

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Research

The Industrial Revolution brought such an enormous impact that totally changed the whole system in human life. It was undeniable that science has rapidly grown and expanded in the 20th century. Back then, the previous event—Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, seems to be the trigger for modernity that made a huge progress for the European and to the world. The rise of science enabled people to invent various things in order to live a better and easier life. The new era has born, the era of the machine. Factories are built and things began to be mass produced. All of that intended to replace human and animal as means of production. Substantial inventions of technological tools that used in this era are steam engine, spinning yarn, telegraph, ship, car and so forth, made human life became easier.

The development of science gave human big expectation to create a better life that worth living. Science can support all of the human work with machines to be easier, faster, practical and better. Because of that, humans expect their life to become better and better with the growing of science. All of aspect of human life can be easier by technology. We can see of many technologies take over the old handicraft.

In the end, the uncontrolled development of science dragged them to misery, horror, suffering, disappointment, and painful life. Then, what are left in

this situation are two things that act as savior in human life; knowledge and religion. It will create of human behavior based on what they know before. In reality both of them cannot stay working on one line. This is the one of the reasons when religion and science cannot work in the same way.

Since literary work may be a reflection of human life, the problem above is quite similar to the *Lord of the Flies* (1954) by William Golding as the imagery of conflict between religion and science. In the novel, the writer may see the description of these conflicts represented by the characters.

The *Lord of the Flies* (1954) is one of young-adult literatures that have dark atmosphere displays in psychological thriller. In this research writer believes science and religion cannot walk together in human life. Science will never be aligned with religion. It is only able when it works separately. Religion and science always try to proof who have the power one. One of them always try influence society to truth one. When religion more controls our life, science cannot work in the same line and vice versa. Some critics see religion and science conflict intrinsically opposed. Both are fighting for blame, even mutually exclusive, and therefore could not possibly be met.

The conflict between religion and science as illustrated in *Lord of the Flies* (1954) is represented by the boys in the novel. The conflicts are begun by following the plot where two groups; named Ralph and Jack are arguing. They divided into two tribes. Ralph's tribes describe as seen of the representative of science and Jack's tribes as religion figure. This is looking similar and being

repeated in the past at Dark Age in Europe where people put religion above everything in life. Religion was the only truth and everything that organized life and science cannot contribute anything to humanity, since people consider it as a magic. The only truth is what religious people say in the church. It's an era when science and religion conflict each other that have a purpose to prove who the right and stronger one.

Written in 1954, *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding had awarded a Nobel Prize in Literature 1983. William Golding succeeded to win the Nobel with this novel as his first work. He was a British author that changes his career from scientist to author. Besides, Golding joined the Royal Navy in Second World War. He was an author that has experience as a lieutenant rocket ship, had seen action battleship, aircraft and submarine. After finishing his naval career, Golding back to writing and teaching include the *Lord of the Flies*.

*Lord of the Flies* (1954) is a simple adventure story of boys on a desert island. Golding uses his Navy experience and Second World War as the background of the story. The War is important setting that brings big influence of the story. It shows about the setting of the novel that describes a difficult situation in the island. This is a situation that faced with a group of boys when they should move to the uninhabited island and far from society. This is a term that makes human nature of people showed when they face on the most difficult situation. One who has the power will win, and when discourse can influence human life, they treat it and succeeded.

At the beginning of story novel shows the main character can work nicely. But, start from one to other problems that happen in the story that make them break into two sides. The problem that has relation with power, authority, discourses, then let them to fight and kill.

Power creates of the dominant discourse. Foucault thought that human beings will discipline their self to adapt with the dominant discourse. Then, indirectly they will follow dominant discourse. This is the event that creates conflicts in Golding's novel *Lord of the Flies*. The boys have represented the human that follow dominant power, which show in the story in simple ways based on characterization, dress code, the way of a boy's life and their thought in the new place when they get fall down off the ship.

It is the ace of the era when Europe was seriously worn out physically and mentally. They attempted to resist and rise from all of their broken caused by the war. That was the time where religion and science fights each other to be the stronger and be the right one. In other word, Golding tried to propose his reader that there are discourse between religion and science represent by different characters in the novel, and what can happen to the world when both of still conflicting in a long period of time.

The *Lord of the Flies* (1954) exposes two prominent discourses that applied in the story. There are two main qualities that come apart into two groups. They show as the delegation of the religion and science. Discourse of religion in

the novel is seen in Jack's group that can be reflected by all of the disposition, actions and attitudes when they face the uninhabited island as the choir boy and dressed in black coat like Christian. On the other hand, discourse of science is presented in Ralph's group in school dress as represented knowledgeable man. Because of that, the writer may argue that *Lord of the Flies* (1954) brings the issue of discourse religion and science.

In examining this study, the author thinks that the suitable theory to discuss it is Discourse Analysis Criticism proposed by French philosopher Michel Foucault. According to Foucault, discourse is the path to producing meaning that holds the power to combine any idea. He defines "A discourse is a social language created by the particular culture condition at a particular time and space, and it conveys a particular way of interpreting human experience" (Tyson, 285).

The writer believes about an issue of discourse about religion and science in conflicts that give the negative impact to the human in *Lord of the Flies* (1954). The religion conflict and science that exist day to day give bad advantages to the human life. In other word, the writer has a thought of the fire of the island in the story is representative of the world of the future when religion and science still in conflict for long period.

In addition, the writer sees the *Lord of the Flies* (1954) as a miniature of this world today. The World that show conflicts religion and science still has not finished yet till today. The conflicts create people in different ideology to consider their religion or science to make better life and future. The author tries to explain

about the imagery of religion and science that appear in the novel as the reason human separately in two positions.

Since then, from what is seems in the *Lord of the Flies* (1954) where conflict between religious belief and science discourse, the writer entitles this research **Religion and Science Conflict in William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*: a Discourse Analysis.**

## **1.2. The Identification of the Problem**

The enlightenment era as the time of advances science became a benchmark in the development of human life in his novel. Golding tried to depict the progress of science in Europe at the time as the beginning of a new paradigm of knowledge. This paradigm creates conflict between religion and science. It seems when scientists replaced clergy and science became the main source to live in human life. That is the time when religion conflict and science start and show how the influence of a discourse in human life.

This research deals with finding out the data that related discourse of religion and science in *Lord of the Flies* (1954) by analyzing the main character's behavior. From the separation seems there is a conflict between its self. The conflict describes the negative impact when religion and science try to work on the same job. There are many actions, attitudes and statements that give writer information to indicate that the discourses give influence boys in the story follow

the dominant discourse and have power one. The *Lord of the Flies* (1954) seems to tell us if religion and science is still conflicting in a long time, the world will destroy with fire, just like the ending of the novel where the island is cut into pieces and Simon and Piggy died, and Ralph alone to save his life.

### **1.3. The Scope of the research**

In this research, the writer decides to divide this analysis on the scope of the research that covers some points as the following:

1. The conflict between religion and science by analyzing Jack's group and Ralph's Group that portray in the novel.
2. Golding's perspective to the conflict that show in the story propose to the reader.

### **1.4. The Objective of the Research**

The research is aimed to uncover the discourse and to give an insight into this novel beyond the historical background. The discourse that produced by the conflict between religion and science which make dominant power is give big influenced people to be what, and doing what for their life. There are two binary oppositions make human in different ideology religion and science. It makes human contra each other to engender what the best one. The different of that, create human to the conflict and separated. The people that represented by the boys on the novel will influence with the dominant discourse between religion and

science. They have to choose being someone else or follow the power one or can create a discourse which controls their life.

### **1.5. The Review of the Previous Studies**

In conducting the research the writer uses the novel entitled *Lord of the Flies* written by William Golding was published in 1954 as the primary data. The writer also does a library research. After the writer has done various researches in the Research Center (RC), library of the Faculty of Humanities and Andalas University, the writer does not detect any previous researcher who has analyzed *Lord of the Flies* (1954) until present day. But, the writer has tried to see some reviews and critiques of some literary works that using same work but in other approaches.

The first research comes from one of journal in Literature Research Center with the title *Men of a Smaller Growth: a Psychological Analysis of William Golding's Lord of the Flies* by Claire Rosenfield (1961). In her analysis, she concentrates on the character building of the characters in the novel. She found several parts of the novel are being adult not in appropriate time. She described how the children want to be when they forced to live in the new island and should have been grown up men and practically forgot all of child attitude and team spirit. In the journal, she drew the boys who change like evils that life. *Lord of the Flies* shares a similarity to the symbol of evils. *Lord of the Flies* is "a name applied to the Biblical demon Beelzebub" thus symbolizing evil (Rosenfield, p.



174). For the kids in the story, the conch shell is an important object. Rosenfield points out that “the conch must be taken by a child before that child can speak at councils” (173).

The second research which also talks about this novel is David Spitz (1970), his journal entitled “Power and Authority: An Interpretation of Golding’s *Lord of The Flies*”. Spitz talks about there are a powerful and there is an authority and how to draw them together in the name of justice. He analyzed based on two main characters in the novel there are Ralph and Jack. Ralph is a boy who being a leader that used authority with some rules along the island. Beside that, Jack is a boy who uses power to rescue the island with gone to the forest and being hunted.

The other research is *Literary Analysis: How is William Golding's Lord of the Flies an Allegory* by Christina Pomoni (2010). In her critique, she told that the novel has biblical parallels enhance its moral ideas, and although they are not complete, there are grounds to suggest '*Lord of the Flies*' as a Christian allegory. Overall, Golding paints a broader canvas of the primary human struggle between the instinct to be obedient, moral and lawful and the instinct to overpower others and be selfish, disrespectful, immoral, and violent. In this journal explained about several events involving Simon that portray him as a Christ-like or Biblical figure.

Based on those previous studies above, the writer has set a different study from those researches. Those studies above analyze the similar literary work but they applied different theories for the analyses. The writer sure that her analysis will be different to the previous research; her explanation is focused on discourse

of religion and science that can analyze by understanding several characters in the novel.

### **1.6. The Theoretical Framework**

The writers apply Discourse Analysis based on the philosophy of Michel Foucault, who regarded as the proponent of this theory, that widespread in the 1990s. In accordance to the theory, Foucault defined “A discourse is a social language created by particular cultural conditions at a particular time and place and it expresses a particular way of understanding human experience” (Tyson, 285).

The example of the discourses that imply in human life may be familiar with the discourse with ”modern science, the discourse of liberal humanism, the discourse of white supremacy, the discourse of ecological awareness, the discourse of Christian fundamentalism” (Tyson, 285).

Discourse is influenced by the strength of the existing social forces in society. Inside there is always a discourse of power relations in it, because power that govern what can and cannot be discourse, perspective what or who appear, as well as topics in talking.

As a poststructuralist actuator, Michel Foucault considered discourse as a central human activity, but not as a universal ‘general text’ or a bunch of information. According to Professor Chris Weedon, chair of the Centre for Critical and Cultural Theory at the University of Cardiff, discourse is:

“... Ways of constituting knowledge, together with the social practices, forms of subjectivity and power relations which inhere in such knowledge and relations between them. Discourses are more than ways of thinking and producing meaning. They constitute the 'nature' of the body, unconscious and conscious mind and emotional life of the subjects they seek to govern. (Miguel, 2001).

Discourse has relations with power and knowledge, and its power adopts from our casual acceptance of the reality with which we are presented. If our identity is created by the media, we deal in illusions. We begin to think the media is the reality and our own lives are unreal. We do whatever the media tells us. We dress, eat, drink, wear and even think like they say. This is Foucault called with madness.

According to Foucault, “Discourse refers to very specific patterns of language that tell us something about the person speaking the language, the culture that that person is part of, the network of social institutions that the person caught up in, and even frequently the most basic assumptions that the person holds” (Whisnant, 2012. p.4). The quotation explains, the people who hold power in his hand can stimulate the human life by his speak. The people that create a discourse that will give influence in human life. The discourse created by the stronger human will produce a dominant power that makes the weaker human as the follower.

According to the Hook's article entitled "Discourse, Knowledge, Materiality, History", Foucault's concept of influencing human by following discourse in nation is explained in this quotation;

"Foucault's notion of the series is a vital methodological concept in alerting us to the fact that discourse works in discontinuous and often contradictory ways. If we are to successfully identify discourse, and to gauge it in the fullness of its various capacities, then we need a notion that can join together an ensemble of discourse's various components, despite their diversity" (Hook, 2001, p. 6).

The important factor about discourse is always related to power. It creates a reality, objects and knowledge. Discourse is a language practice both oral and written, more than a sentence, not limited on what long visualization. The language practice creates a reality that grows human main set. In other word, discourses create the reality. According to the Tyson, he points in his book about the statue of Power in discourse analysis, it is seen in:

"Power is never wholly confined to a single person or a single level of society. Rather, power circulates in a culture through exchange of material goods, exchange of human being, and most important for the literary critics as we'll see below, exchanges of idea through the various discourses a culture produce." (Tyson, 289)

Discourse is practice of language that gives big influence in human life. Discourse can create the new text that related to the reality. The reality has close relationship with ideologies in life. So, the word “*discourse* has roughly the same meaning as *ideology*, and the two terms are often used interchangeably, the word discourse draws attention to the role of language as the vehicle of ideology.” (Tyson, 285).

In the following data, *Lord of the Flies* (1954) seems as an imagery of the condition of human life after the World War II. The condition that makes human to be divided into binary oppositions as the different ideology between religion and science. There are two ideologies that have important roles in produce discourse to manage, and control several boys to get safe and rescue from the island. According to the novel, the differences of it show several conflicts that appear in the story.

Finally, the writer focuses on discourse religion and science to analyze the data of research. The discourse that shows in the novel is the imagery of ideological conflict between religion and science.

The writer attempt to show the discourse that describes how religion and science cannot work in one line where they have different perspective each other. Discourse cannot be separated from power and knowledge. For who has power they can create the discourse that make human influence by it. Human is the object of the discourse that follows the dominant power which can make them influenced.

## **1.7. The Methods of the Research**

### **1.7.1. Collecting Data**

There are two kinds of data in this research, namely primary and second data. The primary data is the novel *Lord of the Flies* (1954) by William Golding as the object of study; the secondary data is the information taken from books, study guides, and sites that are related to this study. The data are collected by using library research method.

### **1.7.2. Analyzing the Data**

In analyzing the data, the writer starts at the beginning of this research in reading and understanding primary data. Then, the writer analyzes each part of the novel which supports the analysis by using book, the theory and the application of literary criticism especially deals on Discourse Analysis supports the research.

### **1.7.3. Presenting the Result of Analysis**

In presenting the result of analysis of qualitative method the writer explains descriptively. The writer uses qualitative method which according to Robert C. Bogdan and Biklen in their book *Qualitative Research for Education* is “Qualitative research is descriptive; the collected data is in the form of words or picture than numbers. The written result of the research contains quotation from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation”. (Bogdan, 1198:20). Furthermore, based on the book, the writer applies descriptive method that

stresses the utilizing of quotations from both the primary and secondary data to deliver the finding of the analysis.