

**THE IMPACT OF JACK'S AMBITION ON OTHER CHARACTERS DESCRIBED
IN WILLIAM GOLDING'S "*LORD OF THE FLIES*"**

THESIS



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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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IN WILLIAM GOLDING’S “*LORD OF THE FLIES*”**

THESIS

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the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*(S.S)

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MALANG

2017

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Certify that the thesis under the title *The Impact Of Jack's Ambition on Other Characters Described In William Golding's Lord Of The Flies* is truthfully my original work to fulfill the requirement for Sarjana Sastra (S.S). It does not incorporate with any materials written or published beforehand by other persons, except those which are indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person who fully responsible for the thesis if there is any opposition and claim from other people.

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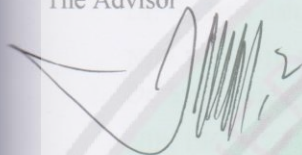


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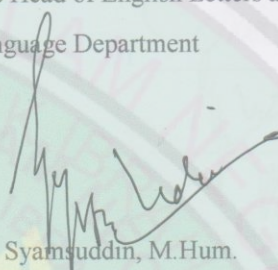
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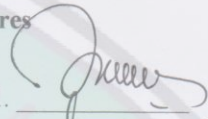
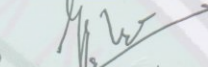
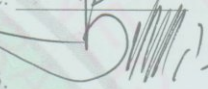
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MOTTO

“Be nice to people... maybe it'll be unappreciated, unreciprocated, or ignored, but spread the love anyway. We rise by lifting others.”

— **Germany Kent**

“ Bila air yang sedikit dapat menyelamatkanmu (dari rasa haus), tak perlu meminta air lebih banyak yang barangkali dapat membuatmu tenggelam. “

— **Emha Ainun Nadjib**

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved parents; H. Achmad Isa Masyhudi & Hj. Binti Munawaroh, my beloved brothers
for their endless support and pray; Sutan Ardiansyah and his wife,

Fajar Novariansyah and his wife

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all friends who always provide assistance in the implementation of this thesis

K2 theater family who gave moral and material encouragement while living my college life

and the owner of my heart that fills part of my life (DIMSAN)

thanks Allah, the almighty god

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Bismillahirrohmanirrokhim,

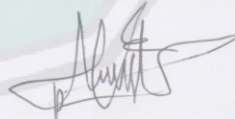
Proudly, I would like to express my best gratitude to the Lord of the World; the One Who sustains the Heavens and Earths, the One Who has power of life and death, Allah SWT that there is no worthy to be worshipped but Allah SWT. May Peace and Blessings always be upon to our Prophet and Messenger Muhammad SAW, through his guiding we hope to get the light and to be good Moslems.

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At last, I invite the reader's suggestion to make this thesis better. Moreover, this thesis is expected not only useful for me but also for the reader and further researchers who investigate in the same area.

Malang, July 27, 2017



Sholeh Akbar Nurdiansyah

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The researcher realizes that this study is far from perfect. He will be grateful to people who will give critics and suggestions that make this study better. Finally, the researcher hopes that this study will be useful for the readers especially for students majoring in literature.



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ABSTRACT

Sholeh Akbar Nurdiansyah, *The Impact of Jack's Ambition on Other Characters Described in William Golding's Lord of The Flies* Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dra. SitiMasitoh, M. Hum.

Keywords : Ambition, Impact, Main character, Efforts

This study entitled *The Impact of Jack's Ambition on Other Characters Described in William Golding's Lord of The Flies*. *Lord of The Flies* is a novel was wrote by William Golding and published in 1954 aims to analyze the ambitions possessed by the main character. The selection of the main character that is Jack as the object of research because researchers observe that Jack is an ambitious character. In addition, Jack's ambitions also have an impact on other characters. The focus of this research is to know about Jack's ambitions and the impact it has on other characters.

In the aspect analyzing Jack's ambitions and the impact it has on other characters in William Golding's novel *Lord of The Flies*, researchers apply literary criticism. There are literary criticisms of evaluation, analysis, description and interpretation of psychological approaches. Literary criticism is widely used in analyzing a literary work to discover critics, messages, views or judgments of a creator about what is happening in social life. The creator reflects the social life in his work, whether in terms of social, educational, moral, psychological, life, struggle, belief, etc. Therefore researchers designed this study to assist students in researching and writing papers that require a source of literary criticism. Therefore, literary criticism is very appropriate in analyzing this novel. At this point, the researchers apply a suitable psychological approach to analyze the conditions experienced by the main characters in the novel

This thesis uses descriptive qualitative methods to describe the character of Jack depicted in the novel, how Jack achieves his ambition and what the effects of his ambition are. Researcher used a theoretical and analytical approach as the basis of this study. The first is analytical characterization approach. The analytical approach is used to analyze the character characterization of Jack as the main character in the novel. It is important to know the basis of Jack's ambitions. And the second is the psychological approach of ambition. This approach aims to analyze Jack's ambitions. It shows how Jack efforts to reach his ambition and of course the impact it has on other characters.

There are several result of this research. First, this research shows that the character of Jack influences what Jack does in reaching his ambition. It is as a Jack's attitude and behavior. The second, Jack's ambition gives impact on other characters. When Jack tried to get his ambition, it turns out other characters experience changes in attitude and behavior.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of the study which exposes the rationales of choosing the topic. It is followed by the statement of the problems with its objectives to be examined in chapter III. The scope and limitation explains the boundaries of the study. Significance of the study will convey benefits of the study. Research method is provided to give clear information toward the readers about the steps of data collection and analysis in the present study.

1.1 Background of Study

According to Wellek and Warren (1993:14), the appropriate term of literature is implemented in literary art, in which literature is as imaginative work. The authors use beautiful language as their form of creativity. Ratna (2003:43) stated that there is no literary work which regardless from social life. Literature written by author basically included norms at that time. As a result that contains essence of life, literary work can't be undone from social culture and historical context. Ogenlawe (2006) posits that 'literary appreciate refers to the evaluation of work imaginative literature as an intellectual or academic exercise'. In this process, the reader interprets, evaluates or classifies a literary work with a view to determining the artistic merits or demerits such a work.

Literature represents the culture and tradition of a language or a people. It is difficult to precisely define, though many have tried, but it is clear that the accepted definition of literature is constantly changing and evolving. The researcher believes all of kinds of fiction are the imagination of the author. The author creates the atmosphere and builds the character of each person or things in the story and the reader will get fun in reading the fiction. When

the reader begins to enjoy the story and the people sink in the condition and atmosphere in the story, the author success in making and creating the fiction.

Literature is believed as the representation of real life which expressed through a medium of language. There are many kinds of literature which can be seen clearly through the beautiful language, the aspect of entertainment, and also the value. Literary such as poetry, drama and novel are believed as reflection of real life through a language as medium, they have kind of communication between the authors and the readers. The novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction may be defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word, representations of human life that instruct or divert or both. The various forms that fiction may take are best seen less as a number of separate categories than as a continuum or, more accurately, a cline, with some such brief form as the anecdote at one end of the scale and the longest conceivable novel at the other. When any piece of fiction is long enough to constitute a whole book, as opposed to a mere part of a book, then it may be said to have achieved best seller. The reflection of real life also can be seen from psychological aspects inside. Literary work especially novel is assumed has some characters that show their psychological condition as what truly happens in human being's psychological condition in real life.

Hilgard (1983) says that "psychology may be defined as the science that studies behavior of man". Actually, there are many definitions which say about psychology. All of them refer to the definition that says psychology is physic study about human beings' behavior. It happens because behavior is real thing that can be seen directly, while psyche is an abstract. It is believed that by observing someone's behavior, it brings to understanding about the psyche condition. There is no doubt that generally all of people will express their psyche condition towards acts which can be seen clearly by other people. Briefly, we can understand someone's characteristic and psyche condition through his behavior in life.

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 problems also can be solved by the appearance of this study. Those all have no aimed except for serving the tranquility life.

A psychological approach is, however, merely one way of evaluating characters; it is also possible to analyze character presentation in the context of narratological structures. Generally speaking characters in a text can be rendered either as type or as individuals. A typified character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to as a flat character. The term round character usually denotes a personal with more complex and differentiated feature (Klarer, 1999:17). Using the psychological approach, the researcher can not only explain the motivation of character in doing something on some events but also can determine the impact of the character after exposed it to some events or problems in the novel. It is such as in William Golding in *Lord of The Flies*.

One of famous novelist is William Golding (1911–1993). A man who has amazing motivation: "for his novels which, with the perspicuity of realistic narrative art and the diversity and universality of myth, illuminate the human condition in the world of today" is one of novelist who create novel based on inspiring social condition at that time. He was a British author born on September 19, 1911, in [St. Columb Minor, Newquay, Cornwall, England](#). British novelist William Golding wrote the critically acclaimed classic *Lord of the Flies*, and was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983. In 2008 by *The Time*, Golding rewarded as the third of "The 50 greatest British writers since 1945".

A dozens of novel had been made by Golding that brought Golding into the success collecting many rewards and nobles. One of his great novel is his first novel, *Lord of The*

Flies that intensively made Golding known well in literary world. *Lord of the Flies* published firstly in 1954. Although the novel was ever rejected several times, but then it immediately become a best-seller. In the beginning of 1960s it was surprisingly recommended to read in many schools and colleges. Others, it was adapted to film twice in English, in 1963 by [Peter Brook](#) and 1990 by Harry Hook, and once in Filipino (1976). And still many other surplus and grandeur of Golding's *Lord of The Flies* that make it more interesting to analyze.

The novel told the story of a group of adolescent boys drifted ashore on an isolated island after the plane felt. The plane which brought British boys supposed to arrive in Australia for saving children from the attack did by Germany toward England in the second war. In *Lord of the Flies*, British schoolboys are stranded on a tropical island. In an attempt to recreate the culture they left behind, they elect [Ralph](#) to lead, with the intellectual [Piggy](#) as counselor. But [Jack](#) wants to lead, too, and one-by-one, he lures the boys from civility and reason to the savage survivalism of primeval hunters. In *Lord of the Flies*, [William Golding](#) gives us a glimpse of the savagery that underlies even the most civilized human beings.

Lord of the Flies explored the devilside of human nature as the boys, allow everything happens out of the social and moral as humans, brutally turned against one another in the face of an imagined enemy like barbarians. [William Golding](#) intended this novel as a tragic parody of children's adventure tales, illustrating humankind's intrinsic evil nature. He presents the reader with a chronology of events leading a group of young boys from hope to disaster as they attempt to survive their uncivilized, unsupervised, isolated environment until rescued. It served many symbols, in which Golding intended to examine man's internal struggle between good and evil. It also showed how the humans way and thought when they was forced to survive in unknown place until becoming inhumanity and wild. The novel is an *allegory*,

which is a story in which characters, settings, and events stand for things larger than themselves. For example, the island represents the world; Ralph and Jack symbolize different approaches to leadership.

The researcher interested in analyzing “*Lord of The Flies*” by William Golding because there are impacts of main character’s ambition on other characters at novel which contains of many things. Naturally, this novel gives more information about the condition of people happen about the characteristic of personality. The last, this novel is a creative imagination of the author which expressed in the story, it contains psychological complex that experienced by the main character which is compatible with the researcher concern. the researcher begins to analyze the character in the novel because it can show the significance of character structure development that has correlation to psychology. These character analyses become the basic for the researcher to explore the psychology of character.

Before the psychological analysis on this works is initiated, several studies concerning the similar issue have been administered. Islachatul Ainiyah (2015) has also conducted a research entitled *The Study of Pip’s Character To Reach His Ambition In Charles Dicken’s Great Expectation*. She focused her study to analyze the characterization of Pip’s character as a main character and Pip’s psychological effect in reaching his ambition in *Great Expectation* the novel. Then the research from Fadlilatus Sa’adah (2015) concern in *Carlo Vebtresca’s Ambition That Leads To Destruction In Dan Brown’s Angels&Demon*. She want to know why the people want to break the norm, ethic, and law to reach their ambition. The purpose of her study is to analyze Carlo Vebtresca in Dan Brown’s *Angels&Demon* in his efforts to reach his ambition to become a pope. However, this research is a little bit a different from those previous study since this is different novel and stressed on deep analysis **The Impact of Jack’s Ambition on Other Character Described in William Golding’s *Lord of The Flies*.**

1.2 Research Problems

The questions of the research are:

1. What is Jack's ambition?
2. What does Jack do to reach his ambition?
3. What are the impacts of Jack's ambition on other characters?

1.3 Objective of Study

The objective of the research are :

1. to find out the Jack's ambition.
2. to find out the action of Jack to reach his ambition.
3. to find out the impact of Jack's ambition on other characters.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study of *Lord of The Flies* by William Golding relates the psychological aspects of main characters on novel by using the psychological approach. The researcher will focuses on behavior of main character in this novel, Jack. The Jack's ambition and the impact on other characters.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher expects that this research can assign a contribution for both theoritical and practical knowledge. Theoritically, this reseacrh is aimed to show that literary work can be areflection of the real life throught the caharacterization, the condition of life, even the psychological condition. It also proves that both of psychology and literature have deep relation toward the same objects, those are about human and their lives. Moreover, this study is conducted to the readers 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 about the ambition. This research is hoped to be reference for students who want to know more about the application of psychological science in the literary work. The result of this study are supposed to be useful for the readers in term of giving better understanding about what ambition is and how to manage it, thereby the reader can understand well regarding about ambition and to manage it in real life. Finally, this research is hoped to be able to sign more understanding about the idea of psychological approach on main character, the intention that can be more useful for the next reseacher who wants to do the same scientific discipline.

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 the last is data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

In the analysis of the aspect of *The Impact of Jack's Ambition on Other characters Described in William Golding's Lord of The Flies*, the researcher applies literary criticism. Literary criticism is the evaluation, analysis, description, or interpretation of Psychological approach. Finding literary criticism can be challenging. This pathfinder is designed to help students in researching and writing a paper that requires sources of literary criticism. Hence, literary criticism is really appropriate in analyzing this novel.

In this study, the researcher uses psychological approach to interpret and evaluate the work. It obviously can illuminate the creative process (Welleck and Warren, 1956: 90). Moreover Welleck and Warren in their book "Theory of Literature" stated that psychological approach stressed on: (1) the researcher, as type

as individual, (2) the study of creative process, (3) the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, and (4) the study of the effects of literature upon its readers. In this case the researcher uses the third one that is related to the study of literature.

1.6.2 Data Source

In this research, the data is the novel. The data presented in the form of words, phrases, and sentences which indicate the Jack's ambition and the impact of his ambition on other character's. The source of the data are taken from the novel *Lord of The Flies* by William Golding. This novel contains of 12 chapters and was published by William Golding in 1954.

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 and big attention to the contents of the novel, thereby the researcher completely understand what the story means. Secondly, the researcher collects all information of references which concern to the topic that the researcher wants to analyze, they are about Jack's ambition and the impact of his ambition on other characters. Thirdly, the researcher identifies the data that are related to the two 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 question.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher begins to analyze the data with the several following steps. First of all, the researcher categorizes the data which are

suitable to the problems of the research. Secondly, the researcher interprets deeply the data that have been categorized by applying theory of Ambition. Thirdly, the researcher arranges all information as the result of interpretation. Finally, the researcher draws conclusion as the final result of ambition that is experienced by the main character in the novel.

1.7. Definition of key term

Ambition :Terms of goals or plans for accomplishments, as best seen in Locke's (1996) goal-settingtheory research, where ambition is often mentioned as a source of individual differences in goals (Locke & Latham, 2002; Mento, Locke, & Klein, 1992).

Psychology : Psychology can be defined as the science of the activities of the individual; the word "activity" is used here in very broad sense. (Woodworth Marquis, 1957:3)

Psychological Approach :The psychological approach leads most directly to a substantial amplification of the meaning of a literary work. When we discuss psychology and its place in a literary work, we are primalystudying the author's imagination. As all literary works are based on some kind of experience, and as all authors are human, we are necessarily caught up in the wide spectrum of emotional problems (caused by experience).

Psychological Problems :Psychological problem is something that comes from inside a person that interfere with motivation, perception,

learning, personality, memory, emotions, beliefs, and attitudes
(Nursalam, 2003-2004).



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter , it will be presented the review of the related literature that was used in this study. That is necessary source concerning the topic to discuss which covers about literature, psychology, the relation between psychology and literature, psychological approach in literary criticism, character and characterization, definition of ambition, causes and effects of ambition, characteristics of ambitious people and previous studies

2.1 Literature and Psychology

2.1.1 Literature

To discuss a work of literature, we have to know the meaning of the word literature. *Oxford Dictionary* (224) defines literature as writing valued as work of art, writing as a particular subject or printed material giving information. In Sanskrit language, literature from the word “sas” it means giving instruction but the word “tra” has a meaning of tool (Teeuw, 1984: 23, in Wahdi, 2005: 40). In Malayu language the word literature has meaning of the beautiful writing, actually the word literature is from Latin that has meaning grammatical and poem. In romantic era, the word literature has meaning something creation and it is the emotion of the author or character in literary work.

Hudson (1965 : 10) states that literature is the vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced of it which, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It means that literature is an expression of human life. To express it, they use language as it medium. Jones (1968 : 1) states that literature is in its broadest sense, includes all written material, into this general grouping falls history books, philosophical works, novel, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, instructional manuals, travels, folders, magazine, school textbooks.

2.1.2 Psychology

According to Ratna (2004:295) that psychology is the science that attempts to understand, describe, predict and influence behavior especially of human being. Siswantoro (2005:26) states that psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental process.

The definition of psychology in the *Concise Oxford English Dictionary* (tenth edition) is, first, the scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behavior in a given context. Second, the mental characteristics or attitude of a person, the mental factors governing a situation or activity.

Furthermore, according to Aminuddin (1990:88) the psychology is derived from two Greek words psyche, which has meaning soul. If the soul is interpreted as self, and psychology connotes the study of self. The self is a dynamic organism, which always constantly effects and also other selves are affecting it. Therefore, psychology can be defined as the scientific study of human behavior and human life.

2.1.3 The Relation Between Literature and Psychology

Wellek, Warren and Daiches clarify that psychology and literature have relation but it does not mean that they depend on each other. Psychology does not need to understand thoroughly about literary work if he wants to analyze author and psychological author or a critic does not need to be a psychologist, he can. However, literary work can contribute the development of psychology. The argument from psychology can be directed helping us to read the play right better.

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The definition of psychology in the *Concise Oxford English Dictionary tool* (tenth edition) is, first, the scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behavior in a given context, second, the mental characteristics or attitude of a person, the mental factors governing a situation or activity.

Nyoman (2004:343) states that there are three ways to understand the relations between psychology and literature, they are: *First*, understanding the soul of the author. *Second* to understand the psychological aspects of the fictional characters in literary works. *Third*, understanding the psychological aspects of reader.,

The explanation above emphasizes there is relations between psychology and literature which is domination is that psychology is used to determine the character of a person, psychology is the science of earning and investigates as the reflection of human being. Psychological is needed to the characterization in the novel, and existence is not only related with the author activities, but also related with the character in literary work and the readers. (Sukada, 1987: 132). So, even though they are different science but has relation about human being in the world.

It is conclude that psychology and literature study about human being, but they have different object of concern; psychology deals with human being, while literature deals with imaginary human being. Although between psychology and literature do not stand a part, as psychology can applied to analyze the work of literature.

2.2 Psychological Approach in Literary Criticism

Elementary assumption of psychological approach is influed by several things (Endraswara: 96-98). First; there is assumption that literary work is a product from the psychological and author's mind which are played by the unconscious and the conscious condition. Conscious and unconscious always attend in author's imagination. The processes

of author creation are legitimate object of the psychologist's investigate curiosity. Second; study of psychology of literature can be used to beside research psychological of the characterization also research the author's mind and feeling in the creative process.

Every person can look at the major character in the novel or drama by using psychological approach and if she/he knows the major character's attitude by this approach, it means that she/he successful person. Using the modern theory of psychology to explain and give interpretation of literature (Harjana, 1985: 66). Psychological approach is really fit for the person who has the same knowledge with Dryde and he has some interpretation about literature. It gives some information about human attitude and the background of human being but once more to remember is psychological approach does not mean to give a value.

Literature which emphasize of the condition of the soul does not give the information physical accident especially the movement of physic is one of the signals, which give some information to the physical function. According to J.S Badudu (1993:92) that the background of people gives the instruction to do something in their life.

In order to attain this study, the researcher has made up his mind to employ psychological analysis. This study deals with psychological approach of Jack's ambition in William Golding's *Lord of The Flies*. In order to get better understanding of the main character, the researcher ough to understand more about psychology. So the researcher will get easier to understand and analyze of psychological aspect of the main character after knowing much about it.

2.3 Character and Characterization

In a novel, character is an important element to support the storyline. A character is the doer in a story. With the existence of characters, a story becomes more alive. According to Roberts, character is "a verbal representation of a person. Through action, speech,

description, and commentary, authors portrays characters who are worth caring about, cheering for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate (2007: 153). Therefore, characters are created and can be presented by the author indirectly or directly. Perrine explains the characterization of a character:

Authors may present their characters either directly or indirectly. In direct presentation they tell us straight out, by exposition or analysis, what the characters are like, or have someone else in the story tell us what they are like. In indirect presentation the authors show us the characters in action; we infer what they are like from what they think or say or do (1988: 66).

The description of characters' trait and behavior in a story can make the readers like or even dislike the character. A character can also make the readers understand and feel as if they see the representation of themselves. Characters can also help the author in conveying the story message for the readers.

DiYanni (2006) also stated characters is imaginary people that created by the writer. It can be inferred that the character is an imagination of the writer, as an important role of a story. There would not be a story without characters. Character has an important role in a story, besides it makes the story alive, character also viewed as a strategic position to carry a message or something that the author wants to convey in the story, so character which represents a person becomes something interest in the story. As Holman states that the character most often used to refer to a person in a fictional story. The person is described not as an individualized personality but as an example of some vice and virtue or type, such as a busybody, a superstitious fellow, a fob, a country bumpkin, a garrulous old man, a happy milkmaid, etc (74).

Characters can be divided into two kinds, flat and round character. According to Kennedy, "a flat character has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most a few distinguish marks" (1991: 48). In addition, Roberts adds, "Unlike round characters, flat character are not complex, but are simple and one-dimensional. They may have no more than

a single role to perform in a story, or they may be associated with no more than a single dominating idea” (2007: 158).

A character in a story that is called as flat character usually has constant and unchanged traits from beginning until the end of the story. On the other hand, a character is round when it has more than one trait. Perrine explains, “Round characters are complex and many-sided; they might require an essay for full analysis” (1988: 67). In line with Perrine, Forster says, “The test of a round character is whether it is capable of surprising in a convincing way. If it never surprises, it is a flat. If it does not convince, it is a flat pretending to be round” (1967: 231). From both statements, it can be said that a round character has many traits with complex and unpredictable characterization. Round characters are usually mostly major characters in a story.

Characters can also be classified into static and dynamic character based on their changes in the course of the story. Perrine explains, “The static character is the same sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning” (1988: 69). Furthermore, Perrine adds about dynamic character: “The developing (or dynamic) character undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character, personality, or outlook” (1988: 69). In other words, a flat character is usually a static character because it has a single trait and does not experience any change. A round character with many traits is more likely to undergo change on traits, so it can be considered as a dynamic character.

Character only is not enough to build a story. The author has the way to depict the character to make the story more alive. It is called characterization. According to Holman, Characterization is the creation of character of imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction (75). It means that characterization is the author’s way and technique to make the readers understand the personality and the image of a character in literary fiction. One can understand the qualities of a character by interpreting

what the author has written about him. So, the ability to characterize the people of his imagination successfully is one of primary attributes of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (Holman91)

Character is most often used to refer to a person in fictional story. In the characterizations, the authors apply several methods of delivery and the nature of the character traits desired by the author in a story. To delivery, the author has different method to characterize the character in fiction. As Holman states that,

There are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: first, the explicit presentation by author of the character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action. Second, the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the action. And the third, the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of action and emotions upon the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (75).

Further, Hurtik and Robert say that “an essential element of characterization is motivation “. Character must appears to act their own. Their action must result from plausible reasons which must be revealed or at least implied at some points in the story (37).Moreover, They state that in studying a literary character, one should determine the character's trait or traits (38). A trait is a typical or habitual mode of behavior, such as acting first and thinking afterward, crowding another person closely while talking, looking directly into a person's eyes or avoiding eye contact completely, and borrowing money and repaying it. All the characters must be logically justified in term of the character's natures, personalities, and

situations. Character needs reasons and motives that result from and are supported by their particular qualities and condition; thus, consistency is achieved. Moreover, the nature of the short story or novel, its limited concentration and focus, demands that there is a connection and unity between who and what a character is and what he does (Hurtik and Robert 37).

Analyzing characterization is more difficult than describing plot, for human character is infinitely complex, variable, and ambiguous (Arp and Johnson, 2006:103). While Kennedy and Gioia (2007) asserted characterization as the techniques a writer uses to create, reveal, or develop the character in a narrative. It is clear that characterization is important to create, reveal or develop character in the story to make the story more interesting.

Critical approaches that analyze characters in terms of their psychological personality traits typically tend to fill in the textual gaps with hypotheses about the motivations, conscious or unconscious, that drive characters' actions. Psychoanalytic criticism, which falls within this category, focuses sometimes on the character and sometimes on the author, whose work is considered to contain clues or signs about his or her personality and psychology (Bortolussi and Dixon, 2003:134).

According to Literary Devices Editor (2016), there are two approaches that authors deliver information about a character and build an image of it; direct or explicit characterization, and indirect or implicit characterization. Direct characterization takes a direct approach towards building the character. It uses another character, narrator or protagonist himself to tell the readers or audience about the subject. While indirect characterization is more subtle way of introducing the character to the audience. The audience has to deduce for themselves the characteristics of the character by observing his/her thought process, behavior, speech, way of talking, appearance, and way of communication with other characters and also by discerning the response of other characters.

Characterization is an important component in writing good literary work. Understanding the role of characterization in storytelling is very important for any writer. A good use of characterization always leads the readers of audience to relate better to the events taking place in the story.

2.4 Ambition

2.4.1 Defining Ambition

Actually ambition is not a bad one. Instead we often hear that, without ambition we will not be able to reach the top. A healthy desire to succeed by maximizing energy and thought is a good ambition. If the desire is taken because it is never satisfied and unable to appreciate what has been owned at this time, his name is also ambition. The ego is different but outwardly there is no difference. The first task for a study of ambition is to come up with a satisfactory definition of what the construct is and how it relates to other psychological constructs. There is a notable consistency in the dictionary definitions. As can be seen, the English language definitions see ambition as a desire to achieve ends, especially ends like success, power, and wealth. Central to these definitions is the aspirational nature of ambition – there is a motivational process at work, ambition is oriented toward the attainment of outcomes. These definitions make it logical to study ambition in the context of career success, and surprising that few such studies have been undertaken.

According to Tatenhove (1984:19), “Ambition is an energy, expressed in active behaviors toward some purpose or aspiration.” From the meaning of the word ambition, we do not see any negative nature which is contained in the word ambition. The tendency of that negative meaning arises because usually people who desire to reach a high position. Often justifies various ways, so ambition becomes bad if it sticks in people who have negative mental attitude, such as people who like exploit others to satisfy self-interest.

In a negative sense, ambition can be due to a mental attitude negative. In other words, the ambition in man is good. The ambition of being bad because it sticks to a bad mental attitude. (Alfred Alder ,1987:87) “The final goal of our struggle was to be aggressive and all powerful, to dominate others. Humans were seen as selfish and concerned with their own self aggrandizement. The final goal was to be a superior, the striving for superiority by the healthy person involved movement toward perfection in a way that contributed to the welfare of others.”

There is also a tradition within psychology research to define ambition in term of goals or plans for accomplishments, as best seen in Locke’s (1996) goal-setting theory research, where ambition is often mentioned as a source of individual differences in goals (Locke & Latham, 2002; Mento, Locke, & Klein, 1992). However, in many ways the psychological definitions are less consistent than the dictionary definitions, and contain more overlap with already established constructs like consciousness (Schwyhart & Smith, 1972). Although the psychological research definitions are more varied than the dictionary definitions, nearly all definitions include habitual setting of goals or goals striving.

In an effort to summarize and integrate these definitions, it is defines ambition as follows: *ambition is the persistent and generalized striving for success, attainment, and accomplishment.* Ambition involves persistence and generality in that we do not expect that ambition ceases to exist once a certain level of attainment is achieved, nor do we believe that ambition is compartmentalized toward success in only a single sphere. Ambition also generally has been taken to reflect striving for position and wealth, and not to indicate strivings for general wellbeing nd socio-emotional acceptance. In short, ambition is about attaining rather than achieving (though of course there is a certain relationship between the two).

2.4.2 Causes and Effects of Ambition

People are stimulated or motivated to reach their ambition because of a number of different reasons. Widarso in his book entitled “ Ambisi Kawan atau Lawan” reveals there are two kinds of fertilizers or triggers that can stimulate the ambition to thrive. The first trigger is a person’s personal bad state, both at one’s family environment as well as in the surrounding community. Circumstances this kind of bad will stimulate the offender to change or fixing itself by making some sort of action. In this case change or improve can be individual or in groups. A second trigger that can nourish ambition is a personal good state a person, both in a person and in the environment. What is meant here is that good state that stimulates him to improve yourself better, near perfect if circumstances allows (Widarso, 1992: 4)

Widarso adds that there are four bad mental attitudes that result from ambition. Four bad mental attitudes are selfishness, perfectionism, workaholic, and Type A personality. The selfishness characteristic is more appropriate in this study. Widarso explains from Erich Fromm that selfishness refers to person who is interested only in himself. Selfish people have no interest in knowing other people’s needs. They have no respect on the value and integrity, and they do not like to give something for others. They are only happy when they get something from other people. They cannot see anything except when it benefits themselves and they judge each person or object just from the utility or benefit for them. They are not even able to love. When they seem to give too much attention to themselves, they actually just make useless effort to cover up and compensate their failure to understand their true self. Moreover, selfish people will not hesitate to exploit or take advantage of other people to satisfy their self (1992: 22). Selfish people just think of their selves and never think other people. Selfishness always brings badness.

In their effort to achieve ambition, people can succeed or fail. This can bring good or bad effect. When they succeed or become the winner, it will bring them happiness. As Brimm explains about becoming a winner:

When we win, our first reaction may be to check to see whether we actually have won, whether the winning event really happened--like the winner who looks at the lottery ticket fifty times to check the numbers; but then we move on to our plans. We shorten the timetable, we raise the level of aspiration, and we add new and different goals to our life plan (1923: 114).

Someone who becomes a winner and succeeds will rise to the level up to their aspirations and increase the schedule to have more practice. As a result, the person can maintain the good achievement and then arrange another plan to continue with new and different goals. Success makes someone create other efforts to reach another success which is better than before.

Ambition is a natural desire to fulfill whatever someone's need in human being life. As William stated that ambition is strong desire to achieve in life or getting something for certain reason (William 25). It provides the motivation and determination necessary to give direction to life or strong desire for success, achievement, and distinction. Ambitious people seek to be the best at what they choose to do for attainment, power, or superiority.

Ambitious individuals are very passionate and have a strong desire to achieve an award or achievement in a particular environment, and lead to a bipolar spectrum disorder. People at risk of mania show increased confidence compared to healthy controls. (Gruber, J., & Johnson, S. L.; 2009). Tika Bisono says that ambitious is the adjective of ambition. The name of the adjective is positive and negative. A positive ambition is possessed by people in order to perform well and produce the best work, while if the negative is an ambition that is not comparable with its potential, so he will impose all the way.

Ambition is the desire to achieve something or the will to achieve success. Here, the meaning of ambition clearly connotes positively. Neither is ambitious, which refers to ambitious people. Ambition is important, because the ambition that moves a person to

achieve career goals. Without ambition, someone seems to have done nothing. If not, you will become an ambitious person. Noteworthy, ambitious has a different meaning from ambition. Generally, ambitious people have passionate interests and desires in a field. And they usually behave selfishly and justify any means to achieve their desires.

However, the human's ambition can be influenced by the background of life, family, even the social condition where they live. Sometimes, someone who has an ambition is ready to do everything to reach it. They do not care about the effect of the ambition toward their life. Therefore, ambition can be good is not only make someone has a certain purpose in their life but also can be bad thing if someone become very selfish in reaching the ambition.

2.4.3 Characteristics of Ambitious People

Ambition makes some people lose their common sense and lead them to take bad ways or bad action to reach their purposes. When they cannot achieve them, it will be harmful for them or other people. In addition Harvey adds, "With ambition comes failure. Small ambitions can lead to small failure, like the new recipe that result in a culinary disaster. Large ambitions open the door to bigger disaster" (2010: 140). The effect of ambition depends on the major or minor measure of the ambition. People should be careful not to let ambition bring destruction to them or other people.

If someone fails in the efforts to reach his ambition, he might have big problems in his life. He must try again or even move to other plans. Harvey talks about failure, "There's also a darker reason for failure, and we can't avoid talking about it. Sometimes we fail because of sin-we speak callously, respond angrily, cover secretly, nurture jealousy, lust uncontrollably" (2010: 139). Sometime a person fails to reach his ambition because he has the uncontrollable desire or even jealous and heartless attitude.

In Freudian theory, base on id ego and superego concept, the ambition is in the id structural. Id is a basic instinct or it can be called animal instinct of human which content of

desires. The function of id according to Hall is to fulfill the primordial or initial principle of life which Freud called pleasure principles (22). In the process of the id, ego, and superego to reach the ambition, someone will through the different process and different effect. The first process, it will emerge the negative effect. In this case, the Id is more dominant. When ego succumb or surrender too much power to the id and the superego or to the outside world, there will be irregularities and irregular condition (Berger86). Otherwise, if the ego is more dominant it will cause a positive effect. Ego functions to control and command the id and superego also maintain the outside world base on the control of the ego (Berger86). If the ego can control the id and superego then harmony will be created and that's where the positive ambition will appear.

According to Adler the characteristics of an ambitious person, namely:

- 1) Depreciation is a tendency to underestimate the achievement of others and assess high self-achievement. The point behind depreciation is to shrink others so that when compared to patients will be better.
- 2) Accusation is a tendency to blame others for their own failures, and the tendency to seek vengeance, thus securing the weakness of their pride.
- 3) Self-accusation is characterized by self-torture. In self-actualization the neurotic sufferers judge themselves lowly, with the aim of inflicting the suffering of others upon themselves, to protect their self-esteem.

The characteristics of people with ambitious personalities according to Friedlman and Rosenman, among others:

1. Scheduling more and more activities in increasingly narrow time.
2. Not showing or not interested in the environment or beauty.
3. Have other people talk quickly.
4. Very impatient if you have to queue or drive a car behind a slow-moving vehicle.

5. Always move your hands while talking.
6. Often wiggle your legs and tap your fingers.
7. An explosive and often obscene speech pattern.
8. Make always come on time as a cult.
9. It is hard to sit down without doing anything.
10. When playing want to always win, despite playing with children.
11. Assessing the success of yourself and others by comparing numbers.
12. When talking often moisten lips, nod nodding, holding hands, hitting the table or sighing.
13. Can not wait to see other people doing things he thinks can be done faster and better.
14. Likes to blink or raise eyebrows.
15. The speech style is sharp and very aggressive.
16. Always eat, talk and walk fast.
17. Impatient with slow people, likes to cut off other people's speaker.
18. Often do many things at the same time (polyphasic)
19. Selfish, only interested in the conversation that is related to him and try to direct the conversation according to his will.
20. Feeling guilty when relaxed and difficult to clam down after work.
21. Leads to the things that are duly appreciated.
22. No attention and can not remember the details of a space.
23. If rivaled there will be a commotion.
24. Believe that success is accomplished by doing things faster, so he continues to work quickly.

2.5 Previous Studies

This novel, *Lord of The Flies*, there are some research a same as analyze is Islachatul Ainiyyah (2015) entitled *The Study of Pip's Character To Reach His Ambition In Charles*

Dicken's Great Expectation. The research analyzed the characterization of Pip's character as a main character and Pip's psychological effect in reaching his ambition in the novel *Great Expectation*. This thesis uses descriptive qualitative method for describe the character of Pip depicted in the novel, how Pip reaches his ambition and what the psychological effects of his ambition. The writer uses theory and analytical approach as the base of this study. The first is characterization analytical approach. That analytical approach is used to analyze the characterization of Pip as the main character in the novel. It is important to know the foundation of Pip ambition. The second is psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud theory to analyze how Pip's psychological condition to reach his ambition to get Estella's love. By doing psychological approach, the writer finds how id, ego, and super ego emerge as conscious and unconscious process. There are several results of this research. First, this research shows that the character of Pip influences what Pip does in reaching his ambition. It is as a background of Pip's attitude and Pip's behavior. The second, to reach his ambition, Pip through conscious and unconscious process. And from that process the writer finds the behavior changes of Pip as the psychological effect.

Fadlilatus Sa'adah (2015) concern in *Carlo Vebtresca's Ambition That Leads To Destruction In Dan Brown's Angels&Demon*. She want to know why the people want to break the norm, ethic, and law to reach their ambition. The purpose of this study is to analyze Carlo Vebtresca in Dan Brown's *Angels&Demons* in his efforts to reach his ambition to become a pope. His ambition and psychological approach in the analysis of this novel. Carlo Vebtresca has conflicts within himself and against other people. His efforts to reach his ambition include breaking the law and moral ethics. The result of the study show unrestrained ambition by the bad ways will result the failure and leads to destruction.

The previous studies and this research have similarity where both of the researchers in the previous studies above try to analyze the psychological's main character which contain in

the some novel and compare it with the reality in the real life. This research on *Lord of The Flies* is important because the researcher explore about the ambition and the impact that can be given on other people. By understanding the condition in fiction hopefully could encourage the readers to more value the importance of character's personality in novel.



CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, researcher will analyze about the ambitions possessed by one of the main characters. Firstly, the researcher analyze the characterization of main character, Jack. Then based on question of the study, researchers will analyze about 3 things, namely the ambition of the jack, the effort made jack to achieve his ambition, and the impact generated by jack ambition on the other characters.

3.1 Analysis of Jack's Characterization

In the novel *Lord of the Flies*, Jack is the character that goes through the most change of anyone throughout the story. He begins the novel as a somewhat arrogant choir boy, who we actually see cry when he is not elected leader of the island. Jack's physical appearance is described as,

"Inside the floating cloak he was tall, thin and bony; his hair was red beneath the black cap. His face was crumpled and freckled and ugly without silliness" (Golding p.19)

Jack's original feelings were pretty much the same as Ralph's, to keep an organized group on the island. Jack says,

"I agree with Ralph. We've got to have rules and obey them. After all, we're not savages. We're English, and the English are the best at everything. So we've got to do the right things." (p.40)

Although we are shown a pretty normal boy, we start to see that Jack can be very mean at the same time. While Piggy is talking, Jack exclaims,

"You're talking to much. Shut up fatty." (p.20)

Jack Merridew is a fierce, red-haired boy who understands his priorities well. Before arriving on the island, his first leadership role amongst the boys was his position as choir

leader, which is why many look to him for help after they crash-land. Although Ralph and Piggy try to work with him to lead the group of boys together, it becomes evident that Jack craves the power for himself. He makes fun of Piggy, calling him a “fatty,” and tries to persuade the boys to elect himself as chief

“because I’m chapter chorister and head boy. I can sing C [sharp](#).” (22).

When Ralph is elected chief instead, Jack is mortified and embarrassed, but Ralph compensates Jack by assigning him his next position of power: to lead the choir boys and train them as hunters. Unfortunately for Jack, most of the boys don’t obey him as often as they do Ralph, which annoys him and provokes many arguments between Jack and Ralph. Many of Jack’s words and actions meant to put others down show that he is selfish and expects people to listen to him. He demands obedience. When Jack and his hunters successfully kill their first pig (after a couple second thoughts and failed attempts due to fright), he is still in shock from the blood and the mere murder itself, but makes sure that he maintains a proud demeanor

“‘cut the pig’s throat’... yet twitched when he said it” (69).

Jack and the boys then develop a pig hunting dance, absentmindedly picking on different boys each time to act the role of pig. However, in midst of the excitement, Jack irresponsibly lets their signal fire die, and is reprimanded by Ralph. Unlike Ralph, whose ultimate goal is to be rescued, Jack prioritizes his hunting, which causes further differences and greater conflicts between the two boys.

As time goes on, most of the boys turn to savagery, with Jack leading the way. The first time Jack discovers war paint and applies it on his body signifies his first step towards barbarity. Upon their initial crash-landing, he supports Ralph’s idea of having rules and obeying them, since they are not savages

“‘We are English, and the English are the best at everything’” (42).

However, he soon changes his mindset when he realizes that they would be trapped on the island for a long time; thus, he turns to savagery. While other characters such as Piggy and Ralph gain maturity throughout the novel, Jack becomes cruel, aggressive, and violent. After trying and failing to be reelected as chief, he runs off on his own and starts a new tribe. He does, however, show a moment of vulnerability when he begins to cry, as he is humiliated, but he quickly overcomes it in an attempt to save face. That vulnerability is the one rare instance throughout the story when Jack does show his humiliation, and that contrasts with his overall brave character. Jack's hesitance humanizes him, reminding readers that he, too, is still a young boy of twelve. Because he is the oldest, Jack suppresses his youthful inexperience and becomes the commander-in-chief of all the children. Gradually, more boys join him until only Ralph, Piggy, twins Sam and Eric, and Simon are left to resent Jack's new authority. They seem to be the only ones who recognize Jack's oppressive transformations. Jack's actions exemplify the cruelty he acquires, such as when he and some other boys attack Ralph multiple times to steal fire; when he tries to hunt the beast; and when he steals Piggy's specs. His carelessness also leads him to terrible consequences—three murders: the slaughtering of Simon and Piggy, as well as the burning of a littlun who is caught in a forest fire (the fire, too, spread throughout the hills of the island due to Jack and the boys' carelessness).

Jack changes from a civilized but mean-spirited choirboy to a completely savage dictator, disregarding others' feelings and making people fear him. He starts his journey on the island as a potential friend to Ralph and Piggy, but ends it as their enemy due to his greed for power.

3.2 Jack's Ambition

Jack is the leading advocate of anarchy on the island. Jack is the leader of the savage tribe which hunts the pigs. Opposed to Ralph and Piggy on almost all matters, Jack represents

the id of one's personality— he supports the notion that one's desires are most important and should be followed, regardless of reason or morals. Jack is described by Golding as

"tall, thin, and bony; and his hair was red beneath the black cap. His face was crumpled and freckled, and ugly without silliness. Out of this face stared two light blue eyes, frustrated now, and turning, or ready to turn, to anger."

Jack is the kind of person which Golding believed everyone would eventually become if left alone to set one's own standards and live the way one naturally wanted. Golding believed that the natural state of humans is chaos and that man is inherently evil. When reason is abandoned, only the strong survive. Jack personifies this idea perfectly.

Jack is a boy of action and fiery temperament in the novel. He incites his boys to hunt, instigates the wild dances, drives them to savagery, organizes the insurrection against the current leader, plans the raid on Ralph's camp, and serves as a demanding, dictatorial ruler. As a reflection of his total being, it is appropriate that his hair is red. It would seem he appears almost devil-like, especially when he hides behind the mask of war paint. He represents the base and bestial nature of human beings.

However Jack Merridew is Ralph's antagonist in the novel. When he is first seen on the island, he is leading a group of choirboys, who are dressed in strange uniform and march military style. It is a foreshadowing of Ralph's authoritarian and dictatorial leadership at the end of the novel. During the novel, Jack is in constant conflict with Ralph, for he feels he should be the leader. he gets off on power and abuses his position above others. He thinks that he deserves to be chief because he's

"chapter chorister and head boy. [He] can sing C sharp" (1.228-30)

in other words, for no good reason at all. He should be leader because he's always been leader in the past, even though that leadership was based on something completely unrelated to his ability to govern: a nice singing voice.

He was so blinded by his ambition and temptation that he let the boys destroy the forest, which was their only source of food. Also Jack had no self-control in a way that he let all the boys, that he was supposed to be in control of, go absolutely insane. Ralph and Jack are made similar by their desire for power but differ in their treatment of power. Ralph is happy to share it but Jack wants it all for himself.

"The suffusion drained away from Jack's face. Ralph waved again for silence.
 "Jack's in charge of the choir. They can be-what do you want them to be?
 "Hunters." Jack and Ralph smiled at each other with shy liking. The rest began to talk eagerly." (Ch.1.254-257)

This shows that at first Jack was willing to work with Ralph and willing to share power with him but will want that power all for himself. Jack's desire for power is no product of the island; this is a trait that he had from the start.

"Shut up", said Ralph absently. He lifted the conch. "seems to me we ought to have a chief to decide things."

"A chief! A chief!"

"I ought to be chief", said Jack with simple arrogance, "because I'm Chapter chorister and head boy. I can sing C sharp." (1.229-231)

Jack tries to gain authority by giving the others meat. This is the only way he can derive power. For Jack, democracy has no value. His ambition blinds him to the point where he sees no "sense" in Ralph's grounded and reasonable orders.

"Jack's face swam near him" and you shut up! Who are you anyway? sitting there telling people what to do. You can't hunt you can't sing."

"I'm chief I was chosen"

"why should choosing make any difference? just giving orders that don't make any sense" (5.238-241)

This quote shows that Jack thinks that even though Ralph was chosen to be chief, he is unfit to be chief and all of Ralph's orders don't make any sense at all and that he should be chief instead of Ralph and his greed for power is making him lose all sense of reason.

Insecurity of Position Ralph is insecure about his position as chief with Jack always questioning every order he makes. Jack's painted face allows him to act in an uncivilized manner by concealing his insecurities Ralph asserts his power here he does it for the sake of the signal fire and the sake of getting rescued. Ralph pushed Piggy to one side

"I was chief, and you were going to do what I said" (Ch 4.132-133)

This shows that Ralph is insecure of his position of power but for him, power is a mean to an end not the end itself. Jack's is insecure about his position as chief after he stole it from Ralph that he has to kill and steal to make sure he keeps his position as chief Ralph feels that Jack and the others don't respect him as chief

"I said before, the fire is the main thing. Now the fire must be out--"
(Ch.6.Pg.122)

This quote shows that Ralph is not happy that even though he told Jack and the others the fire must be going at all times so they can be safed and they other boys won't respect his decions he makes Ralph gets more insecure in his position after Jack steals Piggy's glasses.

"I know. They didn't come for the conch they came for something else." (Ch.10.Pg.186)

This quote shows that Ralph knew at some point that Jack would steal Piggy's glasses for himself and not the conch and that he will take it back.

"He ran forward, stopping. 'I'm Chief!' Viciously, with full intention, he hurled his spear at Ralph." (pg.200)

This quote is showing how crazy Jack went. He was taking the role of him being Chief so seriously that he was going to go to the extreme of killing Ralph because of it. He thought that Ralph was doing nothing but getting in his way, Breaking point of sanity. The boys start to do a tribal dance of the killing of a pig. The hunters preform a skit of the hunt

while the boys chant "Kill the pig, cut her throat, spill her blood". They all became wrapped up in this sick dance and became possessed with their wild side and went insane.

3.3 Jack's Efforts To Reach His Ambition

The incident started when there was a loud voice behind the beach. All the children ran up to the sound hoping there was a rescue. It turns out the sound came from a conch blown by Ralph. Ralph announces that they're on an uninhabited island. Ralph says that without adults, they'll have to take care of themselves. He makes a rule that whoever holds the conch at meetings gets to speak. Until finally they decide to vote for a leader in the group. During the voting, many children are choosing Ralph to be leader but Jack thought he should be the leader:

"I ought to be chief," said Jack with simple arrogance, "because I'm chapter chorister and head boy. I can sing C [sharp](#)." (1.229-231)

Jack claims he should be the leader. He decided that because in the choir he was also a leader. On that basis he argues that he deserves to be a leader in the group. However he considers himself better than Ralph in leading the group to survive on the island. Although ultimately Ralph was chosen to be a leader on the suggestions and considerations of Piggy that makes other children believe in Ralph.

As time goes by, Jack wants to take over the leadership of Ralph. It was because Jack felt that Ralph had made many rules that limited the activities he wanted to do. Jack began to ignore what Ralph had said and do what he wanted to do. But he also invites other children to follow him. He uses mob mentality to get his way:

The space under the palm trees was full of noise and movement. Ralph was on his feet too, shouting for quiet, but no one heard him. All at once the [crowd](#) swayed toward the island and was gone – following Jack. (2.120-123)

Jack continues to invite other children to follow what he does, regardless of Ralph. He points out that what he does is more fun than what Ralph did. He went in the forest to hunt. In the jungle, Jack paints his own face for hunting camouflage. The mask makes him feel liberated: Jack begins dancing and snarling. He gets Roger, SamnEric, and some others to come hunt with him.

Jack planned his new face. He made one cheek and one eye-socket white, then he rubbed red over the other half of his face and slashed a black bar of charcoal across from right ear to left jaw [...]. "SamnEric. Get me a coconut. An empty one."

He knelt, holding the shell of water [...]. He looked in astonishment, no longer at himself but at an awesome stranger. He spilt the water and leapt to his feet, laughing excitedly. Beside the pool his sinewy body held up a mask that drew their eyes and appalled them. (4.31-33)

Jack is as excited about his new identity as we are about getting a great new haircut. Sure, maybe he's just excited because it's a cultural taboo. Then again, maybe he's excited because he knows it's going to give him power over the others. He uses manipulation and control to get the boys to follow his lead. He tries to gain power by giving the boys meat:

"I painted my face – I stole up. Now you eat – all of you – and I –" (4.191)

Jack reminds Ralph of his own inadequacies. Jack tells Ralph to shut up and Ralph shouts back that he is the leader.

"And you shut up! Who are you, anyway? Sitting there telling people what to do. You can't hunt, you can't sing –"

"I'm chief. I was chosen."

"Why should choosing make any difference? Just giving orders that don't make any sense –" (5.238-241)

Clearly, democracy has no value to Jack. He believes in anarchy. He tries to get the boys to join him and abandon any good sense under Ralph's leadership. Jack is blinded by his own ambition. He sees Ralph's leadership as a joke.

“[Ralph is] like Piggy. He says things like Piggy. He isn't a proper chief.” (8.50)

Jack tries to get the others to join him in his leadership. To Jack, intelligence is incompatible with strength, and the latter is necessary for chiefdom. Because Ralph uses logic and reasoning like Piggy does, according to Jack, he can't be fit to be the boys' leader. Then he accuses Ralph of belittling the hunters. He says Ralph is like Piggy and isn't a proper chief. Jack calls for a vote to remove Ralph and make Jack chief. He tries to get the others to abandon Ralph's leadership:

“Who thinks Ralph oughtn't to be chief?”

He looked expectantly at the boys ranged around, who had frozen. Under the palms there was deadly silence.

“Hands up?” said Jack strongly, “whoever wants Ralph not to be chief?” The silence continued, breathless and heavy and full of shame. Slowly the red drained from Jack's cheeks, then came back with a painful rush. He licked his lips and turned his head at an angle, so that his gaze avoided the embarrassment of linking with another's eye.

“How many think —”

His voice trailed off. The hands that held the conch shook. He cleared his throat, and spoke loudly.

“All right then.”

He laid the conch with great care in the grass at his feet. The humiliating tears were running from the corner of each eye.

“I'm not going to play any longer. Not with you.” (8.67-75)

When Jack cannot get his way, he decides he does not desire to play the game any longer. Jack storms off, humiliated and crying. He vows to form a new group, and says anyone can join him when he hunts. He disappears into the forest.

Elsewhere in the jungle, Jack declares himself chief of the boys who have joined him. he convinces the others to come with him by promising a hunt. [Jack](#) acts like a savage chief at the feast. His face is painted and he wears a crown of leaves. Jack commands and the other boys obey him.

Jack spoke.

"Give me a drink."

Henry brought him a shell and he drank, watching Piggy and Ralph over the jagged rim. Power lay in the brown swell of his forearms: authority sat on his shoulder and chattered in his ear like an ape. (9.52-54)

Ralph uses his power to build signal fires and try to get the littluns looked after; Jack uses it to have people fetch him drinks. The pre-teen boys aren't interested in Ralph's boy-scout team-building and fire-watching. They want blood. And once Jack gets control, he turns from a choir boy into a, well, this:

A great log had been dragged into the center of the lawn and Jack, painted and garlanded, sat there like an idol...

Power lay in the brown swell of his forearms: authority sat on his shoulder and chattered in his ear like an ape.

"All sit down."

The boys ranged themselves in rows on the grass before him but Ralph and Piggy stayed a foot lower, standing on the soft sand. Jack ignored them for the moment, turned his mask down to the seated boys and pointed at them with his spear. (9.37, 52-56)

Jack is an "idol" with an "ape" sitting on his shoulder; he's no longer a little boy. He's a "chief," and not only the boys but the narrator actually calls him "the chief": "the chief was sitting there, naked to the waist, his face blocked out in white and red". Jack? There is no Jack by this point. "Jack" is just a name covering up the ugly, primitive core beneath the British choir boy exterior. When Jack picks up a spear and then walks out on Ralph's pitiful attempt to impose order, he's not a boy anymore: he's a savage.

Jack has become consumed with power. He desires to be sole ruler. He will stop at nothing to get his way. Even by doing anything to secure his position. Including making fears about the beast that make other children obedient to him. He said that his group would be safe if giving offerings to the beast.

"This head is for the beast. It's a gift." (8.224)

Jack says that when his tribe hunts they'll leave some of the kill for the beast. That way, it won't bother them. Jack leads the boys into the forest. The boys track, corner, and kill a big sow (a female pig). Jack cuts off its head. He is cruel when killing the sow. He slings blood over the boys. He rubs blood on their faces:

He giggled and flecked them while the boys laughed at his reeking palms. Then Jack grabbed Maurice and rubbed the stuff [blood] over his cheeks. (8.195)

Killing has become a game to Jack. He likes to disguise himself with war paint or blood. This is a way to distance himself with the actual torturing of the sow. Under Jack's leadership, Simon and Piggy die. Ralph would have been next had it not been for the naval officer who rescued the boys.

3.4 The Impact Of Jack's Ambition On Other Characters

Jack's ambition to gain power in his group certainly has an impact on other characters. The problem with Jack is that he misuses the power he takes, abuses the boys, and the trail of horror directly related to him is long and wide. When Jack decides that Ralph's goody-two-shoes way of running things is unacceptable, he decides to leave the group, and he takes a number of the boys with him. He gets the boys to come over to the "dark" side by promising to take them on a hunt.

The idea of a hunt thrills the boys, so they jump ship and put their souls in Jack's hands. This is a mistake. Jack has lost interest in the idea of being rescued. He only has the idea of a hunt on his mind. He says, " 'Rescue? Yes, of course! All the Same, I'd like to catch a pig first. ' He snatched up his spear and dashed it into the ground. The opaque, mad look comes into his eyes again. " It is clear that Jack is losing his grip on reality, assuming that he had one from the beginning.

3.4.1 Ralph

Jack's ambitions have an impact on his biggest rival, Ralph. By all means, Jack tries to achieve what he wants. Surely what he did would involve Ralph, who was the one who blocked his path. Because Ralph has a very different personality with the Jack. Ralph is the athletic, charismatic protagonist of Lord of the Flies. Elected the leader of the boys at the beginning of the novel, Ralph is the primary representative of order, civilization, and productive leadership in the novel. While most of the other boys initially are concerned with playing, having fun, and avoiding work, Ralph sets about building huts and thinking of ways to maximize their chances of being rescued. For this reason, Ralph's power and influence over the other boys are secure at the beginning of the novel.

"He lifted the conch. 'Seems to me we ought to have a chief to decide things' (1.228).

A chief, to Ralph, is a sort of first-among-equals deal, someone who's elected to keep things in order. As he thinks, "if you [are] a chief, you [have] to think, you [have] to be wise [...] you [have] to grab at a decision" (5.10).

However, as the group gradually succumbs to savage instincts over the course of the novel, Ralph's position declines precipitously while Jack's rises. Eventually, most of the boys except Piggy leave Ralph's group for Jack's, and Ralph is left alone to be hunted by Jack's tribe. Ralph's commitment to civilization and morality is strong, and his main wish is to be rescued and returned to the society of adults. In a sense, this strength gives Ralph a moral

victory at the end of the novel, when he casts the Lord of the Flies to the ground and takes up the stake it is impaled on to defend himself against Jack's hunters.

In the midst of the savagery, Ralph holds on to rationality and the hope of rescue. There is only one occasion when Ralph lapses into mild savagery; it occurs when he joins the ritual dance at the feast, the same feast where Simon is killed. The guilt that Ralph experiences as an outcome of his being a part of Simon's death is unbearable. It forces him to totally accept the fallen nature of all mankind. Armed with the truth, like Simon before him, he becomes the hunted animal, full of desperation and despair.

The tears began to flow and sobs shook him. He gave himself up to them now for the first time on the island; great, shuddering spasms of grief that seemed to wrench his whole body. His voice rose under the black smoke before the burning wreckage of the island; and infected by that emotion, the other little boys began to shake and sob too. And in the middle of them, with filthy body, matted hair, and unwiped nose, Ralph wept for the end of innocence, the darkness of man's heart, and the fall through the air of the true, wise friend called Piggy. (12.248)

Sure, Piggy and Simon both die, making Ralph feel very desperate and wanting to give up. But Ralph is the one who has to go back to civilization with the knowledge that, underneath his schoolboy uniform, he's nothing more than a lawless, orderless savage. Only civilization, that appears in the form of the naval officer, can save Ralph from the savagery that surrounds him.

3.4.2 Piggy

Besides Ralph, the other child who interrupts Jack's wish is Piggy, Ralph's friend. As a friend of Ralph, of course he was on the side of Ralph and always support what Ralph do. So he is also affected by the actions of the Jack. Piggy is the fat boy who is the brunt of all the jokes and teasing in the novel. He is physically weak and constantly complains about his

asthma. He is also myopic and almost blind without his glasses. But Piggy is also rational and has an understanding about life. He constantly warns the boys about their behavior and foolish ways. He also becomes Ralph's best friend and serves as a sounding board and advisor to him.

Piggy is also the fire-starter in the novel since his glasses are used to light all the flames. When Piggy's glasses are broken, it symbolically points to the breaking up of civilized society.

The booing rose and died again as Piggy lifted the white, magic shell.

“Which is better –to be a pack of painted Indians like you are, or to be sensible like Ralph is?”

A great clamor rose among the savages. Piggy shouted again.

“Which is better –to have rules and agree, or to hunt and kill?”

Again the clamor and again – “Zup!”

Ralph shouted against the noise.

“Which is better, law and rescue, or hunting and breaking things up?”

Now Jack was yelling too and Ralph could no longer make himself heard. Jack had backed right against the tribe and they were a solid mass of menace that bristled with spears. (11.200-207)

When his glasses are stolen by the savages, he becomes completely blind and helpless. He cannot even see to dodge the large boulder that kills him. When he is killed, he is clutching the conch, a symbol of order and authority; appropriately, the conch is crushed with him. Piggy's death shows that how bad things have gotten—that it's a slippery, slidey, downward slope of atrocity from taking off your choir robe to mercilessly killing two of your peers. And note that, when Piggy dies, the conch dies with him, “[exploding] into a thousand white fragments” (11.209).

3.4.3 Roger

Actually a lot of things really change caused by the act of Jack. Children's lives are different from before, as is the atmosphere on the island. Children feel sadness, fear and anger over the attitude of Jack, especially for kids who oppose Jack. But on the other hand, there are children who accept Jack's attitude and support him. Even he felt the freedom by following the Jack. The kid is Roger. Roger is a sadistic boy and Jack's close companion. He was a choir boy from the school where the class comes from. Upon being stranded, he is just a quiet dark-haired boy, but as the boys start descending into savagery, his true colors start to show.

Roger represents the sadist, the individual who enjoys hurting others. His evil motives are different from [Jack](#), who pursues leadership and stature and enjoys the thrill of the hunt. Roger just likes to hurt people. He is described in Chapter 1 as a boy "who kept to himself with avoidance and secrecy." His secret is that he is, in some ways, more evil than even Jack. All his life, Roger has been conditioned to leash or mask his impulses. The "irresponsible authority" of Jack's reign offers him the chance to unleash his innate cruelty. He and his buddy Maurice destroy the littlun's sandcastles for no reason at all,

"kicking them over, burying the flowers, scattering the chosen stones. Maurice followed, laughing, and added to the destruction" (4.7-8).

That has changed, however, by the time Piggy has come to Castle Rock to retrieve his glasses in chapter eleven. When Roger and Jack get tired of hearing Piggy complain and lecture them, Roger is standing above Piggy and acts as executioner.

High overhead, Roger, with a sense of delirious abandonment, leaned all his weight on the lever.

In a moment, Piggy and the conch are both crushed, and all pretense of civilized behavior is gone. Jack's tribe of savages controls the island and every boy but Ralph now belongs to that tribe.

Things get worse, though, and we have some clear indications that Roger is even more cruel and savage than Jack. In fact, at the end of chapter eleven,

Roger edged past the chief, only just avoiding pushing him with his shoulder. The yelling ceased, and SamnEric lay looking up in quiet terror. Roger advanced upon them as one wielding a nameless authority. (11.231)

The near shoulder-bumping with Jack is even more foreboding than the cruelty he is about to wield on the twins. We know how savage Jack has become, and now it is evident that there is one who has become even crueler.

Clearly Roger is now an even bigger threat to everyone on the island than Jack. Both are bad, but Roger is somehow worse. It is Roger, not Jack, who has sharpened a stick at both ends, preparing to make Ralph the next sacrificial murder victim on the island.

3.4.4 Sam and Eric

Even further, the action that Jack does to achieve his ambition also affects the kids who does not disturb him. Kids who avoid Jack, because they do not want to deal with him. Kids who are afraid of Jack for being helpless against him, like Sam and Eric. Even Jack forces them both to follow him. Sam and Eric, a pair of twins closely allied with Ralph. Sam and Eric are always together, and the other boys often treat them as a single entity, calling them "SamnEric." The easily excitable Sam and Eric are part of the group known as the "bigguns." Like Piggy and Ralph, Sam and Eric try to hold out against savagery. Surrounded by Jack's gang, they protest "out of the heart of civilization. "Oh, I say!" "—Honestly!" (11.175). And, sure, they participate in the Simon-slaughter, but they try really hard to convince themselves that they didn't:

The twins were very surprised to see Ralph. They flushed and looked past him into the air.

"Hullo. Fancy meeting you, Ralph."

"We just been in the forest—"

"-to get wood for the fire-"

"-we got lost last night." [...]

Sam touched a scratch on his forehead and then hurriedly took his hand away. Eric fingered his split lip.

"Yes. We were very tired," repeated Sam, "so we left early." (10)

Yeah, just keep telling yourself that, guys: the split lip and scratch are dead giveaways. The thing is, SamnEric might be the closest thing to us. They're not leaders like Ralph; they're not brains, like Piggy; they're just ordinary people, who want to be good but aren't strong enough to resist being caught up in the evil. At the end of the novel, they fall victim to Jack's manipulation and coercion.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part, the researcher will convey the conclusions of the analysis that has been discussed in the previous chapter. The second part, the researcher will suggest that aims to provide more understanding to the readers and further researchers who will conduct research that has similarities in order to develop research on ambition.

4.1 Conclusion

The conclusions that can be drawn from this analysis are that Jack is a character who has ambition and does many efforts to reach his ambition. His ambition becomes the leader makes it out of control and has an impact on other children. Jack's ambition came when he was stranded on an uninhabited island with other children. Jack himself is the oldest child in the group. Without adult supervision, Jack wreaks his mischief by doing anything arbitrary. Playing games, harassing other children, destroying the environment and hunting are the activities Jack loves. Because of the absence of punishment as a barrier, unknowingly by Jack, he can not control his mischief on the other children. Jack wants to lead, too, and one-by-one, he lures the boys from civility and reason to the savage survivalism of primal hunters.

Jack is the leader of a choral group that wears a uniform with a military model. It's been shown that the stature of the Jack is a dictator. also Jack's personality is an arrogant person and assumes that he is better than others. He proposes himself as a leader with the consideration that he is a leader in his group and he has better skills than other children. Besides arrogant, Jack also looked down on others. He considers himself superior. When Ralph gives some rules in the group to be more organized, Jack laughs at it. Jack also

forbids Piggy that looks weak, though it is a limited physical Piggy condition. Even the Jack decides on his own to do what he has to do in the group.

Jack's ambition to become a leader makes him always in conflict with Ralph. Jack assumes that in leading the group, the leader must have the power to show his position above the others. While Ralph uses democratic means to carry out his duties as a leader in the group. It appears that the views of these two men in leadership are different. Therefore, the Jack does not comply with the instructions of Ralph and acts on his own accord. As a leader, Ralph often reprimanded the behavior of the Jack. But the Jack does not care about it and keep doing what it does. Jack assumes that the most important thing needed by the group is to hunt for survival on the island. Jack shows his attitude that disrespects Ralph as leader.

Jack is increasingly ambitious to become a leader, replacing Ralph. His behavior became more wild and his rebellion was more overt. He began to manipulate the children in groups to follow him. Jack invites the kids to do the things he loves, hunting pigs in the forest, painting the face and becoming a hunter. Many children are interested to follow him, because the activities he does more fun. Jack also gives the meat of the prey to children who do not go hunting. This earns him a lot of followers. Until he decides to create his own group, out of the Ralph-led group.

Jack does everything to achieve his ambition. He kept trying to control the children, even by frightening them. He scares children by making the story that there is a creepy beast on the island. But he ensures that his group will not be assaulted as long as his group presents the game offerings. It increasingly makes the Jack has many followers. But the Ralph group ie Ralph, Piggy, simon, Sam and Eric still do not join it. So Jack tells the group to disrupt the Ralphs, knock down Ralph's residence, steal Piggy goggles and force Sam and Eric to become his group. Until finally, Jack had a party for getting a big pig, inviting the Ralph

group to attend. In the party, Ralph sees the savagery done by the children. Jack groups performing dances like hunters, showing rituals like primitive people and the peak is killing Simon who is mistaken for a wild animal in the dark.

The impact caused by Jack's behavior affects other children. They begin to change from their attitude and nature, whether directly or indirectly. Almost all children enjoy the wildness they do. Jack certainly did not stop before he achieved his ambition. He gets closer to his ambition to become the ruler of the island, when Ralph feels desperate. It's because Ralph is helpless seeing Piggy being killed by Jack's group. When Ralph and Piggy approached the Jack groups to remind them that all the children must be united again to be saved from the island and return home. Saw his friend die, Ralph ran into the forest. But Jack tells all the kids to look for and kill Ralph, because he's the only kid who stands in his way. Though eventually it did not materialize because they were rescued by the naval officer who saw a fire sign from the forest burned by the Jack group while searching for Ralph.

Jack who became ambitious made him not care about anything. Whether it is right or wrong, good or bad for others. He was so blinded by his ambition and temptation that he let the boys destroy the forest, which was their only source of food. Also Jack had no self-control in a way that he let all the boys, that he was supposed to be in control of, go absolutely insane. Even his ambitions have an impact on other children. They become wild and barbaric without regard to rules or morals. They act as they please, as long as they are happy and feel the freedom apart from the environment that has taught them to be civilized.

Furthermore it causes children with personality problems to become more wild because there is no limit to it, like Roger. Roger is a naughty kid who hurts other children for his pleasure. The reason for doing evil is different from Jack, who does evil for his ambition. Roger really likes to do evil. So that when he follows Jack's ambition to become a leader by

all means, he finds the right reasons to do what he wants. Jack also does not matter that because Roger does not obstruct its purpose. In addition, the impact of Jack ambitions is felt by children who do not disturb him, like Sam and Eric. They both do not block the Jack for not being able to do anything to stop him. Although in fact they do not like the attitude of Jack who became wild. They are forced to follow the Jack group as they are on the Ralph side.

On the other hand, the impact of Jack ambitions is not necessarily accepted by others. Even if they can, they want to reject the impact because it is so damaging to them. How it does not damage, if it causes Simon to be killed sadistically when it rains at night. Because Simon is considered a beast rumored by Jack. How does damage, if Piggy is also killed by a group of Jacks with a huge rock dropped from the cliff top as he reminds Jack and his friends. How it does not damage, if Ralph chased the whole kid when he was desperate and run away because he was alone. Making him like an animal being hunted by hungry hunters. All is caused by Jack's behavior to achieve his ambition.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusions described above, the researcher would like to express his opinion on Jack's ambition analysis study in the novel *Lord of the Flies* covering: an analysis of the impact of ambition for self Jack as well as for other characters. The above description has made it clear that excessive ambition makes one an ambitious individual. So he does everything he can to achieve his goals. Research also explains the impact it has on others. It turns out that the impact can be big for others beyond expectations, even worse than what is feared. Through this research, the researcher hopes the reader gets more knowledge about the ambition so that it can arrange it for the sake of the good and the good purpose. This

moreover can be a reference for other researchers in the same discussion in order to develop the knowledge forward.

As already explained, that the ambition is not a bad thing. Precisely ambition is something that is needed by someone in life. With ambition, someone has a purpose in life. To note is that when the ambition has become excessive, causing someone to be ambitious. An ambitious nature tends to get people to do negative things to achieve their goals. Therefore, one must have the ability to manage his ambition and control it. So as to utilize it to get a better achievement than before. Finally, that in literature there are many things that can be learned to improve human ability. It is because, a literary work is an expression created by the creator of his awareness of life.

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