

Spirituality and Religion in “Lord of the Flies” by William Golding

Annasoltan Arazdurdiyeva Narbayevna

Student of the Faculty of Foreign Languages of the Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after
Ajiniyaz

Abstract: The aim of the article is to give information about the widely known literary work and its author. This is Course Paper through which the reader will use in order to observe the novel and get related with the ideas and some hints in the actions throughout the book. It is designed to help students track the literal events of the novel, and to guide them into developing an understanding of what Golding is saying metaphorically about civilization and human nature. It will also serve as a valuable resource for students when they set out to write their literary analysis essays at the end of this unit. The most important part of the journal is that it provides students with an opportunity write about Lord of the Flies on a daily basis.

Keywords: Religion, novel, literary analysis, civilization, imagery, symbolism.

Introduction. English literature is a complex construction of literary works of the writers from historic periods till present time. Studying for an English Literature degree allows readers to develop a thorough knowledge of literary history, theory, and criticism, and enhances your understanding of a wide range of cultures and traditions. However, it also helps you to develop transferable skills and enhance social skills. However, this course paper is mainly concentrated on William Golding's novel «Lord of the flies» published in 1954 and with which the author won Nobel prize.

Autobiography of William Gerald Golding

Sir William Gerald Golding came to the life on 19 September 1911 and passed away on 19 June 1993. He was a British novelist, playwright, and poet. Best known for his debut novel Lord of the Flies in 1954, he published another twelve volumes of fiction in his lifetime. In 1980, he was awarded the Booker Prize for Rites of Passage, the first novel in what became his sea trilogy “To the Ends of the Earth”. He was awarded the 1983 Nobel Prize in Literature.

Golding was knighted in 1988 for his literary accomplishments.

Golding took his B.A. degree with Second Class Honours in the summer of 1934, and later that year a book of his Poems was published by Macmillan & Co with the help of his Oxford friend, the anthropologist [4] Adam Bittleston.

In 1935 he took a job teaching English at Michael Hall School, a Steiner-Waldorf school then in Streatham, South London, staying there two years. After a year in Oxford studying for a Diploma of Education, he was a schoolmaster teaching English and music at Maidstone Grammar School 1938 – 1940, before moving to Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury, in April 1940. There he taught English, Philosophy, Greek, and drama until joining the navy on 18 December 1940, reporting for duty at HMS Raleigh.

Lord of the flies.

Lord of the Flies is a 1954 novel by the Nobel Prize-winning British author William Golding. The plot concerns a group of British boys who are stranded on an uninhabited island and their disastrous attempts to govern themselves. Themes include the tension between groupthink and individuality, between rational and emotional reactions, and between morality and immorality.

The novel, which was Golding's debut, was generally well received. It was named in the Modern Library 100 Best Novels, reaching number 41 on the editor's list, and 25 on the reader's list. In 2003, it was listed at number 70 on the BBC's The Big Read poll, and in 2005 Time magazine named it as one of the 100 best English-language novels published between 1923 and 2005, and included it in its list of the 100 Best Young-Adult Books of All Time. Popular reading in schools, especially in the English-speaking world, Lord of the Flies was ranked third in the nation's favourite books from school in a 2016 UK poll.

Background

Published in 1954, Lord of the Flies was Golding's first novel. The concept arose after Golding read what he deemed to be an unrealistic portrayal of stranded children in the youth novel *The Coral Island: a Tale of the Pacific Ocean* (1857) by R. M. Ballantyne, which includes themes of the civilising effect of Christianity and the importance of hierarchy and leadership. Golding asked his wife, Ann, if it would "be a good idea if I wrote a book about children on an island, children who behave in the way children really would behave?" As a result, the novel contains various references to *The Coral Island*, such as the rescuing naval officer's description of the boys' initial attempts at civilised cooperation as a "jolly good show. Like the Coral Island." Golding's three central characters (Ralph, Piggy, and Jack) have also been interpreted as caricatures of Ballantyne's *Coral Island* protagonists. [Ojalvo, Holly Epstein; Doyne, Shannon (5 August 2010). "Teaching 'The Lord of the Flies' With The New York Times". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on 8 January 2018. Retrieved 6 May 2018]

The manuscript was rejected by many publishers before finally being accepted by London-based Faber & Faber; an initial rejection by the professional reader, Miss Perkins, at Faber labelled the book an "Absurd and uninteresting fantasy about the explosion of an atomic bomb on the colonies and a group of children who land in the jungle near New Guinea. Rubbish and dull. Pointless". However, Charles Monteith decided to take on the manuscript and worked with Golding to complete several fairly major edits, including the removal of the entire first section of the novel, which had previously described an evacuation from nuclear war. The character of Simon was heavily redacted by Monteith, removing his interaction with a mysterious lone figure who is never identified but implied to be God. Monteith himself was concerned about these changes, completing "tentative emendations", and warning against "turning Simon into a prig".

Brief summary

In the midst of a wartime evacuation, a British aeroplane crashes on or near an isolated island in a remote region of the Pacific Ocean. The only survivors are boys in their middle childhood or preadolescence. A fair-haired boy named Ralph and a fat boy named Piggy find a conch, which Ralph uses as a horn to convene the survivors to one area. Ralph immediately commands authority over the other boys using the conch, and is elected their "chief". He establishes three primary policies: to have fun, to survive, and to constantly maintain a smoke signal that could alert passing ships of their presence. Ralph joins a red-haired boy named Jack and a quiet boy named Simon in using Piggy's glasses to create a signal fire.

The semblance of order deteriorates as the majority of the boys turn idle, and ignore Ralph's efforts towards improving life on the island. They develop paranoia around an imaginary monster they call the "beast", which they all gradually believe exists on the island. Ralph fails to convince the boys that no beast exists, while Jack gains popularity by declaring that he will personally hunt and kill the monster. At one point, Jack summons many of the boys to hunt down a wild pig, drawing away those assigned to maintain the signal fire. The smoke signal goes out, failing to attract a ship that was passing by the island. Ralph angrily confronts Jack about his failure to maintain the signal, but he is rebuffed by the other boys. Disillusioned with his role as leader, Ralph considers relinquishing his job, but is persuaded not to do so by Piggy.

One night, an aerial battle occurs near the island while the boys sleep, during which a fighter pilot ejects from his plane and dies in the descent. His body drifts down to the island in his parachute and gets tangled in a tree. Twin boys Sam and Eric see the corpse of the pilot and mistake it for the beast. When Ralph, Jack, and a gloomy boy named Roger later investigate the corpse, they flee, incorrectly believing the beast is real. Jack calls an assembly and tries to turn the others against Ralph, but initially receives no support; he storms off alone to form his own tribe, with most of the other boys gradually joining him.

Topic spirituality and religion in the novel.

Before commencing the process of analysing the novel, the reader had better to be informed about the plot of the novel, which is being an objective of the course paper.

At an allegorical level, the central theme is the conflicting human impulses toward civilisation and social organisation – living by rules, peacefully and in harmony – and toward the will to power. Themes include the tension between groupthink and individuality, between rational and emotional reactions, and between morality and immorality. How these play out and how different people feel their influence form a major subtext of *Lord of the Flies*, with the central themes addressed in an essay by American literary critic Harold Bloom. The name "Lord of the Flies" is a literal translation of Beelzebub, from 2 Kings. The book, was firstly called *Strangers from Within*, was initially rejected by an in-house reader, Miss Perkins, at London based publishers Faber and Faber as "Rubbish & dull. Pointless". The title was considered "too abstract and too explicit". Following a further review, the book was eventually published as *Lord of the Flies*.

Conclusion

In conclusion, William Golding uses vivid imagery, symbolism, and poetic devices to craft a compelling narrative that explores the most profound facets of the human experience, from childhood innocence to the harsh truths of existence and morality challenges.

The process of reading the novel " Lord of the Flies " was a really long-term assignment, however the plot is impressive and full of educational moral. In the process of commencing this course paper there were numerous challenging aspects. However, in the final analysis the issues disappeared, as the novel and the author were extremely interesting. Even though the reading of the biography was not as captivating, the details found during the scanning an enormous list of articles showed their result.

As an allegorical book, *Lord of the Flies* features individuals and things that explicitly allude to the plot's themes and concepts. The fight between the desire toward civilization and the impulse toward barbarism is at the heart of every human being, according to Golding's core thesis in the book. The novel's major protagonists each stand in for a particular concept or feature along this continuum between civilization and savagery. Ralph, for example, exemplifies the civilizing urge since he works hard right away to establish discipline among the lads and establish a stable

community on the island. Piggy, on the other hand, stands in for the intellectual and scientific facets of civilization.

REFERENCES

1. Beahm, George (1992). *The Stephen King story* (Revised ed.). Kansas City: Andrews and McMeel. P. 120. ISBN 0-8362-8004-0. Castle Rock, which King in turn had got from Golding's *Lord of the Flies*.
2. Carey, Professor John (2009). *William Golding: The Man Who Wrote Lord of the Flies*. New York: Simon & Schuster. ISBN 978-1-4391-8732-6.
3. Carey, Professor John (2009). *William Golding: The Man Who Wrote Lord of the Flies*. London: Faber and Faber Limited. ISBN 978-0-571-23163-8.
4. EUL MS 429 – William Golding, Literary Archive". Archives Catalogue. University of Exeter. Retrieved 6 October 2021. The collection represents the literary papers of William Golding and consists of notebooks, manuscript and typescript drafts of Golding's novels up to 1989
5. Golding, William (1958) [1954]. *Lord of the Flies* (Print ed.). Boston: Faber & Faber.
6. King, Stephen (2011). "Introduction by Stephen King". Faber and Faber. Archived from the original on 24 July 2012. Retrieved 12 October 2011.
7. Kendall, Tim. "William Golding's Great Dream." *Essays in Criticism*, Vol. 68, Issue. 4, October 2018, pp. 466–487. Oxford Academic (Website), <https://academic.oup.com/eic/article-abstract/68/4/466/5126810?redirectedFrom=PDF>. Accessed 3 June 2021.
8. Kendall, Tim. Email, University of Exeter, received 5th Feb 2021.
9. Liukkonen, Petri. "Stephen King". *Books and Writers (kirjasto.sci.fi)*. Finland: Kuusankoski Public Library. Archived from the original on 23 March 2007.
10. "Lord of the Flies, Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, review". *The Telegraph*. Archived from the original on 30 May 2011. Retrieved 26 May 2011.
11. Monteith, Charles. "Strangers from Within." *William Golding: The Man and His Books*, edited by John Carey, Farrar Straus & Giroux, 1987.
12. Ojalvo, Holly Epstein; Doyne, Shannon (5 August 2010). "Teaching 'The Lord of the Flies' With The New York Times". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on 8 January 2018. Retrieved 6 May 2018.
13. "Orange Mouse Theatricals to stage re-imagined 'Lord of the Flies' with an all-female twist". LJWorld.com.