before that. It is passed to people genetically, and reacts instantly due to their biological demands. During the early infants stage, human is a pure Id. When babies are hungry, they will cry loudly until they are fed and full regardless of the surroundings business. They act only on their biological demands, and ignore any sociological aspects in their surrounding.

In many references, id is also known to work due to the principle of pleasure. It provides drives which on one hand will comfort and please the people, and on the other hand will stress them when there is no fulfilment of the existing drives. It does not stop at this point yet, when the need and urge are not fulfilled in a longer period, it can jump out and affect the conscious mind. For example when we are hungry and unable to get food for a longer period of time, we will reach the phase when we

cannot think anything other than gaining food. This is when Id bursts out and overlaps the other balancing personality construction, ego and superego.

2.3.2. Ego

Ego is the realistic part of personality which is employed by id to fulfil its urges. At early stages, ego develops from some part of id. It connects the organism with the reality of outer world in where he lives. It then seeks the real objects to fulfil the needs and urges from id which represent an organism needs. As in the simple case in older infants, they slowly process the things which ease their way of getting what they want and the things which prevent them of getting it.

Unlike Id which only understand pleasure and the demand to fulfil it, ego works based on the realistic concept. It will seek, within reality, of what the organism needs as the satisfying device and the stress reliever. And when the required objects are unavailable, it will seek for substitutions. At this point, can be said that ego is the part of personality which is able to differentiate between reality and fantasy. And it is also, within certain level, having the duty to carry the stresses in case there is no mean found to fulfil what ego needs. Contrast with id which functions with the principle of pleasure, ego functions with the principle of reality. It means that ego will adjust the amount of action done to satisfy the pleasure drives according to the real condition found in reality. Ergo, it is able to delay, minimize, or even substitute the form of pleasure fulfilment due to the affordable means in the real world. In short, ego runs a secondary process to think rationally of what is needed and what can be achieved in relation to the realistic environment, social environment, and conscience. It is the ratio of human's personality.

2.3.3. Superego

While the two other parts concern mainly to the individual demands, superego is developed and functions as the manifestation of norms and values in where a person live. For example, a child develops his superego through the order and restriction from his parents. From the reward and punishment that he gets, a child learns the norms and values which exist on his surrounding. Freud categorize superego into two sections, conscience and ideal ego. Conscience is the part which is shaped through the results of punishment and guilt got by the child from his wrong behaviour. And ideal ego is the result of praise and reward which is given to the child for his good behaviour from the parents or society around him. This ideal ego will later shape self esteem and pride in people. And different from ego which holds the principle of reality, superego demands perfection in thought, saying, and action which commonly related with social aspects. It enables people to have a self control.

Id, ego, and superego develop through experience and interaction of an individual being with the larger environment around him. The diversity and complexity of experiences and environments create variety in human personality. The kinds of experience and environmental social issue got by a child will shape the kinds of personality he will hold on his adulthood. As in adult, people will behave according to the dominant factor of id, ego or superego which the have. In a larger scale, it will contribute reasonable cause of how people become good or evil, honest or hypocritical, law breaker or someone who convey norms and values in most aspects in his life. For this case, Freud provided a theory which deals with

the development of these parts and how it results in the future adulthood. The theory is commonly known as the Dynamic Personality Development.

2.4. The Concept of Anxiety

Anxiety is at the core of the psychoanalytic theory of affects (feelings), and from the beginning of psychoanalytic thought has been recognized as central to an understanding of mental conflict (for it is through bad feelings that conflicts are felt and known). In his early work, Freud, in keeping with his early discharge model of mental function, considered anxiety to be a "toxic transformation" of undischarged libido. This failure of discharge could either be physiological ("realistic"), as in coitus interrupts or other incomplete or unsatisfactory sexual practices, resulting in "actual neuroses" or "anxiety neuroses"; or it could arise from repression (or its failure), as a symptom of the continued pressure of unacceptable desires, which led to the "psychoneuroses" hysterias and obsessions. Anxiety is also defined as an unpleasant emotion has symptom such a worry, fear and jittery which they all can be felt in different in every level of anxiety (Miller, 2007). Freud divides the anxiety into three types, they are:

2.4.1. Neurotic Anxiety

This anxiety appears when there is dependence ego to the id. It is a kind of frightening feeling about id or instinct which cannot be controlled (Corey, 2010). Generally, someone who feels this anxiety will worry of something that unrealistic and unknown, he does not know about what his frightened is. According to Freud, this anxiety can be divided into three parts: anxiety which appears because an adaptation to the environment, irrational anxiety (phobia), and another frightening

feeling because of nervous, stammers (Yenny, Andri, 2007).

2.4.2. Moral Anxiety

Anxiety comes from conflict between ego and superego. It is constituted as worried of something that comes from heart voice (Berry, 2001). When someone is motivated to express instinctual impulse or has done something that contradictory with moral value of superego, it makes him feels so shame and guilt. It is said that what id wants and what ego does is conflicting with what superego's pretension, looking at that imperfect thing then superego will produce a guilt emotion in someone feeling. Briefly, moral anxiety can be seen by someone's guilt emotion or shame.

2.4.3. Realistic Anxiety

Realistic Anxiety is a state that occurs in humans when they perceive themselves to be in genuine danger. This state causes an increase in adrenaline and causes a person to take whatever action they need to save themselves from that danger. For instance, while driving a car you see an accident occur just in front of you and you immediately take whatever action is necessary to avoid becoming part of that accident.

Briefly, the conflict between id, ego, and superego can be supported by problem outside such as threatening, oppression, losing self-esteem, frustration and environment in which those become causes of anxiety that can influence someone's behavior, emotion and someone's attitudes in long time (Hilgard et al.1983:213).

There are so many symptoms of anxiety: physically including restlessness, trait anxiety, part of body which tremble, so much perspiration, dry throat, difficult to

talk, and sensitive. Behaviorally including avoiding behavior, drew near and dependent, and quaking behavior. Cognitively including worries about something, feel disturbed or afraid of something that will be happen in the future, believe that something infernal will be going to happen without any realistic reason afraid of losing control, afraid of incapability to solve the problems, think that everything is uncontrolled (Nevid, 2003).

Anxiety is used as a mechanism that save ego because it gives a signal which says that there is a something dangerous. The anxiety makes ego stay on wary to the dangerous signal. The signal of something dangerous makes us always stay on wary to save ourselves. Therefore, when someone feels anxiety, an immediately defense must be done to save him (Freud, 2006). Any effort which is done by ego in facing the anxiety is called as self-defense mechanism.

2.5. Self Defense Mechanism

Psychological science, if someone faces an anxiety, frustration or threatening which cause him feels so the retuned or unpleasant, he will reduce or solve the unpleasant thing automatically, thereby he will be composed in life, this mechanism is called as self-defense mechanism. Normally, everyone must have their own self defense mechanism in reducing anxiety. The self defense mechanism will help someone in reducing a pain feeling which caused by the anxiety (Freud, 2006). If someone successful in doing self-defense, it makes the equilibrium keep staying on because the anxiety can be reduced. In contrary, if someone fails in doing his self-defense, it can make him is in abnormal attitude because the anxiety always cover up his life (Setiadi, 2006: 29).

According to him, when anxiety takes over someone's mind, ego will make a kind of resistance. Unconsciously, ego will save itself by obstructing any impulse or reducing it to be something that can be more accepted. Those impulse or something that can make anxiety will be pressed into unconscious mind, so that those cause of anxiety become not threatened or dangerous again (Zafiera, 2007).

Moreover, although this defense mechanism is useful for human being's life but when it is done excessively, it can produce an emotional problem which absolutely dangerous for human being personalities (Travis, 2007: 196).

There are many kind of self-defense mechanism that can be done by human beings in life. These explanations below will describe about the kinds of self-defense mechanism according to Freud's perspective.

2.5.1. Repression

Repression is the strongest and massivest defense mechanism because it purposes to prompt out id impulses unacceptable from conscious to subconscious. The effect of repression, the aware person impuls which causes anxiety and could not remember emotional experience and traumatic in the past. The mechanism of repression was first proposed by Sigmund Freud and for sometime, occupied a special place in psychoanalytic theorizing, perhaps because it involves the most direct approach to avoid the experience of anxiety. As a result of repression, the person is not aware of his own anxiety-producing impulses or does not remember deeply emotional and traumatic past events. A person with homosexual impulses (his recognition of which might produce anxiety in him) may thus, through repression become completely unaware of such impulses; a person who has suffered

a mortifying personal failure may, through repression, become unable to recall the experience.

If repression were a simple matter of blotting out the conflict and all its attendant anxieties, it would, of course, be the ideal, defensive reaction. But this blotting out does not seem to happen. The relief from anxiety brought by repression is paid for in other ways, for example, in reaction formation (Krech, 1974).

2.5.2. Sublimation

Sublimation is the condition when someone changes their bad feeling into measures which can be accepted in the human life.

It happens if measures which has profit in social changes uncomfortable feeling. Actually sublimation is form-shifting. For example, a person has high sexual encouragement so he or she changes their feeling into measures which could be accepted by sociality, with to be painter of naked person (Minderop, Albertine, 2010:33).

2.5.3. Projection

Here, someone who feels an anxiety, his ego will reduce the worry by shifting unpleasant feeling to external object and usually it is aimed at someone else (Baumeister & Sommer, 1998 :1090). Someone who does this mechanism, his ego will throw any bad characteristic which cannot be accepted by superego and criminate it to other people. In other word, will charge our fault against somebody else in order to assume that we are unsuspected about what we have done before and also to make ourselves seems better. By suggesting that other people have the fault, it becomes more acceptable and less anxiety provoking (Kalat, 2005: 497).

2.5.4. Rationalization

This defense mechanism is a form of producing some motives which seems rational as a social justification toward the attitudes that cannot be received this rationalization occurs when someone has failure in serving his need, impulse or desirability and hemakes kind rational reason that can be accepted but actually that reason is not the real reason. He does it regarding to avoid the pain of ego, manipulating himself so that the dissapointing reality becomes unthreatening anymore (Corey, 2010).

2.5.5. Fantasy

If someone has some problems in his life which make him becomes unpleasant, generally almost all of people have kind of illusion. In his mind about something that cannot be touch. That mechanism is called fantasy. In this mechanism, fantasy or illusion has a big role. Honestly, it is a kidn of escaping from the reality which cannot become true, by doing this mechanism the anxiety can be reduced because he can get what his want although juust in illusion. This mecahnism also can be hidden in the form of dream which believed by Freud as a representation of conflict or any impulse in thed aily life (Feist, 2010: 29).

2.5.6. Regression

The defense mechanism is a mechanism which repeats attitude to the expansion stage before that appropriate and assumed can solve the anxiety and felt calmly. Teh function of this mechanism is getting helping hand or notice in facing a threatening or frightening accident in his life (Yusuf, 2007: 55). Someone who does this mechanism will do an infantile attitude like a child in order to escape from the

anxiety.

2.5.7. Aggression

Anger has close relation with the appearance of worry, anxiety, emotion in which all of them can refer to the regression acts. According to Freud, aggression can be divided into two types, they are; direct aggression and displacement aggression. Direct aggression is aggression or action that aimed directly to the object that causes emotion or anxiety, while displacement aggression is aggression that aimed at other object except the true object. This happens because someone who does displacement cannot express his emotion to the true object therefore then he expresses to other object that assumed as a safe object to attack, normally it happens to the things or animal around sufferer or even to his self (Albertine, 2010: 38).

Freud in Alwisol states that there are five types of aggression mechanism, they are: primitive aggression (by attacking directly to the object that causes anxiety or emotion), scapegoating (by displacing to the other object and usually it done to something around), free-floating-anger (unclear object of frustration), suicide (biting into own self), turning around upon the self (is a composite between aggression and displacement by displacing aggression object to his own self and usually it produce or produced by guilty or sinned). (in Alwisol, 2009)

2.5.8. Identification

The defense mechanism is done to reduce anxiety or tension by identifying or imitating someone who assumed success in life or also someone who has characteristic that proper to be followed. This identification is aimed at increasing self esteem.

Freud said that it is so seldom happens if someone only has one self defense mechanism in his life. Normally people will do more than one self defense mechanism in reducing their anxiety, whether it happens together in time or rotation, it is based on anxiety or threatening which faced (Alwisol, 2009).

2.6. Previous Studies

In this study, it was said to use two previous studies, they are: the theory of Muhimatul Fatati (2009) in her study entitled *Self Defense of Main Character of Treasure of Khan by Clive Cussler and Dark Cussler*. She found that Pitt and Giordino as the main characters in *Treasure of Khan*, they used some defense mechanisms to fight the enemy such as repression, regression, displacement etc and also those self defense mechanisms have big impact to their life because those defense mechanism make both of them can survive. Those defenses have big role for their behavior and life and it also proves that their defenses are influence each other. In this case, and the last, Ala'a Abdulkareem in his study entitled *A Psychoanalytical Reading of Emily Wuthering Heights an Analysis of the Defense Mechanisms of Some Characters*. In his research, he found that the main character Heathcliff does self defenses namely repression, sublimation, denial and projection and the second character Catherine does self defense mechanism namely denial, sublimation, repression and projection then the third character Isabella does only denial and repression. Those two studies are chosen by the researcher as the previous study because they have the same theory that researcher has, it helps.

the researcher in understanding well about how the theory can be applied in the literary work especially for the defense mechanisms that used by the characters in the novel.

In both previous study, the researcher applies Freud's theories in analyzing the literary work especially in the novel *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding. In a similar theory the researcher uses Freud in a different object of violence by Jack the group of hunters against Ralph and Piggy who holds immoral. It is expected that this study will provide a different analysis based on self-defense characteristics used by Ralph as the main character in the novel.

Moreover, this research has two theories used by the researcher, they are anxiety and self defense mechanism theories by Sigmund Freud. By using this theories, it has different process of analysis with this previous studies, it also hoped this research has deeper analysis about self defense.

CHAPTER III: ANALYSIS

As stated previously, this research aims to discover the types of anxiety experienced by the main character. This chapter also describes the defense mechanism experienced by the main character, Ralph, in order to reduce his anxiety. Based on the aims of this research, this chapter consists of the answers to three questions. Within the first part, the researcher analyzes the data about the causes of Ralph anxiety. In the second part, the researcher provides and analyzes the acquired data related to the types of anxiety experienced by Ralph as their group leader. Then, within the last part, the researcher analyzes Ralph's self defense in order to reduce the anxiety that he is experiencing.

Before going into a deeper discussion on this research, here is a summary of the "Lord of the Flies" novel written by William Golding. The story began with a plane crash that forced the plane to land in an inhabited tropical island. The only survivors of the accident were boys. In other words, no adults were able to save themselves during that accident. All of the boys who survive came from England. After the accident, two of the boys, Ralph and Piggy, explored the island. That was when Ralph found a huge shell, and Piggy came up with an idea, which is to blow the shell so that other boys who survived the accident will come and gather with them. Ralph agreed to the idea and decided to blow the shell, and boys started coming from the bushes and beaches (their ages vary from 6 to 12 years old). Ralph then said to them that they need to be organized and, hence, they need a leader. Just after Ralph's statement, Jack and his group came and gather gathered with them.

Jack himself is a leader of a boys' choir. Therefore he told the other kids that he would also want to be leader. To decide who should become their leader, the kids decided to vote, and according to the result of the vote, Ralph was chosen as their leader. As soon as he became their leader, Ralph made several rules that should be followed by the other kids. Some of the rules stated that they are only allowed to talk in their group when they own the shell and that they should make fire so that they can be seen and saved. Based on Ralph's order, everyone starts running towards the beach to make a huge fire.

3.1. The Finding Related to How The Anxiety happens to Ralph

Freud has explained that the term moral anxiety can be classified because of the conflict between the ego and the superego. Ralph is the leader of a group of uninhabited children in the uninhabited island, here he has a worry that brings his moral anxiety. The conflict between the structural personality can not be separated from the outside problems that arise. In addition, the cause of anxiety can occur due to id, ego, and superego that are not in line with both in human beings. It can all vary depending on the circumstances of our natural surroundings, as described before. Here, the causes can be classified into three types: id, ego, superego.

3.1.1. Id

As has been pointed out earlier that, Id is the oldest and most ferocious form of human personality. This is the first form of system that has existed since people were born, or even before that. It is inherited to people genetically, and reacts instantly because of their biological demands. During the early stages of the baby, man is a pure Id. When babies are hungry, they will cry loudly until they are fed

and satiated without regard to the environment. They just act on their biological demands, and ignore any sociological aspects around them. As happened to Ralph and his friend, especially to Jack who did anything to fulfill his wishes, he did not see the appearance of the food, which initially captained Ralph to seek a source of food that did not harm them. As explained by the statement below.

The hunters took their spears, the cooks spat, and the others were gathering firewood. And Jack tells the others "Kill the beast Cut his throat, Spill his blood, let's burn and enjoy our special food" The movement becomes orderly while the singing is the first superficial excitement and starts beating like a steady pulse. They sang loudly while waiting for their food to cook. (Lord Of The Flies: 117).

As described above a very difficult dilemma id still can force something to fulfill its role and pleasure. The id here can be adjusting to around, quickly changing according to circumstances. The id here can master and do anything for the sake of his pleasure. As illustrated below.

"Listen to you all, I and hunters I, we live along the coast with stone is flat, we'll throw a party and have fun. If you want to join the clan I come and see us. Maybe I'll let you go. Or maybe not . " Ralph and his group fell silent with a deep hunger. He stopped and looked around. Ralph was on his knees beside the remains of fire just paused. The offer comes again to Ralph "Tonight we have a party, we have killed a pig and we have meat, you can come and eat with us if you like." (Lord Of The Flies: 109).

Id also known to work because of the pleasure principle. It provides control which on the one hand will entertain and delight people, and on the other hand will emphasize them when there is no fulfillment of the existing drive. It does not stop at this point, when needs and impulses are not met in longer periods, it can jump out and affect the conscious mind. we will reach a phase when we can not think of

anything other than getting food. This is when Id spurts out and overlaps with the construction of personality, ego and other balancing superego.

"Go on, Ralph, stay until the end of your days, this is my group, and I'm in charge here" (said Jack) "You pinched Piggy's specification," said Ralph, "(panting). You have to give it back." (Answer Jack) "Who should say?". (Ralph's screams flared up.) "You chose me to be a head. Do not you hear the conch and obey me? You play dirty tricks, the thief's base. Jack hurried and stabbed Ralph's chest with his spear. And pushed Ralph with a bulging glance. "Who's the thief?" (Jack said) Jack tears free and swings Ralph with his spear. The blow hit Ralph. (Lord of the Flies: 138).

Fights above occur because Id Jack forced him to steal the glasses owned by Piggy's interests and groups, that can be used to turn on the fire and burn has yet quarry. Although at first what he did was not true, he misses people just for his own sake.

3.1.2. Ego

It has been explained earlier that the Ego is a realistic part of the personality that employed by id to meet his encouragement. In the early stages, the ego develops from some parts of the id. It connects the organism with the reality of the outside world in which it lives. Then look for real objects to meet the needs and encouragement of the id that represents the needs of the organism. From the initial incident Ralph as chairman just ask for his group looking for food that does not endanger him, such as fruit and fish at sea, but from this incident from some of his friends there are denied his orders he wanted to hunt with the excuse to eat food that berdanging. The ego here forces the ego to do so to cause anxiety by Ralph. As described below.

The hunters took their spears, the cooks spat, and the others were gathering firewood. And Jack tells the others "Kill the beast Cut down his throat, Spill the blood, let's burn and enjoy our special food" The movement becomes orderly while the singing is the first superficial excitement and starts beating like a steady pulse. They sang loudly while waiting for their food to cook. (Lord Of The Flies: 117).

The role of ego here he denies the chairman's rule, he prefers to meet the needs of the id. dari this incident Ralph is very worried and worried, Ralph think if the theme will be affected from the surrounding natural conditions, and this will change the nature of humanity to be wild. As was the case with Piggy one of their friends, Jack and the group stole Piggy's glasses just for the fun without thinking about Piggy's condition. As described below.

"Ralph's voice ran" at night, in the darkness, (Ralph saw something new coming out of his hut). Seeing the incident "Piggy awoke from sleep and knew what was going on. Do not you see what I mean? We will give them fire for themselves rather than they have to steal like this. "Said Ralph". He stopped limp as the curtain flickered in his brain. Piggy reached out for the conch. "What should you do, Ralph? It's just a talk without deciding, I want my glasses, I will not be able to see the premises clearly and go well without without using the sunglasses" (Lord Of The Flies: 132).

The id here has mastered the ego owned by his friends so that they dare to do something that endangers others for his pleasure, this is what makes Ralph as chairman feel fear and anxiety.

In the beginning, the ego works based on a realistic concept. It will seek, in fact, from what the organism needs as a satisfactory device and stress reliever. And when the required object is not available, it will look for a substitution. At this point, it can be said that the ego is part of the personality capable of distinguishing between reality and fantasy. And also, to some degree, has an obligation to bring pressure in that no meaning is found to fulfill what the ego needs. In contrast to the

id that functions with the principle of pleasure, the ego functions with the principle of reality, but if the id desire is aided with the surrounding conditions such as bad lingkungan indirectly ego will meet from what is desired by id.

3.1.3. Superego

At first id, ego possessed by Ralph as chairman has no anxiety, but from the events that occur and with the superego here, Ralph feels that something is wrong with his friend. All this can happen because it is the initial function of the superego to seek the truth of what the id and ego do. But even so the conditions are very influential, the harsh environment can make a person become hard as well, just like what happened to Jack and his friend. As described below.

The debate between Ralph and Jack is not over yet. Jack is fun blaming Ralph with hunting is more fun than just keeping silence here while keeping the fire burning, in fact we still have not come to help. (Responsible Ralph) supposing the fire was still awake until now may have now we have nothing helped. "Abruptly behind the bushes and the creepy sounds and movements of the bush" the fear arises from Ralph and his friends, seeing each other to see what is behind the bush. And finally Ralph, who still holds the title of leader of the group, dared to see the situation there, followed by Jack reared from behind. And he walks with fear covered by uncertain fears. (lord of the flies:132).

Piggy crouched down, his back unformed like a sack, looking for the glasses Jack had stolen. ("Ralph talks to one of Jack's pecked ones"). Roger picked up a small stone and threw it Ralph and Piggy, who wanted to find Jack. Several sources of strength began to beat in Roger's hands of his body that wanted to kill Ralph. ("Ralph spoke again, yelled loudly"). He looked at him at the top of Roger. "Where's Jack?" (Lord of the flies:137).

The quarrel between Ralph and Jack here is because Ralph saw what Jack had done wrong and out of humanity, but from the harsh conditions around him that was the main factor that made a difference to Jack and his friend. Because it is clear that Id, ego, and superego evolve through individual experiences and interactions

with the larger environment around them. The diversity and complexity of experience and environment create diversity in human personality. That's why Ralph here behaves a little bit hard to awaken Jack. As also happens below.

Violence through insult. Jack yelled among the noise. "Go away, Ralph, stay until the end of your life, this is the end of my tribe. I am alone." The insult went away, "You pinched Piggy's specification," said Ralph, panting. "You must give it back." "Must? Says who?" Ralph yells louder. "You stole our valuable item that belongs to Piggy." "We will give you the fire if you ask nicely," answered Jack mockingly. Blood runs through his cheek and eyes wide and throbbing. Ralph responded to Jack's statement "I should be the one saying that, jack. You may have the fire whenever you want to, but not by sneaking like a thief and stealing Piggy's glasses!" "Say that again!" "Thief! Thief!" (Lord of the Flies:138).

3.2. The Anxiety Felt by Ralph

There are moments in our life where we have to deal with anxiety, and it comes and goes by itself without our will. This may be caused by many things around us, such as family, friends, school, work, and our psychological condition. There is no doubt that anxiety may put someone in an uncomfortable situation and cause the person to be in so much fear of something that they think might happen. People who are suffering from anxiety do not have the will to move forward; they are stuck in that dark spot. Moreover, they may do many tragic things, such as committing suicide, etc. They only think about the shortest way out without thinking about the consequences. Freud has divided anxiety into three types, which are realistic anxiety, moral anxiety, and neurotic anxiety. It is classified based on the type of conflict that happens between id, ego, and superego. In this case, the main character within the novel also experiences such thing. There are several conflicts that happen in his structural personality.

3.2.1. Moral Anxiety

One of the types of anxiety mentioned by Freud is moral anxiety. A person may be said to be suffering from moral anxiety when the person experiences a conflict between the ego and superego. Superego believes that what is done by ego, or what motivates the ego, is forbidden by the society's law. In this case, one is anxious or afraid of a thought that is produced by its own mind which will result in shame, guilt, or sorry. The definition of moral anxiety precisely defines what Ralph is feeling. Ralph is a leader of a group of children who are lost in an inhabited island. Moral anxiety takes place when Ralph, as the leader of the group, tells the other kids to not insult one another. However, no one is willing to listen to him. In fact, Jack and the others make fun of him because of that. This is the point where Ralph begins to suffer from moral anxiety. Even though moral anxiety occurs due to the conflict between ego and superego, but id also contributes to moral anxiety. The reason is because ego functions as a response to satisfy id's desire by interacting with it, and id always demands a fun pleasurable condition and does not care about other people.

This event forces Ralph to face an unbelievable condition. The moment when Ralph gives order to the other kids and some of them defy his authority by opposing him, he is indeed afraid that it may bring to a bigger problem within his group. If his fear manifests into a real event, then the group that is led by him will fall apart; they will start cursing at their friends and it will come to the extent of murdering one another. They will only care about their own selves without paying attention to the rules anymore. Then, Ralph sees a ship goes through that island, but the fire is

not burning. It was Jack's turn to take care of the fire, but he did not do his part. Ralph was so angry at Jack. He believed that it was a huge chance for them to escape the island, but Jack decided that hunting is more important than taking care of the fire. This marks the beginning of a split within the group.

Besides the event mentioned above, there are many other events that cause Ralph to be suffering from a moral anxiety. It is described by the following statement:

Ralph spoke again, louder "Where is Jack?"

Robert. "He is hunting, and he said to not let you in."

And there was a voice from behind "What do you want?" Jack, who can be acknowledge from his personality and red hair, stepped up from the forest. A hunter.

Ralph's yell was blazing.

"I said, you chose me to be your leader, didn't you hear the shell?" (Lord of the Flies: 137).

After that incident, Jack and his dissident friends went to the mountain again and built their own small village. They separated themselves from Ralph's group. Jack stole Piggy's glasses because he wanted to make his own fire. Ralph tried to take back the glasses and make peace with him, but during the process, Piggy was killed. Sam and Eric became very afraid of this, so they decided to join Jack. Ralph was left alone. He was hurt and being hunted. He walked on the island with carrying the fear of dying. At first, Sam and Eric tried to help him, but then they betrayed him by telling Jack where he was. Ralph and Piggy went back to look for Jack. It is seen from the statement below:

Violence through insult. Jack yelled among the noise. "Go away, Ralph, stay until the end of your life, this is the end of my tribe. I am alone."

The insult went away "You pinched Piggy's specification," said Ralph, panting. "You must give it back."

"Must? Says who?"

Ralph yells louder. "You stole our valuable item that belongs to Piggy."

"We will give you the fire if you ask nicely," answered Jack mockingly. Blood runs through his cheek and eyes wide and throbbing.

Ralph responded to Jack's statement "I should be the one saying that, jack. You may have the fire whenever you want to, but not by sneaking like a thief and stealing Piggy's glasses!"

"Say that again!"

"Thief! Thief!" (Lord of the Flies: 138).

After that, those who were led by Ralph disappeared one by one. They left Ralph's group and join the group that is led by Jack. Their reason for leaving Ralph's group is, not only the food is better because they eat meat that they got from hunting, but also because they were afraid of Jack's group. Jack and his friends tend to use violence and do unreasonable things to Ralph's group, and that becomes their reason to protect themselves. Now, Ralph's group only consists of three people: Ralph, Piggy, and Sam.

3.2.2. Neurotic Anxiety

As explained before, one may be considered to be suffering from neurotic anxiety when the person going through this anxiety feels anxious about unrealistic things that are yet to come. Often, people who are suffering from this type of anxiety do not even know what they are afraid of.

On the first day of expedition, they did not find anything. However, on the second day they noticed movements among the bushes during their way. Ralph was brave enough to go and take a look at what is moving those bushes. When he was already walking inside the dark forest, Jack also went after him. There, in the forest, they saw a wild animal, or that was what they thought it is, and they were so afraid, even after they went back to the group. At that point, everyone became so afraid. No one dared to go to the mountain where the animal lived. Then Ralph and Jack had a fight, which, once again, about hunting. Ralph said that it was not an urgent matter, but Jack wanted to be an important part of the group. Jack told Ralph that he was insulting the hunters. It was misinterpreted as follow:

“You are the leader, Ralph you remember everything.” Said Jack “I do not forget.”

Ralph curiously checked the place, as if they were seeing him for the first time. “I am going with you,” said Jack. They went along the beach in a formation. Ralph walked in front of the others, a little limp, with one shoulder carrying a spear. He saw several things partially, through the shivering hot mist above the flickering sand to go into the bushes, and his long hair and wounds. (Lord of the Flies: 135).

In this part, id plays a role in demanding pleasure. Id has the intensity to represent a pleasure; it always seeks for comfortable situation for itself. The data provided shows Ralph's id when he was anxious; his id wants to feel safe by showing off his bravery to cover the sadness and fear that he was feeling. By showing a sad moment, it is hoped to provide protection for himself so that he is not afraid.

As the strength of structural personality when id is seeking for anything pleasurable to be served and entertained, id will ask the ego to do anything to serve

the pleasure. In this case, Ralph followed his ego's effort to save his id. This can be seen from Ralph's action when he tried to cover up his sadness by holding on to his friends' believe in choosing him as the group leader, and to dare himself to go into the bushes without taking account of his fear and anxiety. This is proven by the above information.

Superego, as explained before, decides whether what is done by ego is right or wrong, whether it is corresponding to society's moral value and rules or not, right or wrong, etc. If superego decides that what was done by ego is against the moral value or conscience, a feeling of guilt will appear. Ralph and Jack's fight happened before they went into the bushes.

Ralph realized that he was doing a different thing from what Jack wanted him to do, because he knew that Jack will be very satisfied if he succeeded in making Ralph do what he wanted him to do. Jack wanted Ralph to have a bad accident; he wished Ralph would come face to face with the wild animal. This shows how moral anxiety is produced. Ralph's ego has acted against the rule of the society and the ideal concept of superego. This, then, results in moral anxiety.

3.2.3. Realistic Anxiety

One can only be said to be suffering from realistic anxiety when he/she goes through a fear of dangerous life threatening danger situation. This is called as "fear". For example is fear of fire, tornado, earthquake, or wild animal. This anxiety causes those who are suffering through it to be afraid of going out of the house due to the fear towards dangerous things that may harm them.

There are many characteristics developed by a person suffering through anxiety which can be seen from the person's physical condition, behavior, and cognitive. Ralph has proven to be showing those symptoms when he was feeling anxious, as describes by the following data:

"You are the leader, Ralph you remember everything." Said Jack "I do not forget."

Ralph curiously checked the place, as if they were seeing him for the first time. "I am going with you," said Jack. They went along the beach in a formation. Ralph walked in front of the others, a little limp, with one shoulder carrying a spear. He saw several things partially, through the shivering hot mist above the flickering sand to go into the bushes, and his long hair and wounds. (Lord of the Flies: 135).

Those who are suffering through anxiety will show some unusual symptoms, such as trembling, difficult to be involved in a conversation, abnormal behaviors as: scratching their head for no reason, and acting recklessly. All of those symptoms are called physical characterization. The main characteristics of this anxiety are reflected in Ralph's actions. When Ralph was involved in a fight with Jack after a long argument, a series of reckless behaviors began to show up, such as entering the dangerous bushes. This act is against his actual personality, in which he will only speak and act in his natural way, according to his common sense.

Besides of the above event, there are several other events that lead Ralph into suffering from realistic anxiety, especially when he feared of something dangerous and threatening, the fear of losing a highly trustworthy friend; a best friend who supported him when he was facing problems, and provided him with brilliant ideas. This happened when Ralph and Piggy were debating with the hunting group. At

that moment, all of a sudden, an unexpected thing happened as illustrated by the following data:

Ralph heard the big rock before he can see it. He was aware of the earth's jolt.

It came from the soles of his feet, and there was a sound of breaking rock on top of the cliff. Then, the terrifying red object encircled his neck and he dropped himself to the ground, while the other kids were screaming.

The stone hit Piggy blowing a glance from the chin to knee, and the shell exploded into tiny pieces. Piggy did not say a word. He fell and landed with the rock on top of his back. His head was injured and his body full of blood. His arms and legs moved for a while, just like a pig moments after it was killed. Right that moment, Piggy chose to leave them; he was gone. Now the silence is over. Ralph's lips formed a word but no voice came out of it. Suddenly, Jack came out of his tribe and screamed wildly, and talked cockily while running away from the scene. (Lord of the Flies: 141).

There are also other actions that show Ralph's anxiety. It is the moment when he was forced to face an event right in front of his eyes; the death of a best friend. On the other side, he wanted to do something to Jack to show him that he should not harm their friends as what he had done to Piggy by stealing his glasses.

After the accident, Ralph was always seen as if he was in a deep thought. He was thinking about what he should do. This can be seen during Piggy's death and how Ralph's lips were forming a word but no sound came out of his mouth.

The above data shows the reaction of Ralph's id when he was afraid of a situation that might cause him in so much anger. Therefore his id forced him to stay quiet by making several expressions when he was bowing his head even though his lips were forming a word but no sound came out of his mouth, Ralph thought bowing his head was a way to keep his anger at bay.

Id asks the ego to do something to produce pleasure. In this case, Ralph's ego provided him with several statements to decrease his anxiety due to losing a friend, such as: he helped Piggy to take back his glasses that were stolen by Jack, even though, in the end, Jack was not willing to give the glasses back. This shows that ego has done what the id wants it to do.

As explained before, superego gets to decide whether ego is right or wrong, goes along with the society's moral or not, right or wrong, etc. If ego does anything that is against the moral value or the heart, a feeling of guilt will start to appear. Through the accident, Ralph's superego realizes that at that moment he was wrong.

In order to face the reality, Ralph turned around and calmly thought that it was all an accident by nature that was meant to be. Now the only thing he could do was to stay quiet and try to accept what had happened, even though he still found it difficult to accept Jack and his hunting group's behavior towards him and Piggy.

3.3. The Finding Related to Self Defense Mechanism Done by Ralph

Ralph builds a protection within him to calm himself and make sure that he is not influenced by the situation and condition in order to deal with the problems that are the reason for him to suffer from moral anxiety. In other words, he uses a defense mechanism (self defense mechanism), which includes: aggression, suppression, and regression.

3.3.1. Aggression (turning around upon the self)

Freud stated that when a person feels so anxious about the thing that makes the person worry and fear, it is possible that this person might start building a kind of protection in order to decrease the anxiety, so that it will not come again. In this case, Ralph also formed a self defense mechanism when he was anxious and in fear. He tried to calm his mind between the repressions and demands of his friends, which was done by lying carefully and peacefully. This is proven by:

body soaring and swinging. Piggy reproached him with dignity. "I have not even told you anything funny."

Ralph kept on giggling although his chest was in pain. His excitement got him tired that he needed to lay down, panting, waiting for the next seizures. During one of these pauses, he was ambushed.

"Ralph, you are making a fuss again." Ralph, be quiet.

Ralph approaches among the leaves. He had a reason for all those events.

"Why?" answered Piggy. "Be quiet – and listen."

Ralph lay carefully, with a deep breath of the leaves. Something in the darkness groans. (Lord of the Flies: 129).

Ralph heard the big rock before he can see it. He was aware of the earth's jolt.

It came from the soles of his feet, and there was a sound of breaking rock on top of the cliff. Then, the terrifying red object encircled his neck and he dropped himself to the ground, while the other kids were screaming.

The stone hit Piggy blowing a glance from the chin to knee, and the shell exploded into tiny pieces. Piggy did not say a word. He fell and landed with the rock on top of his back. His head was injured and his body full of blood. His arms and legs moved for a while, just like a pig moments after it was killed. Right that moment, Piggy chose to leave them; he was gone. Now the silence is over. Ralph's lips formed a word but no voice came out of it. Suddenly, Jack came out of his tribe and screamed wildly, and talked cockily while running away from the scene. It was the end of Ralph's quietness. He turned around and ran to help Piggy, but Piggy was helpless. (Lord of the Flies: 141-142).

This happens inside Ralph's head. The conflict between ego and superego resulted in moral anxiety, which means that Ralph always feels anxious when he imagines what has happened. In order to decrease the fear of anxiety, the ego forms a self defense, which is aggression. As stated by Freud that aggression is divided into five types, and in this case Ralph's experience has turned to himself. This means that Ralph replaces his object of aggression into himself; guilt may be the cause of his self defense.

Ralph's ego uses aggression on him by uncontrollably surprising him; talking gently, and turning it into a huge scream in order to express his emotions. He was confirmed to be doing this to make himself a little calm, then stayed quiet again to end everything that has happened. Just as the definition of self defense, in which it aims to decrease one's anxiety through self defense. Therefore, at that time, Ralph's ego was forming an aggression in order to decrease his moral anxiety. It happened spontaneously without a second thought; those were all unconscious processes.

Frankly, he tried to distort the facts through aggression. Through aggression, he would not be in a deep anxiety anymore. Yet, he did not realize the mental process at the back of his mind, because if he did realize the fact, he would have to face the fact that he was suffering from an extreme anxiety. Hence, self defense was done to convince himself that everything happened not of his own will and not because of him.

During the defense process, his ego probably thought that by screaming loudly and seriously, talking softly, and becoming a little quiet regarding on what has happened without feeling anxious anymore. However, there were so many aggressions that he had done.

3.3.2. Suppression

Freud explained that if someone is going through a bad experience that threatens him/her, the person's ego will perform a kind of protection by forgetting the bad accident, so that the anxiety will decrease and does not have the power to threaten him/her again. In decreasing his moral anxiety, Ralph also performed suppression, which was done by trying to make another person from the expedition became the object of suspicion, as seen to have happened to Jack. Within this case, the hunting group did not like Ralph and Piggy, therefore, as the leader of that group, the case was indirectly addressed to Jack. As we can see, at that time, Jack ran away; he ran away as fast as he can from the scene. This thought is supported by the following data:

The stone hit Piggy blowing a glance from the chin to knee, and the shell exploded into tiny pieces. Piggy did not say a word. He fell and landed with the rock on top of his back. His head was injured and his body full of blood. His arms and legs moved for a while, just like a pig moments after it was killed. Right that moment, Piggy chose to leave them; he was gone. Now the silence is over. Ralph's lips formed a word but no voice came out of it. Suddenly, Jack came out of his tribe and screamed wildly, and talked cockily while running away from the scene. It was the end of Ralph's quietness. He turned around and ran to help Piggy, but Piggy was helpless. (Lord of the Flies: 141-142).

Showing a random expression, such as screaming, was Ralph's way of putting away his anxiety into his unconsciousness and making sure it does not appear in his conscious mind that makes Jack worry about what Ralph is feeling. Ralph unconsciously did that to make himself safe and calm.

3.3.3. Regression

When a person becomes so afraid of certain dangers, the person will try to find a way to notice it and seek for help from other people to make him/her feels safe and calm. One of the defense mechanism done is a defense mechanism called regression. Regression means that the person suffering from anxiety will act in a childish behavior that is assumed may provide protection, notice, and help from other people. A person committing regression will act as a child to acquire peace and reduce the anxiety that the person is going through such as by playing with water, sucking thumb, and running around the beach. Seeing that Ralph was at such a young age, 12 years old, those behaviors were not a challenge for him. As explained above, this event happened to children of 6-12 years old, and Ralph and Jack were older than the other kids. At this point, Ralph also committed regression when he was undergoing anxiety as described by the following data:

Ralph lied quietly, questioning his wounds. The bruised flesh was a few inches above his right rib, with a swollen and bleeding wound that was caused by the spear that pierced through it. His hair was full of dirt and tapped like a spiraling vine. Each one was scratched and bruised due to flying across the forest. When his breathing came back to normal, he exercised and bathed his wounds that should not have to wait. While bathing his wounds with the sea water, he ran along the sea. He did it with a strange behavior, although there was a slight positive thought in his mind, such as:

How can we hear a bare foot that was stepping around?

Live peacefully like the splashing water?

How can I be safe and calm with a small current in this open space? (Lord of the Flies: 134).

At that moment, Ralph was suffering through a moral anxiety. The way his lips twitched, talked without a single sound coming out of his mouth, and a sudden pain show that he was anxious. When his superego realized that his ego had done a mistake, all the while the ego was stuck by superego's pressure, the ego will spontaneously protect itself to decrease the tension. Ego needs something that will make it calm and safe.

Ralph's ego faced the situation through regression, where his lips convulsed with a sudden pain. It is apparent that those behaviors reflect a child's behaviors that do not suit a frightening situation and full of mysteries, although they (especially Ralph) were basically children of 12 years old. It happened spontaneously without a second thought on what he had done to show his worries. Through regression, Ralph tried to calm himself and feel safer. In the mean time, that can be said as the most effective way to calm himself so that he would not suffer from anxiety, and so that he could control himself calmly.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter elaborates on the conclusion as the result of the whole analysis in the previous chapter and suggestions for the next researchers.

4.1. CONCLUSION

After doing this research, the researcher was finally able to answer from several questions and came to the conclusion of Ralph's self defense mechanism found in *Lord Of The Flies* novel by *William Golding*. From the analysis, researchers found that Ralph's main character had a conflict between his ego and superego that ended as moral anxiety, realistic anxiety, and neurotic anxiety. It comes to the conclusion that his anxiety is caused by many external problems such as threats, environment, oppression, loss of self-esteem and frustration. In solving anxiety, he performs self-defense mechanisms to neutralize the anxiety experienced, defense mechanisms such as oppression, regression, fantasy, and projection, rationalization, identification, aggression.

4.2. SUGGESTIONS

In this study, from the beginning the researchers focused only on the intrinsic element of the psychological aspect of the novel *Lord Of The Flies*. Having understood the content of the novel, researchers here have come to know that there are many other phenomena that can be analyzed in this novel, since literary works are believed to be a reflection of the phenomenon of life, they are feminism and moral values. Given that this research is limited to Ralph as the main character with

the greatest stress relating to morals than any other character contained in this novel, the next researcher is expected to develop this analysis, or to analyze the other aspects in the novel.

For future researchers, it is expected to provide more understanding of the concept of self-defense mechanisms that are carried out in human life and can also be useful for readers in reducing their anxiety, due to the fact that self defense mechanisms work in human life, , can investigate the mechanisms of self-defense character reflects in the worse literary works. This can be applied by Freud's theory or other theories such as Anna Freud, Melanie Klein, Adler and Sullivan.

APPENDIX

The Causes of Main Anxiety in Ralph

NO	CHARACTERISTIC OF ANXIETY	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
1.	Id	<i>The hunters took their spears, the cooks spat, and the others were gathering firewood. And Jack tells the others "Kill the beast Cut his throat, Spill his blood, let's burn and enjoy our special food" The movement becomes orderly while the singing is the first superficial excitement and starts beating like a steady pulse. They sang loudly while waiting for their food to cook. (Lord Of The Flies).</i>	117.
2.		<i>"Listen to you all, I and hunters I, we live along the coast with stone is flat, we'll throw a party and have fun. If you want to join the clan I come and see us. Maybe I'll let you go. Or maybe not . " Ralph and his group fell silent with a deep hunger. He stopped and looked around. Ralph was on his knees beside the remains of fire just paused. The offer comes again to Ralph "Tonight we have a party, we have killed a pig and we have meat, you can come and eat with us if you like." (Lord Of The Flies).</i>	109.
3.		<i>"Go on, Ralph, stay until the end of your days, this is my group, and I'm in charge here" (said Jack) "You pinched Piggy specification," said Ralph, "(panting). You have to give it back." (Answer Jack) "Who should say?". (Ralph's screams flared up.) "You chose me to be a head Do not you hear the conch and</i>	138.

		<i>obey me? You play dirty tricks, the thief's base. Jack hurried and stabbed Ralph's chest with his spear. And pushed Ralph with a bulging glance. "Who's the thief?" (Jack said) Jack tears free and swings Ralph with his spear. The blow hit Ralph. (lord of the flies).</i>	
1.	Ego	<i>The hunters took their spears, the cooks spat, and the others were gathering firewood. And Jack tells the others "Kill the beast Cut down his throat, Spill the blood, let's burn and enjoy our special food" The movement becomes orderly while the singing is the first superficial excitement and starts beating like a steady pulse. They sang loudly while waiting for their food to cook. (Lord Of The Flies).</i>	117.
2.		<i>"Ralph's voice ran" at night, in the darkness, (Ralph saw something new coming out of his hut). Seeing the incident "Piggy awoke from sleep and knew what was going on. Do not you see what I mean? We will give them fire for themselves rather than they have to steal like this. "Said Ralph". He stopped limp as the curtain flickered in his brain. Piggy reached out for the conch. "What should you do, Ralph? It's just a talk without deciding, I want my glasses, I will not be able to see the premises clearly and go well without without using the sunglasses" (Lord Of The Flies).</i>	132.
1.	Superego	<i>The debate between Ralph and Jack is not over yet. Jack is fun blaming Ralph with hunting is more fun than just keeping silence here while</i>	132.

		<p>keeping the fire burning, in fact we still have not come to help. (Responsible Ralph) supposing the fire was still awake until now may have now we have nothing helped. "Abruptly behind the bushes and the creepy sounds and movements of the bush" the fear arises from Ralph and his friends, seeing each other to see what is behind the bush. And finally Ralph, who still holds the title of leader of the group, dared to see the situation there, followed by Jack reared from behind. And he walks with fear covered by uncertain fears. (lord of the flies).</p>	
2.		<p>Piggy crouched down, his back unformed like a sack, looking for the glasses Jack had stolen. ("Ralph talks to one of Jack's pecked ones"). Roger picked up a small stone and threw it Ralph and Piggy, who wanted to find Jack. Several sources of strength began to beat in Roger's hands of his body that wanted to kill Ralph. ("Ralph spoke again, yelled loudly"). He looked at him at the top of Roger. "Where's Jack?" (Lord of the flies).</p>	137.
3.		<p>Violence through insult. Jack yelled among the noise. "Go away, Ralph, stay until the end of your life, this is the end of my tribe. I am alone." The insult went away, "You pinched Piggy's specification," said Ralph, panting. "You must give it back." "Must? Says who?" Ralph yells louder. "You stole our valuable item that belongs to Piggy." "We will give you the fire if you ask nicely," answered Jack mockingly. Blood runs through his cheek and eyes wide and throbbing. Ralph responded to Jack's statement "I should be the one saying that, jack.</p>	138.

		<i>You may have the fire whenever you want to, but not by sneaking like a thief and stealing Piggy's glasses!" "Say that again!" "Thief! Thief!" (Lord of the Flies).</i>	
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The Anxiety Felt by Ralph

1.	Moral Anxiety	<i>Ralph spoke again, louder "Where is Jack?" Robert. "He is hunting, and he said to not let you in." And there was a voice from behind "What do you want?" Jack, who can be acknowledge from his personality and red hair, stepped up from the forest. A hunter. Ralph's yell was blazing. "I said, you chose me to be your leader, didn't you hear the shell?" (Lord of the Flies).</i>	137.
2.		<i>Violence through insult. Jack yelled among the noise. "Go away, Ralph, stay until the end of your life, this is the end of my tribe. I am alone." The insult went away, "You pinched Piggy's specification," said Ralph, panting. "You must give it back." "Must? Says who?" Ralph yells louder. "You stole our valuable item that belongs to Piggy." "We will give you the fire if you ask nicely," answered Jack mockingly. Blood runs through his cheek and eyes wide and throbbing. Ralph responded to Jack's statement "I should be the one saying that, jack. You may have the fire whenever you want to, but not by sneaking like a thief and stealing Piggy's glasses!" "Say that again!" "Thief! Thief!" (Lord of the Flies).</i>	138
1.	Neurotic Anxiety	<i>"You are the leader, Ralph you remember everything." Said Jack "I do not forget." Ralph curiously checked</i>	135.

		<i>the place, as if they were seeing him for the first time. "I am going with you," said Jack. They went along the beach in a formation. Ralph walked in front of the others, a little limp, with one shoulder carrying a spear. He saw several things partially, through the shivering hot mist above the flickering sand to go into the bushes, and his long hair and wounds. (Lord of the Flies1).</i>	
1.	Realistic Anxiety	<i>"You are the leader, Ralph you remember everything." Said Jack "I do not forget." Ralph curiously checked the place, as if they were seeing him for the first time. "I am going with you," said Jack. They went along the beach in a formation. Ralph walked in front of the others, a little limp, with one shoulder carrying a spear. He saw several things partially, through the shivering hot mist above the flickering sand to go into the bushes, and his long hair and wounds. (Lord of the Flies).</i>	135.
2.		<i>Ralph heard the big rock before he can see it. He was aware of the earth's jolt. It came from the soles of his feet, and there was a sound of breaking rock on top of the cliff. Then, the terrifying red object encircled his neck and he dropped himself to the ground, while the other kids were screaming. The stone hit Piggy blowing a glance from the chin to knee, and the shell exploded into tiny pieces. Piggy did not say a word. He fell and landed with the rock on top of his back. His head was injured and his body full of blood. His arms and legs moved for a while, just like a pig moments after it was killed. Right that moment, Piggy</i>	141.

		<i>chose to leave them; he was gone. Now the silence is over. Ralph's lips formed a word but no voice came out of it. Suddenly, Jack came out of his tribe and screamed wildly, and talked cockily while running away from the scene. (Lord of the Flies).</i>	
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Self Defense Mechanism Done by Ralph

1.	Aggression (turning around upon the self)	<i>body soaring and swinging. Piggy reproached him with dignity. "I have not even told you anything funny." Ralph kept on giggling although his chest was in pain. His excitement got him tired that he needed to lay down, panting, waiting for the next seizures. During one of these pauses, he was ambushed. "Ralph, you are making a fuss again." Ralph, be quiet. Ralph approaches among the leaves. He had a reason for all those events. "Why?" answered Piggy. "Be quiet – and listen." Ralph lay carefully, with a deep breath of the leaves. Something in the darkness groans. (Lord of the Flies).</i>	129.
2.		<i>Ralph heard the big rock before he can see it. He was aware of the earth's jolt. It came from the soles of his feet, and there was a sound of breaking rock on top of the cliff. Then, the terrifying red object encircled his neck and he dropped himself to the ground, while the other kids were screaming. The stone hit Piggy blowing a glance from the chin to knee, and the shell exploded into tiny pieces. Piggy did not say a</i>	141-142

		<p><i>word. He fell and landed with the rock on top of his back. His head was injured and his body full of blood. His arms and legs moved for a while, just like a pig moments after it was killed. Right that moment, Piggy chose to leave them; he was gone. Now the silence is over. Ralph's lips formed a word but no voice came out of it. Suddenly, Jack came out of his tribe and screamed wildly, and talked cockily while running away from the scene. It was the end of Ralph's quietness. He turned around and ran to help Piggy, but Piggy was helpless. (Lord of the Flies).</i></p>	
1	Suppression	<p><i>The stone hit Piggy blowing a glance from the chin to knee, and the shell exploded into tiny pieces. Piggy did not say a word. He fell and landed with the rock on top of his back. His head was injured and his body full of blood. His arms and legs moved for a while, just like a pig moments after it was killed. Right that moment, Piggy chose to leave them; he was gone. Now the silence is over. Ralph's lips formed a word but no voice came out of it. Suddenly, Jack came out of his tribe and screamed wildly, and talked cockily while running away from the scene. It was the end of Ralph's quietness. He turned around and ran to help Piggy, but Piggy was helpless. (Lord of the Flies).</i></p>	141-142
1.	Regression	<p><i>Ralph lied quietly, questioning his wounds. The bruised flesh was a few inches above his right rib, with a swollen and bleeding wound that was caused by the spear that pierced</i></p>	143.

		<p><i>through it. His hair was full of dirt and tapped like a spiraling vine. Each one was scratched and bruised due to flying across the forest. When his breathing came back to normal, he exercised and bathed his wounds that should not have to wait. While bathing his wounds with the sea water, he ran along the sea. He did it with a strange behavior, although there was a slight positive thought in his mind, such as: How can we hear a bare foot that was stepping around?. Live peacefully like the splashing water? How can I be safe and calm with a small current in this open space? (Lord of the Flies).</i></p>	
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