**Answer NO-01**

"Lord of the Flies" is written by William Golding. There is symbolic significance of the characters from the novel "Lord of the Flies" by William Golding. He is the man Who Wrote "Lord of the Flies". It’s a dystopian novel. It’s also an allegory an indirect representation for the savagery in human nature. This is the novel by the [Nobel laureate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_for_Literature) British author [William Golding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Golding). It’s his debut novel. Which was generally well received. It was named in the [Modern Library 100 Best Novels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBC)'s [The Big Read](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Big_Read) poll, and in 2005 [Time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_%28magazine%29) 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. It plot concerns a group of British boys who are stranded on an [uninhabited island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desert_island) and their disastrous attempts to govern themselves. It focuses on a conflict that exists within all humans. The boys in the novel must choose between moral order, civilized behaviour and rules, or savagery and chaos. This novel’s themes include the tension between [groupthink](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groupthink) and individuality, between rational and emotional reactions and between morality and immorality. It was published in 1954. 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Coral_Island) by [R. M. Ballantyne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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. The manuscript was rejected by many publishers before finally being accepted by London-based [Faber & Faber](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faber_%26_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 & dull. Pointless". However, [Charles Monteith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_warfare). 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". Ultimately, Golding made all of Monteith's recommended edits and wrote back in his final letter to his editor that “I've lost any kind of objectivity I ever had over this novel and can hardly bear to look at it.” These manuscripts and typescripts are now available from the Special Collections Archives at the [University of Exeter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Exeter) library for further study and research. The collection includes the original 1952 "Manuscript Notebook". Originally a [Bishop Wordsworth's School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishop_Wordsworth%27s_School) notebook which containing copious edits and strikethroughs. After the changes made by Monteith, and slow sales of the three thousand copy first printing, the book went on to become a best-seller, with more than ten million copies sold as of 2015. It has been adapted to film twice in English, in 1963 by [Peter Brook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Brook) and 1990 by [Harry Hook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Hook) and once in [Filipino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filipino_language) by Lupita A. Concio. It has never gone out of print, it has been among the best-selling novels in both Britain and USA, it has been studied in schools and universities all over the world. The book "Lord of the Flies" never states the location of the unnamed island, although it is implied to be located somewhere in the [Pacific Ocean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ocean). "Lord of the Flies" describes the events that take place when a group of young boys are stranded on a lush tropical island when their plane crashes. No adults survive the crash, and the group of boys must figure out how to survive on their own. The book begins with the boys' arrival on the island after their plane has been shot down during what seems to be part of a nuclear World War III. The setting is important for the novel's narrative progression. Because the boys should lack the authority from which they are removed, they need to be preadults who attempt to establish order among themselves to survive within their hostile environment. The setting also symbolizes the development of human civilization, society and government as the boys try to form a community with themselves and eventually elect a "chief" to lead them. It then goes on to symbolize the aspects of war and chaos, as the setting itself is placed during a [global war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War) and has been occurring even before the boys arrive on the island. It tells the story of a group of young boys who find themselves alone on a deserted island. They develop rules and a system of organization, but without any adults to serve as a civilizing impulse, the children eventually become violent and brutal. In the context of the novel, the tale of the boys' descent into chaos suggests that human nature is fundamentally savage. “Lord of the Flies” explores the dark side of humanity, the savagery that underlies even the most civilized human beings. [William Golding](https://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/l/lord-of-the-flies/william-golding-biography) intended this novel as a tragic parody of children's adventure tales, illustrating humankind's intrinsic evil nature. He presents the reader with a chronology of events leading a group of young boys from hope to disaster as they attempt to survive their uncivilized, unsupervised, isolated environment until rescued. “Lord of the Flies” shows how young boys try to develop a system of organization and fail.

William Golding was a [British](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Britain) novelist, [poet](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Poet) and playwright. He is among the most popular and influential British authors to have emerged in the second half of the twentieth century. Golding's reputation rests primarily upon his first novel, Lord of the Flies. Which is consistently regarded as an effective and disturbing portrayal of the fragility of civilization. He received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983. He was mainly a novelist, his body of work also includes poetry, plays, essays and short stories. The choice was unexpected, because from the English writer novelist “Graham Greene” was considered the strongest candidate. In many works Golding has revealed the dark places of human heart. When isolated individuals or small groups are pushed into extreme situations. He is the brilliant British author. Whose masterpiece is “Lord of the Flies”. What captivated readers and forever etched his name in literary history. But beyond his iconic novel, Golding's thought-provoking quotes, complex political views and remarkable biography shed light on a man who delved into the complexities of humanity, leaving an indelible mark on literature. He published another twelve volumes of fiction in his lifetime. In 1980, he was awarded the [Booker Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Booker_Prize) for “[Rites of Passage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rites_of_Passage_%28novel%29)”, the first novel in what became his sea trilogy, [To the Ends of the Earth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/To_the_Ends_of_the_Earth). As a result of his contributions to literature, Golding was [knighted](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knight_Bachelor) in 1988. He was a fellow of the [Royal Society of Literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Society_of_Literature). In 2008, [The Times](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Times) ranked Golding third on its list of "The 50 greatest [British writers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_literature) since 1945". He is best known for his debut novel, Lord of the Flies, which explored themes concerning the battle between good and evil and humanity’s hidden savagery; he would continue to explore these themes in his writing and his personal life for the next five decades. He is obsession with man’s dark side wasn’t just literary pretension. An intensely private man while alive, after his death his autobiography and personal papers revealed a man who struggled with his own dark impulses and who used his writing to explore and understand them. In some ways, Golding was cursed by early success. Despite writing 12 more novels and winning both a Nobel Prize and a Man Booker Award, he is often remembered solely for his first novel, the story of children stranded on a deserted island during wartime who descend into brutish superstition and horrifying violence. This was particularly galling for Golding, who came to regard his debut as a substandard work despite the enduring critical praise the book enjoys. He showed an active interest in writing even as a child. Apart from writing, his past and present occupations include being a schoolmaster, a lecturer, an actor, a sailor and a musician.

William Golding was born on September 19, 1911, in Saint Columb Minor, Cornwall, England. He was born in his maternal grandmother's house, 48 Mount Wise, [Newquay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newquay), [Cornwall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornwall). The house was known as Karenza, the [Cornish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornish_language) word for love and he spent many childhood holidays there. He was raised by his mother and father. He was raised in a 14th-century house next door to a graveyard. His full name was “Sir William Gerald Golding” His parents are Alex and Mildred Golding. Golding **was born into a family that respected scientific rationality and socialism.** He showed an active interest in writing even as a child. Though his family later moved from Cornwall, he studied the Cornish language as a young man. His father was a local school master and intellectual, who held radical convictions in politics and a strong faith in [science](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Science). His mother, Mildred, was a supporter of the British Suffrage movement. The family moved to Marlborough and Golding attended Marlborough Grammar School. He later attended [Oxford University](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/University_of_Oxford) as an undergraduate at Brasenose College, where he studied Natural Sciences and English Literature. He started writing at the age of seven. His first book, a collection of poems, appeared a year before Golding received his Bachelor of Arts. In 1938, he met his future wife “Anne Brookfield”. After a brief courtship, they married in 1939, the same year he began teaching English and Philosophy at Bishop Wordsworth’s school. Anne and Golding had two children. The first child David, born in 1940 and the second child a daughter, Judith, born in 1945. During [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II), Golding joined the [Royal Navy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Navy) in 1940. He served on a destroyer which was briefly involved in the pursuit and sinking of the German battleship [Bismarck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_battleship_Bismarck). Golding participated in the [invasion of Normandy on D-Day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Normandy_landings), commanding a [landing craft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landing_Craft_Tank_%28Rocket%29) that fired salvoes of [rockets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RP-3#tanks-encyclopedia) onto the beaches. He was also [in action at Walcheren](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Infatuate) in October and November 1944, during which time 10 out of 27 assault craft that went into the attack were sunk. Golding rose to the rank of lieutenant. At the end of the war, Golding returned to his teaching position and writing. His perspective of man’s true nature altered at this time of his life. While he was in the Royal Navy, he saw the “evil” nature of not only the enemy he was fighting against, but also of his partners with whom he was fighting with. This change of view would be used to write his most famous book, Lord of the Flies. After his return from the war, began in earnest to write. But threw away his first three novels as “rubbish.” His fourth novel, Lord of the Flies, was rejected by more than twenty publishers, before becoming one of the largest selling books of the decade. By 1961, his successful books allowed him to leave his teaching post and spend a year as writer-in-residence at Hollins College in [Virginia](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Virginia). He then became a full-time writer. He was a fellow villager of James Lovelock in Wiltshire and when Lovelock was explaining his Gaia Hypothesis, it was Golding who suggested naming it after the Greek personification of the earth. He was knighted in 1988. His writing career developed in three different directions: novels about contemporary society without mythological context, surreal novels with the key theme being the fall of the human, navy novels with a plot centred around the 19th century. He considered it pointless to write books that resemble each other. Despite the fact that the key themes in his books repeat over and over again, each of Golding’s novels describes them from different points of view. The main themes are connected with religion and philosophy: how human nature gravitates to evil, how natural evil is for human behaviour, the gap between progress and morals, the necessity to understand the “dark” parts of one’s psycho. In his 40 years of the writing career, William Golding wrote 12 novels. Among his later works are “Rites of Passage” in 1980, “The Paper Men” in 1984, “Close Quarters” in 1987 and “Fire Down” in 1989. In 1985, Golding and his wife Ann Brookfield moved to a house called [Tullimaar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tullimaar_House%22%20%5Co%20%22Tullimaar%20House) in [Perranarworthal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perranarworthal%22%20%5Co%20%22Perranarworthal), near [Truro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truro), Cornwall. Where he continued to toil at his writing. After eight years, where he died also on June 19, 1993. He died of a sudden heart attack. His body was buried near his former home and the [Wiltshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiltshire) county border with [Hampshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hampshire) and [Dorset](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorset) in Holy Trinity churchyard, Bowerchalke, Wiltshire, England. He left the draft of a novel, The Double Tongue set in [ancient Delphi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delphi), which was published posthumously in 1995.

"Lord of the Flies" opens while a plane carrying a group of British schoolboys without adult supervision during an unnamed time of a nuclear war. Suddenly, the plane shot down over the Pacific. The pilot of the plane was killed, but many of the boys survive the crash and find themselves deserted on an uninhabited island, where they are alone without adult supervision. The first two boys introduced are the main protagonists of the story: [Ralph](https://www.gradesaver.com/lord-of-the-flies/study-guide/character-list#ralph) is among the oldest of the boys, handsome and confident, while [Piggy](https://www.gradesaver.com/lord-of-the-flies/study-guide/character-list#piggy), as he is derisively called, is a pudgy asthmatic boy with glasses who nevertheless possesses a keen intelligence. Ralph finds a conch shell and when he blows it the other boys gather together. Among these boys is [Jack Merridew](https://www.gradesaver.com/lord-of-the-flies/study-guide/character-list#jack-merridew), an aggressive boy who marches at the head of his choir. Ralph, whom the other boys choose as chief, leads Jack and another boy, [Simon](https://www.gradesaver.com/lord-of-the-flies/study-guide/character-list#simon), on an expedition to explore the island. On their expedition they determine that they are, in fact, on a deserted island and decide that they need to find food. The three boys find a pig, which Jack prepares to kill but finally balks before he can actually stab it. When the boys return from their expedition, Ralph calls a meeting and attempts to set rules of order for the island. Jack agrees with Ralph, for the existence of rules means the existence of punishment for those who break them, but Piggy reprimands Jack for his lack of concern over long-term issues of survival. Ralph proposes that they build a fire on the mountain which could signal their presence to any passing ships. The boys start building the fire, but the younger boys lose interest when the task proves too difficult for them. Piggy proves essential to the process: the boys use his glasses to start the fire. After they start the fire, Piggy loses his temper and criticizes the other boys for not building shelters first. He worries that they still do not know how many boys there are, and he believes that one of them is already missing. While Jack tries to hunt pigs, Ralph orchestrates the building of shelters for the boys. The smallest boys have not helped at all, while the boys in Jack's choir, whose duty is to hunt for food, have spent the day swimming. Jack tells Ralph that he feels as if he is being hunted himself when he hunts for pigs. When Simon, the only boy who has consistently helped Ralph, leaves presumably to take a bath, Ralph and Jack go to find him at the bathing pool. But Simon instead is walking around the jungle alone. He finds a serene open space with aromatic bushes and flowers. The boys soon settle into a daily pattern on the island. The youngest of the boys, known generally as the "littluns," spend most of the day searching for fruit to eat. When the boys play, they still obey some sense of decency toward one another, despite the lack of parental authority. Jack continues to hunt, while Piggy, who is accepted as an outsider among the boys, considers building a sundial. A ship passes by the island but does not stop, perhaps because the fire has burned out. Piggy blames Jack for letting the fire die, for he and his hunters have been preoccupied with killing a pig at the expense of their duty, and Jack punches Piggy, breaking one lens of his glasses. Jack and the hunters chant, "Kill the pig. Cut her throat. Bash her in" in celebration of the kill, and they perform a dance in which [Maurice](https://www.gradesaver.com/lord-of-the-flies/study-guide/character-list#maurice) pretends to be a pig and the others pretend to attack him. Ralph becomes concerned by the behaviour of Jack and the hunters and begins to appreciate Piggy's maturity. He calls an assembly in which he criticizes the boys for not assisting with the fire or the building of the shelters. He insists that the fire is the most important thing on the island, for it is their one chance for rescue, and declares that the only place where they should have a fire is on the mountaintop. Ralph admits that he is frightened but says that there is no legitimate reason to be afraid. Jack then yells at the littluns for their fear and for not helping with hunting or building shelters. He proclaims that there is no beast on the island, as some of the boys believe, but then a littlun, Phil, tells that he had a nightmare and when he awoke saw something moving among the trees. Simon says that Phil probably saw Simon, for he was walking in the jungle that night. But the littluns begin to worry about the beast, which they conceive as a ghost or a squid. Piggy and Ralph fight once more, and when Ralph attempts to assert the rules of order, Jack asks rhetorically whether anyone cares about the rules. Ralph in turn insists that the rules are all that they have. Jack then decides to lead an expedition to hunt the beast, leaving only Ralph, Piggy and Simon behind. Piggy warns Ralph that if Jack becomes chief, the boys will never be rescued. That night, during an aerial battle, a pilot parachutes down the island. The pilot dies, possibly on impact. The next morning, as the twins [Sam and Eric](https://www.gradesaver.com/lord-of-the-flies/study-guide/character-list#sam-and-eric) are adding kindling to the fire, they spot the pilot and mistake him for the beast. They scramble down the mountain and wake up Ralph. Jack calls for a hunt, but Piggy insists that they should stay together, for the beast may not come near them. Jack claims that the conch is now irrelevant. He takes a swing at Ralph when Ralph accuses Jack of not wanting to be rescued. Ralph decides to join the hunters on their expedition to find the beast, despite his wish to rekindle the fire on the mountain. When they reach the other side of the island, Jack expresses his wish to build a fort near the sea. The hunters, while searching for the beast, find a boar that attacks Jack, but Jack stabs it and it runs away. The hunters go into a frenzy, lapsing into their "kill the pig" chant once again. Ralph realizes that Piggy remains with the littluns back on the other side of the island, and Simon offers to go back and tell Piggy that the other boys will not be back that night. Ralph realizes that Jack hates him and confronts him about that fact. Jack mocks Ralph for not wanting to hunt, claiming that it stems from cowardice, but when the boys see what they believe to be the beast they run away. Ralph returns to the shelters to find Piggy and tells him that they saw the beast, but Piggy remains skeptical. Ralph dismisses the hunters as boys with sticks, but Jack accuses him of calling his hunters cowards. Jack attempts to assert control over the other boys, calling for Ralph's removal as chief, but when Ralph retains the support of the other boys Jack runs away, crying. Piggy suggests that, if the beast prevents them from getting to the mountaintop, they should build a fire on the beach, and reassures them that they will survive if they behave with common sense. Simon leaves to sit in the open space that he found earlier. Jack claims that he will be the chief of the hunters and that they will go to the castle rock where they plan to build a fort and have a feast. The hunters kill a pig, and Jack smears the blood over Maurice's face. They then cut off the head and leave it on a stake as an offering for the beast. Jack brings several hunters back to the shelters, where he invites the other boys to join his tribe and offers them meat and the opportunity to hunt and have fun. All of the boys, except for Ralph and Piggy, join Jack. Meanwhile, Simon finds the pig's head that the hunters had left. He dubs it the [Lord of the Flies](https://www.gradesaver.com/lord-of-the-flies) because of the insects that swarm around it. He believes that it speaks to him, telling him how foolish he is and that the other boys think he is insane. The pig's head claims that it is the beast, and it mocks the idea that the beast could be hunted and killed. Simon falls down and loses consciousness. After he regains consciousness and wanders around, he sees the dead pilot that the boys perceived to be the beast and realizes what it actually is. He rushes down the mountain to alert the other boys about what he has found. Ralph and Piggy, who are playing at the lagoon alone, decide to find the other boys to make sure that nothing unfortunate happens while they are pretending to be hunters. When they find Jack, Ralph and Jack argue over who will be chief. When Piggy claims that he gets to speak because he has the conch, Jack tells him that the conch does not count on his side of the island. The boys panic when Ralph warns them that a storm is coming. As the storm begins, Simon rushes from the forest, telling about the dead body on the mountain. Under the impression that he is the beast, the boys descend on Simon and kill him. Back on the other side of the island, Ralph and Piggy discuss Simon's death. They both took part in the murder, but they attempt to justify their behaviour as motivated by fear and instinct. The only four boys who are not part of Jack's tribe are Ralph and Piggy and the twins, Sam and Eric, who help tend to the fire. At Castle Rock, Jack rules over the boys with the trappings of an idol. He has kept one boy tied up, and he instils fear in the other boys by warning them about the beast and the intruders. When Bill asks Jack how they will start a fire, Jack claims that they will steal the fire from the other boys. Meanwhile, Ralph, Piggy and the twins work on keeping the fire going but find that it is too difficult to do by themselves. They return to the shelters to sleep. During the night, the hunters attack the four boys, who fight them off but suffer considerable injuries. Piggy learns the purpose of the attack: they came to steal his glasses. After the attack, the four boys decide to go to the castle rock to appeal to Jack as civilized people. They groom themselves to appear presentable and dress themselves in normal schoolboy clothes. When they reach Castle Rock, Ralph summons the other boys with the conch. Jack arrives from hunting and tells Ralph and Piggy to leave them alone. When Jack refuses to listen to Ralph's appeals to justice, Ralph calls the boys painted fools. Jack takes Sam and Eric as prisoners and orders them to be tied up. Piggy asks Jack and his hunters whether it is better to be a pack of painted Indians or sensible like Ralph, but [Roger](https://www.gradesaver.com/lord-of-the-flies/study-guide/character-list#roger) tips a rock over on Piggy, causing him to fall down the mountain to the beach. The impact kills him and, to the delight of Jack, shatters the conch shell. Jack declares himself chief and hurls his spear at Ralph, who runs away. Ralph hides near Castle Rock, where he can see the other boys, whom he no longer recognizes as civilized English boys but as savages. He crawls to the entrance of Jack's camp, where Sam and Eric are now stationed as guards, and they give him some meat and urge him to leave. While Ralph hides, he realizes that the other boys are rolling rocks down the mountain. Ralph evades the other boys who are hunting for him, then realizes that they are setting the forest on fire in order to smoke him out-and thus will destroy whatever fruit is left on the island. Running for his life, Ralph finally collapses on the beach, where a naval officer has arrived with his ship. He thinks that the boys have only been playing games, and he scolds them for not behaving in a more organized and responsible manner as is the British custom. As the boys prepare to leave the island for home, Ralph weeps for the death of Piggy and for the end of the boy’s innocence.

Here we can see, William Golding uses third-person narration and [direct characterization](https://study.com/learn/lesson/direct-indirect-characterization-difference-methods-examples.html) to describe his characters. Direct characterization is when the author states the attributes of a character. The main characters in Lord of the Flies are: Ralph, Jack, Piggy, Simon, Roger, two brothers Sam and Eric, Maurice, Robert, and Percival. The boys are divided into two groups: Littluns and Biguns. In Littluns group the boys are aging 6 years and above and in Biguns, the ages of the boys are nearly 12 years.

Main characters with description:

**Ralph-** The athletic, charismatic protagonist and chiefs. He is the central character of the novel. He symbolizes civility. He is a smart and good-looking boy and is an elected leader of the boys and favourite among all the boys. He emphasizes on domestic order and the rules of civilization but soon loses his authority and popularity. The boys of his group leave him alone and join Jack’s group. Piggy is his best friend on the island and he weeps loudly at the end for the death of his friend.

**Piggy-** Smart but physically challenged. He is a fat boy with glasses. He symbolizes intellect. He provides witty conversations but remains a subject of the group’s ridicule for his weight, body posture and lack of stamina. Most of the time, he remains with littluns and takes care of them. He is the intellectual and talkative friend of Ralph. He helps Ralph to become leader and is the mind behind many of Ralph's ideas of innovation and is the representation of the rational side of humanity. Despite this, Piggy's asthma and poor eyesight make him a target of scorn and violence. His glasses became a key element for the survival of the boys and finally rescue of other boys because the woods were set on fire by his glasses. He was loyal to Ralph even though all the boys left Ralph he remained with him. His death leaves Ralph alone and apprehensive.

**Roger-** A cruel, sadistic boy, Roger joins the hunters but pursues his own goals, chiefly the pleasure he experiences in tormenting others. He represents sadism. He is one of the hunters and the guard at the castle rock fortress, Roger is Jack's equal in cruelty. Even before the hunters devolve into savagery, Roger is boorish and crude, kicking down sand castles and throwing sand at others. After the other boys lose all idea of civilization, it is Roger who murders Piggy.

Jack- Jack Merridew was the head of the choir at the school and becomes the leader of the hunters. He is Ralph's rival for power. He struggles to gain power and symbolizes anarchy. He’s the novel’santagonist, one of the older boys stranded on the island.

**Simon-** A shy, sensitive boy in the group. Simon, in some ways the only naturally “good” character on the island, behaves kindly toward the younger boys and is willing to work for the good of their community. Moreover, because his motivation is rooted in his deep feeling of connectedness to nature, Simon is the only character whose sense of morality does not seem to have been imposed by society. Simon represents a kind of natural goodness, as opposed to the unbridled evil of Jack and the imposed morality of civilization represented by Ralph and Piggy.

Samneric (Sam and Eric)- Samneric are identical twins Sam and Eric. Who identify with each other so closely they are treated as one. They speak as one, often finishing each other's sentences, so that the other boys pronounce their two names as one word. They represent the public, individualism, and appeasement. They keep the signal fire going. They are loyal to Ralph and remain members of Ralph’s group. Until they are captured by the Jack’s tribe.

**The Beast-** The beast is an imaginary figure. What becomes real. It’s an indistinct presence felt by the boys. It’s symbolizes enemy forces. It’s initially an object created by the boy’s imaginations through fear, the beast takes physical form in the body of the dead parachutist. A dead pilot whom Simon discovers in the forest. The other boys mistake him as a nefarious supernatural omen, "The Beast." They attempt to appease his spirit with The Lord of the Flies. Fear of the beast is so great that the boys are unwilling to fully observe it and thus cannot understand what it really is. Fear of the beast helps explain the boys turn to savagery. The true beast, however, is the inherent evil lurking in each boy’s flawed heart.

**The lord of flies-** The Lord of the Flies is a fly-covered, severed head of a pig that "talks" to Simon. It represents savagery and the biblical Beelzebub. The pig's head that Jack impales on a stick as an offering to "The Beast." The boys call the offering "The Lord of the Flies," which in Judeo-Christian mythology refers to Beelzebub, an incarnation of Satan. In the novel, The Lord of the Flies functions totemically; it represents the savagery and amorality of Jack's tribe.

These are the symbolic significance of the characters from the novel "Lord of the Flies" by William Golding.