PERSONALITY CHANGES AS A RESULT OF
THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF NECESSITY AGAINST
THREATS AS FOUND IN LORD OF THE FLIES
BY WILLIAM GOLDING

a final project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra
in English

by
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2016
DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I Ummi Kholifah hereby declare that this final project entitled *Personality Changes As a Result of the Encouragement of Necessity in William Golding’s Lord of the Flies* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at my university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, April 4, 2016

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*Is there any reward for good other than good? (Quran 55:60)*

My beloved mother, Suwanti
My beloved father, Suryadi
My brother and my sister
My dearest friends
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise to Allah S.W.T., the most Merciful and the most Almighty, for the compassion, blessing, love, luck, gift, and strength. And also because of His guidance, I could finish my study. My special gratitude then goes to my advisor; Galuh Kirana Dwi Areni, S.S., M.Pd. for valuable advice and continuous encouragements during the writing of this final project.

My biggest salutation is to the chairperson, secretary, and examiners of my board of examination. Then to the head of English Department and the lecturers in Semarang State University for teaching me knowledge for years, I give my special honor for their precious lesson and assistance during my study.

Then, I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to my family for unceasing encouragement, affection and motivation. My beloved mom Suwanti, my dad Suryadi, my big brother Surya Ariwibowo, my sister Titin Thoyibah and my little brother Muhammad Syahroni. They are the reason that give this work a meaning.

I also place on record, my sense of gratitude to one and all, who directly and indirectly, have supported me to finish the final project.

Ummi Kholifah
ABSTRACT

Kholifah, Ummi. 2016. Personality Changes as a Result of the Encouragement of Necessity against Threats as Found in Lord of the Flies by William Golding. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. Advisor: Galuh Kirana Dwi Areni, S.S., M.Pd.

Key Words: Encouragement of Necessity, Personality Changes, Psychoanalysis, Self-defense, Threat.

Each human being lives on his style of behavior and personality, either good or evil. Personality arises from within and makes someone who really he is different from others. It determines the way of someone has to act. It is influenced by some aspects just like psychological conditions, emotional stabilization, and the surroundings circumstances. Somehow, those aspect are able to change human behavior and personality too. This final project discusses about personality changes that occurs among the characters in Lord of the Flies a story about English school boys who have got scattered on uninhibitant island far off in the Pacific Ocean. That condition forced them to maintain their viability by themselves: without help of an adult. Somehow, each one of them has their own defense mechanism to maintain their viability. Their action and reaction are completely influenced by their thinking of how to survive and stay alive. According to those statements the research question of this study are how is the characters’ personality reflected in Lord of the Flies by William Golding?, What is the relation between circumstances and the encouragement of necessity as found in the novel?, and What kinds of personality changes as the result of the encouragement of necessity that portrayed in the novel? The object of the study is a novel entitled Lord of the Flies. The method applied in this research was qualitative. The writer used phrases, sentences, and paragraph found in the short story as the data of this final project. The theory applied is Freudian theory of psychoanalysis: personality theory by Sigmund Freud. Procedure of data analysis included reading, identifying, classifying, selecting and interpreting the data. The result found from the research is that personality changes occur not only because of under pressure condition but also because of human willingness to change and their psychological condition. Personality changes that occur among the characters in the novel is building on Surroundings circumstances and human-self factors.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 presents introduction of the study, which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and the outline of the report. Description of subchapter is presented as follows.

1.1 Background of the study

Each human being lives on his/her style of behavior and personality, either good or evil. Good or evil is only few of personality that usually emerges in the society. Nevertheless, there are many personality of people that we never think about. Therefore, people live in the way they intend to be.

Personality arises from within and makes someone who really he/she is different from other. As Cronbach says that “personality is one’s unique habit and usual style applied, but also an ability to play role in someone life” (http://changing_minds.org/explanation/personality/personality_is.htm). It is also considering as “predicted action someone will do in given situation” (Cattell, 1965:117). Personality determines the way of someone has to act. It is influenced by some aspects just like psychological conditions, emotional stabilization, and the surroundings circumstances. Personality theory has concentrated upon the factors which explain why an individual is as the way he actually is, how he has changed from the way he is, and how these factors force him/her to change,
despite circumstances, fortunes, and opportunities. In such way, dramatically changes can happen if one factor of the personality is being disturbed.

The static structure of personal changes is fluctuate or changeable, in other words, personality change is an ordinary thing that happens especially in difficult condition or under pressure of some threats. Those personality changes are made up by the combination of relationship between process and content aspects of personality. Despite the fact that the harmony of structure and content of personality changes tends to protect one’s self from the disturbance or sudden changes in his part of life, we can explain that personality changes only occur when there is new circumstance of condition built.

Basically, personal changes raise not only because of the pressure condition, but also because of someone’s desirability to change. It can not happen only with the pressure of the condition, but also the desirability of someone to accept the changes itself. Actually, maintaining personality of the original character to still constant on its first proportion is possible to happen instead of the pressuring circumstance. The way to make it happen, he should position his/ her mind safe from all kinds of interference or any object that can change himself. Thus, he/ she will not be affected by the situation nor a change in his personality. In such a way, personality changes become one of problems that still happen in the society and they normally happen in human life for over long time.

Dealing with the fact about personality changes above, majority number of characters in the William Golding’s *Lord of The Flies* who ride out the storm. The novel tells us the story of the marooned English schoolboys, probably aged
between six and twelve who have got scattered on a fictitious island far off in the Pacific Ocean, as a result of an air crash which occurred during an evacuation of the boys from the nuclear war that had broken out in Europe. This coral island is uninhabited and unnamed. The schoolboys thus become the only inhabitants of the island. Somehow, they succeed in organizing themselves on the island until the time when they have to encourage themselves to back to their homeland with some efforts. The problem begins, they fired up the different perception each other. It burns their civilization until nothing left that causes their human nature (evil) comes. It becomes the start of their personality changes.

Based on the background above, I as the writer, intend to explain the personality changes as the result of the encouragement of necessity against threats as found in *The Lord of the Flies* by William Golding.

1.2 Reasons of Choosing Topic

The writer chooses the topic of this study based on the following reasons:

1. The first reason of choosing the topic mentioned above is that personality change has a contribution to human life. Some people in this world will and maybe has changed his personality for some reasons. Personality changes often happen in the society especially to those who are in a transitional periods where they are moving from childhood to adulthood, in this case adolescent. As that case, this phenomenon is very close to the human life. From this research, we will able to open up the unique phenomena that someone may experienced, especially about personality.
For example: someone’s personality becomes different because of some circumstances. As unpredicted personality changes will happen and occur in every human’s life, this research has such kind of contribution to the society. Every single person has to realize when this phenomenon occurs, he/she is ready to face it, there should be strong self-building so that he can control himselfs. In such a way, the static content and structure aspects of personality are different from one to another, it depends on the one who experiences about this case.

2. Novel is one of literary works which has characteristic and complexity that needed to be examined. Every story has its own problem to be solved and question to be answered. *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding has elements of life that important, these elements not being spoken by many people but basic structure of human nature has its own lesson. It is about a purest journey. A journey of some English schoolboy who got scattered in unknown tropical island which exposed the duality of human personality: the gap between orderliness and confusion, intelligence and desire, structure and violence.

3. Psychoanalysis is really close to human life. It is able to present human personality and behavior, and also able to open up human action and reaction.
1.3 Statements of the Problem

In this final project, I limit the discussion of the novel by focusing on the following problems:

1) How is the characters’ personality reflected in *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding?

2) What is the relation between circumstances and the encouragement of necessity found in the novel?

3) What kinds of personality changes as the result of the encouragement of necessity portrayed in the novel?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

1) To explain how the characters’ personality reflected in the novel *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding.

2) To describe the relation between circumstances and the encouragement of necessity in the novel *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding.

3) To show kinds of personality changes in the *Lord of the Flies*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Through the analysis of personality changes, there are some benefits that we can get from the research result, especially English Literature Students and the Lecturer:
1) The analysis of personality changes will show the reader about the process that happen when someone becomes different from the way he/she is.

2) It has a contribution to the reader that the phenomena of personality changes often and obviously happen in human life. So, this research will open the reader eyes how they should act when this time comes to them.

3) Through this study, literature student will enable to understand the effect of circumstances towards one individual personality as what depicted in the story.

4) For literature lecturers, the results of the study will provide essential information about one individual’s personality affected by some circumstances.

1.6 Outline of the Research Report

This final project is divided into five chapters that explain different matters in line with the topic and the research questions.

The first chapter is introduction which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, the objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report.

The second chapter is review of related literature. This chapter includes the previous study of the same topic, the review of related literature and framework of the study.
The third chapter discusses about the method of investigation. It consists of object of the study, role of the researcher, types of data, procedures of collecting data, and procedures of analyzing data.

The fourth chapter consists of the core of the study that is about the analysis of personality problems focusing on personality changes in the novel *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding.

The fifth chapter presents the conclusion and suggestions
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter presents the theory underlying the topic of the study. This chapter consists of three sub-chapters. First, it talks about the previous studies held by several researchers, second is the theoretical background and the third is the theoretical frameworks.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

In this sub-chapter, the writer would like to present some researches dealing with Lord of the Flies. A research about Lord of the Flies entitled William Golding’s Lord of the Flies: A laboratory demonstration of human behavior sans the restraints of civilization has been done by Sen in 2014. This research stated that human would lose their control within themselves when they are turning in a new world they have never known. They have a distance from civilization which restraints human from doing what they would naturally enjoy doing. If human’s civilization has lost from them, they would obviously lose their control of behavior too, and their natural characteristic of evil comes. Evil is part of human that deeply buried in human’s soul. It emerges when a human’s freedom is chained. In other words, it just needs an opportunity to unleash itself. The novel, therefore, is a laboratory demonstration of human behavior when the restraints of civilization are not there.
Bacha and Rahman from Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University Sheringal Dir Upper, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan also conducted a research entitled *Thematic Evaluation of The Novel: Lord of The Flies*. This research stated that the fundamental form of human nature is evil. This evil can be born as a result of the precariousness of civilization. When civilization is taken away, a man morally and socially degenerates and his brutal qualities come to the surface. Bacha and Rahman describes number of thematic varieties that may proper with William Golding’s *Lord of The flies*, including the emergence of evil, loss of civilization, the motif of power, the fate of the intellectual, the uncertainty of life, symbolic manifestations and the essence of pessimism.

Another research related to *Lord of The Flies* was also conducted by Piven entitled *Civilizing Massacre: Lord of The Flies as Parable of The Invention of enemies, Violence, and Sacrifice*. This research stated that human being show the worst unhuman action ever known on earth dealing with human’s characteristic nature. It portrays that human are no other different with animals. The similarity is that both human and animals have no feeling and moral. Both of them moved with animal desire, whether to hunt or to kill. Emphasizing animal’s natural life, human follow the animal way that is to kill or to be killed. In that case, evil wins at the expanse of good. There are only worst, immoral, and brutality when a human turns as natural as possible into human’s basic characteristics. There is no more civilization and rationalism left. This natural characteristic forces human to do savagery and merciless violence to one another. According to the story, the boys begin to imagine monster and don uniforms, and struggle to adopt civilized
society. Only then do the children demand order and obedience, and further, begin to invent rituals of sacrifice and murder, they worship death, impale and erect the bleeding head of a pig as testament to their dominion.

A research held by Dangar from A Constituent College of the University of Burdwan entitled *The Nightmare Beast, War and the Children in William Golding’s Lord of the Flies* was also done in other time. This research stated that the real nightmare is that the boys’ experiences when they were in the island. This condition makes them hunt one another. It becomes a traumatic mushrooming thing in the boys’ mind after they were rescued. The boys who survive must remember bitter memories they can’t forgot. So the experiences that they had in past are considered as traumatic dreams.

A research was also done by Pati entitled *Relexicalization And Overlexicalization In Golding’s Lord of The Flies*. In his research, he stated that Golding’s work is an allegory of something that is portrayed in other form of words. As relexicalization is a kind of reshaping of the meaning of the existing words to convey different meanings in the context or it points the inversion of the meanings. In such a way, it reveals and presents the theme and atmosphere of the novel more or less in an explicit manner. To conclude, he tried to emphasize that everything is never as it seems.

Those are some researches conducted by several experts related to the topic of this study. Therefore, I chose personality changes as a result of the encouragement of necessity against threats as the topic of my study. This research is analyzed by using psychoanalysis in order to observe how and why one
individual takes action and reaction in order to defense himself against threats. This action and reaction will be the main concern of this final project.

2.2 Theoretical Background

In this sub-chapter, the writer would like to present the approaches underlying the topic of the study. The writer used several sources to support explanation of the subject matter. This subchapter consists of the definition of novel and its genre, threats, self-defense, and psychoanalysis.

2.2.1 The Definition of Novel and Its Genres

Novel, is a word derived from the French word for new—nouvel, it means a new idea. It is one form of adjective, which is itself from the Latin. The novel became a new genre in 1740 when Samuel Richardson published Pamela (http://www.enotes.com/homework-help/define-novel-mention-some-itscommon-features-208209). According to American Heritage, “novel is a fictional prose narrative or tale of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, dialogue, and thoughts of the characters” (https://ahdictionary.com/word/search.html?q=novel). It offers a world, a world which consists of life’s model which is portrayed as an imaginer. “It’s built by the intrinsic elements that also imaginer” (Nurgiantoro, 1995:4). It is organized from one’s idea. It means that novel is just an opus that is made by someone through his mind or fantasy. Nevertheless, it can be made from someone’s experiences.
According to its length, a novel is longer than a short story, but shorter than a roman. It is usually organized as a time sequence of events, and is commonly intended to exhibit the operation of passions, and often of love. A love fulfills human interest.

Novel as an entertainment object has plots and subplots like a drama. Through the plot, a novel places characters into the situation. The plot form may be comic, tragic, romantic, or satiric; the story is presented to us from one of many available points of view; and it may be written in the mode of fantasy, realism, or naturalism. Compared with a short story, a novel’s plot sometimes is more complicated. It puts more characters in the story. Novel’s plot can be rising, falling and rising falling.

The genre of short novel is just the same as short story. According to Sumardjo and Saini (1986:29), “the genres of novel consist of love, adventure and fantasy novel. It said that there are ten genres of novel”. These are action-adventure, crime, detective, fantasy, horror, mystery, romance, science fiction, western and the last is inspirational. While according to literary genre, genre is divided into two: fiction genre and nonfiction genre. Each genre can be divided again. “Fiction genre is divided into ten genres; for instance, fairy tales, fantasy, folk tales, tall tales, fable, adventure, mystery, historical, realistic and science. On the other hand, nonfiction genre is divided into three, such as informational, autobiography and biography genres” (http://www.webbervilleschools.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Literary-Genres.pdf). In such a way, Writer’s Digest University didn’t say so. The writer of Digest University (2009) stated that fiction
has some genres such as Adventure Story, Biographical Novel, Ethnic Fiction, Fictional Biography, Gothic, Historical Fiction, Horror, Mainstream Fiction, Mystery, Nonfiction Novel, Popular Fiction, Psychological Novel, Romance, Science Fiction, and Thriller.

To conclude, a novel is a narrative story. It has a plot that shows actions, speeches, dialogues, and thoughts of the characters. A novel also has a genre. Novel genres are divided into two: fiction genre and nonfiction genre. Both fiction and nonfiction genres can be divided again. Fiction genre consists of fairy tales, fantasy, folk tales, tall tales, fable, adventure, mystery, historical, realistic and science. Nonfiction genre consists of informational, autobiography and biography.

2.2.2 The Existence of Threat

As a social being, a human can’t be separated apart from socialization. Every human places himself in one circle that full of other human. Human’s intention to socialize and communicate toward another indirectly places them to create civilization. Civilization is founded when communication occurs among numbers of individual that make a group (Freud 1930:23).

Dealing with civilization, human have to decide whether they are moving or staying. It is a big question that every civilization has to answer. Basically, each civilization chooses to move forward and makes its own development. For example, In order to make progress in groups of individual, human need to be led. This situation makes human to choose one influential man from the group to be a leader. This may cause a different opinion between one to another. As human
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thinking and feeling are different, human have different perception about “good criterion” of a leader. This dissimilarity may cause a big discussion that sometimes harms human’s relationship. As human relationship is getting worse, human will attack one another whether mentally or physically to maintain their opinions. Sometimes, human see a man who stand apart from their own as the opposite. As the opposite, human need to move against it. Then, human will arrive at the point of their thinking that their opposite is a threat. There are two possibilities to face it. On one hand, human will pass over that threat. On the other hand, human will try to get rid of it. In the face of this apparently unnecessary condition men of good will find themselves helpless or afraid to act. So that they just make it away from them (Skinner, 2014:4).

Threat has a stereotype, “it refers to being at risk of confirming, as a self-characteristic, a negative stereotype about one's social group” (Steele & Aronson, 1995). Human see threat as something that should be ignored because everyone is vulnerable to stereotype threat, at least in some circumstances. Threat decreases human performance in any domain as if it ruins human life mentally or physically. It goes without saying that human prefer to live apart from threat.

2.2.3 Self-Defense against Threat

Human being intend to live properly and safely. These proper and safe life are proposed to get prosperity of life. A happy family and friendly surroundings are dreams that every single individual wants to reach. Human will try as hard as possible to keep at a distance with any kinds of problem. They watch their
behavior in order to maintain the balance of their existence in the society. Human prefer to ignore any possibility of making problem rather than solving problem. Why human do such kind of these things is because exist “cause” and “effect” that make human behave (Skinner, 2014:23).

The matter of ignoring will useless if the problem can’t be avoided. If this situation happen, an individual needs to solve it. There are two possibilities, the problem can be solved or get worse. On one hand, there will no other distraction if an individual is able to solve his problem. On the other hand, there will be no excuse if an individual can’t solve his problem. One problem can raise other problems. In the situation of being confused, human will think that every single problem comes to life is a distraction. This distraction changes into threats if someone considers that this distraction is bothering him. In the situation of being victim of distraction, an individual needs protections against it. One closer way to protect one individual is allowing someone to defense himself. As the threats become more complex and extensive, the number of threatened individuals increase. Defense mechanisms are one way of looking at how people distance themselves from a full awareness of unpleasant thoughts, feelings and behaviors because it is a tactic developed by the ego to protect against anxiety (http://psychology.about.com/od/dindex/g/defensmech.htm). Most defense mechanisms are fairly unconscious – that means most of us don’t realize we are using them in the moment. The explanation of each defense mechanism by Ewen (2003:22-24) can be founds as follows:
(1) Repression

Repression is the unconscious blocking of unacceptable thoughts, feelings and impulses. The key to repression is that people do it unconsciously, so they often have very little control over it. “Repressed memories” are memories that have been unconsciously blocked from access or view.

(2) Reaction Formation

Reaction Formation is the converting of unwanted or dangerous thoughts, feelings or impulses into their opposites.

(3) Displacement

Displacement is the redirecting of thoughts feelings and impulses directed at one person or object, but taken out upon another person or object. People often use displacement when they cannot express their feelings in a safe manner to the person they are directed at.

(4) Projection

Projection is the misattribution of a person’s undesired thoughts, feelings or impulses onto another person who does not have those thoughts, feelings or impulses. Projection is used especially when the thoughts are considered unacceptable for the person to express, or they feel completely ill at ease with having them.

(5) Denial

Denial is the refusal to accept reality or fact, acting as if a painful event, thought or feeling did not exist. It is considered one of the most primitive of the defense mechanisms because it is characteristic of early childhood development. Many
people use denial in their everyday lives to avoid dealing with painful feelings or areas of their life they don’t wish to admit.

(6) Fantasy

Denial is often accompanied by another defense mechanism, fantasy, where unfulfilled needs are gratified in one’s imagination. A child may deny weakness not only by playing with reassuring symbols of strength like toy guns or dolls, but also by daydreaming about being a famous general or worthy parent.

(7) Rationalization

Rationalization is putting something into a different light or offering a different explanation for one’s perceptions or behaviors in the face of a changing reality.

(8) Intellectualization

Intellectualization is the overemphasis on thinking when confronted with an unacceptable impulse, situation or behavior without employing any emotions whatsoever to help mediate and place the thoughts into an emotional, human context. Rather than deal with the painful associated emotions, a person might employ intellectualization to distance themselves from the impulse, event or behavior.

(9) Undoing

Undoing is the attempt to take back an unconscious behavior or thought that is unacceptable or hurtful.

(10) Identification

It is normal for children to identify with their parents and want to become like them. However, identification can be used as a defense mechanism. A child upset
by the death of a beloved pet kitten may alleviate her pain by becoming like the lost object, claiming to be a cat, and crawling around on all fours. Or a student criticized by a domineering instructor may try to gain some feelings of strength by unconsciously adopting his aggressor’s facial expressions (A. Freud, 1936/1966, p. 110; S. Freud, 1921/1959, p. 41). Teenagers who dress like their favorite rock stars, and adults who wear jerseys with the names of famous athletes, feel more positive about themselves by identifying with people whom they admire.

(11) Regression
Regression is the reversion to an earlier stage of development in the face of unacceptable thoughts or impulses.

(12) Sublimation
Sublimation is simply the channeling of unacceptable impulses, thoughts and emotions into more acceptable ones. For instance, when a person has sexual impulses they would like not to act upon, they may instead focus on rigorous exercise. Refocusing such unacceptable or harmful impulses into productive use helps a person channel energy that otherwise would be lost or used in a manner that might cause the person more anxiety. Sublimation can also be done with humor or fantasy. Humor and fantasy reduce the intensity of a situation and somehow turns unattainable desire into imagination.

(13) Introjection
Partly to protect itself from such disasters, and partly because it identifies with the all-powerful parents, the ego begins to internalize (introject) their standards. This leads to the formation of the superego, a special part of the ego that observes and
sits in judgment above the rest. The superego is partly conscious and partly unconscious. It starts to develop out of the ego during the third to fifth year of life and continues to introject characteristics of teachers, teenage idols, and other authority figures, though these usually remain of secondary importance. Since the parents indirectly reflect the demands of society, the superego helps perpetuate the status quo (Freud, 1923/1962, p. 25; 1940/1969a, p. 3).

The defensive capacities of the ego are fortunate in view of the dangers that it faces. But since self-deception is beyond human conscious control, defense mechanisms can all too easily become excessive and self-defeating (Freud as quoted by Ewen 2003:24). Each defense mechanism used by individual as a way out from their unpleasant feeling. Defense mechanisms differ in the particular ways in which they function, but they all serve the same purpose to protect the individual from experiencing excessive anxiety, and to protect the self and self-esteem.

Apart from those defense mechanism above, here are some addition defense mechanisms that people mostly use when they are in trouble according to Grohol (http://psychcentral.com/lib/15-common-defense-mechanisms/):

1. Acting out

Acting Out is performing an extreme behavior in order to express thoughts or feelings the person feels incapable of otherwise expressing. Instead of saying “I mad at you”, a person who acting out may instead broke something.
(2) Dissociation

Dissociation is when a person loses track of time and/or person, and instead finds another representation of their self in order to continue in the moment. A person who dissociates often loses track of time or themselves and their usual thought processes and memories. People who have a history of any kind of childhood abuse often suffer from some form of dissociation. In extreme cases, dissociation can lead to a person believing they have multiple selves (“multiple personality disorder”). People who use dissociation often have a disconnected view of themselves in their world. Time and their own self-image may not flow continuously, as it does for most people. In this manner, a person who dissociates can “disconnect” from the real world for a time, and live in a different world that is not cluttered with thoughts, feelings or memories that are unbearable.

(3) Compartmentalization

Compartmentalization is a lesser form of dissociation, wherein parts of oneself are separated from awareness of other parts and behaving as if one had separate sets of values. An example might be an honest person who cheats on their income tax return and keeps their two value systems distinct and un-integrated while remaining unconscious of the cognitive dissonance.

(4) Compensation

Compensation is a process of psychologically counterbalancing perceived weaknesses by emphasizing strength in other arenas. By emphasizing and focusing on one’s strengths, a person is recognizing they cannot be strong at all things and in all areas in their lives.
Assertiveness is the emphasis of a person’s needs or thoughts in a manner that is respectful, direct and firm.

According to Self-affirmation (Aronson et al., 1999; Sherman & Cohen, 2002; Steele, 1988), human are motivated to maintain the integrity of the self. Such standards of integrity can also include the importance of being a good group member and maintain close relationships. “Threats to self-integrity may thus take many forms but they will always involve real and perceived failures to meet culturally or socially significant standards” (Leary & Baumeister, 2000). Consequently, human are vigilant to events and information that call their self-integrity into question, both in their own eyes and in the eyes of others. In such situations, human try to restore or reassert the integrity of the self. Thus, the goal of protecting self-integrity on psychology and behavior become apparent when integrity is threatened.

There are three categories of responses that some human do to cope with such threats. First, they can respond by accommodating to the threat. That is, they can accept the failure or the threatening information and then use it as a basis for attitudinal and behavioral or personality change. Secondly, they can respond by ameliorating the threat via direct psychological adaptations. Some direct adaptations preserve the fundamental informational value of the event while also changing one’s construal of that event (Dweck & Leggett, 1988), and the other direct psychological adaptations are defensive in nature in that they involve dismissing, denying, or avoiding the threat in some way. These responses is revers
to defensive biases (Sherman & Cohen, 2002). And the last, human can respond threats using the indirect psychological adaptation of affirming alternative self-resources unrelated to the provoking threat. “It includes reflecting on important aspects of one’s life irrelevant to the threat, or engaging in an activity that makes salient important values unconnected to the threatening event. As a result, they have less need to distort or recons true the provoking threat and can respond the threatening information in a more open and evenhanded manner” (Sherman & Cohen, 2006: 187).

2.2.4 Psychoanalysis

Human in many cases of life do not like to speak as what they intend to speak. In many cases, human deliver their thinking in explicit and complicated ways. Therefore, human is a subject that is complicated and difficult to predict. There are many things in the world can’t be described with science, for example nature and psychology. Nevertheless, a novelist or artist is able to analyze nature and psychology. A novelist or artist describes nature and psychology with all imagination that he has. He imagines and draws a world in his mind. This makes the novelist teaches us more about human nature and psychology with all of his imagination stated in words (Wellek and Warren, 1977: 90).

Psychoanalysis is often known as the talking cure. Typically, Freud would encourage his patients to talk freely regarding their symptoms and to describe exactly what were on their minds. Sigmund Freud was the founding father of psychoanalysis, a method for treating mental illness and also a theory which
explains human behavior. He began his idea with the publication of *The Interpretation of Dream* in 1990. Then, he laid the foundation for a new model of how human’s mind operate. In his theory, Freud’s lexicon has become embedded within the vocabulary of western society. Some words introduced in his theories are now used by people everyday, such as anal (personality), libido, denial, repression, cathartic, Freudian slip, and neurotic. Freud (1900, 1905) developed a topographical model of the mind, whereby he described the features of mind’s structure and function. He asserts that human’s mind consists of two parts, i.e. conscious (the rational) and the unconsciousness (the irrational). In this model, the conscious mind (everything we are aware of) is seen as the tip of the iceberg, with the unconscious mind a repository of a ‘cauldron’ of primitive wishes and impulse kept at bay and mediated by the preconscious area (Bressler 1994:148).

However, Freud found that some events and desires were often too frightening or painful for his patients to acknowledge. Freud believed that such information was locked away in a region he called the unconscious mind. Freud, as written in *Literary Criticism* by Bressler states that this irrational part of human’s psyche, the unconscious, receives and stores human’s hidden desire, ambitions, fear, passion, and irrational thoughts. It actually governs a large part of human actions and how human behaves (1994: 149).

Freud (1923) later developed a more structural model of the mind. This model divides the human psyche into three parts: id, ego and superego. All of them develop at different stages in our lives. These all are systems, not parts of the brain, or in any way physical. The id is the primitive and instinctive
component of personality. It consists of all the inherited (i.e. biological) components of personality, including the sex (life) instinct – Eros (which contains the libido), and aggressive (death) instinct - Thanatos.

Id is the irrational, instinctual, unknown, and unconscious part of the psyche. It contains human secret desire, human’s darkest wishes, and most human’s intense fears. It operates on the pleasure principle which is the idea that every wishful impulse should be satisfied immediately, regardless of the consequences. The second part of the psyche called ego, the rational, it is the logical part of mind. It operates in harmony with the reality principle. It controls our realistic ways of satisfying the id's demands, often compromising or postponing satisfaction to avoid negative consequences of society. The ego considers social realities and norms, etiquette and rules in deciding how to behave. In other words, ego develops in order to mediate between the unrealistic id and the external real world like a referee. It is the decision making component of personality. The third part of psyche is superego; it acts as an internal censor, causing human to make moral judgment in light of social pressure. It serves as filtering agent. Unconsciously, it creates a sense of guilty and fear (Freud, 1920). While according to Lacan (1994:156) Freud’s concept of id, ego, and superego greatly determine human behavior. Nevertheless, he divides human psyche into three parts: imaginary, symbolic, and the real. In imaginary, human rely on images as means of perceiving and interpreting the world. In this phase human enter in the mirror stage in which human literally see himself in a mirror, metaphorically; human see himself in his mothers’ image. In the second phase, a
human learns language and learns to differentiate male and female. A father plays more roles than a mother as in imaginary. The third phase is the real. It consists of the physical world on one hand, including the universe and everything on it. On the other hand, it contains a countless object or an object that is no longer exist.

Dealing with the theory above, psychology can’t be separated with human life and mind because it refers to the systematic study of a human mind on his life. Analyzing literary works using psychoanalysis is the same with analyzing the living things. By using psychoanalysis, the characters of the literary works are judged and analyzed as if the characters are living on the real world. It works through the mind of the character and how their mind make the character’s action.

Another pupil of Freud also sparks off his theory of psychoanalysis. His name is Carl G. Jung. Unlike Ralph, Jung believed that each of us is motivated not only by repressed experiences but also by certain emotionally toned experiences inherited from our ancestors. These inherited images make up the collective unconscious. The collective unconsciousness includes those elements that we have never experienced individually but which have come down to us from our ancestors. According to Jung, people from all over the world has similarity in responding certain myth and stories not because they know the same story, but because deeply in their collective unconsciousness lying some racial memories of humanity’s past. These memories exist in the form of archetypes. It is the patters or images of repeated human experiences. For instance birth, death, rebirth, the four season, and motherhood, that express themselves in others stories, dreams,
religious, and fantasy. Furthermore, they are inherited genetically, like a mother’s unlearned or unlikely response of love toward her newborn (Bressler, 1998:154).

2.2.4.1 Personality change

Generally, personality refers to characteristics of a human that draw consistent patterns of behavior over situations and time. They include tendencies towards emotions, thoughts and actions (Pervin, 2001:4). They organize a human to be a man that is different from others. They play big roles in a human mind. In other words, they can be described as the controller of a human behavior. They become the button of a human mind. They determine human’s action and reaction.

Gerson (1993) says that personality has formation. It refers to the process whereby an individual becomes an individual: that is, the process whereby a human being develops stable and endures patterns in the way of thinking, feeling, and behaving. The character formation represents a resolution to these conflicts and can therefore be seen as a person's best effort at "staying sane." In other words, a human’s personality is something that is possible to change.

Heatherton and Nichols state that personality can be defined to encompass almost all aspects of human life and experience. How personality is defined obviously plays big roles in whether it is viewed as stable or malleable. For instance, if personality is defined as a basic trait, then perhaps we should not expect to see much change. On the other hand, if personality is expanded to include motives, life goals, and overall psychological functioning, then there may be a possibility to change. Personality changes in a matter of increasing age, social or cultural context, or in living circumstances.
First, genetic factor influences human to change (Neyer & Asendorpf, 2001). The change happens gradually along the increasing of age. It refers to the changes that follow human’s growth since he is a baby until he is an adult. Specht, Egloff and Smuckle state that changes can be defined as two: mean-level changes and rank-order changes. Mean-level change, also refers to as normative change, and reflects shifts of groups of people to higher or lower values on a trait over time. On the other hand, Rank-order consistency reflects whether groups of people maintain their relative placement to each other on trait dimensions over time.

Second, social and natural context change human mind unconsciously (Neyer & Asendorpf, 2001). This change happens when human unconsciously follow the social life that occurs among their society. Human habitually duplicate the things that exist in their surroundings. They make them as their daily habitual without knowing that they have been influenced.

Third, the living circumstance factor influences human to change (Neyer & Asendorpf, 2001). The change happens when living circumstances emerge in human life and make their life imbalance. The emerging living circumstances can be the form of disturbance, threat, or something new that they have never known before.

Apart from personality factors above, there is also kind of personality disorder that also makes an individual creating his new characters, in this case, change.

There are three types of personality disorder. They are cluster A, B, and C. Cluster A represents those disorders whose symptoms are odd and
eccentric. These include the Paranoid, Schizoid, and Schizotypal Personalities. Cluster B is characterized as being dramatic, emotional, and erratic. This cluster includes the Borderline, Narcissistic, Histrionic, and Anti-social Personalities. Cluster C is described as anxious and fearful and is constituted by the Dependent, Avoidant, and Obsessive-Compulsive (Gerson, 1993).

2.2.4.2 Personality Factor

Cattel sparks off his 16 P.S (Six Teen Personality) factors in *An Introduction to Theories of Personality* by Ewen, such as:

(1) Factor A: Affectics–Sizics

Affectics are outgoing, warmhearted, and easygoing. They enjoy dealing with people. It is common among salespersons, social workers, successful psychotherapists. Sizics are reserved, detached, critical, and aloof. They are more comfortable with the world of ideas, it is common among scientists, writers, artists, musicians, and creative people.

(2) Factor B: Intelligence

Intelligence is related to the capacity for abstract thinking, sound judgment, and perseverance. The low score of intelligence is dull and the high score of it is bright.

(3) Factor C: Ego Strength

This (temperament) trait concerns to the ability to control a human’s impulses, remain calm, and deal realistically with a human’s problems. It is also common among accountants, clerks, artists, professors, airline pilots, administrators, nurses.
(4) Factor D: Dominance–Submissiveness
Dominant people are assertive, aggressive, competitive, and stubborn. It is more common among males, competitive athletes, engineers, psychologists and writers. Whereas submissive individuals are humble, docile, and accommodating. Submissiveness is exemplified by females, priests, farmers, and clerks.

(5) Factor E: Surgency–Desurgency
Surgency is denoted with a happy-go-lucky, enthusiastic, and impulsive manner, including an ability to forget punishment easily. Surgency is common among athletes, military personnel, airline pilots, and delinquents. Desurgency is reflected in a sober, taciturn, and serious demeanor. Desurgency is more typical of accountants, administrators, artists, professors, writers, neurotics, and alcoholics.

(6) Factor F: Superego Strength
This trait is low in criminals and sociopaths. Just like Freudian superego, superego strength can be defined as moral judgment that makes someone to stay calm.

(7) Factor G: Parmia–Threctia
Parmia, or venturesome boldness, is typified by brash salespersons, competitive athletes, musicians, and psychologists. The converse, shy timidity (threctia), is characteristic of priests, and farmers.

(8) Factor H: Protension–Alaxia
Protension resembles to paranoid suspiciousness. It is common among artists, criminals, homosexuals. The converse, alexia, is a characteristic of trusting and
accepting other people. Alexia is common for accountants, administrators, airline pilots, musicians.

(9) Factor I: Autia–Praxernia

Autia (derived from “autistic”) refers to absent-mindedness, unconventional behavior, and imaginativeness. It is exemplified by bohemians, artists, drug addicts, criminals, homosexuals. The converse, praxernia (derived from “practical concern”) reflects a practical and down to-earth. It is common among police officers, airline pilots, and those with psychosomatic illnesses.

(10) Factor J: Shrewdness–Artlessness

Shrewdness and artlessness are forthright and genuine. They are often found among business executives, psychologists, salespersons artists, and priests.

(11) Factor K: Guilt Proneness–Untroubled Adequacy

Guilt proneness refers to self-reproaching and apprehensive. Whereas untroubled adequacy refers to self-assured and serene. Both of them are often found among religious leaders, artists, farmers, and psychopaths.

(12) Factor L Radicalism–Conservatism

Radical, free-thinking behavior is typical of artists, writers, professors. Conservative, traditional behavior is more common among athletes, priests, farmers, and police officers.

(13) Factor M Self-Sufficiency–Group Adherence

Self-sufficiency or self-reliant is exemplified by research scientists, creative writers, professors, and artists. Group Adherence is more common among football players, nuns, social workers, and domestic helpers.
(14) Factor N: Self-Sentiment Strength

The self-sentiment is concerned primarily with integrating personality and maintaining a sense of identity. Self-sentiment strength is typically high among university administrators, airline pilots, scientists, and paranoids. Low self-sentiment strength, reflected by laxity and impulsiveness, is common among artists, priests, delinquents, neurotics, and attempted suicides.

(15) Factor O: Ergic Tension

High in ergic tension are tense, frustrated, and driven; whereas people with low in ergic tension are relaxed, tranquil, and composed. Ergic tension tends to be high among farmers, and writers. Lower ergic tension is more common among airline pilots, physical scientists, and social workers.

(16) Factor P: Harria-Premsia

Harria is tough minded and self-reliant. Whereas premsia is tender minded, sensitive and clinging.

According to the data above, Cattel’s 16PF can be simplified into data below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Low score</th>
<th>High score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warmth</td>
<td>Cold, selfish</td>
<td>Supportive, comforting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellect</td>
<td>Instinctive, unstable</td>
<td>Cerebral, analytical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional stability</td>
<td>Irritable, moody</td>
<td>Level headed, calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressiveness</td>
<td>Modest, docile</td>
<td>Controlling, tough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liveliness</td>
<td>Somber, restrained</td>
<td>Wild, fun loving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutifulness</td>
<td>Untraditional, rebellious</td>
<td>Conformity, traditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social assertiveness</td>
<td>Shy, withdrawn</td>
<td>Uninhibited, bold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>Coarse, tough</td>
<td>Touchy, soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paranoia</td>
<td>Trusting, easy going</td>
<td>Wary, suspicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstractness</td>
<td>Practical, regular</td>
<td>Strange, imaginative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introversion</td>
<td>Open, friendly</td>
<td>Private, quite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>Confidence, self-assured</td>
<td>Fearful, self-doubting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open mindedness</td>
<td>Close-minded, set in ways</td>
<td>Curious, self-exploratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Outgoing, social</td>
<td>Loner, crave solitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfectionism</td>
<td>Disorganized, messy</td>
<td>Orderly, thorough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tension</td>
<td>Relaxed, cool</td>
<td>Stressed, unsatisfied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from the data above, there is a factor that also influence an individual personality. It calls the Psychology of Adolescents. Here are the descriptions about Psychology of adolescent:

2.2.4.3 Psychology of Adolescent

Teenagers are risk-takers. They are more likely to experiment new things. During this time, relative to childhood, their chances of dying from putting themselves in harm’s way will increase by 200% (Dahl, 2001). Nevertheless, research shows that teenagers have the knowledge and ability to make competent decisions about risk, just like adults. The way teen make decision is different one to another because teen is different and requires a different approach.

In a perfect world, children and teen would grow up to be happy, healthy, and functioning adults. However, there are many influences that they will encounter throughout their early lives that will have an impact on their development- both in negative and positive ways. There are various issues and disorder that adolescents may face in their turbulent time. In this time, adolescent
fells all kinds of pressure for instance from parents, school, and peers. They are in a transitional period where they are moving from childhood to adulthood (http://www.psychologycampus.com/teens-children/).

Panic disorder is one of many problems that adolescent may face in their teen years. Children and adolescents with panic disorder have unexpected and repeated periods of intense fear or discomfort, along with other symptoms such as a racing heartbeat or feeling short of breath. These periods are called "panic attacks" and last minutes to hours. Panic attacks frequently develop without warning. Symptoms of a panic attack include: intense fearfulness (a sense that something terrible is happening), racing or pounding heartbeat, dizziness or lightheadedness, shortness of breath or a feeling or being smothered, trembling or shaking, sense of unreality and fear of dying, losing control, or losing mind.

Children and adolescents with panic disorder may begin to feel anxious most of the time, even when they are not having panic attacks. Some begin to avoid situations where they fear a panic attack may occur, or situations where help may not be available (http://www.psychologycampus.com/teens-children/panic-disorder.html).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The writer used novel entitled *Lord of the Flies* written by William Golding as the object of the data. To answer the problem of this study, the story of the novel was then identified, classified, selected and interpreted by using Freudian theory of
psychoanalysis: personality theory by Sigmund Freud. Then, the result of the study would be reported. The figure of the theoretical framework of this study can be seen as follows:

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This last chapter consists of conclusions to sum up the analysis that I have discussed in the previous chapter, while suggestions are meant to emphasize the findings in the analysis to the readers.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that personality changes occur not only because of under pressure condition but also because of human willingness to change. Personality changes that occur among the characters in the novel is building on Surroundings circumstances and human-self factors. These happen as a form of encouragement of necessity or defense mechanism to minimize any kind of interferes that come to them. In other words, they change in order to protect their viability when they live the place they are not supposed to be.

Surroundings is one of the factors that is able to change personality. This happens when the characters of the novel ride up the island. Somehow, they realize that the place they are standing on is uninhibitant island and they do not know about that island. It makes them to keep their eyes open every time. Somehow they need to live their life, so, they need to make a shelter and food. This naturally changes their personality and behavior. They maturely change while they are only six to twelve years old. The way they maintain their viability
when they are on the island makes them change too. They live like uncivilized society who act liar like they are really an ethnic boys.

Human-self factors also take place in personality changes that occurs among the boys. Human self-factors are part of human that emerge in several circumstances. Human-self factors occur in the novel includes willing as human-self, passion as human-self, rational as human-self, and conscious as human-self. In other words, the characters change their personality according to their consideration, in this case, their willingness, passion, rationality, and consciousness.

Each character has their own defense mechanism to maintain their viability. The different defense mechanism used by the character of the novel are defined by their tendency, personality, and intellectuality. The protagonists of the novel change because of circumstances. Nevertheless, they use their rationality and consciousness as their guide to survive. On the other hand, some antagonists also change in the basic of circumstances. Somehow, they are following their will and passion without reckon for the compromise.

5.2. Suggestions

The study hopefully will be useful for the readers and especially for the students of English Department who are interested in analyzing the same text or similar problems. Some suggestions in order to improve the betterment of English Literature Program will be given as follows:
(1) For the students of English Department

The analysis is about the condition that is also available in our society. The habit, behavior and lifestyle in life of our society become the preference in living society.

Personality changes naturally occur in every human being as part of the id’s wishes to be fulfilled. Each member on the society has different wishes and different action taken by the ego. At this rate, the superego which confines the fulfillment of wishes is used as a standard of individual to live among the society. From the analysis, it can be inferred that text as a matter of fact can be analyzed by using various aspects. Therefore, I suggest the student of English Department especially students of English Literature program are able to find out another alternative meaning by using another approach in their studies.

(2) For the readers

The writer’s suggestion for the readers of this final project is to understand individuals who change their personality. Those people need a composure and circumstances which full of harmony. In other words, they need to feel safe. Somehow, they more sensitive than the others and see several things harm their existence. In this case they need some supports from their environment.
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[Accessed 25/04/2015]
The chief nodded.

“The rest of you can go to sleep as soon as the sun sets. But us three, Maurice, Roger and me, we’ve got work to do. We’ll leave just before sunset—”

Neither of the boys screamed but the grip of their arms tightened and their mouths grew peaked. For perhaps ten seconds they crouched like that while the flailing fire sent smoke and sparks and waves of inconstant light over the top of the mountain.

Then as though they had but one terrified mind between them they scrambled away over the rocks and fled

“This time Robert and Maurice acted the two parts; and Maurice’s acting of the pig’s efforts to avoid the advancing spear was so funny that the boys cried with laughter