



Survival and Moralities in William Golding's *Lord of The Flies* and Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun also Rises*

النجاة و الأخلاق في رواية وليام غولدينج سيد الذباب، ورواية إرنست هيمنغواي ثم تشرق الشمس

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Authorization

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Dedication

I dedicate this thesis to the person who I wish to be with me now whose departure is the only motive to be here; my mother. May Allah rest her soul in peace.

Also I dedicate this thesis to my father, who always stands beside me, and teaches me how to be a strong person he always gives me some advice to make me the best.

I dedicate this thesis to my second father who faces all those who try to break me, Basem and his beloved wife Rania. Also, I dedicate this thesis to the girl I loved as if she were my daughter, my niece, Waed Basem.

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ABSTRACT

This study involves a discussion that portrays the themes of survival and moralities by two novels, namely, *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding and *The Sun Also Rises* by Ernest Hemingway. It focuses on analyzing the characters in the two novels and how they react towards different situations in their lives. *Lord of the Flies* talks about boys who get stranded on an island without any guidance from a responsible mature person. They devise survival means which are contrary to good moral values to the extent of animosity towards one another. On the other hand, *The Sun Also Rises* is a novel that talks about events that the characters go through to the extent of changing their perspective of life. Main event is war, which traumatizes the characters leaving them unaware of how to deal with their life. Also, the novel talks about how women change their views towards life, a view that shall be depicted through Brett, who refuses to be a traditional woman and instead chooses to live like a man. The two novels are characterized by immorality and selfish survival tactics.

Key words:

Survival, Moralities, Lord of the Flies, The Sun also Rises.

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الملخص

تشمل هذه الدراسة نقاشاً يصور موضوعي النجاة والأخلاق من خلال روايتين سيتم مناقشتهما؛ الأولى هي رواية سيد الذباب لوليام جولدنغ ، والأخرى هي ثم تشرق الشمس لإرنست هيمنغواي، وتركز هذه الدراسة على تحليل الشخصيات في الروايتين بتوضيح ردود أفعال هذه الشخصيات من خلال المواقف التي يواجهونها في حياتهم، وتسرد رواية سيد الذباب قصة أطفال تقطعت بهم السبل على جزيرة بلا أي توجيه من شخص ناضج، من ناحية أخرى تتحدث رواية ثم تشرق الشمس عن الأحداث التي تواجهها الشخصيات ومدى تغيير منظورهم عن الحياة، ومن هذه الأحداث الحرب التي صدمت الشخصيات بتركهم غير مدركين لكيفية تعاملهم مع حياتهم، وتحدثت هذه الرواية أيضاً عن كيفية تغيير النساء لنظرتهم للحياة كما صورتها بريت التي مثلت شخصية امرأة رفضت أن تكون تقليدية، و اختارت أن تعيش نمط حياة الرجال.

(الكلمات المفتاحية: النجاة، الأخلاقيات، سيد الذباب، ثم تشرق الشمس)

Chapter One

1.1 Introduction

Lord of the Flies by William Golding and *The Sun also Rises* by Ernest Hemingway are two famous novels. They document social profiles by highlighting moral issues and attempting to pass messages on the concept of moralities - related survival. This study will concentrate on analyzing the plot of the novels in order to have an in-depth understanding of the themes of survival and moralities as seen in the characters in the novels and the set up thereof. The process will involve an analysis of the novels based on the themes of moral interest in a world dominated by power, where the rule of survival is of the fittest is the decisive issue. Different values related to moralities of survival of characters as well as evaluation of human morality in both novels will be focused on. The study will take into consideration various aspects of literatures with a view to discussing the comments of these novels by other scholars and critics. In other words, this thesis primarily focuses on discussing the themes of survival and moralities as depicted in the two novels. The following part illustrates a bird's eye view¹ on the two novels.

Novels Under Discussion

Lord of the Flies by William Golding

According to Wilson (2014) this novel has been very popular since it went on sale. It is presented as a morality tale which also illustrates the human psyche when faced with difficult situations in life. Also, the author structured the novel in an exciting manner that narrates adventurous occurrences. This has made the book

¹Bird's eye view: is a term that means general view of an object from above, with the perspective as the observer were a bird. (Ravenhill, 1986).

a true classic with wide readership. The novel is tailored to understand different aspects that are experienced in day to day life. “The reader comes across a different analysis in the novel includes tension, cruelty, horror, and drama among others” (Golding, 1983, p.18). This allows the audience to discern the novel philosophically in order to understand what its title means. According to the narrator, a plane crash leaves a group of schoolboys stranded in a strange environment. The boys’ background is Britain and they are used to city lives. Unfortunately, they have realized that they have been stranded on a deserted island with no experience whatsoever. At this point, they are supposed to devise a system which can enable them to overcome different challenges they face on this new land. It can be noted that the characters are lost and have to agree on what to do next in order to survive. They go through difficulties which include separation, violence, and death among others. “The beginning of the novel involves characters such as Ralph and Piggy” (Golding, 1983, p. 5). With time other boys join the group including Jack. They agree on working together by electing a leader who would be their chief. Jack and Ralph are seen to be struggling to be the leaders of the group. The boys agree to elect one of the two and Ralph emerges the winner. Immediately Jack starts struggling to outdo Ralph by showing his ability to lead. This shows the human nature of fighting for power and leadership in the society.

Lord of the Flies is full of drama and tension because the sequence of events centred on turning of internal emotions of human beings. Since when Jack is defeated by Ralph in the election, he turns to be vicious and focuses on how the boys will respect and acknowledge him. He starts leading a hunting subdivision of boys as agreed but with time starts to show violence and ominous character. The decision of leadership is agreed upon and the boys focus on how they will survive and adventure as they await rescue. This shows how leadership is viewed in the society through analyzing values that are relevant in the society for leadership

purpose. The boys are inclined to Ralph, who has a shell, looks stunning and is taller than others. Piggy is discounted by the boys due to his looks. This is a reflection of human life and behavior which is directed by the attitude of people and the survival of the fittest perspective. Golding attempts to show how people are dismissed in life despite their wisdom if they are not appreciated. Jack turns cruel by trying to reign in his group. He is allowed to be a leader of a group of hunters. This section is noted to be the cause of the death of one of the boys. This shows how people get possessed with the desire to lead. The situation escalates when Simon is brutally killed by the boys. It is crucial to note that the established groups are not in agreement. It is through the help of a patrolling navy that Ralph is rescued from his attackers. The narration depicts how immoral people can be and it ends with suspense.

The Sun also Rises

The sun also Rises is a mixture of three books narrated by Jakes Barnes an American journalist and expatriate (Hemingway, 2002). The first book is based in Paris, France, while the second and third books take place in Spain. The first book involves Jake and his interaction with expatriates. They are noted to have spent time together in various places such as restaurants as they talk and drink. The book begins by introducing Robert Cohn, who is portrayed as a Jewish writer. He resides in Paris with Frances, his fiancée. She is shown as a lady in her 30th who is afraid that Cohn might leave her due to her continued aging which unfortunately happens at the end. Another important character is Lady Ashley, also known as Brett. She is an old flame of Jake with whom he wants to get back together. According to her, she is in love with him, but she cannot be with him. This is due to the genital injury that Jake sustained during the First World War leading to his impotence. In this regard, Brett is determined to marry Mike due to his wealth.

Between the first and the second book, Frances goes back to England while Brett is noted to have traveled to San Sebastian where she has an affair with Cohn. The set up of both books is mainly in Pamplona in Spain. It is noted that friends had traveled to the region for an event of bullfighting and San Fermin festival. The place is characterized by partying and heavy drinking. In the event, Cohn and Mike start to argue over Brett. However, “she falls in love with Pedro Romero a nineteen-year old bullfighter and gets into an affair with him” (Hemingway, 2002, p. 85). Out of frustrations of losing Brett, Cohn is upset to the level of having a physical confrontation with Jake. Also, he gets into a physical fight with Pedro where he badly beats him up. At last, Cohn is forced to leave the town; Mike get totally drunk while Pedro elopes with Brett. Book three involves Jake traveling to San Sebastian. Brett sends him a telegram which suggests that she is in danger in Madrid. He travels to Madrid, where Brett explains that she is no longer with Pedro since he wanted to marry her but she turned him down. She also explains that she is no longer interested in marrying Mike. The narration ends with Brett and Jake exploring life in town.

It is important to note that although the novel is fictitiously written, it has some elements of Ernest Hemingway and his life experiences in Pamplona and Paris. He began to live in the country in the 1920s where he interacted with various American expatriates and writers by the name “The Lost Generation”. These were linked to the Americans who were in the region during the First World War. Also, Hemingway is known to have taken part in the war but did not get an injury as it is the case of Jake. Brett represents a real person by the name of Lady Duff. Other characters include Robert Cohn, who represents Herold Loeb, who competed with Hemingway to win the attention of Lady Duff leading to their conflict. This shows that the novel is based on real life and the intention is to portray different survival tactics applied by people in life depending on the situation. Also, it shows how

human beings behave when faced by circumstances in life raising a question as to whether morality matters in the society and how.

Survival and Morality

Survival is not an art, but an instinctive tendency. Human beings have no choice but to fight for survival no matter; that is clear when human being escape the death throughout his life. Survival, sometimes is subject to rules, however, when rules and moralities are at stake, the choice would be very narrow. Survival regardless of moralities would win the conflict.

According to Tao (2018) survival refers to measures undertaken for one to remain alive even under difficult or challenging circumstances. Also, it includes techniques applied for one to overcome a challenging situation. In *Lord of the Flies*, the boys are faced with different challenges, including lack of food, fear, tension, death and being stranded among others. However, they employ different tactics to overcome them. In the *The Sun also Rises* the characters have challenges as well. Such include competition among one another which everyone has to think about the best way to emerge a winner and not get hurt.

As noted by Drumwright et al. (2015) morality relates to how people behave in life and whether their standards are acceptable in the society and by their self-evaluation. In both novels, the characters are exposed to different situations which require them to choose what to do. However, the boys are seen to slide into a sort of savage behaviour away from moral frames. That is why they got to the point where they started. This could be a reminiscent of death and carnage witnessed in the First World War. In this respect, the authors challenge readers to consider the best ways of solving conflicts. Also, the behavior of different characters is shown to be against the generally accepted norms in the society. Such include overdrinking, sexual immorality, and fights among others.

1.2 Background of the Study

Lord of the Flies

The Lord of the Flies is a novel that talks about different English boys who are lost on a tropical island. This happens after their plane crashed during a war. The novel starts by introducing two characters Ralph and Piggy, who find a conch shell. They use the shell to look for other boys who are scattered on the island. The narrator depicts all the boys having the freedom they wanted at first. However, everything changes when the accident happens. They decide to come together and decide the best way of solving the problem facing them. This is by setting the rules to be followed in the event of trying to survive on the Island before they are rescued. However, everything changes when rules are broken leading to animosity among them. The hope they had before is lost and terror fills the island amidst the challenges they are facing. (Rosenfield, 1990)

The strategy used by Golding in writing this novel is based on how human beings behave in life. The setting describes events in the First World War and the horrible experience people went through, like the characters seen in the two novels. Moreover, the novel could have been written by Golding due to his own personal experiences while serving in British navy at that time. He was terrified after seeing how human beings could be so inhumane in nature when they go on the rampage, killing one another in a deadly fight for power and resources. Golding came to realize that even good people change nature and get involved in a killing spree. This is noted when Ralph and Piggy take part in the killing of Simon. The book is symbolically tailored showing how people turn against one another leading to conflicts and deaths. The author uses different styles to pass the message to the audience. Such includes syntax, topology, and morphology among others. The use of metaphors, similes, and imageries is evident in the novel, such as the metaphor within Chapter Two, when Golding compares the boy to a shrimp to help the

audience understand how small he is. Also Golding uses simile in Chapter Four by describing the atmosphere of the island throughout the middle of the day. Some scholars have criticized the novel including rejection by publishers. This is due to the message passed by the novel which relates the human nature to the characters that express the brutality. The narration suggests that people tend to get into conflicts as they get civilized. Some scholars have accepted the book and taken steps of analyzing it in different setups including schools and colleges. Such includes scrutinizing human nature in the past, present and the future. The audience notes that Golding chose the main setting of the book to be an island based on his teaching of the book of Coral Island (Ballantyne, 2015).

He made use of the idea to combine with his experience of the war to depict the human nature of survival for the fittest and morality.

The Sun also Rises

Born on 21st July 1899 in Oak Park, Earnest Hemingway, the American novelist led a middle-class life. After graduation in 1917 he worked as a reporter. In 1918 and during the war he was a volunteer as a driver for Italian Red Cross. He moved to Milan where he fell in love with a nurse, the experience which inspired his masterpiece *A Farewell to Arms*. He got repatriated at the age of nineteen and his parents required him to either join college or find a job since they did not understand the trauma he had experienced. He liked writing and "*The Sun also Rises*" paved way to his life in writing.

The novel is based on the Lost Generation, a group of adults who witnessed the First World War, and due to frustration and dismay they felt disoriented to their own culture and land. Although the characters are not associated with the war, the whole inspiration originates from that period. This is due to how war shattered the dreams of many and established new standards of life characterized by evil. People disregarded morals, and instead used what they thought was good to survive. The

aspect of faith, love, and manhood was no more. Instead, people were interested in monetary things, alcoholism, fights, and immorality among others. The style used in the book involves the use of symbolism to depict certain ideas and behaviors of human beings. The characters are portrayed to be selfish and obsessed with self-actualization. Instances are noted where the characters in the novel assert that all that matters is that a person who has money to spend. The characters are seen to be stricken by grief about their past mistakes and as a result, they take refuge in alcoholism and carnal pleasure steering away from morality and morals.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Problem statement in a thesis that refers to issues of concern that are addressed. In this case, the thesis designed to discuss the themes of moralities and survival in the two novels. In this regard, it is important to understand matters revolving around this concern. As noted before, *Lord of the Flies* has various characters that undergo different issues in life affecting their morality. As an instinctive reaction, survival amid this mayhem is nothing but an imperative issue, simply because fighting back is the very fact of survival whenever danger looms. This is the key reason why the boys change from their initial to new defensive and savage character in order to survive on the island. Additionally, in the beginning, the boys have a good life and under the care of grownups. However, when the airplane is shot down and the pilot dies, they are left without a civilized and mature person who can guide or punish them in case they go wrong. In their awkward situation they try their best to manage their affairs until things fall apart. Being immature and inexperienced they end up causing harm to one another until the end of the book where they regret all that they did. This is when they realize they, unconsciously, have traded moralities in return for survival. Golding tailors this aspect to depict how people change their ways as they try to achieve earthly things including leadership. They reach a point of killing one another in order to remain

relevant and rule the world. The problem is they only come to realize their mistakes when it is too late to save the situation. Survival without moralities leaves them closer to savagery than to civilization.

Social dilemmas beget destabilized personalities. Events of *The Sun also Rises* take place during the First World War. The novel exposes social problems and diseases detected through the setting that dates back to the period of the First World war. Hemingway uses this period to show the events that occurred and how they are related to the daily lives of individuals. The characters in the novel are seen to have moral decay. This is due to the habits such as having multiple sex partners, alcoholism, and corruption among others. The characters represent various challenges that were witnessed during the war period. Also, the narrator conveys an image of people attempting to hide in immoral things in a way of running from their problems. They intend to believe that one should overcome trauma regardless of the price. Physical pleasure gives temporary shelter from traumatic experiences lodging in the mind. As noted in the novel, Jake finds alcohol as the only means through which he can relieve his stress. When Brett enters into a bar with few men and starts dancing, Jake becomes angry since they have had a past. It is notable that “Jake results in excessive drinking as a means of cooling himself” (Hemingway, 2002, p. 11). In this case, the narrator shows how people live in denial instead of facing their issues. They try all sorts of things to survive amidst their problems by indulging in immoral behaviors.

1.4 Questions of the Study

This study makes use of specific questions to be answered as a guide to a framework. According to Derrida (2017) a good thesis follows a clear line through which a thorough exploration of the main issues is addressed. As noted in this

study, it is important to understand the plot of the two novels in order to address the issue of morality and survival. The following questions will guide the study:

1. How does Golding depict the theme of survival and morality in his novel?
2. How does Hemmingway address the issue of survival and morality in his study?
3. How do morality and survival interact with each other in the two novels?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

In this regard, this study focuses on analyzing the two novels with a view of understanding what is depicted of the characters in relation to the real world. This is based on symbolism style that the authors have applied in writing. As noted from this study both novels have two compelling themes that are of interest. Survival and morality are the key aspects that this study seeks to understand in the two novels. In this regard, the objectives can be evaluated in form of how the authors of the books display the two themes and how such are interpreted in the society. furthermore; it shall involve comparing the two novels to understand their different assertions.

1.6 The significance of the Study

The significance of this study is based on the need to understand how to relay information in a symbolic manner. So, it is important to note that the two novels represent different regions. There are American views as well as the British views during the First World War. It is crucial to note that the two novels relate to war and that they display human character when faced with difficult circumstances. The authors tend to show that human beings are surrounded by circumstances that require them to be decisive in their dealings. When left on the island without anyone helping them, the boys in the *Lord of the Flies* are required to make decisions on how to survive and retain their humanity. Likewise, *The Sun also Rises* depicts scenarios where the characters are challenged by issues in the

society and are required to maintain accepted standards in the society and make it through all. In this regard, this study is significant since it shows how difficult it is for people to survive under difficult circumstances without compromising their morals. Also, the two novels provide a platform for understanding the application of knowledge gained by characters.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

According to Alvesson and Kaj Sköldbberg (2017) a study is limited to the point where it encompasses the narration in a story. According to this study, the main approach is to analyze the plot in order to find how the themes of moralities and survival are applied by the authors. This study is limited to the given settings. For instance, *The Sun also Rises* is limited to American nature of dealing with issues during the First World War. However, this study could have world wide applications. The characters in the novel have no much choice to make but to fight anything that threatens their survival. As regards the *Lord of the Flies*, the scope of this study is limited to comparing the boy's former lives to the lives they find on the island. The study does not allow an analysis of literary skills not used in writing the novels. Instead, the audience is exposed to the only used styles which include metaphors, similes, symbolism and imagery among others. The period covered in the two novels is majorly based on violence and immorality due to the First World War. This limits the study since it does not allow the analysis of the situation based on other eras.

1.8 Definition of Terms

Morality

Morality is considered to be the principles that guide people in choosing what is right from wrong. (Cooper, 1966).

Immorality

Immorality can be understood as unacceptable behaviours that do not agree with the generally accepted standards in the society. (Brink, 1997)

Survival

Survival involves tactics that people employ in withstanding life issues and regardless of the hardship involved. It includes measures to remain alive in difficult circumstances. (Leach, 1994)

Psychoanalysis

Is a group of ideas and theories analyzing the function of what Sigmund Freud, the Austrian neurologist, coined as the unconscious mind. This study delves man's psychology to analyze the hidden parts of man's mind.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The theoretical framework in a literary work is mainly concerned with the concept used in analyzing it which includes different theories. As noted before, this study aims at understanding the application of moralities and survival in *Lord of the Flies* and *The Sun also Rises*. In this regard, this study will focus on introducing different theories and frameworks that allow interpretation of the two novels. Moreover, the study will involve evaluating empirical aspects including how characters have been depicted and shown in the two novels. However, some scholars criticize the novels citing that they are not realistic and only present imaginary lifestyle in the society. Empirical analysis shows that the novels are dramatically written to show how the society may be wicked.

2.2 *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding

The novel talks about British school boys whose plane was shot down during the war. The author portrays the situation symbolically since he wants the audience to understand how people are fighting, and the affect left on the livelihood of children. The boys are aged from six to twelve years with no one to take care of them. The novel portrays Piggy as an intellectual boy who is fat in size leading to the name that is given to him by the other boys this is notable when the narrator says “Only Piggy could have the intellectual daring to suggest moving the fire from the mountain” (Golding, 1983, p 100). Simon is portrayed as a small boy who fears a lot. He narrates about a snake-like thing that he saw in the bush. He also claims that there are beasts on the island, but the other boys laugh at him. It is notable that Golding is trying to send a message to the audience that there is animosity yet to be seen on the island. He does not necessarily mean a real beast since the boys make fun of Simon that he could have been dreaming or having a

nightmare since there are no beasts on the island. Furthermore, the author is trying to expose how fearing the boys are in the isolated fields. Although the children come from a civilized background, they forget who they are due to the challenges facing them. As a result, they express primitive behaviors by fighting and killing one another in search of power and survival. The tactics applied, in this case, is to group those support Jack and the ones who support Ralph. This is an expression of confrontation during the war, which involved two groups fighting for resources and power.

2.3 *The Sun also Rises* by Ernest Hemingway

Set in the 1920s the novel shows the desperation of the lost generation due to the challenges they face and witness due to the war. The characters are characterized by luminal life, criminality, alcoholism, and promiscuity among other evils. Hemingway tends to show how the values in the society have decayed by using symbolic characters. The book portrays dishonesty and immorality to show the events that transpired in the 1920s. It is crucial to note that the characters' activities are based on leisure. The characters are described to have had a habit of moving from one restaurant to another, having multiple sex partners, watching entertaining events, and drinking among others. The disposition of morality of compensation is based on an assumption that people tend to balance evil with morals in an attempt to survive. The characters are noted to be lovers of money and spendthrifts. They are of the opinion that there is no problem with spending as long as the money is theirs. This is based on compensation moral code depicted based on a notion of moneymaking and morality. (Halliwell, 2005)

2.4 Survival Strategies

The author shows challenges that the characters are facing. As a result, they have tried to use different means of survival. The lost generation is the main base from which the novel is written. The First World War is depicted to have changed

people's perspective of life leading to loss of morals and values in the society. Some characters including Cohn, Jake, and Brett go through difficult scenarios which completely change them. Otherwise, their personalities are totally changed as they adapt to the new challenging environment. The characters are noted to have engaged in the war. They have reached a point at which they do not honor values in the society. Such include family, religion, friends, and emotions among others. They have been left without a vision and motivation of planning for their future. Hope, optimism, and love are things of the past to them and they do not value such anymore. This is seen when "Bill describes himself and other characters as having been destroyed by the fake European standards" (Hemingway, 2002, p. 60).

The assertions are based on how people have become obsessed with promiscuity and alcoholism. Instead of working they spend most of the time talking and loitering around. Unfortunately, all of the characters are addicted to this kind of life. They lead their lives hopelessly and aimlessly. Jake is seen to assert that "he does not trust anyone as he says that he does not trust anyone" (Hemingway, 2002, p. 3). This is based on how people are treating others and how they are carrying themselves in the society.

The high strategy used by the characters to survive is drunkenness. However, it is important to note that according to Victorian value people are not to turn into drunkenness (De Vooght 2016). However, Jake is of the view that extensive drinking is the only solution to his trauma. This is seen when he says that "under the influence of wine he is never disgusted" (Hemingway, 2002, p. 77). The mental instability of the characters is expressed in form of inability to have self-control. During the event of bull racing Brett, although with another man in life falls in love with Romero but later calls off the relationship because she does not want to get married to him. This shows how mentally unstable she is regardless of her age. In addition, she goes on to send Jake a message regarding her breakup and

asks him to rescue her. This clearly shows the instability she has. As regards, Jake, he just fought two men due to Brett and still goes back to her regardless of her mistakes. This shows how promiscuous the characters are in a way of surviving in a traumatized environment and dealing with their fears.

2.5 Review of Theoretical Studies

Geldings *Lord of the Flies* Theoretical Studies

According to the viewpoint of Al-Najm (2015), *Lord of the Flies* contains many themes, especially the loss of innocence by following evil, whereas the evil nature of man is curbed only when he is under discipline. Furthermore, loss of innocence is seen as an evil experience that could lead to brutality.

Callon (2015) discussed the concept of circle formation by arranging the boys together in a circle for every activity they want to do like meeting for pleasure or hunting or otherwise. Golding uses this concept to illustrate that the very nature takes man from stability to instability and may be to violence. Golding uses this technique to express good and bad usages of circle formation. The good one was clear when they meet and address survival issues. Furthermore, this technique of circle gathering helps the boys to feel comfortable and reassured of being and belonging to one another. The other usage of circle is for hunting, a sort of primitive rite supposed to give doses of courage and justify killing.

Hemingway's *The Sun also Rises* Theoretical studies

According to Lilburn (1999) the relations in society are affected by the surrounding circumstances, especially the war, which influences psychological, economical and health situation. He discusses behavioral changes affecting man's desires and the will to survive, especially with war, leaving a great impact on their ability to enjoy desires and above all finding the best way for survival which, in

such circumstances, becomes at stake. In addition, the novel addressed the issue of woman's independence as a way for self-assertion in a merciless world.

Townsend Elisa and Christiane (2017) agreed that the main survival tactic expressed in the novel and addressed by different analysts is based on drunkenness. It is important to note that the characters are in despair and do not care what may befall them. In most instances, Jake is afraid of staying somewhere for too long so that he does not sober up. He is driven by notion that sobering up will make him remember the painful past. Instead, he likes keeping the company of his drinks and indulging in alcoholism. Otherwise, when the characters are not drunk they portray high levels of moodiness, sadness and anxiety. This is a sign of addiction that the characters have been trapped in.

The survival tactics in the novel involve extensive drinking in an attempt to forget earthly troubles. For instance, Jake and Cohn are always drunk and whenever they get into a disagreement they are not drinking, most of the time is spent around alone or with women and at some point sleeping in the house.

2.6 Review of Empirical Studies

Hemingway's *The Sun also Rises* Empirical studies

According to Ericson (2017) the scholars argue that *The Sun also Rises* has the biggest occurrence of Alcohol as a result of the war. Moreover, the dereliction of life affairs escaping far away from responsibility, according to their belief in this way to attain survival without awareness of losing moralities and ethics. On the other hand, the war had a great role in destroying and transforming characters' lives by changing interests in a negative direction.

Ismail and Musa (2012) this study illustrates and analyzes the two concepts of death and violence in Hemingway's work. Leading the reader to ask about the inner state competent by the writer, who used these two dejected backgrounds of writing. In the other hand, Hemingway succeeded in writing style and character illustration to represent the reality because of his characteristic writing style and uncomplicatedness.

Golding's *Lord of the Flies* Empirical Studies

According to González (2017) the characters are ignorant until someone dies and they recognize his input in the society. This is based on willful ignorance of reality in life and failure to assess the truth that drives the world. Piggy is presented as a prophet of truth in the novel. It is noticed that throughout the existence of the boys on the island they ridicule Piggy. This is based on his looks and rational nature. He is portrayed to be socially unacceptable and odd before the eyes of the other boys. His asthmatic condition, fatness, and wearing of specks are associated with how the boys view him. It is crucial to note that Piggy was very important in the group. His wit, intelligence, and speaking the truth played a great role in shaping the boys natures on the island. The same case applies in real life.

According to Al-Saidi (2011) Golding clarifies through the novel the conflict between civilization and savagery. The author sets to illustrate civilization breakdown as a result of nothing excepting man evil to be a motivation of values degeneration.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

As noted by Lewis (2015) methodology gives a guideline regarding the flow of ideas and study. This thesis involves an examination of the two themes of morality and survival in *The Sun also Rises* and *Lord of the Flies*. Also, an analysis of how the two novels relate in terms of the main themes of discussion shall be evaluated. The approach will be based on analysis of the books and secondary data. Analysis of characters is based on different scenarios to get an in-depth understanding of how the two authors portray the two themes in their works. Therefore, analysis is depending on the quality and nature of characters and setting.

3.2 Sample of the Study

The sample of the study consists of two distinguished novels:

- 1- *Lord of The Flies* by Golding.
- 2- *The Sun also Rises* by Hemingway.

3.3 Framework of the Study

The study uses a psychoanalytic approach to study selected works of both authors William Golding and Ernest Hemingway in regard to survival and Moralities.

3.4 Procedures of the Study

The following procedures are followed in conducting this study:

1. Reading the two novels closely with the concentration on the two required topics in both of them "morality" and "survival" and other m supportive and relevant materials in a comprehensive and understandable manner, with paying serious attention to every detail so as to enhance my argument.

2. Analyzing the two novels' themes and content in general and the two mentioned above topics: survival and morality.
3. Finding how the two novelists presented the two themes and the bases they built their argument on.
4. Critically examining the two novels' backgrounds and the factors that influenced their writing such as WWI that affected Golding, as an example
5. Reviewing the previous studies relevant to the main topic of the study, with extensive elaboration.
6. Revealing Results and findings
7. Discussing the findings.
8. Conclusion.
9. Documenting references according to APA style.

CHAPTER FOUR: ANALYSIS

Analysis of Molarities and Survival

The analysis of the two novels shows that in both cases, the characters are associated with major changes that happen in their lives. In *Lord of the Flies*, the boys are alienated from the physical environment they are used to. They are left to fend for themselves on a remote and desolate island with no adults to guide them. In short, they could be reacting Adam's saga. The scenario is different in *The Sun also Rises*. The characters in Hemingway's novel are mature become capable of taking care of themselves. However, the similarity occurs due to the exposure to fear, tension, and hopelessness in life. In both novels, the characters end up in desperate measures in an attempt to survive. The situation which leads to deterioration of their morals. For instance, the boys on the island end up fighting one another to the point of killing their friends in an attempt to gain control and survive on the Island. However, this method has more or less become part of society's values. This is against the accepted standards in the society which sees fights and killings as evil. On the other hand, the characters in *The Sun also Rises* turn into despair and start overdrinking, fighting, and losing hope in life among other evils.

4.1 The Theme of Morality in *Lord of the Flies*

The main evil evaluated by Golding in the *Lord of the Flies* portrays how human beings can be cruel. This is seen through how the boys express themselves as they chant ritual songs associated with murder. For instance, "they all celebrate and shout in amusement asking the pig to be cut and killed" (Golding, 2002, p.88) also; the boys set fire with an attempt to capture Ralph, the event which shows how inhumane they have become. At the end of the novel, the author tries to show how human beings can change to the point of being cruel to the people who have helped them in life. This is due to the fact that Ralph is the very person who gathered them

together in an attempt to find a solution to their misery. However, in the end, the boys are possessed with the will to kill him. The novel shows how the boys turn into discriminatory mood destroying their friends and pigs on the island. Ability to differentiate right from wrong is lost on the island. The moral barrier has been pulled down. According to the narrator, the boys have become possessed with evil apart from Ralph who attempts to reason with them, but in vain. This portrays human cruelty that leads to the destruction of creations and the land they live in.

According to Benn (2017) cruelty can only thrive when people either neglect their responsibility towards themselves and their neighbors or when they fail to follow the set of social standards that look into the wellbeing of the society. For instance, when the small boy who has mulberry birthmark is nowhere to be seen during the first fire that the boys have set, his friends do not even realize it. All the boys are busy with their personal interests and, as a result, nobody realizes that their friend has already been caught by the fire until Piggy asks where the little boy with a mark has disappeared to "That little one that had a mark on his face--where is--he now? I tell you I don't see him. (Golding, 1983, p.36). Unfortunately, the boy has disappeared and is already dead due to the irresponsibility of his friends, their failures, and the cruelty of having his back and realizing that he is missing. Ralph is seen to be very ashamed after realizing his failure in the boy's demise.

The novel demonstrates different instances which show the consequences of failing to take responsibility in life or neglecting duties in the society. One of the instances shown in the novel relates to the signal fire that the boys decide to set at the top of the mountain. Unfortunately, they are so irresponsible that they cannot keep watching whether the fire is still on until a ship passes by when they realize that the fire is out. At this point, Jack and his team are nowhere to be seen. They have already gone hunting pigs. Were it not for their selfishness and cruelty, some of the evils witnessed on the island could have been avoided. In this regard, they

are indirectly responsible for the consequences that follow. Piggy's death is seen to be another form of cruelty expressed by the boys. It results from his criticism of Jack and the team of hunters when he asks them to adhere to their responsibilities in the team. This is seen when he challenges them by asking whether hunting is better than following the rules they have already set. Unfortunately, Roger takes a rock and crushes Piggy without any mercy. The boys, in this case, become accomplices of the evil that Roger commits out of malice and selfishness. The death of Piggy is seen as a satisfaction to the hunter boys who do not allow anyone to criticize them. Unfortunately, he is killed due to his assertions that are geared towards the good in the society. However, his enemies are cruel and do not recognize responsibility in the society, but they are filled with animosity. This stage highlights the lack of morals and the law of the jungle that looks into shaping up the behaviour of the group. Christianity calls for mercy. Merciless killing strips boys of this basic teaching of Christianity. Stoning someone to death is reminiscent of the savagery when early forms of life lived to survive regardless of the means. Sinking into this sort of savagery strips man off any moral values.

Secondly, ignorance is portrayed in the novel as another failure in the boys' dealings. This is seen after Piggy dies and Ralph notices that he was truly a real friend. This is due to how Piggy used to stand for the truth and challenge his friends to face it. The same case applies to human life.

As noted by Berlin (2017) intelligent people who do not fear to tell the truth and help the society realize its mistakes are usually ignored and persecuted. To some extent, they are killed when they push their agenda forward or when they challenge the ignorant in the society. Also, the advice and assertions that emanate from Piggy are often ignored and despised. However, it is not based on their lack of merit or sense of the boys, but because of the person airing them. This portrays what happens in life. People are usually ignored; their assertions are dismissed not

because they are of no value, but based on the person that airs them. Most of the boys are seen to be content with the set rules and procedures including the building of huts and the assembly. However, in the end, such ventures prove to be useless for the island society.

The second prophet of truth in the novel is Simon. His intuitive spiritual words are ignored by the boys. This fact indicates moral bankruptcy among the boys. In any given situation they will not be able to steer through troubled times. Instead of listening to what he has to say, the boys despise him saying that he was either dreaming or having a nightmare. However, apart from fearing for his life, Simon is aware that there is a beast on the island and he knows its source. He comes to realize that there is an internal irrepressible terror in every human being. Also, he finds the objects of that terror as shown by the populace of the island. The boys are ignorant of the reality of life to the extent of carrying out ritual dance. At this point, Simon wants to share his knowledge. However, the boys end up killing him instead of listening to what he has to say. Here lies the biggest moral crisis. The beast within control man's mind and hence man could become a serial killer. It is noticed that in their illogical physical and emotional frenzy the boys kill the person who is giving them important knowledge. Unleashing the dormant beast lodging deep in the dungeon of the psyche has developed to a ritual practice. This is portrayed as the irrationality of human beings. They tend to destroy what is good in the society. According to Golding, a person operating under some strains commits sins that he did not intend.

The evil witnessed on the island is totally unacceptable. The death of Piggy, Simon and the boy with mulberry birthmark is regrettable. The acts are terrifying and evil judged by all social standards. The events that lead to the boys' deaths represent a society with no morals and guidelines of life. Human life is the most highly valued thing in the society. Everyone knows how evil and inhumane it is to

kill a human being. The island has totally changed them and they have become savages. In the first place, the boys without a shred of tenderness kill the people who act as prophets of truth. The killed boys are trying to help others realize spiritual and physical happenings on the island which are important to their survival. Secondly, the acts leading to the boys' death represent human propensity when exposed to instinctual pressure and emotional strains towards wanton cruelty. Moreover, the acts portray how people violate human being's beliefs, rights, and welfare.

As noted by Durkheim (2018) an upright society is characterized by people who care about one another. However, Golding shows that perversion of people, sometimes, could go extreme and radical to the extent of ignoring good and committing themselves to evil. Instead of serving all human beings in the society, people tend to be selfish and ruthless to achieve their goals in life.

The novel highlights various discrepancies of emotions in shaping man's behavior. But evil gaining the upper hand. For instance, power is a good thing that is demonstrated in the novel. Jack is seen as a power-hungry character. He joins the boys with a backup of his black-robed choir. In this case, he seems to have been in power and is a leader as well. Also, he is portrayed to be obsessed with blood, death, and hunger for meat. In the end, he starts mongering for power and aims at attracting other boys to follow his murderous ways while Ralph the boy seems composed and he tries to use his power constructively. Unfortunately, Jack is arrogant and wants to be noticed on the island by demonstrating his ability in many fields. However, he is often guilty of the way he uses his power and the decisions he makes. Roger is seen as a person who enjoys tormenting others. He is the right-hand man of Jack due to his willingness to destroy and execute evils. This is noticed when Eric and Sam try to tell Ralph that Roger is a terror. Roger is scaring to the twins since he has no direct authority and yet he acts cruelly as if he

is an appointed leader which represents cruelty in the novel and amoral. The boys are frightened to hear his name and in reality are bullied by him they follow what he wants because they are afraid of being killed or subjected to physical torture if they fail to obey him. Interestingly, even Jack is afraid of Roger since he considers him a person without conscience. This is based on Roger's devotion to evil endeavors in his dealings.

Human intellects are very important since they help people interact well in the society. However, the island society does not consider the importance of human intellect and values. This is noticed through the language which is used to distort truth. For instance, Piggy, at one point, is scared of speaking the truth and instead he plays with language to excuse the death of Simon. He is noted saying and insisting that he just got involved in an accident. This is a lie since he knows very well that the death of Simon was not an accident. In this regard, Piggy distorts language to speak purposefully of something to avoid pain caused by Simon's death. In most cases language is used to address a situation in a meaningful way. However, on the island, the boys are applying it regardless of its consequence as long as it makes them feel good. Although Jack is represented as a brave hunter, he uses language to dismiss fear. Jack claims to know everywhere on the island. This is a lie, since Jack has not explored the whole island. Also, he does not want to expose the fear he has about the jungles. This is noted as a distortion of language to serve his purpose. Jack bravely focuses on preserving his own on one hand and shows others that he has nothing to fear of the other. However, he knows very well how terrifying the situation is thus his haste of dismissing any fear mongers. Additionally, language fails the characters when they try to express their impulses and feelings. For instance, Jack is unable to explain his thoughts about hunting. Also, Ralph is seen to struggle to express himself to his power competitors. As seen from the scene of conflict the boys are unable to use language properly to

convey their messages. In most cases, a language should help people interact and live in harmony. However, on the island, everyone is using it to show his power and wit. Piggy tries to tell Ralph his name but he ends up telling him his nickname and asks him not to tell anyone. Instead of heading to his plead, Ralph uses language to express his power by telling the others the name he was requested not to disclose by Piggy. This is regardless of how Piggy feels. Also, when Simon tries to communicate with others about his fear of a beast, he is unable to convince them. The boys distort language by laughing at Simon and telling him off. In this regard, it is notable that the boys have lost the meaning of using language for good and instead they use it to attack, mimic others among other evil purposes. (Ward, 1978)

Human beings are used as mechanical tools, which positively serve the society. However, on the island, the boys use mechanical tools in an evil and perverted way. For instance, Piggy has glasses that serve the purpose of utilitarian due to his nearsightedness. However, the boys use the glasses to serve make fire. They realize that one can make fire using glasses. It is true that fire is good due to its useful purpose such as heating, cooking, and reassurance among others. However, man can change its course to evil dealings which include burning people alive as it happens to one of the boys. The crashed plane on the island is very important since it helps people move from one place to another at a high speed. However, it can as well be used as a weapon for war. This is a dual function that is expressed in this novel. At the end of the novel, the boys are rescued by a naval cruiser. According to Golding the navy officer suggested that the naval cruiser is also used in war This shows the dual function that the naval cruiser plays in life. It can rescue people as well as be used for destruction and killing people. In this regard, the cruise, fire and the glasses are good. However, Golding presents them as perversion when used by man to do evil. (Van der Kolk, 2017)

As noted by Oldsey and Stanley (1963) democracy is an important tool that helps the society to live in peace and in fulfillment of people's needs and dreams. Jack and his hunters do not respect the will of the majority which is the basis of democracy. In most cases, the will of the people is a force that facilitates peace and harmony. The novel shows how Jack does not want to be led by anyone and disregards what other people think. He uses different tactics to intimidate the other boys. Roger is used by Jack a right man and also for killing whoever disagrees with their plans. Interestingly, Roger is so brutal that even Jack is wary of his actions. Such a situation shows disregard of morals in the society since every person requires to be treated with dignity. The author uses this scenario to signify how human beings crave for power. They try all kinds of intimidation and harassment to silence anyone who disagrees with them most of the power hungry individuals use cruel means to silence whoever opposes them. This includes killing them. The tribal society formed by Jack disrespects and misuses the power of the majority. One can note that at the end of the novel when Jack and his followers are pursuing Ralph to murder him against the will of the majority who elected him as their leader. The evils that are presented in the *Lord of the Flies* show how mankind disregard human intellect and expected standards and choose to pursue evil and perverse means that do not respect anyone in the society. Unfortunately, the consequences are regrettable.

4.2 The Theme of Morality in *The Sun also Rises*

Ernest Hemingway has over time dealt with the topics of morality and value in the society. He looks into various aspects that define the morality of individuals which include poverty, alcoholism, and criminality, lack of vision, promiscuity and luminal life among others. These aspects represent traditional values which societies look into with regards to following acceptable standards. In *The Sun also Rises*, Hemingway relates the First World War to what happens in the lives of the

characters in relation to the moral standards in America. The novel shows how human beings live a futile life as they struggle to overcome difficult memories. In most instances, the characters are presented as people get filled with emptiness and lack of purpose for life.

The novel is shaped to answer certain questions regarding life and that includes how value and the moral systems have been disregarded in the society. The strategy used in evaluating morality, in this case, involves an analysis of matters such as destructive sex, insecurity in male, leading an aimless life, alcoholism, and false friendships. Hemingway attempts to shed light regarding social aspects that affected people in America during the First World War. The characters are seen to be devastated and since they do not see a future, then they engage themselves in various activities which are morally unacceptable. The lost generation serves as the main reflection through which the novel articulates the theme of morality. The style used involves irony to satirize how American society has become as of The First World War. The concept of morality is discussed by showing how women changed their perspective of life. Unfortunately, after the war was over people lost direction focus leading to men and women living a hopeless and aimless life due to their past experiences. In this regard, the question of aimlessness is an aspect that is discouraged since it leads the society into the dangers of lacking focus in life. It is notable that the characters get addicted to wickedness such as alcoholism, promiscuity, and ignorance among others. For instance, Jake is portrayed to have lost hope in life. Together with his friends, a wicked lifestyle is noticed since they keep on partying and engaging in meaningless activities that do not add value to the society. Also, Hemingway implies that Jake and his friends are engaging in such activities in search of happiness due to the trauma and their zeal to try and overcome their experiences during the war. The novel also seems to address the decline in value that has been

witnessed among the Americans immediately after the war. Satire has been stylistically used to show the decay that is in the society. This is based on how masculinity is defined due to the war episode. (Crouch, 2014)

It is noted that before the war began people used to consider masculinity as a form of stoicism and bravery that men showed in their willingness to participate in war. As a result, many of the participants went through a lot of body, mental and emotional suffering due to the brutality of the war. They came to realize that winning the battle was not a matter of bravery, but actually lack of it

Masculinity was more dependent on survival tactics and escaping from the enemy or sighting the opponent first. In this regard, the concept of masculinity as understood by the society does not matter to some of the characters. For instance, Jake is said to have had manhood injury. Due to the traditional beliefs, he is ridiculed by others to a point of lacking someone willing to marry him. He feels like less of a man due to the situation. Also, other men who took part in the war are full of insecurity. Hemingway does not agree with the notion that participation in war causes the characters such insecurity. Instead, he blames the characters for being envious of others the only thing that causes them to feel inadequate in the society. For instance, Jake and his friends are envious of Cohn who portrays his masculinity to a point of dating Brett. As a result, a fight begins leading to moral deterioration. To make the matter worse, Bill and Mike are also affected by how Cohn is winning Brett. The three of them do not want to see Cohn with Brett together due to their inadequate feeling of masculinity.

In *The Sun also Rises*, the promiscuity is rampant among the characters. They do not realize that they have deviated from the acceptable norms in the society. Hemingway shows how the issue of sex is destructive among the lost generation. For instance, it is noted that the characters are very jealous of the people who are in love. Cohn reaches to a point of attacking Romero due to

jealousy of being with Brett. Otherwise, Brett is totally unaware of whom she wants in life. Her bewilderment could be rendered lack of true and fruitful sex activities. Being involved in casual sex bars man or woman from any need to make a family, simply because sex partners are available. This not to suggest that sex is the only criterion for married people, yet it is one of the most important values in family life. Her illicit sexual behavior leads to the ruining of her relationship with Jake. It is due to sex that Cohn loses the honor he has with his friends. Also, Brett confesses to being in love with different men. This shows lack of direction in the society and confusion. She is noted to engage in multiple sexual partners at the same time and this is pure immorality. Having one partner means commitment while since she does not want to be committed to any of the men.

Hemingway seems to address the habit in the society that led people to get engaged in casual sex, which means sex for carnal pleasure free from any family, religious or moral commitments. This image portrays a decayed and fragmented society with no respect for human standards and values. This status could be of great concern, especially when society condones such practices. People consider the act as a way of relieving stress. Jake and Cohn have resulted in violence because of their lust for Brett, who has no firm decision to make about them. Hemingway tries to portray how the society has allowed promiscuity to thrive. Most people do not care how others feel when evil practices continue to spread a situation that is seen when the characters act without caring.

Drug abuse and alcoholism are also displayed as immoral behaviors in the novel. Surprisingly, all the characters in the novel have this problem. This symbolizes how rotten the society has become. The characters excuse themselves for alcoholism by citing that they have had many disturbing issues. Therefore, they have taken refuge in alcohol in order to forget their miseries. The characters do not have a positive outlook on life, even after indulging in alcoholism. Instead, their

lives are negatively affected since they start immoral behaviors. The characters are seen to be intoxicated, violent and naughty when they are drunk. Due to the habit, the characters' mental activity is damaged leading to sadness, confusion, and craving for more alcohol. The novel presents the characters as people who are running away from the reality. Assertions such as one gets happy when drunk and forgets the painful past are misguided. Hemingway tries to show how people destroy their lives by getting drunk. In some instances, people think that getting drunk can help in healing their wounds. Instead, continued use of drugs may lead to addiction and distraction of social life.

Another aspect of the theme of morality involves false friendship. In a morally upright society, friends are supposed to watch each other's back and be honest with one another. However, Hemingway shows a different society in *The Sun also Rises*. The friendship among the characters is based on deceit and self-interests. Various friends introduced in the book have no emotions for one another and are selfish. Before the First World War, the friendship between Jake and Cohn was real. So did the relationships they had with women. However, the time has changed and they meet only because they knew each other before and for self-interests. One thing is common that they are all drunkards and lovers of leisure. That is what binds them together. As well, it is noted that when Jake meets the team manager, they assume to have become friends and plan to meet in the morning for a continued talk. However, Jake fails to appear for a meeting based on the knowledge that he will never see the manager again. Jake is portrayed as a very tricky person. He does not like Cohn but pretends that everything is okay. Cohn likes his friend Jake although he is always jealous of the knowledge that Brett and Jake are together. Jealousy and opportunistic episodes characterize their friendship which seems immoral and unfair.

All the characters in the novel have adapted a careless lifestyle that thinks of money and spending. Brett is noted arguing that there is no problem spending the money since it is theirs. The occasions throughout the novel involve useless spending, traveling and drinking among others. A morally upright society usually cares about their means of resources and the spending as well. People who spend recklessly are likely to be considered irresponsible. However, Hemingway presents spendthrifts as characters in this novel (Mellette, 2014, p.70).

According to the novel, the characters spend their time loitering around and moving from one restaurant to the other. Such a lifestyle shows that the characters lack a sense of direction in life. Hemingway also shows the theme of morality through communication among the characters. Most of them do not consider honesty as a good moral. For instance, Jake and his friends do not seem to be honest with one another. In most instances, they tell each other lies without caring whether they hurt each other or not. One may note that the effects of the World War have greatly tortured the characters. Instead of sharing through communication in order to find a healing solution, they pretend to be okay. It is only when they are drunk that they seem to talk about such hurting experiences. As regards Brett, although she knows she has fallen in love with another man she fails to open up to Jake in a reasonable manner. The same case happens when she hurts Cohn since he is not aware she is having multiple partners. This shows irresponsibility and failure of using communication as an intellect tool. Also, Mike is unable to tell Cohn that he does not like him. He pretends to be okay with their friendship until he gets drunk and rudely tells Cohn how much his presence detests him.

The characters do not seem to accept what has happened in their lives. Also, they do not share hurting occurrences as a way of healing their wounds. A morally upright person should be true to the friends and consider their feelings. However,

as observed by Larson (2018), the novel is filled with instances where the characters only care about themselves, lack of unity and selfishness. Although they attribute their behaviors to the challenges of life and their past experience they are unable to solve their differences, face their past and move together as a one person in the society. The author tries to show how selfish people survive in the society. Civilization has negatively affected them that each person does not care about others but just his interests. Otherwise, some people pretend to be friendly in life but their emotions are far away from that. Additionally, Brett is demonstrated as an immoral woman who, despite her age, cohabites with a nineteen-year-old. She later calls off the relationship citing that she does not want to ruin his life by marrying him. This is mere deception since at first; she said she was in love with him. Furthermore, she does not seem to care about ruining people's life since she is dating multiple partners. She is filled with selfishness and sexual desires of many men, but she does not want to accept it. Instead, she gives fake reasons as to why she is promiscuous. This shows how promiscuous and selfish people behave in the society. Some of the arguments that can be used to back up such activities include the need to survive. However, they know very well they have untamed sexual desire and lust for different men. Such a lifestyle is not good for an upright society.

4.3 The Theme of Survival in *Lord of the Flies*

The first instinct that motivates them is to find safe haven to protect their lives. Later they feel the need for companionship by gathering together. At first, Ralph and Piggy meet and interact. It is at this point that they devise on calling the others in order to establish a society on island and plan on how they would contact someone to save them. Luckily, they find a conch shell which Ralph blows. All the boys assemble at the same point. The first survival that Ralph suggests is to find how they will be rescued from the island. The boys listen to him without interaction after realizing he is holding a conch. It seems like a symbol of authority

that he has over them. As little boys, they tend to compare the conch with the man holding a megaphone and ordering them as it were before their plane was shot down. Golding reminds the reader that the boys had come from a good background and used to European ways of life. However, the war that was going on had resulted in their plane being shot down by the enemies. The scenario presented requires the boys to find a way out of the island. This is the instinct of survival. The instinct that motivates man to run for their lives when in danger. As responsible boys, they use the values they have learned to decide that the first thing should be to elect a chief, someone who would be their leader. Ralph is chosen by the majority. However, Jack is not happy since he wants to be chosen. As a leader Ralph allows Jack to command his choir as he wishes. This is a survival tactic in authority. Ralph does not want to appear rude. He wants peace with everyone as they plan on to leave the island.

According to Oyenuga (2016), the first strategy used by the boys is the consideration of the Maslow theory. According to this theory, human needs range from the basic to luxury and at the end actualization. The basic things required on the Island to survive include water, shelter and food. Jack is quick to note that he shall lead his group into hunting so that they have something to eat. This is a basic need required by everyone. Fortunately, there is enough water on the island. Therefore, the boys do not have to worry about dehydrating. They build some huts to cater as shelter. Golding is presenting this scenario to remind the audience that human beings are clever regardless of their age or size. Just as the evolution theory suggests the early man learned from the word go that he could not survive without the basic needs including shelter. In this regard, although the society on the island is composed of small boys, they have the human instinct of what is required of them. Also, the boys are seen to cooperate in order to survive. At the time of danger, even enemies come together to overcome a common enemy.

Jack finds the island interesting. He suggests that they look around to know what surrounds them. Together with Simon, Jack and Ralph tour the area in search of help. Unfortunately, they realize that the area is deserted and they are the only ones present. The survival strategy is to find something or someone that can help them leave the island and escape that trap, so to speak. It is noticed that on their way back they come across a piglet. It is at this point that Jack's bloody nature starts to appear. He pierces the piglet but fails in the process. Out of his disappointment, he promises never to fail again. The novel presents fire as a symbol of survival. This strategy could be related to primitive people's survival tactics. Ralph is quick to tell his friends that it is important to light a fire and have smoke for the rescue team to locate their position. He probably learned this skill from his father who is a navy officer. Golding tries to suggest the importance of teaching children important tactics in life. It is through this knowledge that the boys are eventually rescued at the end of the novel. As regards, Jack he does not pay any attention to the rescue mission. He is so filled with himself that he only wants to feel like adventurous on the island. Also, he is very interested in having the other boys obeying him. Ralph is seen to remind the boys to keep the fire burning. His emphases are based on the desire to survive and have the boys rescued. Although he is only 12 years old, he commands the other boys as a way of survival on the island.

Human beings cannot last long without food. For this reason, Jack leads his team into hunting pigs. However, he does not respect anyone and he wants to do as he wants. The novel narrates how they manage to hunt. The boys arrange themselves to cook, but they realize they have no matchbox. It is at this point that Piggy plays his role in survival. They realize that they can use his glasses to light fire. Golding, at this stage, mixes scientific realities with man's basic needs. The process is not easy but at least, they make it. This signifies the role that piggy plays

in survival. Although he is despised by the boys due to his looks and fat body, he later comes to their rescue. Golding introduces this chapter to talk to the audience. He is trying to refer to the real life where people despise others based on their looks, possessions, and talks among others. However, every human has a purpose on earth. Were it not for Piggy the boys could probably have starved to death. After a successful making of fire boys are directed to cook. The situation is not easy since they are not used to eating such kind of stuff. They have been brought up by able families, fed delicious food, slept in good beds among other concerns. Even the little boy aged 6 years has nothing to do. Although Simon feels disgusted, he is encouraged to eat. This is based on survival instincts. Ralph does not want to lose any of the boys. As an elected leader his role is to ensure that the boys are okay until they get help to return home. Golding tries to show how people adapt to different environments. He uses the characters to suggest that if small boys can employ strategy in such a horrible place then human beings have natural instincts for survival. Eventually, the characters manage to have all the basic things they require.

Simon plays a prophet role on the island. He tries to warn his friends that he saw a beast and he knows its source. The warning is meant to make them aware for survival purpose. However, the boys do not believe him. Instead, they laugh at him citing that he could have dreamt or had a nightmare. Simon seems scared. It is natural for human beings to be filled with fear when their lives are in danger. Although the other boys despise what Simon has to say they fear too. Jack is one of those who do not want to believe there could be a beast on the island. He claims to have explored the whole area and there is nothing. However, it is a lie since he has not gone everywhere. The strategy he employs, in this case, is denial and self-assurance. Although he pretends not to worry, he is scared too. The other boys are too frightened to discuss the matter. They assume that Simon is mistaken and they

are not in any danger until it comes to be true. Simon angers Jack for his continued sentiments.

Rules and regulations are an important part of human beings. It is through laying down what people believe that they live in harmony. In this regard, the island society decided to make rules that would guide them in their survival on the island. All the boys participated in raising concerns about what they thought should have guided them. Unfortunately, Jack and his group do not seem to care about the rules. In many instances, he is seen to not care about hurting other people's feelings. Instead of following the set rules, he goes out hunting with his group. Piggy acts as an adviser in this case. According to him in order to survive on the island, they have to know and realize that what they agree on should be done. Unfortunately, Jack and his group have turned into savages. Jack has a deputy by the name of Roger. The boy is so evil that he scares everyone. The other boys are attacked and threatened if they do not follow what Jack says. The situation reaches a point that the boys' morality escapes them. They adopt a new way of life due to the exposure they have had on the island. Jack has all along been leading a bloodthirsty group. They have been hunting pigs and are now used to blood. Killing is not difficult for them. The boys aligned to Ralph resist that kind of treatment. They report the matter to their leader as well. At this point, Piggy has already played his role to help the boys from going astray. His words are not listened to and he is murdered by Jack's group. This shows that Jack and his group become savages first. In an attempt to survive, Ralph and his group fight back.

Golding shows a once peaceful society turning savagery. It reaches the point where survival is for the fittest. Human beings are naturally afraid of death. They will do anything possible to protect themselves from threats that would take their lives. Instead of hunting pigs, the boys start hunting one another. Golding tries to show the effect of untamed conflicts and wild mentalities. The boys are presented

to portray the ongoing war which resulted in the shooting down of their plane. The author tries to remind the audience that people usually disagree and resulted in fighting instead of focusing on solving their problems. This is a symbolic way of addressing the conflicts that exist in the modern society. Different people are always fighting. In this case, nations rise against nations, neighbors against neighbor, homes against homes, brothers against brothers. The fights are as a result of the realization of what others have and what more one can get. Jack results into violence because he wants to be in leadership. He has no means of leaving the island and does not care. Instead of joining Ralph in finding means of surviving and leaving the island alive he gives up and sees it as a chance for leadership and power. This is a tactic employed by opportunists who seize the chance to furnish their agenda. At this stage it is important to note that before the boys landed on the island they had strong morals. Although they had differences they knew that human life is should not be taken for granted. The situation reaches a point that all the important lessons are forgotten. Instead, they create their own rules based on their experience in the deserted island. Ralph keeps calm and tries to fight with consideration. However, Jack and his group are targeting to kill his opponents.

The portrayed picture when the characters turn on one another is a symbol of the ongoing war. Good neighbors have turned against one another. No one cares about his brother anymore. Spirit of individualism seems to have overtaken them where the only thing that matters is personal benefit. Ralph, although a good boy, is changed by the events that occur on the island. He mobilizes his tribe to counterattack and defend themselves. It is natural for a human being to safeguard their lives, properties and friends' lives. In this case, a fight ensues where no one wants to interact with one another. It is noted that Ralph is still hopeful that someone is going to rescue them. Together with his group, they keep the fire on although at sometimes it is not. Jack and his tribe do not care and have no hope of

any rescue. They are ready to fight to the death until the fittest survives. In fact, the moment that a soldier notices the fire and comes to rescue the boy Ralph almost loses his life. Jack and his team are noted to be pursuing Ralph, who is running for his life to survive. Golding uses the story to show the events that occur on a daily basis. Human beings have a sense of evil that could easily turn fatal in case such a feeling is given access to mans' psyche. The boys reach a point of killing their friends based on disagreements. Instead of talking about it and agreeing on the way forward they choose the wrong path of hurting and killing one another like animals. The navy rescuer is very disappointed by the boys' turn of events. He wonders what happened to the morals that they were taught. This reflects that people change depending on the environment they are exposed to. In the end, Jake and his group are shocked to realize the evils they have done. Unfortunately, they come to their senses when it is too late. Three boys have already lost their lives and the only remaining thing is to rescue the surviving ones.

4.4 The theme of Survival in *The Sun also Rises*

Ernest Hemingway is famous for his epigraph novel and the story it airs to the audience. Some of his friends such as Gertrude Stein have quoted the phrase "Lost Generation" and said that the author and the characters are all a lost generation. The phrase matches with the novel and the character due to their behaviors after the First World War. Hemingway blames both of characters and war, because war turns characters' lives, and the characters tend to the maceration.

As noted in this study the main characters involved in this novel include Jake Barnes, Robert Cohn, and Lady Brett Ashley. The discussion about how the characters manage to survive after having gone through episodes of war and other personal difficulties is broad. This is based on the fact that despite having gone through challenges, people react differently. However, it is noted in this novel that

the characters express almost the same effects resulting from their trauma. As seen from the novel, Jake is a lost person due to the manhood wound he incurs. Brett is totally confused about having undergone various challenges while Cohn is torn between old and new values in the society. They came to realize that their survival was more based on luck than their abilities. In this regard, they are living a devastated life after remembering the cruelty they faced and witnessed during the war. This has totally changed their ways of life and the way they understand morals in the society. In this regard, they do not rely on the standards dictated in the society. Instead, they indulge in different activities in a way of consoling themselves and dealing with their inadequacy. The lives of the characters are not based on optimism. Instead, they have lost hope in life and they only survive for today without thinking about their future. Their lifestyle is mainly based on drunkenness and moving from one place to another. The emotional dysfunction of the characters is witnessed in different scenarios. In most cases, they believe that life has no meaning and that it does not matter whether one has a purpose or aimlessly survives. It is interesting to note that the novel has no episode that talks about the future. Instead, all that matters to the characters relate to their past and the present. They endeavor to satisfy their current gratification without caring. The set values in the society have no place in the characters' lives. Instead, their habit is to search for a peaceful and enjoyable life that does not remind them of the past. Likewise, trust no longer has a place in the society. People live thinking that others are planning evil about them. This is based on the experiences of the war that was characterized by tricks and skills of winning the battle. The survival techniques witnessed after the war are closely the semblance of the activities in the battlefield. For instance, the characters are unable to share their fears and instead pretend to be brave and ready to face anything in life. However, they are full of fear and insecurity thus the reason behind their loss of trust in anyone.

According to Yang and Fenggang (2018), different pieces of evidence have shown that people in life tend to drink to forget about their miseries, anxiety and to avoid depression. Jake is noted to recall the time he had a fight with Cohn. He is noted to assert that abstaining from alcohol seems to make everything better. When any of the characters are in trouble the other friends are involved to help in keeping company. For instance, Brett calls Jake when she thinks she is in trouble. Instead of doing anything meaningful they decide to travel as they drink from one joint to the other. The life of Jake is full of challenges. This is based on the desertion by Brett who claims that although she loves him she cannot get married to him since she does not want to be controlled. This is because he had an injury that rendered him impotent. Jake survives by taking alcohol to reduce the hurting. Additionally, Jake is in some instances teased by his friends due to his condition. At one point they suggest that all the lost generation is impotent. This is noted when he says “he just had an accident” (Hemingway, 2002, p.60). According to his friend Bill, Jake is having a hard time dealing with the unfortunate incident that happened to him during the war. The issue of Jake’s impotence is thematic and it is included in the novel to portray marginalization and pain that men experienced during the time. The world war in *the Sun also Rises* has changed men from what they were taught as meaningful ways for survival purpose. As a result, men have lost their values which include bravery and masculinity among others. This is based on the realization that those who survived the war were not in any way helped by such values. Instead, they were lucky. Therefore, they see no need of living as the society dictates since everything is vanity to them.

It is crucial to note that the novel is narrated in the line of the life of Jake. It is observed that he is working as a reporter for an American company. He has a vision of being a writer. However, he has a wound that hurts him since he too is a

veteran of war. Together with his friends in Paris, he seems to concentrate on what values to him at the present. Hemingway narrates that Jake got the injury during the war. However, there is an element of truth that suggests that his wound could be sexually related. This is due to the promiscuity that prevails in his town. This is notable when he is alone and says some sensitive matters (Hemingway, 2002, p. 16). However, he continues to suggest that his wound emanated from the war. The discussion regarding his wound and the results of impotence is a high concern for Jake. First, although he loves Brett and she loves him too, Jake is left by her due to his condition. His friends are not help to solve the situation too since they only make fun of his condition. He, however, insists that it was simply an accident. Jake survives the trauma of his trouble by denial. This is an escape strategy. He gets into drinking in an attempt to forget his troubles. Also, he feels that he is excluded from the society which views masculinity in terms of sexuality. It is also good to note that the values of people in the society highly affect their survival tactics. Such include the morals and the aspects that the society expects people to portray. In this case, Jake is no longer fertile. Because of his sterility he feels discriminated against, manhood wise. This bothers Jake very much leading to his defensive tactic of survival. He is noted to be violent when aggrieved or wronged by anyone. The greatest fight that Jake has is fighting with himself. He strives not to show any sign of weakness as a survival tactic that commands respect. However, when left alone Jake becomes totally depressed and hopeless to a point of crying. Jake emotionally struggles to love himself. Also, he has a weakness of Lady Brett. He seems to be somehow okay when Brett is not around him. However, the moment she shows up he is hurt and cannot bear the pain of losing her and the reality of his condition. This shows how weak his defensive tactic becomes in the hands of the woman he loves.

The love that exists between Jake and Brett is deep and both of the characters are surviving in denial. At one point “Jake realizes that he cannot be with Brett. He tells her that it would be better that each should keep the other at arm’s length” (Hemingway, 2002, p.14). This is due to his fear that he cannot consummate with Brett after the injury he got. In most instances, he is seen as a spectator in matters of intimacy. Jake has resulted in keeping his thoughts away from physical intimacy in an attempt to heal his emotions that disturb his love making mechanism when they get imbalanced. Seeing his beloved with another man stimulates manhood and jealousy. The tactic is specifically meant to make him feel okay when he sees Brett with another man. However, the pain is too much that he sometimes forgets himself and gets into a fight over her. Jake’s life is comparable to that of Pamplona bullfights. The main duties of steers are to ensure that they calm down bulls when they are on the streets to avoid wounding one another. To that effect, Jake is a wounded person who has experience of what transpires when one is in pain. In this regard, Hemingway sets him a symbol of the wound and gives the importance of the role that the steers play in their endeavors. Therefore, Jake is seen to play a conciliatory purpose when it comes to the aspect of bullfights and war. Hemingway has also symbolized Jake in his role as a big brother. When the other characters are in trouble, they turn to him for help and advice. For instance, when Cohn is troubled and feels that he is not achieving anything in life he contemplates leaving for South America. Before he leaves he goes to Jake for advice where Jake tells him that “he should stop it since he cannot solve anything by leaving the town” (Hemingway, 2002, p.6). This role is given to him because he feels alienated from others. He has a lot of experiences having moved from one place to another in search of comfort and happiness. In this regard, he notes that leaving the country will not help him in solving his problems. He associates himself with sheers who are not actively engaged in bullfights, but

only help the bulls not to hurt themselves. In the same way, Jake survives by understanding that he can no longer be loved by Brett and the people in the society despise him due to his condition. Therefore, he gives up fighting for his position in life as a normal man. Instead, he attempts to help others from hurting one another. Cohn is seen telling Jake that “he cannot claim to be succeeding in life as a steer” (Hemingway, 2002, p.74). However, Jake does not want to listen to Cohn, who does not know how it feels to lose that which means a lot to him. Jake gets fascinated with bullfighting. This is not because he primarily likes it but it is a strategy of escaping his troubles and trying to forget about his lost manliness in the society. The same case applies in real life. Hemingway tries to show how people hide from reality when they have a dark past. They tend to live in denial by engaging in other activities that distract them from remembering their pains. In short, they look deviating from the real problem in their life. Seeing physical violence could alleviate emotional wounds.

Hemingway presents “hero code” aspect which is his definition for the man’s man who possesses certain characteristics such as courage, strength, and confidence in life. The person is perceived capable of persevering any pressure in life. Such a person is symbolized by Romero the bullfighter. According to Jake, this character serves as a prototype of a real man. He is associated with features such as masculinity, bravery, and strength which Jake wants to be associated with. Jake enjoys being an aficionado, a passionate and wholly dedicated bullfighter. His association with bullfighting has nothing to do with interest. Instead, he associates with the practice due to the compassion he gets from the members which are unavailable when dealing with his friends. According to him having such company helps him forget his troubles and the pain he feels. In most cases, the members talk about strength in the bullring. You need to know that Hemingway likens violence in bullfighting to sexual gratification. Both create a kind of orgy. Attending

bullfight is no less enjoyable than sex itself. However, there are no discussions about women and war simply because facing woman is a kind of facing war. This attracts Jake thus making him comfortable with such a group of people and this is a survival tactic that helps him feel alive. Hemingway tries to show how people tend to alienate themselves from their friends and family when they are going through embarrassing and difficult moments. By so doing they assume that everything will cool down and they will forget about their miseries by ignoring them. Jake's tactic works well for him and at some time he feels okay regardless of his past. He is noted fascinating about it (Hemingway, 2002, p.137). As a member of Club Aficion, Jake feels associated with a group that cares more than his friends. In most cases, his friends are always discussing masculinity and manly matters that affect him. However, bullfighters are always talking about matters that interest him without touching on sensitive issues such as war and sexual dysfunctions.

The novel portrays Jake as a compassionate person. He plays a role of a savior to many. In most instances, Brett is seen to be getting into trouble. However, whenever she calls Jake he shows up to render any help. At last, Jake accepts that although he loves Brett they can only be good friends. He knows well that he has a sensitive injury that Brett considers as harmful for lovemaking. In this regard, he accepts to be a friend with Brett instead of being out of her life. When Brett is in trouble due to her multiple sexual relationships, Jake is always ready to offer help including paying bills for the drinks they take. He plays a brotherly role in her life and as a real friend. Jake is observed to be going through the trauma of war in silence. This has made him a bitter man life. He is trying to do everything possible to look positive and live a more fulfilling life as a man. In this regard, he does not allow anyone to pay his bills. He is noted in many occasions "refusing drinks from people and instead he offers to buy for them" (Hemingway, 2002, p.160). However, "he does not carry her along but leaves her there and leaves some money

to pay the bill and for the night she offers him company” (Hemingway, 2002, p.24). This is a way of consoling himself by trying to be a man even after his manhood was affected. As a Catholic, “Jake tries to relate his life with a Christian way of survival” (Hemingway, 2002, p.39). He applies the survival tactic to overcome the war trauma he is experiencing by noting that the Catholic Church has certain ways of dealing with problems as he is trying to do.

Jake’s belief in love and sharing moments with the people that mean much to him is somehow lost. Sexually and due to his inability to go for carnal intercourse, he feels his inferiority before his friends who are sexually active. He finds it awful to be reminded of this fact which denies one of the most important pleasures of life. Therefore, Hemingway shows how “Jake has devised a survival strategy by dismissing the need for lovemaking as he tells Brett” (Hemingway 35). The strategy is working since he is able to keep his thoughts about war and his love for Brett. To counterbalance his this dreadful situation, alcoholism gave another outlet where A contrasting scenario involving nature and alcoholism is presented in the novel as another way of survival. The city is full of drunkenness. However, Jake and his friend Bill decide to take a new step about it. After taking dinner they decide to have a walk near the river park. At that point, nature is portrayed to play a different role in influencing the characters to the extent of shifting their minds from drinking. “Bill is noted to refuse a drink when offered by Jake” (Hemingway, 2002, p.83). Interesting it is the only point where a character in the novel refuses to drink. The characters travel to Spain to fish, an act of a new way of dealing with their ordeals. At this point, Jake and Bill do not involve themselves in drinking but they are only having fun together. This seems a turning point for the lost generation. The old style of competing in drinks is no longer seen. Also, the envy that existed in the characters changes greatly. Although Jake has not caught many

fish he is not envious of his friend. Instead, he is happy that they are having fun. This shows the humanizing force that is caused by nature.

As regards Lady Brett seems to be the desire of every character in the novel. She represents the woman who witnessed war and survived it, the outcome that greatly affects her in her life. Although she seems strong, she suffers from trauma due to the experiences she has regarding the war. Such is characterized by loss of property and lives which has greatly affected her emotions. It is noted that she used to work as a nurse during the war. She used to take care of the wounded soldiers, an experience that deprived her of her innocence. She is afraid of realizing how evil human beings can be. Also, she is angry that her first fiancé lost his life at the time. Therefore, she is no longer the same girl she was due to her experiences during the war. Brett is presented as a woman who does not agree with the old Victorian ideals. It is noticed that before the war women were expected to stay at home, cook and take care of the children. After the war, Brett sees nothing important about those ideals. She is caught up in the midst of two compelling assertions; the old ones and the new ways of living like men. She does not want to live the old way and neither does. He wants to be totally independent since she is in need of financial and emotional support. Therefore, she befriends men and keeps their company in a way of achieving emotional and financial needs. Brett's survival measures are more complex to understand than Jake's. Keeping herself away and shielding her personality helps protect her character from any unneeded influences. It is noted that she is not willing to commit to any man due to fear of being possessed. Also, she fears that if she commits to one man she might eventually lose him just as she lost her fiancé. This has traumatized her, but she has to make male friends for financial security and companionship. Due to the changes in the events, Brett does not want to be defined as a traditional woman. She acts as a liberated woman by refusing to be possessed by a man and staying at home doing

house chores. This is noted when she dumps Romero who wants to marry her. According to her, Romero wants to possess her by marrying her so that she no longer leaves him. “She wants to keep her personal freedom away from any attempt to rob her same, as she believes” (Hemingway, 2002, p.246). However, she no longer believes in that notion. In that regard, and as a self-defense mechanism, whenever a man comes too close to possessing her she is no longer interested in him.

Brett is seen to avoid commitment in relationships. She is traumatized after the war has taken from her the men she loved most. At first, her fiancée dies during the war and later the man she loves Jake comes back home wounded. He can no longer offer her what she desires. It is noted that “when she kisses him she excuses herself and does not want to be near him again. Jake is confused and asks what the matter was and whether she was still in loves with him. She replies by implying how much Jake turns her on but unfortunately it can be of no help due to the injury he sustained during the war” (Hemingway, 2002, p.34). In this regard, she survives by distancing herself and getting sexual fulfilment with no strings attached. Also, it is observed that Brett has managed to narrow the gap between women and men by taking advantage of the lost generation. She now dresses like a man and keeps men as her close friends for financial and emotional security. She no longer believes in the old ways of living as prescribed by Victorian ideals. This is noted when “Jake comments about her dressing style and how she carries herself” (Hemingway, 2002, p.29). Her dressing styles and the way she sees life distort the old ways that were viewed as norms in the society. Jake has always known that Brett likes to be an independent woman. However, she cannot do it alone and that is why she relies on people like Jake for emotional and financial support when she is not okay. This is noted when she has Cohn accompanying her to San Sebastian. According to Jake “she wanted to go away but could not manage to do it without help” (Hemingway,

2002, p.107). This shows that although she likes being independent, Brett is always in need of someone to lean on as a survival tactic. Her inability to live without someone leads her to meeting Count who is a womanizer. At one point, Count proposes to buy her drinks and take her to Biarritz but Brett refuses. However, when he proposes to buy in Paris, Brett is quick to take advantage of the opportunity. It is crucial to note that Brett is smart enough to draw a line between enjoying life and prostitution. She also does not allow herself to live traditionally. Therefore, her life tells that she leads a lifestyle of a liberated woman who is neither a prostitute nor living according to social dictates.

Brett has a negative attitude towards working which makes her rely on others. For instance, she seems to be annoyed by Jake because he turns her down when she asks him to go out drinking. Instead, “Jake says he is busy working. She ends up insulting him for that reason” (Hemingway, 2002, p.41). Interestingly other characters have the same problem too. They do not seem to like working, unlike Jake, who enjoys it. Mike and Brett, in this case, are presented as drunks who do not enjoy work but exploiting others for survival. In most instances when “Jake is busy working his friends are out drinking making, A contrastive image between him and the other characters” (Hemingway, 2002, p.83). The notion believed by the other characters is that it is inferior to be seen working. Jake agrees and thinks that it is a lower class for people to see you working. Therefore, sometimes he goes out to enjoy his resources. The novel portrays Brett as a woman who depends on men for her upkeep and high-class lifestyle. She also applies a strategic drinking method as a way of survival. She influences her friends to drink with her in order to cool her mind. She is reported to be running from one restaurant to the other in search of alcohol and people who can buy her beer. Her drinking habit has as well led her to a promiscuous lifestyle. This has been

facilitated by the loss she incurred during the war which includes resources and important individuals.

Another character who employs different survival tactics is Robert Cohn. As noted before Cohn is a writer aligned to Jewish background. He was not involved in the war, but has some ideas regarding it. In that regard, he has no much destruction in his life as compared to the other characters who actively took part during the war. However, Cohn is mixed up between pre-war and post-war. He seems to hold on to the old ways of life, but still compelled to join the new era of post-war. He is often ridiculed by those who participated in the war due to his failure of such exposure. For instance, Jake says how much “he likes Cohn but unfortunately, he thinks that his friend is awful” (Hemingway, 2002, p.107).

The problems facing Cohn are not directly related to the war. Instead, he is unable to comprehend what his friends went through during the period. He is faced by the post-war period when he still holds on to the pre-war period and the old virtues in the society. However, things have changed and people view life differently due to the presence of the lost generation. Additionally, Cohn has a traumatized by the scars or war. He still feels that it is not over yet. The novel talks about his low confidence when he was at the university. He indulged into boxing in an attempt to solve his problem. In the process, he was knocked and his nose was flattened. In this regard, the post-war environment he is living in and his experience in college traumatizes him. He suffers psychological torturer as well as inability to fit into a group of the war veterans. This troubles him leading to his efforts to try and fight his self-esteem and fit into his friends’ group. The survival strategy employed by Cohn involves understanding the post-war period by using the pre-war values which he is still used to. He does not seem to agree that the world has changed. Even when he is beaten up and ridiculed by his friends due to his nose he still clings to them. “Mrs. Braddocks, one of jakes’ friends reaches to a

point of telling him not to be bothered by Cohn since he is still a kid” (Hemingway, 2002, p.29). This is based on his inexperience related to the First World War. Jake and his friends understand that Cohn has some disturbing memories due to the condition of his nose. Cohn tries to cling to the people he likes and treat him well in order to overcome his trauma. Jake is noted pointing out that “Cohn came back with some issues and married the first girl who ever liked him” (Hemingway, 2002, p.12). This shows how Cohn has lived in despair thinking that no one can like him.

It is evident that Cohn’s mind remains in the pre-war era. It seems that he still believes the world is the same as it were before the war. He fails to appreciate the fact that people no longer respect the old ways of life. This is noted when “his friend Harvey Stone scolds him asking whether he is a moron” (Hemingway, 2002, p.51). According to Harvey, the world is not the same and Cohn should note that. Also, Cohn is seen to believe in the old ways of a woman and a man. He severally tries to protect Brett from Jake when he feels as if she is not being respected. According to him, women should be catered for, loved and protected. At some times he tries to start a fight in protection of Brett assuming that a man should fight for his woman. Jake scolds him and tells him to “stop acting and thinking in a primitive way” (Hemingway, 2002, p.47). On another occasion, Cohn is ready to fight with Mike, who makes comments about Cohn’s and Brett’s love affair. “He firmly waits in preparation for fighting Mike based on the old knowledge that a man should protect his lover” (Hemingway, 2002, p.182). The novel presents Cohn as a rigid person who is not fitting in the new lifestyle. To make the matter worse, he is still wearing his clothes from the college meaning that he has a strong attachment to the pre-war period. Although both Cohn and his friends have had different backgrounds, they share one aspect that they employ in their survival. Their practice involves moving from one place to another for adventure and in

search of happiness. They do not care how long a place neither do they find time for connecting with each other. They just move from one city to another to have fun and to try to forget their miseries. However, Cohn is not into drunkenness like his friends. He is the only character in the novel who dispute with what the lost generation thinks about drinking. According to him, the society does not condone drunkenness in public. However, the lost generation does not care what the society thinks. Jake and his friends get drunk without considering whether it is during the day or night. “The novel quotes that Cohn has not been witnessed drunk” (Hemingway, 2002 p.152). This seems to be a good practice related to the pre-war values.

At the end of the novel, Cohn’s past values seem to clash with the post-war values. This is witnessed when he tries to defend Brett from harassment. He still thinks that it is credible to fight his challengers in order to remain relevant in the society. As a result, he eventually runs away to the USA. This is due to his inability to cope with the changes introduced by the lost generation. *The Sun also Rises* is a book which portrays the events that were witnessed after the European war. As noticed in the analysis all the main characters in the novel suffered a lot due to the traumas associated with the war. Otherwise, the novel shows audience different tactics that the characters employed to survive in a society whose morals had completely changed. The characters are seen to have sustained many injuries including physical and psychological torture. They reflect a small section of people who went through such ordeals. It happened that people could no longer rely on traditional values. They had to devise their own survival tactics in order to beat the trauma they had experienced. The novel tries to express the ordeals that were experienced by the people who never took part in war. Such a scenario is well presented through Cohn, who undergoes through ridicule and another sort of harassments in the hands of the lost generation. The survival strategies employed

by the characters mostly related to monetary issues, alcoholism, taking advantage of others, and emotional support among others. Hemingway presents this story as an eye-opener of what survivors of war go through. The implication is that the post-war period is not favorable and is characterized by many challenges that may lead to a change in norms during the survival period.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Conclusion

The Sun also Rises and the *Lord of the Flies* address the themes of moralities and survival very clearly. The two novels are noted to have been set during the period of war. As regards the *Lord of the Flies*, the book is detailed with information regarding the boys who get stuck on an island and how they survive. According to the narration the boys use every possible measure to remain alive. They do not remain focused on the core goal. While one group is determined to survive the other group is focused on destruction. The novel reflects what happens in the society, People at some point have become jealous, selfish and savage to a point of losing themselves. At the end of the novel, the boys are ashamed that they had to make such choices. This shows what happens in life when people regret the bad choices they had to make out of disregarding the expected standards. *The Sun also Rises* is a novel that shows detailed information regarding war and its consequences. The characters are struggling to deal with their past. Unfortunately, they do not want to accept that certain things have already occurred in their lives. Acceptance is a way of healing. However, the characters destroy themselves with alcohol, promiscuity, and violence among other things. This shows how rebellious individuals exist in the society.

5.2 Recommendations

The two novels *Lord of Flies* and *The Sun also Rises* expose the audience to symbolic notions of life. The characters are used to portray how the society behaves. The theme of morality and survival is somehow interlinked. It is through survival that people are expected to observe morally accepted behaviors.

Otherwise, people are capable of going against morals to survive. In *The Sun also Rises*, the characters are seen to neglect their morals and instead forced to live according to the circumstances. Sometimes human beings have not much to do to control what happens in life. Hemingway has shed light on what war can bring about in the society. This is a lesson to the audience to ensure that no matter what the differences are, war is not the best solution and can never be. The situation could have been better if the conflicting parties during First World War had a talk and agreed on the way forward. The same case applies to the *Lord of the Flies*. If only Jack had initiated talks and asked to share power with Ralph no killings could have been witnessed. Also, it is recommended to accept democracy. Jack became violent due to the outcome of election that was held to choose a leader. The situation could have been different on the island if he accepted the results. One cannot overemphasize the moral aspect of the two novels since there is total moral decay. The characters start a new face of ruthlessness characterized by the desire to survive in a troublesome environment. It would have been better if Cohn accepted that the lost generation had a totally different perception of life. Also, the lost generation should have sought help to overcome troubles instead of pretending to be okay

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Appendix

-One of three men who had been sitting on the beds came up and asked us if we spoke French. "Would you like me to interpret for you? Is there anything you would like to ask Pedro Romero?" We thanked him. What was there that you would like to ask? The boy was nineteen years old, alone except for his sword-handled and the three hangers-on, and the bull-fight was to commence in twenty minutes. (Hemingway 85)

-with them was Brett. She looked very lovely and she was very much with them. One of them saw Georgette and said: "I do declare. There is an actual harlot. I'm going to dance with her, Lett.

You watch me."

The tall dark one, called Lett, said: "Don't you be rash."

The wavy blond one answered: "Don't you worry, dear." And with them was Brett. (Hemingway 11)

-The boys began to babble. Only Piggy could have the intellectual daring to suggest moving the fire from the mountain (Golding 100)

-"You're an expatriate. You've lost touch with the soil. You get precious. Fake European standards have ruined you. You drink yourself to death. You become obsessed by sex. You spend all your time talking, not working. You are an expatriate, see? You hang around cafés." "It sounds like a swell life," I said. "When do I work?" (Hemingway 60)

-I mistrust all frank and simple people, especially when their stories hold together, and I always had a suspicion that perhaps Robert Cohn had never been middleweight boxing champion, and that perhaps a horse had stepped on his face, or that maybe his mother had been frightened or seen something, or that he had, maybe, bumped into something as a young child, but I finally had somebody verify the story from Spider Kelly. Spider Kelly not only remembered Cohn. He had often wondered what had become of him (Hemingway 3)

-It was like certain dinners I remember from the war. There was much wine, an ignored tension, and a feeling of things coming that you could not prevent happening. Under the wine I lost the disgusted feeling and was happy. It seemed they were all such nice people (Hemingway 77)

-"_Kill the pig! Cut his throat! Kill the pig! Bash him in! _"

Ralph too was fighting to get near, to get a handful of that brown, vulnerable flesh. The desire to squeeze and hurt was over-mastering (Golding 88)

-"That's too complicated," Bill said. "Don't you ever detach me from the herd, Mike."

"I say," Mike said, "they were fine bulls, weren't they? Did you see their horns?"

"Did I not," said Brett. "I had no idea what they were like."

"Did you see the one hit that steer?" Mike asked. "That was extraordinary."

"It's no life being a steer," Robert Cohn said.

"Don't you think so?" Mike said. "I would have thought you'd loved being a steer, Robert."

"What do you mean, Mike?"(Hemingway 74)

-It's one thing I don't worry about," I said.

"You ought to."

"I've had plenty to worry about one time or other. I'm through worrying."

"Well, I want to go to South America."

"Listen, Robert, going to another country doesn't make any difference. I've tried all that. You can't get away

from yourself by moving from one place to another. There's nothing to that."(Hemingway 6)

-And there's not a damn thing we could do," I said.

"I don't know," she said. "I don't want to go through that hell again."

"We'd better keep away from each other."

"But, darling, I have to see you. It isn't all that you know."

"No, but it always gets to be."

"That's my fault. Don't we pay for all the things we do, though?" (Hemingway 14)

-They were noisy at night when you could not sleep. Undressing,

I looked at myself in the mirror of the big armoire beside the bed. That was a typically French way to furnish a room.

Practical, too, I suppose. Of all the ways to be wounded. I suppose it was funny. I put on my pajamas and got into

bed. I had the two bull-fight papers, and I took their wrappers off. One was orange (Hemingway 160)

-It sounds like a swell life," I said. "When do I work?"

"You don't work. One group claims women support you. Another group claims you're impotent."

"No," I said. "I just had an accident."

"Never mention that," Bill said. "That's the sort of thing that can't be spoken of. That's what you ought to work

up into a mystery. Like Henry's bicycle.(Hemingway 60)

-In the west, and unheeded, the sun lay only an inch or two above the sea. Their faces

were lit redly from beneath. Piggy fell against a rock and clutched it with both hands.

"That little 'un that had a mark on his face--where is--he now? I tell you I don't see him."(Golding 36)

-When they saw that I had affection, and there was no password, no set questions that could bring it out, rather it was a sort of oral spiritual examination with the questions always a little on the defensive and never apparent, there was this same embarrassed putting the hand on the shoulder or a —been hombrell. (Hemingway 137)

-Someone at the counter, that I had never seen before, tried to pay for the wine, but I finally paid for it myself (Hemingway 160)

-it would be nice to eat with someone (Hemingway 24)

-The Catholic Church had an awfully good way of handling all that ... not to think about it (Hemingway 39).

-‘s funny. I said. It’s very funny. And it’s a lot of fun, too to be in love (Hemingway 35).

-I don’t need it! (Hemingway 83).

-He really wanted to marry me. So I couldn’t go away from him, he said. He wanted to make sure I could never go away from him, he said. After I’d gotten more womanly, of course (Hemingway 246)

-I can't stand it. On the question if she does not love him she says: —Love you? I simply turn jelly when you touch me, and later: —I don't want to go through that hell again (Hemingway 34).

-Brett was damned good-looking. She wore a slipover jersey sweater and a tweed shirt, and her hair brushed back like a boy's (Hemingway 29).

-She wanted to get out of town and she can't go anywhere alone. She said she thought it would be good for him (Hemingway 107).

-don't be an ass (Hemingway 41).

-outside on the terrace working people were drinking (Hemingway 83)

-I like him, but he's just so awful (Hemingway 107).

-don't be cross with Robert. He's still only a child, you know (Hemingway 29)

-I misjudge you, Harvey said. You're not a moron. You're only a case of arrested development (Hemingway 51).

-Oh, cut out that prep-school stuff (Hemingway 47),

-Cohn stood waiting, proudly and firmly waiting for the assault, ready to do battle for his lady love (Hemingway 182)

-Cohn was never drunk (Hemingway 152).