

**AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION IN GOLDING'S *THE LORD
OF THE FLIES* (1954)**

THESIS

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents.
2. My beloved friends.
3. English Letters UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.
4. My almameter UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

MOTTO

“It always seems impossible until it’s done.”

“Go confidently in the direction of your dreams. Live the life you have imagined.”

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *An Analysis of Social Interaction in Golding's The Lord of the Flies (1954)* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

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An Analysis of Social Interaction in Golding's The Lord of the Flies (1954) is the title of the researcher's thesis, and thanks is due to Allah, the One Power, God Almighty, for all of His love, blessings, and mercies that allowed the researcher to complete it. Then, Peace be Upon the Most Great Leader and Great Inspiration of the World Revolution, Prophet Muhammad Salallahu'alaihi Wassalam.

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ABSTRACT

Nurul Fatimah. 2023. *An Analysis of Social Interaction in Golding's The Lord of the Flies (1954)*. Thesis. English Letters. Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor : Yustin Sartika, M.A.

Keywords : social interaction, social contact

This research studies social contact in relation to social interaction seen from *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). A deep understanding of social contact is important because contextualizing how humans act as social beings helps both locally and globally, in order to create a good interaction in daily life. The similarity of this research with most research is the focus on the same object, namely Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). However, the topics and theories used are different. The purpose of this study is to explain the form of social contact in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) and how social contact forms social interaction.

To analyze the data, the researcher used theory of social contact and social interaction from Gillin and Gillin (1982). In social contact, he explained that such relationship exist between individu-individu, individu-group, and group-group. Whereas in social interaction he classifies two forms of social process, there are associative processes and dissociative processes. He explained further that the associative process consists of accommodation, assimilation, acculturation, and integration. Then, in the dissociative process consists of competition, contravention, and conflict.

To achieve the research objectives, this study used a qualitative method because it deals with data in the form of text taken from dialogues that display indications of social contact and social interaction in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). This study uses Spradleyan analysis as a technique for analyzing data. Furthermore, for data collection techniques, the researcher used validator data, which is asking for help from an validator who understands everything related to this research, including the topic, object, or theme in it.

Based on research findings, it shows that are three forms of social contact in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). Meanwhile, the social interaction shows that the associative process of the integration type is the dominant aspect found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). Furthermore, researcher also found a relationship regarding forms of social contact and social interaction with cultural and social backgrounds, both locally and globally in daily life.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

It is undeniable, humans as social beings certainly need each other. This cannot be separated from social interaction, either directly or indirectly. As humans, of course we are always connected to other humans. Interactions that occur can be between individuals and groups, interactions that build a relationship or that can damage or injure a relationship. Social interaction has become an important and interesting discussion anywhere and anytime. Humans without interaction are nothing. Social interaction is one of the ways humans interact, talk, communicate with people and groups with groups, groups with individuals, with social interaction humans can learn and understand the actions of individuals and other social groups.

Based on Setiadi (2017) that the conditions for the occurrence of social interactions are the existence of social contacts and communication. Social contact, the word "contact" comes from the Latin "con" which means together and "tanga" which means touching. So literally contact means "touch together". As a social symptom of contact does not need to happen by touching each other, therefore people can hold relationships with other people without having to physically contact. For example, people talk by telephone, send news via mail, and so on. In addition, the second condition is communication. Communication in here means that someone gives an interpretation of the behavior or feelings of others in the form of speech, gestures, or certain attitudes.

This is reinforced by the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) which shows that social interaction refers to all social relations of all types and functions of dynamic social relations. He also explained that such a relationship also has forms of contact such as between individu and individu, between groups and groups and groups and individu. According to Chaplin (Ali and Asrori, 2018), social interaction is a relationship between individu and other individu who are interconnected and influence each other. According to Shaw (Ali and Asrori, 2018) defines interaction as an exchange between each individu who shows his behavior to one another, and each behavior influences the other.

While the opinion of Gerungan (2012), that when a person or group of people starts social interaction in their lives, it will be faced with situations where a person or group of people interact and communicate with each other, this is called a social situation. Social situations according to the existence of action in interaction as a response given to the interlocutor and as a behavior that is shown by someone when interacting.

According to Scheinkman (2007), social Interaction refers to particular forms of externalities, in which the actions of a reference group affect an individual's preferences. Furthermore, Scheinkman (2007) explained that forms of social interaction can be in the form of assimilation, cooperation, competition, and can even be in the form of conflict. Conflicts can find a solution. Even though the settlement may only be accepted temporarily, it is still part of social interaction, this settlement is called accommodation. Five of the basic form of social interaction does not need to be a continuity, in the sense that the interaction began with

assimilation, and then cooperation which later became competition and culminated into a conflict to finally arrive at accommodation.

Based on the statements of the theories above, the writer is interested in the explanation given by Gillin and Gillin. He explained more about social contact and social interaction in his 1982 book. It can be synthesized that social interaction is in the form of reciprocity between people and groups that influence each other in thoughts and actions. This cannot be separated from the conditions of social interaction, namely social contact and communication. Social contact occurs between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups, and groups and groups. Social contact is the most important thing because it is a form of communication and a condition for social interaction. Without communication, social interaction will not occur. In addition, in social interaction there are two forms of contradiction, namely associative social interaction, while social interaction that creates resistance is called dissociative.

From the problem above, social interaction include social contact is not only applied in real life, but also as a source of ideas in developing literary works that aim as entertainment as well as a source of knowledge. Literary works are seen as a reflection of the times that represent the author's world view, not only as an individual but as a member of a particular society or social group. Literary works are also seen as a reflection of the times which can reveal social, cultural, political, economic aspects, and so on. According to Mursal Esten (Esten, 1978) Literature is an expression of artistic and imaginative facts as a manifestation of human life and society in general, through language as a medium and has a positive effect on

human life. This view proves that society has an important role in building a literary work.

Literature represents life, which actually happens in social reality. Literary works tell about human life, and life itself is an inspiration for an author to produce literary works. This is as expressed by Wellek and Warren (1940), literature is an expression of society, which can be interpreted that literature represents life, and life in large measure, a social reality, even though it is nature and the individual's inner world. The subjective world is also the object of literary imitation.

Thus, literary works created by writers aim to rewrite life in the form of stories. Novels that are able to describe or reflect real life in a society are classified as good novels, because basically, novels are knowledge of non-scientific realities that arise and occur in a society (Wellek, 1990). In the repertoire of literature, there have been many authors who have published literary works in the form of novels. One of the novels that will be the object of this research is the novel by William Golding.

William Golding is a British novelist who won the Nobel Prize in 1983 for his work entitled *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). The awards he got did not come in a short time, he has written several novels such as "The Inheritors" (1955), "Pincher Martin" (1956), "Free Fall" (1959), and others, but thanks to spiritual issues and the ethics contained in his work entitled *The Lord of the Flies* which succeeded in becoming the best of his works, and even became one of the important works in the world of literature.

His background, which lived during World War II, made him have his own views on dealing with things. In addition, his interest in contemporary social issues, as well as in-depth knowledge of the culture and traditions of ancient tribes form the unique style of storytelling in each of his works. This earned him a lot of criticism from literary critics, especially for the ideas and use of pure prose in his works.

William Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) reflects on social problems, allegorically presented to William Golding's readers. *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) is a fantastic story of children and youth who find themselves as a result of a airplane accident on a desert island. During the first days, they are just having fun enjoying the situation because there are no parents around. They are completely independent. But to help them in no hurry. Teenagers must learn to survive in difficult conditions. As in every society, they accept their leaders. At the beginning of the story, they act normally, but their life becomes more difficult, becoming increasingly immoral in the following days. This novel is a symbolic parable, raising issues of pressing political and religious issues.

Even though this novel was published in 1954, this novel is considered related to today's life, especially when viewed from the form of social interaction. In this novel, it is clearly presented how the forms and ways of their social interaction are carried out, both from positive and negative side. Many researchers have researched this social interaction so that the results of their research become a reference to be developed by other researchers. There are so many aspects that can be examined from this topic of social interaction, there are definitions, forms,

conditions, factors, dimensions, to the conditions.

Social interaction is also often the main topic of research, such as in "Analysis of Social Interaction of Mentally Retarded Children" by Yudhie Suchyadi, Yulia Ambarsari, and Elly Sukmanasa in 2018 which discussed how to interact with mentally retarded children. Based on the results of these studies, it can be concluded that the way children's social interactions mental retardation is by making social contact and communication in accordance with the conditions of social interaction of both parties. There is also an article "Classroom Interaction Research: The State of the Art" by Rod Gardner (2019) which discusses social interactions that occur in the classroom with conversational analysis. In this study using the Conversation Analysis (CA) method that occurs in a class, through aspects of teacher-student handling, the language used, as well as the condition of the classroom. And another one is "Social Interaction in Office Environment: Qualitative Study After Moving to Smart Office" by Deniz Tuzcuoglu and Dujan Yang in 2020. The results of the study revealed various components of social interaction takes place in a new office environment and emphasizes the importance of spontaneous meetings and a need for non-work related conversations. This study further demonstrates that spatial configurations, and if possible smart apps, should facilitate social interactions in the office environment.

From the discussion about humans as social beings who need social interaction, including social contact between each other, which also applies to a literary work, as well as social interaction which is often in demand as a research topic such as the three studies above, the author is interested in this theme. This

research is deemed very necessary to explain to the reader about the types and social contact of social interactions that exist. This research is also able to find out how we as humans should behave with other humans. In addition, with this research, the authors believe that they can also learn and also provide an understanding to the reader about how humans develop and relate to each other in a new association. Therefore, the writer is interested in conducting a research entitled “An Analysis of Social Interaction in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954)”.

B. Limitation of the Study

Based on the research object of the researcher, *The Lord of the Flies*, there are at least five topics that can be used as research topics, namely:

The first, symbols and myths in the novel *The Lord of the Flies*, the second intertextuality in the novel and film *The Lord of the Flies*, the third intrinsic and extrinsic in the film *The Lord of the Flies*, the fourth social interaction in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies*, and the fifth comparison of the novel and film adaptation of *The Lord of the Flies*.

So that this research is not broad and right on target as well as analysis, the researcher will define the problem and focus on topic number four, that is social interaction in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies*. This research will use the theory of social interaction and social contact from Gillin and Gillin (1982), because it will discuss about form of social contact and social interaction between characters in the novel *The Lord of the Flies* (1954).

C. Formulation of the Problems

The formulation of the problems are mentioned as follows:

1. What are the form of social contact found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954)?
2. How do the social contact relate to the social interactions in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954)?

D. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are mentioned as follows:

1. To explain about the forms of social contact are found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954).
2. To explain about how the social contact relate to the social interaction in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954).

E. Benefits of the Study

The study is expected to give benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The researcher hopes that this research can give a new contribution and information to larger body of knowledge, especially the literary study on *The Lord of the Flies novel* (Golding, 1954).

2. Practical Benefits

This study is hoped to give deeper understanding and enrich both knowledge and experience especially for the researcher and generally for other literary

students of English Letters, Faculty of Cultures and Language, Raden Mas Said Surakarta and also can be used as reference by other universities student who learned about literature.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

The definition of the key terms are mentioned as follows:

1. Social Interaction

Social Interaction refers to particular forms of externalities, in which the actions of a reference group affect an individual's preference. There are 5 forms of social interaction, assimilation, cooperation, competition, conflict, and accommodation. (Scheinkman, 2007).

2. Social Contact

Social contact, the word "contact" comes from the Latin "con" which means together and "tanga" which means touching. So literally contact means "touch together". As a social symptom of contact does not need to happen by touching each other, therefore people can hold relationships with other people without having to physically contact. For example, people talk by telephone, send news via mail, and so on (Setiadi, 2017).

3. *The Lord of the Flies* Novel

William Golding's 1954 novel *Lord of the Flies* 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 (Jeffery Somers, 2020).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

In this chapter, the writer tries to present the related theory with this research in order to support this analysis. This chapter consists of explanation about social contact, social interaction, novel and synopsis of the novel.

1. The Forms of Social Contact

Humans are individual beings who cannot escape from relationships with other humans. As a result of the relationship that occurs between individu (humans) then social groups (social groups) are born which are based on similarities in common interests. But the relationship between humans that is formed as an interaction does not just happen, there are certain conditions so that social interaction can take place. These conditions are the existence of social contact and communication. Social contact is a social relationship between one individu and another individu that is direct, such as by touch, conversation, or face to face. However, in this modern era, social contact can occur indirectly. For example, people may communicate with one another by telephone, telegraph, radio, letters, and so on. These technological devices do not require a physical relationship to realize a social interaction. While communication is the process of conveying something or a message from one person to another that is carried out

directly or through tools so that other people provide certain responses or actions.

At the point of social contact, it does not only discuss direct and indirect relationships, but social contact also discusses the perpetrators of social interaction. Interaction actors are divided into two types, namely individu and group. According to Marthen Luther, a person is said to be an individual when his elements as a human, such as the physical and spiritual unite within him. If these things are no longer united, a person can not be called an individual. Meanwhile, according to Hornby (Hornby, 1973) a group is a number of people or objects that come together, or are naturally associated. Gillin and Gillin (1982) describe the form of actors that are a condition for social interaction. In his research, he explained that social interaction refers to all kinds of social relations in dynamic social relations functions. He also explained that such relationships exist between individu and individu, between groups and groups and groups and individu (Gillin and Gillin, 1982), and here are explanation forms of social contact.

A. Individu and Individu

The interaction between individu and individu means that individu convey information to other individu. This type of social contact occurs when two actors of social contact, namely individu with individu, meet and initiate a series of interactions at a time (Gillin and Gillin, 1982). Thus, the subject and object of social interaction are individu to individu. The interaction in question can be like greeting each other, shaking hands, and

having a conversation. These activities are a form of interaction, but even if the individu-individu does not say a word, does not make any open gestures, the interaction usually takes place, because every sense that exists in each individu meets each other and is alert; every feature, every detail of appearance, smell, and sound of one elicits a response, albeit veiled, from the other (Gillin and Gillin, 1982). In all of these signs each receives an impression from an individu to another, and this impression becomes a basis for individu-individu interaction, even if only temporarily. For example, conversing with one of classmate.

B. Individu and Group

Interaction between individu and groups means interaction between a person and a group consisting of two or more people. The interaction between individu and group means that individu act as subjects/communicators and groups act as objects (communicants) or vice versa. Similar reactions occur when an individu encounters a group and they "measure it", while he or she also forms an impression of collective membership (Gillin and Gillin, 1982). This opinion explains that the interaction between individu and group occurs when someone who meets a group, positions himself as a public speaker and actor who is familiar with the interactions between the audience, not as a single member, but the group as a whole, and themselves. As individu parties, they also train themselves to quickly analyze the kind of give and take that develops between

themselves and such groups, so that they can use it or change it to their advantage. For example a teacher who is giving lessons in class.

C. Group and Group

Interaction between group and group means interaction between a collection of several people with a collection of several other people. The interaction between these groups means that the group acts as the subject and the other group acts as the object (Giddings, 1922). Various kinds of interactions between groups are also familiar to most members of society. The most striking illustration of such an interaction is the interaction relationship between social groups that provide influence, stimulation and stimulus to other social groups. It has become commonplace to describe the lack of personal animosity that modern soldiers feel toward individual members of an enemy troop. Special techniques of propaganda, "morale building," and hatred training were necessary to induce ordinary members of the ranks to react in a sufficiently hostile manner to enemy soldiers when encountered in battle, and one of the problems of the modern commander is to guard against the opposing forces of the fraternity during pause in battle. For example, matches between football clubs, or political parties that work together to fight other political parties (Gillin and Gillin, 1982).

2. The Form of Social Interaction

Gillin and Gillin (1982), Social Interaction refer to the most general type of social process. It might be called social process, because interaction is necessary prerequisite for social activity of any sort. All of the other so called

social processes are only more specific forms of social interaction. The particular forms of externalities, in which the actions of a reference group affect an individual's preferences. The reference group depends on the context and its typically an individual's family, neighbors, friends or peers.

In addition, social process is concerned different changes in life of the group. It depends upon the nature of interaction, which may include historical, cultural, political and economic, religious and social aspect. Interaction refers to an action done in response to another action. From the explanation above, social interaction can be distinguished from social process is concrete, real and based on communication, social interaction, social contact and reciprocal relationship.

Social process including social contact and communication always produces social interaction. According to Gillin and Gillin (1982) social interaction has two forms namely social interaction associative process and social interaction dissociative process, and here are forms of social interaction.

A. Social Interaction Associative Process

In social life, an individual continuously come in contact with one another. They cooperate and compete with one another for their respective interest. They also struggle with each other for their rights. Associative processes are also called integrative or conjunctive social processes which are essential for the equilibrium of integration and progress of society (Gillin and Gillin, 1982). Interaction refers to an action done in response to another action. When this interaction repeats itself then it is called as social process.

The associative processes of social interaction are of positive type of interaction. The associative process is always worked for the integration and benefit in society. The associative processes include accommodation, assimilation, acculturation, and integration. Here we shall discuss about the four types of interaction. They are accommodation, assimilation, acculturation, and integration.

1) Accommodation

Accommodation is the term used by sociologists to describe a process in the field of social relationships to describe the process by which living things become adjusted to the environment (Gillin and Gillin, 1982). By this term, it means the process by which competing and conflicting individuals and groups adjust their relationships to each other in order to overcome the difficulties which arise in competition, contravention, or conflict. Accommodation is also a form of human effort to mitigate or avoid conflict in order to achieve stability. Accommodation applies to social changes such as habits, attitudes, behavior patterns, techniques, institutions, traditions, etc. Accommodation is the form of associative process in social interaction. Sometimes new conditions lead to conflict, and the resolution of these conflicts is called accommodation. In other words, accommodation is social adjustment (Scheinkman, 2007). It also refers about understanding, adjustment or agreement. It is also a process of getting along someone in inspite of differences (conflict). Accommodation is one of the principal types of social processes, Park and Burgess (1995) have said that human

social organization is fundamentally the result of an accommodation of conflicting elements. Throughout his life man has to face a number of conflicting situations.

In general, accommodation have two types, there are coordinate and superordinate-subordinate (Reuter and Hart, 1933). In the coordinate type of accommodation those who have been in conflict or in competition are practically equal in power. It makes for a compromised arrangement of agreements and claims by the method of give and take. While superordinate-subordinate explain that this types of accommodation can see the result of completion or conflict between unequal parties. Likewise parties unequal in conflict are likely to accommodate themselves to each other with the conquerors dictating the terms of the peace and the status of conquered. Accommodation also have the chief methods to resolve a conflict, there are yielding to coercion, compromise, arbitration and conciliation, toleration, conversion, sublimation, and rationalization.

2) Assimilation

Assimilation is a social process characterized by decreasing differentiation between individuals and between groups as well as by increased unity of action, attitude, and mental processes with respect to common interests and goals (Gillin and Gillin, 1982). Process whereby attitude of many individuals are united and thus developed into a united group. It means as individuals become assimilated to a group or to a society they lose those distinctions which set them off as outsiders, and in their own

eyes they come to identify themselves with other members of the group and with the interests and goals held in common. Assimilation is concerned with the absorption and incorporation of the culture by another. Assimilation makes individuals or groups alike dissimilar because it is a process by which individuals or groups come to share the same sentiments and goals. In short, the assimilative process is characterized by the development of common attitudes, often emotionally toned, making for unity, or at least for integrated organization, of thought and action.

The cultural factor in assimilation was until recently considered a strictly social process (Gidding, 1906). Therefore, the assimilation effect is a change in social relations towards a greater unity of action and sentiment. But because humans usually act in social situations according to cultural patterns, assimilation can involve not only changes in social relations, but also changes in patterns of habits and interactions.

For example, in India, the religious tolerance among the different religious groups is the most appropriate one as they have assimilated many points of each other's culture into their own and have made them an integral part of their own social conduct (Gillin and Gillin, 1982).

3) Acculturation

Acculturation is a cultural process which in certain situations can accompany the process of social association (Gillin and Gillin, 1982). The statement explains that acculturation is a process in which people from different cultures are modified through fairly close and long-lasting contact,

but without a perfect blend of the two cultures. Acculturation is sometimes thought of as a process that "only works in one direction", that is, we tend to think of primitive peoples who went through this process as simply losing their original culture and taking on new customs and meanings from the culture they just encountered (Gillin and Gillin, 1982). For example, all Indian tribes today in the United States are "acculturated" in the sense that their original culture is no longer pure but has been modified through contact with white civilization. This tendency of thinking is not surprising, because European culture is in many cases much stronger than the so-called native culture, but we must not ignore the fact that acculturation is a two-way process, that two societies are very rare into contact without culture the two mutually modified to some degree (Gillin, 1942).

Acculturation is logically an intermediate process between accommodation and assimilation, difficulties in adjustment are unavoidable, with consequences (1) on personality and (2) on the associated culture (Herskovitz, 1938). In that respect, the situation is very different from the situation where two groups each with different cultures come into friendly contact. In such cases, each can borrow or slowly mix from the other's culture and freely reject any elements in the other's culture that it does not like. When it does, two people with different cultures meet each other on an equal basis in numbers and prestige, each able to borrow from certain other elements. There was a process of intercultural selection from both sides. These new elements may replace the old ones or may simply be

added. The essence of each culture is not affected.

4) Integration

The end result of assimilation and its associated cultural processes, when carried out without hindrance, is social and cultural integration. Integration is often referred to as a social unit (Bain, 1939). A group is said to be integrated in the degree to which its members, social categories and status, and culture are organized to achieve a common purpose or goal. In an integrated group, all individuals identify themselves with and are identified with the group, each has a well-known place or places in the scheme of things, and each follows a pattern of habits that are interrelated and do not conflict with other customs or culture, whose object is the achievement of agreed goals. Integration of habitual interactions always involves some degree of reciprocity and balance, a balanced and complementary kind of functioning, which itself rules out homogeneity.

It should be noted that integration is not synonymous with "efficiency" in all respects, although integration undoubtedly contributes to the overall efficiency of the group. However, one habit or complex may be efficient in itself, but due to a lack of proper integration it is less productive of the desired result than another habit which is less efficient in itself. This integration is also synonymous with a form of cooperation and mutual assistance carried out with the same goal (Gillin and Gillin, 1982).

B. Social Interaction Dissociative Process

There are two process of social interaction, there are associative process and dissociative process. Associative process comprises of positive type of interaction which brings stability and progress in the society. But, on the other hand, White (2012) stated that dissociative processes are the negative type of interaction which often works towards disintegration in society. This includes competition, contravention and conflict.

1) Competition

Competition is a less violent form of opposition, in which two or more persons or groups struggle for some end or goal. White (2012) stated that attention is focused on the reward or the goal rather than on the competitor. It is based on the fact that people can never satisfy their desire. Competition takes place whenever there is an insufficient supply of things that human beings commonly desire. There is no competition for sunshine and air which are unlimited. Competition is an effort to do competition in achieving some mutually desired goal. Its aim is not to banish or destroy the opponent. The competitor observes rules of the game which eliminate force and fraud. When these rules are broken, it becomes benefit.

Competition is the most fundamental form of social struggle. It is a natural result of the universal struggle for existence (Gillin and Gillin, 1982). It is based on the fact that all people can never satisfy all their desires. Competition takes place whenever there is an insufficient supply of things that human beings commonly desire. Whenever and wherever the commodities that people want

are available in a limited supply, there is competition.

Competition is marked by lack of contact between competitors, by the absence of awareness of the clash of their interests, by impersonal rather than personal struggle, by its continuous rather than by its intermittent nature, and by its function of determining the place of an individual in the community rather than his place in society (Hamilton, 1931). There are four different forms of competition, economic, cultural, competition for role or status, and racial. And the results of competition is, on the personality, on group solidarity, on progress, and on social disorganization. It functions in determining the individual's status in society and provides an automatic process by which patterns of behavior, ideologies, and systems of relationships may test out their merits before the judgment of society (Cooley and Charles, 1918).

2) Contravention

Contravention is characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or sheer doubt about an individual's personality, or similar feelings about the possibility, usefulness, necessity, or value of a proposal, opinion, belief, doctrine, or program offered by an individual or group (Hart, 1927). In its pure form it is a state of mental reserve about another person or people or about cultural elements that have been known by an individual or group. However, it may develop beyond a state of doubt or uncertainty into positive rejection or dislike, but without necessarily developing to the point of conflict. For example, how often after we meet someone we doubt whether we will like or dislike them. It is one of the phases of contradiction.

Thus, contravention is a process of interaction between individuals and groups that is more veiled than competition and conflict, and especially at the verbal level rather than at the action; and not as violent as conflict (Becker, 1932). Psychological warfare takes part in a trait of convention that leads to deception rather than direct attack. He tries to trivialize with ridicule and ridicule the enemy's claims and accomplishments.

3) Conflict

Conflict is universal and occurs in all times and places. There never had been a time in which some individuals or groups did not come into conflict. It arise primarily from a clash of interest within a group or society. In other word, Conflict is a competition in its more occasional, personal and hostile forms. It is an ever present process in human relation which seeks to obtain rewards eliminating or weakening the competitors (Brock, 2001). It is seen that the conflict makes an individual or group try to frustrate the efforts of other individuals or groups who are seeking the same object. It implies a struggle or fight among individuals or groups for a particular purpose or a number of purposes.

Conflict, on the other hand, according to them, is characterized by contact, by consciousness of the rival, by emotional violence of varying degrees, by personal rather than impersonal struggle, by its intermittent occurrence, and by its function of placing the individual in society (Cooley and Charles, 1918). Individu and groups which recognize differences between their physical, emotional, in cultural traits, in behavior attitudes-instead of being merely

indifferent to each other or quietly opposed to each other, may become so antagonistic as to arrive at open conflict. Emotions are so aroused by the recognition of these differences that hostility breaks out with each trying to damage the other. These emotions are usually feelings of anger and hatred, generating the impulse to attack and injure, to repress or destroy the individual or the group opposing. They may be aroused by inherent characteristics of the other person or group or by the elements of their culture. Hence, conflict is the social process in which individuals or groups seek their ends by directly challenging the antagonist by violence or the threat of violence.

3. Synopsis of Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954)

The novel by William Golding, which was released in 1954, tells the story of a plane crashing on an island, leaving a group of schoolchildren stranded. They are stranded without adult supervision, but it makes them feel free and as if celebrating that freedom. In this novel also tells clearly about the adventures and how to survive a group of school children who are far from civilization and also whatever they need. This novel was adapted into a film in 1990, and received many positive responses from readers and received many awards, one of which was able to occupy position 68 in the American Library Association list of 100 most challenging books from 1990-1999. In 2005, this novel chosen by Time Magazine as one of 100 the best novel with English language 1923-2005, and include in Modern Library 100 Best Novel Best.

Sir William Gerald Golding was an English novelist, English poet, writer and a winner of Nobel Prize for Literature 1983, famous for his novel entitled

The Lord of the Flies. He was also given a Booker Prize to literature in 1980 to Rites of Passage, his first book from trilogy To the Ends of the Earth. In 2008, The Times award third place on the list of the 50 Greatest British Writers since 1945.

B. Previous Studies

Anis Lidiawati's research from the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Administration and Humanities, University of Muhammadiyah Sukabumi with the title "Description of the Moral Deterioration of Characters in William Golding's *The Lord of The Flies* Novel" which was conducted in 2021. This research discusses the representation of the decline. moral in the novel and the moral decline of the characters in the novel. The method used is descriptive analytic, while the research approach is a sociology of literature approach. The results of this study indicate that some of the moral declines in William Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* are violence, using dirty language, ignoring the rules, and murder.

Rizkian Hasim's research from the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Social Sciences, Maulana Malik Ibrahim University, Malang with the title "Ralp's Anxiety in the Wildlife in *Lord of the Flies* Novel" which was conducted in 2018. This research tells about kinds of anxiety, and self-defense that the main character does. In addition, the researcher applies a psychological approach because the characters show their lives which attach psychological conditions in the novel. For this study, the researcher uses descriptive analysis as a research model to describe and analyze the data. The researcher proves that anxiety in the novel Lord

of the Flies describes the reflection of psychological phenomena in reality.

Other research on *The Lord of the Flies* as discussed by Sholeh Akbar Nurdiansyah from English Letters and Department Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim University. In his writing entitled "The Impact of Jack's Ambition on Other Character Described in William Golding *Lord of the Flies*" which was conducted in 2017. This research focuses on finding out about ambition. Jack and his impact on other characters. The researcher uses literary criticism to analyze this. Researcher also apply appropriate psychology to analyze the conditions experienced by the main characters in the novel. Qualitative descriptive method is used in this study, while the basis is a theoretical and analytical approach.

In another study by Stevanos Mavromatis from the Faculty of Education, Kristianstad University, England (2021) with the title "Rational Femininity and Emotional Masculinity in Golding's *Lord of the Flies*" also discusses the same object, that is *The Lord of the Flies*. This paper argues that in Golding's *Lord of the Flies* feminine thinking is rational and masculine thinking is emotional. This essay provides historical background that presents the general patriarchal view of femininity during 20th century England of being seen as the inferior-emotional gender with intellectual limitations. By examining gender roles during the era that the setting of the novel takes place, what the terms feminine and masculine thinking indicate and by applying these terms, this paper categorises Piggy's, Ralph's and Jack's behavior and way of thinking. Furthermore, this paper argues that feminine thinking and feminine group-oriented logical behavior are more advantageous, while the masculine individualistic emotionally driven thinking and behavior cause

some key problems. This essay's goal is not to claim the superiority of one gender over the other but to question some of the masculine actions that Ralph and Jack engage in, by comparing them to the feminine actions that Ralph and Piggy engage in.

Similar to the research conducted by Rahmat, English Department Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University, Makassar (2019), entitled “The Representation Of World War II in Golding's Novel *Lord of the Flies*” which uses a dialectical method with a genetic structuralism approach from Lucien Goldmann and which complements his theory, namely semiotics. This research was conducted by reading the novel by analyzing the spatial structure and semantic field that affect the storyline contained in the novel as its intrinsic aspect. As for the extrinsic aspect, it is done by reading articles, journals and books that are related to the novel. Especially for the social genesis of the novel, including: authorship (collective subject) and the social structure of society England during World War II. This study uses descriptive analysis. The results of the analysis show that the worldviews expressed in the novel are liberalism and nationalism— two opposing ideologies in the novel.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this study, the authors used qualitative methods to analyze the data. Research methods such as those found in Creswell (2007) are closely related to research procedures which include forms of data collection, analysis and interpretation intended by the authors of this study. In this study, the authors tend to use qualitative descriptive methods to analyze the object of study. According to Glass and Hopkins (1984) qualitative descriptive methods are used to describe data that can be studied from written forms or interactions of characters in the object of study. This method aims to describe social interactions and whatever happens in the object of study.

According to Mulummai (2011), research with qualitative methods cannot be separated from description, "descriptive is the nature of qualitative research whose data is in the form of a description of the object of research". The statement clearly refers to a research, of course, it can be analyzed with this qualitative method because it is asked in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that have been written on the object of research.

Based on the description of the explanation of the qualitative research above, the research "An Analysis of Social Interaction in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies*" uses descriptive qualitative research methods to analyze the research object. In this research, the researcher tend to use research procedures of data collection, analysis

and interpretation. The researcher uses qualitative descriptive to describe the collection of data regarding the interactions between the characters obtained from the dialogue and narration contained in the object of research. It aims to show in detail about the social interactions that occur in the research. Therefore, the interpretation and perception of the authors as well as additional theories to complete the analysis of the data contained in the research object are needed.

B. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

The type of data that is collected by researcher directly from main sources. This data is obtained from the subject of the researcher's study. Based on this research, the textual data including dialogues and monologues that show the existence of interaction in each character.

2. Data Sources

Data sources is where the researcher get the data, additional data, supporting data, complementary data, and so on. This data is data that researchers get outside the main data. Based on this research, data sources is the data that is relevant to the novel *The Lord of the Flies*, there are books, journals, and articles that can be found on the internet, which can help to complete the analysis.

C. Research Instruments

Research instruments are tools used to collect, measure, and analyze data related to the research interests of researchers. Based on this research, the main research instrument is the research herself. It is line with statement from Bogdan and Biklen

(1982) that qualitative research has natural setting as the direct source of data where the researcher becomes the key instrument. The researcher is the main research instrument because she is the one who can lead the process from the raw data collected to the conclusions she makes. The researcher takes a role as the designer, data collector, data analyst, data interpreter, and the reporter of the research findings (Moleong, 2001).

D. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques refer to the way researcher obtain observed data from the object of research. There are various methods of data collection in qualitative research, including observations, textual or visual analysis (from books or videos), and interviews (individu or group). A variety of collecting data techniques is used by qualitative researcher to answer the research questions.

In this research, the researcher apply textual analysis to obtained the process of collecting data, and there are steps from the process.

- a. Reading *The Lord of the Flies* novel repeatedly for understanding the content.
- b. Analyzing about characteristics in every character, including character, behavior, social environment, and interactions between or among people.
- c. Determining the social contact and social interaction that is carried out by one character to another.

E. Data Validation

Data validation is an examination step to ensure that the data meets the established criteria. This aims to ensure that the data entered into the database is known and the source and accuracy of the data can be known. In this research, the researcher used validator to get the validity data. In this reasearch, the researcher has to ask one validator who understand everything related to this research, including the topic, object, or theme in it. In this case, the researcher chooses Mrs. Nestiani Utami, M.A. who are lecturer of English Language Education Department in UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta to be involved and validate the data in this research.

F. Data Analysis

After the data were collected and selected, they were analyzed. Data analysis techniques are methods of processing data to obtain information. When conducting research, we need to analyze data so that it is easy to understand. According to Moleong (2001) data analysis is a process of organizing and classifying the data into a pattern category and basic of analysis in order to find a theme and to formulate working hypothesis as the data suggest.

To analyze the data in this research, the researcher uses Spradleyan data analysis. Spradleyan is another name for the technique of ethnographic data analysis, which is where it comes from the name of the thinker. According to Spradley, there are four steps to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research. Those steps are domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and

discovering cultural theme. Based on those statements, the researcher also divides the activity in analysing data into four part, they are domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and discovering cultural theme (Sugiyono, 2013).

1. Domain Analysis

It is often used to acquire an overall and complete overview of the undergraduate social condition or the research target. Data from the grand tour's and minitour's questions. The outcome is an overview of the thing studied, which was never before known. The researcher determines which information relates to data that is or is not classified using theories.

Social Contact		
Individu-Individu	Individu-Group	Group-Group

Table 3. 1. Domain Table

2. Taxonomy Analysis

After the researcher finds a particular situation domain and distinguishes any information obtained, the researcher needs to collect the data and then classify them, which data can be used to answer the problem formulation. Data collection can be carried out continuously through in-depth observations and documentation so that the data collected becomes large. Therefore, further analysis is needed at this stage which is called taxonomy analysis.

Forms of Object						
Associative				Dissosiative		
Accomoda tion	Assimilat Ion	Aculturat ion	Integrat ion	Competit ion	Contravent ion	Conflict

Table 3. 2. Taxonomy Table

3. Componential Table

If taxonomy analysis is more about finding the same domains, then it is different from componential analysis. This analysis focuses on different or contrasting data. In this case, the researcher uses the table as a medium to make it easier to classify the data, which is hereinafter referred to as the componential table. The table contains questions, research objects, and data numbers.

Individu-Individu				Individu-Group				Group-Group					
AP		DP		AP		DP		AP		DP			
A	A	A	I	C	C	C	A	A	A	I	C	C	C
c	s	t	t	p	t	f	c	s	t	t	p	t	f

Table 3. 4. Componential Table

4. Cultural Theme

After the componential table is filled in, the researcher will check which is the dominant data or data that often appears in the table. Then, researcher need to indicate or give meaning to the dominant data by connecting it to research topics, theories, theme, or value of the object.

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the analysis of the data. There are two parts of it, the first is research finding and the second is discussion. This research analyzes the form of social contact and social interaction findings in the Golding's *The Lord of the Flies (1954)*.

Individu-Individu				Individu-Group				Group-Group												
AP			DP	AP			DP	AP			DP									
A	A	A	It	C	C	C	A	A	A	It	C	C	C	A	A	A	It	C	C	C
c	s	t		p	t	f	c	s	t		p	t	f	c	s	t		p	t	f
2	1	X	12	3	12	11	8	X	1	13	1	3	1	X	X	X	1	1	X	1

Table 4.1. Componential Table

Based on the table above, it can be seen that total of the data is 71 data. It is about social contact and social interaction in the researcher's object. From the data, researcher categorize and analysis about the data, as stated in the next point.

A. Research Finding

The table above is the componential table that contains amount of data of this research.

1. Form of Social Contact are Found in *The Lord of the Flies (1954)*

In this research, the data is in the form of a dialog and monolog of character on the novel. The data is analysed by using Gillin and Gillin's theory of social contact (1982). According to Gillin and Gillin (1982), there are three forms of social contact: individu-individu, individu-group, and

group-group. From the first problem statement, the researcher found three forms of the social contact from the novel. Below is the analysis of them.

a. Individu-Individu

In the novel, a plane crashes on an uninhabited island, leaving behind eight characters who are often highlighted because they are important in the course of the storyline, they are Ralph, Jack, Simon, Piggy, Roger, Maurice, Sam and Eric. Of the eight characters, of course each of them has a different character, of course there is a protagonist, there is also an antagonist. However, the situation they experienced made them build interactions from one person to another person in order to survive each other's lives.

To achieve that goal, of course there appears to be a relationship between individu or individu-individu. As Gillin and Gillin said in their journal (1982), he said that the social contact types of individu-individu is the interaction between individu and individu means that individu convey information to other individu at a time. Thus, the subject and object of social interaction are individu-individu. The interaction in question can be like greeting each other, shaking hands, and having a conversation. These activities are a form of interaction, but even if the individu does not say a word, does not make any open gestures, the interaction usually takes place, because every sense that exists in each individu meets each other and is alert; every feature, every detail of appearance, smell, and sound of one elicits a response, though veiled, from the other.

(Datum 1)

Ralph looked at him doubtfully and laid the conch on the tree trunk. "I bet it's gone tea time," Said Piggy. "What do they think they're going to do on that mountain?"
He caressed the shell respectfully, then stopped and looked up.
(Golding, 30)

The dialogue above is an expression from Piggy. He is a boy with glasses who becomes one of the important characters in the storyline. He is one of the closest people to Ralph, the main protagonist and leader of the group. Everyone there believes that having a conch in their hands will give them an honor, including Piggy. The boy also wanted to try blowing the conch in a way that seemed to instigate Ralph who was putting the conch to blow the conch through him for the other boys to gather. The dialogue includes a form of social contact between individu to individu conducted by Piggy and Ralph. The dialogue above represents how social contact forms between individu to individu. There are also other examples, such as the following conversation between Ralph and Jack;

(Datum 2)

Each party of boys added the quota, less or more and the pile grew. At the return Ralph found himself alone on a limb with Jack and they grinned each other, sharing this burden. Once more, amid the breeze,....that strange invisible light of friendship, adventure, and content.
"Almost too heavy."
Jack grinned back.
"Not for the two of us." (Golding 31)

Ralph's character is described as the protagonist who was chosen as the leader for the children who were stranded on the uninhabited island. He

is described as a character who always tries to unite all the people who are stranded on the island and does whatever it takes to get them out of the island. This is in contrast to the character Jack who becomes the antagonist character in the novel *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). He was chosen to be the leader of a group of hunters because of his courage and determination. However, he is not enough to be the leader of the hunter group, he wants to take full control of the boy and the island. He becomes a young man who is wild, cruel, barbaric, manipulative, and thinks of himself as the novel progresses. In the dialogue above, the dialogue is carried out individu to individu. Between Ralph and Jack talking about the work being done together even though both of them felt difficult, Ralph made Jack feel compelled to do it. Ralph and Jack's social contact of other types of individu-individu can be analyzed from other dialogues, such as the dialogue below.

(Datum 3)

Ralph spoke first, crimson in the face.

“Will you?”

He cleared his throat and went on.

“Will you light the fire?”

Now the absurd situation was open, Jack blushed too. He began to mutter vaguely. (Golding 31-32)

The dialogue above is an expression from Ralph to Jack. Ralph who acts as an individu because he starts a conversation at a time with Jack, makes them in an individu to individu relationship. The dialogue above shows Ralph's character asking for help to light a fire so that there is smoke

which will become a symbol of asking for help from Jack. This fits the description of Ralph's character as a leader who always tries to unite all the people stranded on the island and does whatever it takes to get them off the island. He also puts aside his problems and dislike of a person, group or thing for the sake of pursuing common interests and goals. In other cases, of course there are other characters who also interact individu to individu, as shown below.

(Datum 4)

“Here-let me go!” His voice rose to a shriek of terror as Jack snatched the glasses of his face. “Mind out! Give’em back! I can hardly see! You’ll break the conch!” (Golding, 32)

The dialogue above is an expression from Piggy to Jack. As explained while the characters Piggy and Jack have been written about before, their characters are a stark contrast to one another. Piggy, a boy depicted with glasses and a fat body who is part of the protagonist's character and is the closest person to Ralph, is one of the people who often gets bad treatment by Jack. Aside from his physical appearance, his lack of courage because he is always behind Ralph and not the leader, makes Jack the main antagonist character often underestimate and do bad things to Piggy. Jack thinks Piggy is just a weakling. This can be seen from the dialogue above, you can see how rudely Jack treated him when he asked for the glasses Piggy was wearing. The conversation above belongs to individu to individu relationships, because Jack and Piggy are in contact with each

other. Social contact types of individu to other individu can be analyzed from the dialogue below.

(Datum 5)

Ralph surveyed the wreck with distaste.
“Never get it done.”
He flung himself down at Jack’s feet. Simon remained, looking out of the hole in the shelter. Once down, Ralph explained.
“Been working for days now. And look!”
Two shelters were in position, but shaky. This one was a ruin.
“And they keep running off. You remember the meeting? How everyone was going to work hard until the shelters were finished?”
(Golding, 41)

The dialogue above is an expression from Ralph to Simon. The dialogue is conducted individu to individu, meaning only between Ralph and Simon. Ralph told Simon all his complaints as a leader regarding the behavior of his members who did not carry out their respective responsibilities that had been promised at the beginning of their meeting. Simon is one of the protagonists in the story, he behaves kindly and innocently to every boy who is stranded on the same island as him. With such a character, he also listened carefully to Ralph's complaints.

In this point, the researcher finds 41 data from the object. It can be concluded that Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) proved that anyone can make social contact. Social contact can be made by all types of characters to other characters. Protagonist characters, such as Ralph, Piggy, and Simon can make social contact with antagonist characters such as Jack. There are many types of social contact between individu-individu in this

novel. Anyone can make social contact between individu to individu, regardless of the differences in character.

b. Individu-Group

The eight characters that are often featured in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), namely Ralph, Jack, Simon, Piggy, Roger, Maurice, Sam and Eric, of course, each of them has a different character, as some have explained in the previous point. The situation they experience makes them build a relationship, not only individu to individu, but also from one person to a group, or group to individu for their survival. Their relationship is included in the category of Individu-Group social contact. As Gillin and Gillin said in their journal (1982), Individu-Group Social contact means an interaction between a person and a group consisting of two or more people. This opinion explains that the interaction between individu and groups occurs when someone who meets a group positions himself as a public speaker and actor who is familiar with the interactions between the audience, not as a single member, but the group as a whole, and himself.

(Datum 1)

Jack rushed toward the twins.
The rest are making line. Come'on!"
"But-"
"-We-"
"Come on! I'll creep up and stab-"
The mask compelled theme. (Golding, 53)

The dialogue above is an expression from Jack to Eric & Sam (the twins). Eric & Sam are twins and the youngest of the other stranded boys.

They are always together anywhere and everywhere, protect each other, and cannot be separated like siblings in general. They are also one of the protagonists who originally allied with Ralph. However, since the boys on the island were divided into two camps, Ralph's side and Jack's side the hunter, and Jack became an increasingly wild man, some of them were forced to submit to Jack for their safety, including the twins, Sam & Eric. They end up following all the rules laid down by Jack's reign, and eventually separate from Ralph's colony. The conversation above also describes how Eric & Sam as a unit called a group must submit and do what Jack as individu orders. How Jack orders and acts as he pleases other groups is also in several other dialogues.

(Datum 2)

Then Jack leapt to his feet, slashed off a great hunk of meat, and flung it down at Simon's feet.

"Eat! Damn you!"

He glared at Simon.

"Take it!"

He spun on his heel, center of a bewildered circle of boys.

"I got you meat!"

Numberless and inexpressible frustrations combined to make his rage elemental and awe-inspiring. (Golding, 63)

Another example of how Jack's treatment as an individu to other group members is also described in the dialogue above. The dialogue above is an expression from Jack as an individu to all the boys in there as a group. From the dialogue above, it can be seen how Jack can be categorized as the main antagonist character. Apart from his frequent appearances, he also really depicts the ugliness, wildness, and savagery of a human because of

the power and strength he gets. The dialogue above tells of Jack as the leader of a hunter's camp who has succeeded in hunting a pig, then eating it with other boys. However, because he felt he had caught the pig, he then acted casually with the others. That's because he distributes pork by throwing pork that has been cut into pieces. Like it or not, those who are starving still take the meat to eat and for the sake of surviving on this uninhabited island. Jack's treatment of all the boys in there is very different from how Ralph treats them, as shown in the following dialogue.

(Datum 3)

Ralph watched them, envious and resentful. Not till they flagged and the chant died away, did he speak.

“I'm calling an assembly.”

One by one, they halted, and stood watching him.

“With the conch. I'm calling a meeting even if we have to go on into the dark. Down on the platform. When I blow it. Now.”

(Golding, 64)

The dialogue above is an expression from Ralph as an individual to all the boys in there as a unit called a group. Very different from Jack who goes around with everyone, Ralph as a leader, has a wise character in handling things. Therefore, he is categorized as the main protagonist character. In the dialogue above, it tells about the character Ralph who is annoyed with the situation that is happening, namely people who are not responsible for carrying out the tasks that have been divided for each for the sake of the common interest. However, instead of acting the same as the others, he is wiser as a leader to gather them and tell them firmly that the tasks that have been divided must be carried out so that the common goal of getting off the

island can be achieved. The other character who carry out of type social contact relationships between individu for the group can also be seen from other dialogues.

(Datum 4)

Maurice saved them. He cried out.

“Look at me!”

He pretended to fall over. He rubbed his rump and sat on the twister so that he fell in the grass. He clowned badly; but Percival and the others noticed and sniffed and laughed. Presently they were all laughing so absurdly that the biguns joined in. (Golding, 75)

The dialogue above is an expression from Maurice as an individu to another character, Percival and another as a group. Maurice is one of the characters who also ends up submitting to Jack's power. He is rarely mentioned but had an important influence on the storyline of Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). Even though he has submitted and joined Jack's camp, he often helps Ralph by telling the evil plans of the hunter's camp led by Jack. He did this because he felt guilty for some of his treatment of Ralph's camp. Even so, he also contributed to the savagery of the hunter camp. In the dialogue above, it is described as helping Percival and another boy, a group of boys on the island. Individu-Group social contact forms can also be analyzed from the following conversation by Jack, Ralph, and Simon.

(Datum 5)

Ralph dismissed Simon and returned to his personal hell. They would reach the castle some time, and the chief would have to go forward.

Jack came trotting back.

“We’re in sight now.”
“All right. We’ll get a close as we can.”
He followed Jack toward the castle where the ground rose slightly.
(Golding, 91)

Another example from the social contact relation Individu-Group is like the dialogue above. The dialogue above is an expression from Jack as an individu to Ralph and Simon as a group. The dialogue above illustrates goodness because it seems to work together for a common goal as well.

In this point, the researcher founds 27 data from the object. It can be concluded that Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) proves that everyone can make social contact. Social contact can be made by all types of characters against other characters as a unit or called a group. There are many types of social contact between the individu and groups in this novel. Anyone can make social contact between individu and groups, regardless of differences in character.

c. Group-Group

The third point of forms of social contact is Group-Group. As Gillin and Gillin said in their journal (1982), Group-Group type social contact is social contact interaction between a collection of several people who are bound to become one unit with a collection of several other people who are also bound to become a unit or because they understand and agree. The interaction between these groups means that one group acts as the subject and another group acts as the object. The most striking illustration of such an interaction

is the relationship between social groups that influence, stimulate and stimulate other social groups.

In Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), the eight characters often featured in novels, namely Ralph, Jack, Simon, Piggy, Roger, Maurice, Sam and Eric certainly each have different characters, as explained by several people before. The situation they experienced certainly made them build a relationship, not only individu to individu, but also from one person to a group, group to individu, but also group to group for their survival.

(Datum 1)

Piggy wilted. Ralph took the conch from him and looked round the circle of boys.

“We’ve got to special people for looking after the fire. Any day there may be a ship out there”-he waved his arm at the taut wire of the horizon-“and if we have a signal going they’ll come and take us off. And another thing. We ought to have more rules. Where the conch is, that’s meeting. The same up here as down there.” (Golding, 34)

The dialogue above is an expression from Ralph and Piggy to all the boys in there. In this conversation, Ralph and Piggy form a unit called a group because they agree and agree with what they will do and say in front of all the boys in there. They are both in front of all the boys in there to convey something they believe in together and on the agreement of the two of them too. Meanwhile, all the boys in there are also a unit called a group because they are the interlocutors of Ralph and Piggy. They are also described as members who are listening to rules and orders from a leader, namely Ralph and Piggy who seem to be Ralph's confidants. In the conversation above, Ralph, as the leader, reminds them to carry out the

responsibilities of each task that has been divided equally, so that they can survive and also get out of the island. There are also social contact relationships with other types of groups, which occur in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) as shown below.

(Datum 2)

Jack, his face smeared with clays, reached the top first and hailed Ralph excitedly, with lifted spear.
“Look! We’ve killed a pig-we stole up on them-we got in a circle“
Voice broke in from the hunters.
“We got in a circle-“
“We crept up-“
“The pig squealed-“ (Golding, 58)

The dialogue above is an expression from the hunter's group to Ralph's group. Both the hunter's group and Ralph's group play the same role as a unit or unit called a group. Therefore, the conversation above is classified as a Group-Group type social contact relationship. The dialogue above tells that the hunter's group, led by Jack, feels more meritorious because they have succeeded in catching pigs that can be eaten together. Between the hunter's group and Ralph's group, they mutually highlight their strengths in carrying out their respective tasks. However, because the hunter's group contains wild-spirited antagonist characters, Ralph's group chose to remain silent and carry on with their duties when the hunter's group behaved like this in front of them. Another example of social contact relations of the Group-Group type can also be found in the dialogue between the hunter's group and other Ralph's groups, as shown below.

(Datum 3)

At once the ideas were back, and the anger.
“We want smoke. And you go wasting your time. You roll rocks.”
Roger shouted.
“We’ve got plenty of time!”
Ralph shook his head.
“We’ll go to the mountain.”
The clamor broke out. Some of the boys wanted to go back to the beach. Some wanted to roll more rocks. The sun was bright and danger had faded with the darkness. (Golding, 95)

The dialogue above is the third of three dialogues regarding the social contact relationship of the Group-Group form found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). The dialogue above is an expression from the hunter group to Ralph's group. Both hunter groups and Ralph groups play the same role as units or units called groups. Therefore, the conversation above is classified as a Group-Group type social contact relationship. The dialogue above tells that the group of hunters led by Roger asked Ralph's group to smoke in a rude way. This made the two groups noisy with each other.

Roger is a character with a strong antagonist after Jack. Like Piggy with Ralph, Roger is also one of the closest to Jack, he is like a lieutenant for Jack and the hunter's group. He is also wild and brutal like Jack. He also often acts as he pleases with the other boys in there, especially those he thinks are weak.

From the analysis that the researcher explains above, Gillin and Gillin (1982) has three forms of social contact, there are Individu-Individu,

Individu-Group, and Group-Group, and all of them can be found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) from dialogue in every character indeed.

2. Forms of Social Interaction are found in *The Lord of the Flies* (1954)

The data is analyzed by using Gillin and Gillin's theory of social interaction form's (1982). According to Gillin and Gillin, there are two forms of social interaction, there are associative process and dissociative process. In associative process, there are accomodation, assimilation, acculturation, and integration. In dissociative process, there are competition, contravention, and conflict. From the second problem statement, the researcher finds two forms with seven types of social interaction. Below is the analysis:

a. Associative Process

1) Accomodation

In accomodation, a person usually exhibits the chief methods to resolve a conflict such as yielding to coercion, compromise, arbitration and conciliation, toleration, conversion, sublimazion, and rasionalization. In the Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), the characters show the similar traits which related to the accomodation process. Below is some example from Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954).

(Datum 1)

“My father's in the Navy. He said there aren't any unknown islands left. He says the Queen has a big room full of maps and all

the islands in the world are drawn there. So the Queen's got a picture of this islands."
Again came the sounds of cheerfulness and better heart.
"And sooner or later a ship will put in here. It might even be Daddy's ship. So you see, sooner or later we shall be rescued."
(Golding, 29)

The term accommodation means the process by which competing and conflicting individuals and groups adapt their relationship with one another to overcome difficulties that arise in competition, disagreement, or conflict. If the conflict is connected with the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the conflict in question is a conflict that is within each boy who feels afraid of being on the island. They are afraid of the dangers that might attack them, also afraid that they will not be able to get out of the uninhabited island. However, Ralph, as an older and trusted leader, convinced them that his father, who was a Marine, would be able to find the existence of this small uninhabited island and save them all. This became a solution to the inner conflict experienced by each of the boys there. Since then, the boys have been braver and have tried each other to get off the island. So, accommodation here does not always refer to disputes between people, but also conflicts that occur within each other.

(Datum 2)

Jack broke out of his gyration and stood facing Ralph. His words came in a shout.
"All right, all right!"
He looked at Piggy, at the hunters, at Ralph.
"I'm sorry. About the fire, I mean. There. I-"
He drew himself up.
"-I apologize." (Golding, 61)

The accommodation in the dialogue above still has the same problems as the accommodation in the previous explanation. If previously the problem was more about conflicts within each other, for the conversation above it is more about how to resolve conflicts due to disputes from one person to another. The dialogue above describes Jack's problem solving by apologizing to others. This was because he left the fire, whose smoke was used as a symbol to ask for help. Jack left the fire to die out, and finally when there were planes passing around the island, their smoke went undetected. All the boys there were disappointed about this, especially Ralph as the leader. Jack realized his mistake and ended up apologizing to all the boys in there. Social interaction of other types of Accommodation in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) can also be found in the dialogue below.

(Datum 3)

“You were having a nice fight with him just now.”
“I had the conch,” said Piggy simply. “I had a right to speak.”
Simon stirred in the dark.
“Go on being chief.” (Golding, 81)

The dialogue above is a form of accommodation found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). This is in accordance with the definition presented by Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their journal, namely Accommodation is a term used to describe a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to the environment. The dialogue above tells about Simon giving suggestions for

solving Ralph's anger. Ralph, who had recently been involved in a conflict with Jack and was annoyed because many did not carry out the responsibilities with the tasks that had been assigned to each of them properly, felt like ending everything by not being a leader anymore. That way, he doesn't bother to manage everyone and only focuses on the good for himself, he really seems to have given up. However, Simon reminds him to continue to be a leader, because he is the wisest and can coordinate everyone. With Ralph remaining as leader, it would be easier for the situation to adjust to what was happening to them.

(Datum 4)

Piggy bumped into him and a twin grabbed him as he made for the oblong of paling stars.

“You can't go out-it's horrible!”

“Piggy-where are the spears?”

“I can hear the-“

“Quiet then. Lie still.”

They lay there listening, at first with doubt but then with terror to the description the twins breathed at them between bouts of extreme silence. (Golding, 87)

From the dialogue above, accommodation can be analyzed when Piggy provides a solution to their problem, namely not being successful in catching pigs as a joint meal. It happened when Piggy and the twins (Eric & Sam) tried to hunt pigs. However, because it was their experiment, the pig was never obtained. Piggy also gave advice on this problem, namely by ordering Eric and Sam to try to lie down so that the movements of the animals that would be hunted would not be noticed. Not long after Eric and Sam followed Piggy's words, they managed to get animals. This is in

accordance with the statement of Gillin and Gillin (1982) regarding accommodation which means a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to the environment. They try to adapt to the environment in the situation they are experiencing.

(Datum 5)

Again the stars spilled about the sky. Eric shook his head, earnestly
“Listen, Ralph. Never mind what’s sense. That’s gone-“
“Never mind about chief-“
you got to go for your own good.” (Golding, 170)

Another accommodation process that can be found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) is the dialogue above. The dialogue above is an expression from Eric to Ralph. All the boys in there end up being wild and savage after being led by Jack to become hunters. It's not just the animals they hunt, but Sam's character ends up dying because of them. They killed Sam mercilessly in the dark with their walking sticks. As Sam's twin, of course Eric was very sad and afraid of that, but he was helpless with all the rules and powers by Jack and Roger. Eric still remains in the hunter's camp led by Jack and Roger. Knowing the hunter group's next plan, which is to find and destroy Ralph, Eric secretly meets Ralph. Eric persuades Ralph to stay away from Jack's herd and the other hunting groups, because they are hunting Ralph. This happened because of Jack and Roger's provocation, who did not want any other ruler besides them. The resolution of the current problem that was conveyed by Eric is part of an accommodation process. What Eric said was a kindness for Ralph to stay alive, and also the hunter's

group didn't kill more people. In this point, the researcher founds 10 data from the object

2) Assimilation

Assimilation is related to the absorption and incorporation of culture by others. Assimilation makes individuals or groups equally different because it is the process by which individuals or groups come to share the same sentiments and goals. In short, the process of assimilation is characterized by the development of general attitudes, which are often emotionally colored, resulting in unity, or at least a unified organization, of thought and action. The assimilation effect is a change in social relations towards a greater unity of action and sentiment. But because humans usually act in social situations according to cultural patterns, assimilation involves not only changes in social relations, but also changes in patterns of habits and interactions. In Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), the characters certainly show a positive interaction from one person to another, one of which is assimilation. However, in this novel, the writer only finds one indication that is included in the assimilation process, as shown below.

(Datum 1)

“He had some white stones too, and a bird cage with a green parrot. He didn't blow the white stones, of course, and he said-“

Piggy paused for breath and stroked the glistening thing that lay in Ralph's hands.

“Ralph!”

Ralph looked up.

“We can use this to call the others. Have a meeting. They'll come when they hear us-“ (Golding, 9-10)

The dialogue above is the only dialogue that indicates an assimilation interaction process in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). In the dialogue, it tells about Piggy who has knowledge about conch from his aunt. Piggy is no stranger to them, as his aunt collects several, complete with white rocks and a birdcage. It is a culture brought by Piggy through his knowledge. Meanwhile, Ralph, who didn't know anything, just listened silently said Piggy. At that time Ralph just wanted to collect other boys who were also stranded on the island. The cultural unity referred to at this point is when Piggy has an idea about the conch they found in the sand to call the stranded boys so they come closer to the sound source. Since then the conch has been used as a means of communication, especially when holding gatherings. So assimilation here is found when the culture brought by Piggy unites with the current environmental situation, and merges into one to achieve a common goal.

3) Acculturation

Acculturation is a cultural process that in certain situations can accompany the process of social interaction. The statement explains that acculturation is a process in which people from different cultures are modified through fairly close and long-lasting contact, but without a perfect blend of the two cultures. In such cases, each may borrow or slowly mix from the culture of the other and freely reject any elements in the culture of the other that it does not like. In short, in acculturation there is a process of intercultural selection from both sides. These new elements may replace the

old ones or may simply be added. The essence of each culture is not affected. In Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), the characters certainly show a positive interaction from one person to another, one of which is acculturation. However, in this novel, the writer only finds one indication that is included in the acculturation process, as shown below.

(Datum 1)

Jack held out his hands for the conch and stood up, holding the delicate thing carefully in his sooty hands.
“I agree with Ralph. We’ve got to have rules and obey them. After all, we’re not savages. We’re English, and the English are best at everything. So we’ve got to do the right things.” (Golding, 34)

The dialogue above is the only dialogue that shows the interaction process of acculturation in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). In the dialogue, it tells about Jack agreeing with Ralph's words regarding the rules on the uninhabited island. Previously Ralph said about himself and other boys as British, of course, must behave in a new place. England is known for its culture, rules and language which are upheld by everyone, making them have to continue to implement all of that as British people and so that the good name of England is maintained. In that case, we can see that there are two cultures that emerge, namely how they are as British people, and what is the situation they are facing when they are stranded on an uninhabited island. The two cultures certainly have positives and negatives when they meet together. But what Ralph asked for, wherever and whatever the conditions will be when on the island, the rules regarding British culture

are expected to be maintained and carried out. Therefore, this case is classified as an acculturation process. Their original culture, i.e. the culture they got as British people didn't disappear even though they were in that situation. They adapt every situation that occurs to the culture they bring as British people to achieve a common goal.

4) Integration

A group is said to be integrated in the degree to which its members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve a common purpose or goal. Integration of habitual interactions always involves some degree of reciprocity and balance, a balanced and complementary kind of functioning, which itself rules out homogeneity. Integration is not synonymous with "efficiency" in all respects, although it undoubtedly contributes to the overall efficiency of the group. The integration process is also synonymous with a cooperation in order to achieve a common goal as well. In Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), the characters certainly show a positive interaction from one person to another, one of which is the integration process. The writer finds many forms of integration in this novel, some of which can be seen in the dialogues below.

(Datum 1)

He glanced at Ralph, who blurted out the last confession of incompetence

“Has anyone got any matches?”

“You make a bow and spin the arrow,” said Roger. He rubbed his hands in mime. “Pss. Pss.” (Golding, 32)

As explained in the previous explanation, integration is a form of joint effort in achieving a common goal. In the dialogue above, it tells about the characters Ralph and Roger who work together to start a fire. In integration, it does not recognize or limit the interaction between the antagonist and protagonist characters. All cooperation is considered to occur naturally according to the situation they are experiencing. The form of cooperation above is when there are no matches, they use improvised tools to make fire. They tried their best to make the fire burn quickly. The fire will later appear smoke and is used as a symbol asking for help, this will be able to achieve their goal of getting out of the island. Thus, the dialogue above is classified as an associative process of the integration type because Ralph and Roger work together to create a common goal, namely getting out of the island. The case of integration in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) can also be seen from the dialogue below.

(Datum 2)

The two boys trotted down to the beach, and turning at the water's edge, looked back at the pink mountain. The trickle of smoke sketched a chalky line up the solid blue of the sky, wavered high up and faded. Ralph frowned.

"I wonder how far off you could see that."

"Miles."

"We don't make enough smoke."

The bottom part of the trickle, as though conscious of their gaze, thickened to a creamy blur which crept up the feeble cound to search the horizonlumn.

"They've put on green branches," muttered Ralph. "I wonder!" He screwed up his eyes and swung round to search the horizon.

"Got it!"

Jack shouted so loudly that Ralph jumped. (Golding, 44)

The dialogue above is an expression between Ralph and Jack. The two of them were discussing how their plan was to start a big fire, so that there would be a lot of smoke too. The smoke later aims as a symbol of their request for help to anyone who sees it. They determine the direction of the wind as well as the materials used in making the fire bigger. They use dry leaves that can make the fire bigger, the direction of the wind is also aimed so that the flames are not blown away by the wind. The things they do are in order to achieve a common goal, that is, there are people who save them from the uninhabited island. Thus, the integration type associative process occurs in the dialogue conducted by Ralph and Jack as above.

(Datum 3)

Jack rushed toward the twins.
The rest are making line. Come'on!"
"But-"
"-We-"
"Come on! I'll creep up and stab-"
The mask compelled theme. (Golding, 53)

The dialogue above is an expression between Jack and the twins (Eric & Sam). The dialogue describes how Jack and the twins build a relationship. Stranded in the middle of an uninhabited island for days, of course they also need to eat. Therefore, they hunt animals on the island, especially pigs. As the leader of the hunter's group, Jack is certainly not alone in hunting. According to the conversation above, Jack needs the twins to help him. The twins help make the line as the pig catches effort. From the description above, the conversation is classified as an associative process of

the integration type. This is because there is a collaboration by several people, in order to achieve the same goal, namely to be able to eat to survive on this uninhabited island.

(Datum 4)

“Let’s warm up.”

“We’ll only have to fetch more wood.”

“I’m cold.”

“So’m I.”

“Besides, it’s-“

“-dark. All right, then.”

Eric squatted back and watched Sam make up the fire. He built a little tent of dead wood and the fire was safely alight. (Golding, 85)

The conversation between Sam and Eric as above is another example of the associative process of the integration type found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). Sam and Eric are described as close twins, and have a good relationship with each other, of course they will help each other in the situation they are experiencing at that time. Realizing that they only have each other who can be trusted, even when one of them is sick, they will continue to help each other. Through the dialogue above, of course, we know that the goal of both of them must be the same, which is to get out safely from the uninhabited island. Therefore, they helped each other by finding more wood to light the fire and were able to build small tents to shelter and rest.

(Datum 5)

Ralph turned on him.

“Who went first on the castle rock?”

“I went too. And that was daylight.”
“All right. Who wants to climb the mountain now?”
Silence was the only answer.
“Samneric? What about you?”
“We ought to go an' tell Piggy-”
“-yes, tell Piggy that-”
“But Simon went!”
“We ought to tell Piggy-in case-”
“Robert?Bill?” (Golding, 105)

Another associative process type of integration found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) is like the dialogue above. It is known that the dialogue above is an expression from Ralph to all the boys there. As a leader, Ralph is supposed to direct and lead everything that will be done by all the boys in there. More specifically, the dialogue above describes how the association between all the boys in there occurs. They are dividing the tasks and responsibilities for everyone so that everything that will be done there feels lighter and they can also get out of the island soon. The association is of course led by the leader, Ralph. He wisely divided all the tasks for everyone who was there. From this description, it can be concluded that Ralph and all the boys in there are trying to work together to achieve a common goal, which is to survive and be safe when they get off the island. In this point, the researcher founds 26 data from the object.

b. Dissociative Process

1) Competition

Competition is the most fundamental form of social struggle. It is the natural result of the universal struggle for the existence of both individuals and groups. This is based on the fact that everyone will never be able to

satisfy all their desires. Competition is characterized by the lack of contact between competitors, by the absence of awareness of their conflicting interests, by the struggle impersonal rather than personal, by its continuous rather than intermittent nature, and by its function to determine the place of the individual in society rather than his place in society (Hamilton, 1931). There are four different forms of competition, economic, cultural, competition for role or status, and race. And the result of competition is, in personality, in group solidarity, in progress, and in social disorganization. It functions in determining an individual's status in society and provides an automated process by which behavior patterns, ideologies, and systems of relationships can test his or her abilities prior to societal judgment.

In Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), every character certainly wants to survive on an uninhabited island, where they are stranded. They survive individually or in groups according to the situation they are facing. In achieving the goal of survival, especially for those who don't really know each other, of course, not only positive interactions occur between them, but also negative interactions such as competition.

(Datum 1)

“Oh, shut up!”

“I got the conch,” said Piggy, in a hurt voice. “I got a right to speak.” They looked at him with eyes that lacked interest in what they saw. (Golding, 36)

As explained in the previous explanation, competition is a natural result of the universal struggle for the existence of individuals and groups. In

competition, it does not recognize or limit the interaction between the antagonist and the protagonist. All types of characters may be in a competitive situation with other characters. The dialogue above tells about the character Piggy and all the boys in there who are in a negative social interaction, namely competition. The form of competition above is the character Piggy who seems to be competing to get conch with all the boys in there. This is because there is a rule that whoever holds the conch, he can speak in front of all the boys in there, and people will respect him. This is also in line with human instincts that want more than others. Piggy held the conch not because he was the leader, but because no one was holding the conch. He took it because basically he is a protagonist who also wants to be respected like Ralph. Thus, the dialogue above is classified as a competition-type dissociative process because Piggy and all the boys in there compete to get conch so that they have the respect of others. The competition case in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) can also be seen from the dialogue below.

(Datum 2)

Jack, his face smeared with clays, reached the top first and hailed Ralph excitedly, with lifted spear.

“Look! We’ve killed a pig-we stole up on them-we got in a circle-“

Voice broke in from the hunters.

“We got in a circle-“

“We crept up-“

“The pig squealed-“ (Golding, 58)

The dialogue above is an expression between the hunter group led by Jack and Ralph's group. Both are showing who is stronger and more

involved in their duties. According to the dialogue above, Jack, the leader of the hunter group, seems to underestimate Ralph's group when they reach their destination first. The hunting group explained as if they were the ones who played the most role and worked hard in the situation they were in at that time. This can be seen from the responses made by the hunter group to Ralph's group. All of this is in accordance with indicators of competition within a unit or individual, because they want to show who is superior in certain matters. Thus, the competition-type dissociative process occurs in the dialogue conducted by Ralph and Jack as above.

(Datum 3)

Ralph pushed Piggy to one side.

“I was chief, and you were going to do what I said. You talk. But you can’t even build huts-then you go off hunting and let out the fire-“
(Golding, 59)

In this third datum, the expression that occurs in the dialogue is an expression between Ralph and Piggy. Like the concept of competition in general, in the dialogue above, the two compete to show who is stronger and more responsible in their duties. Ralph, as someone who has been entrusted with being the main leader from the start, is of course responsible for everyone who is there. However, Piggy's instinct as a human certainly wants more than the others, even if it's his closest person, Ralph and also wants to be respected by the others like a group leader. But he couldn't introspect himself that he couldn't be fully responsible for everything that was there. This is evident from the sentences Ralph threw at him, especially when

Ralph talked about building huts like the dialogue above. Ralph acts decisively about Piggy's behavior who insists on being a leader but doesn't realize that he can't do anything. All of this is in accordance with indicators of competition within a unit or individu, because they want to show who is superior in certain matters and compete in getting the same thing. Thus, the competition-type dissociative process occurs in the dialogues performed by Ralph and Piggy as above.

(Datum 4)

“I got the conch!”

There was the sound of a brief tussle and the conch moved to and fro.
(Golding, 78)

In this fourth datum, the expression that occurs in the dialogue is the expression between Piggy and all the boys in there. The dialogue above tells about the character Piggy and all the boys in it who are in a negative social interaction, namely competition. The form of competition above is the character Piggy who seems to be vying for a snail with all the men there. This was because there was a rule that whoever held the conch, he could speak in front of all the boys there, and people would respect him. This is also in line with the human instinct to want more than others, and everyone on the island naturally wants to feel that way. So a battle for the conch happened, and Piggy manages to get it. He took it because basically he is a protagonist who also wants to be respected like Ralph. Thus, the dialogue above is classified as a competition-type dissociative process because Piggy and all the boys in it compete to get the conch so that they are respected by

others. The competition case in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) can also be seen in the dialogue below.

(Datum 5)

“I was thinking of the light. We’ll be stumbling about.”

“We were going to look for the beast.”

“There won’t be enough light,”

“I don’t mind going,” said Jack hotly. "I'll go when we get there. Won't you? Would you rather go back to the shelters and tell Piggy?"
(Golding, 105)

In this point, the researcher finds 5 data from the object, and the last dissociative process form of competition found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) is like the dialogue above. The expression that occurs in the dialogue is the expression between Ralph and Jack. Like the concept of competition in general, in the dialogue above the two compete to show who is stronger, more responsible in carrying out their duties, and who is more deserving of service to others. Ralph, as someone who has been trusted from the start to be the main leader, is of course responsible for everyone who is there. However, Jack as the main antagonist also has instincts as a human being who certainly wants more than the others, such as honor and position like what Ralph is currently getting. It can be seen in the dialogue above, that Jack seems to be challenging Ralph's courage and strength as the main leader. He challenged Ralph to look for animals in the dark of night. Ralph, who has a wise character, at first did not heed all that, but with all his wits, Jack managed to make Ralph agree to what was a challenge from Jack. Ralph as a leader doesn't want Jack to belittle him, and also wants to show

everyone that he is strong and brave enough to be a leader. All of this is in accordance with indicators of competition within a unit or individu, because they want to show who is superior in certain respects and compete in getting the same thing. Thus, the competition-type dissociative process occurs in the dialogues conducted by Ralph and Jack as above.

2) Contravention

Contravention is characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about a personality of individu, or similar feelings about the possibility, usefulness, necessity, or value of proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups. However, it can develop beyond a state of doubt or uncertainty into positive rejection or dislike, but without necessarily developing to a point of conflict. Thus, contravention is a process of interaction between individu and groups that is more covert than competition and conflict, and especially at the verbal level rather than action; and not as violent as conflict. In Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), apart from negative interactions in the form of competition, there are also negative interactions in the form of contravention.

(Datum 1)

“Ralph! Hey! Where are you going?”

Ralph was already clambering over the first smashed swathes of the scar. A long way ahead of him was crashing and laughter.

Piggy watched him in disgust.

"Like a crowd of kids-" (Golding, 30)

As explained in the previous explanation, that contravention is a process of dissociative interaction characterized by feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about a personality of individu, or similar feelings about the possibility, usefulness, need, or value of suggestions, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individu or groups. In competition, it does not recognize or limit the interaction between the antagonist and the protagonist. All types of characters are very likely to be in a situation of contravention with other characters. The dialogue above describes the conversation between the characters Ralph and Piggy in which there is an indication of negative social interaction, namely contravention. The form of the contravention above can be seen from how the character Piggy expresses his dislike of situations where Ralph behaves unnaturally according to him. He considered that what Ralph was doing was something as disgusting as a crowd of children. But he didn't say that directly to Ralph, but muttered to himself. Thus, the dialogue above is classified as a dissociative process of the type of contravention due to the emergence of Piggy's dislike for Ralph in a certain situation. Another case of contravention in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) can also be seen in the dialogue below.

(Datum 2)

Piggy had settled himself in a space between two rocks, and sat with the conch on his knees.

"We haven't made a fire," he said, "What's any use. We couldn't keep fire like that going, not if we tried."

"A fat lot you tried," said Jack contemptuously. "You just sat."
(Golding, 33)

This second datum describes the conversation between the characters Piggy and Jack in which there are indications of negative social interaction, namely contravention. The form of contradiction in the dialogue above can be seen from how the character Jack expresses expressions that seem to be insulting because they lead to dislike for Piggy. This can be seen from the sentences "A fat lot you tried," and "You just sat." which Jack said at the end of the dialogue above. It starts with Piggy who acts like he has done everything, but according to Jack he is one of the most useless because just following Ralph. But fortunately this interaction does not lead to something bigger like conflict, because Piggy chooses to be silent when he hears Jack's chatter. Thus, the dialogue above is classified as a dissociative process with a type of contravention due to Jack's dislike of Piggy in situations like the one above leads to a bigger conflict another case of contradiction in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) can also be seen in the dialogue below.

(Datum 3)

All day I've been working with Simon. No one else. They're off bathing, or eating, or playing.
Simon poked his head out carefully.
"You're chief. You tell'em off."
Ralph lay flat and looked up at the palm trees and the sky.
(Golding, 41)

In this third datum, the expression that occurs in the dialogue is the expression between Ralph and Simon. Like the concept of contravention in general, in the dialogue above Ralph tells Simon about how he really doesn't

like the situation that happened at that time. He feels he has become a fair leader and is responsible to all the boys in there. He has divided the tasks equally for each of them. However, they don't even care about it and instead do things as they please. Even though what Ralph did was also for their common good, so that they could get out of the uninhabited island safely soon. In his fatigue after doing everything only with Simon, he wanted to end it all, but because of his character as a protagonist, he also realized that he was a leader, it was inappropriate not to care about his members. All of this is in accordance with the indicator of contravention in a unit or individual, namely the emergence of a feeling of dislike with other individual or group, but does not cause something bigger such as prolonged conflict.

(Datum 4)

“You stop talking like that! We got enough trouble, Ralph, an’ I’ve had as much as I can stand. If there is ghosts-“

“I ought to give up being chief. Hear ‘em.”

“Oh lord! Oh no!”

Piggy gripped Ralph’s arm. (Golding, 80)

At this fourth datum, the expressions that appear in the dialogue are those between Ralph and Piggy. In the dialogue above Piggy tells Ralph about the presence of ghosts on the island. But Ralph doesn't believe in ghosts like Piggy and all the boys in there say. Ralph feels doubtful and dislikes their behavior after the ghost scare. Tired of Piggy's fear, Ralph says it's better if he stops being a leader, it's like in the sentence "I ought to give up being chief. Hear 'em." Everything that happens as in the dialogue above is in accordance with the indicators of contravention in a unit or individual,

namely the emergence of dislike or doubt towards other individu or group, but does not cause something bigger such as a prolonged conflict.

(Datum 5)

“I’m not going to be apart of Ralph’s lot-“

He looked along the right-hand logs, numbering the hunters that had been a choir.

“I’m going off by myself. He can catch his own pigs. Anyone who wants to hunt when I do can come too,” (Golding, 113)

In this point, the researcher founds 15 data from the object, and another type of dissociative process contravention found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) is like the dialogue above. In the dialogue above, it is known that it was a conversation between Jack and all the boys in there. The dialogue above tells about Jack who is expressing his dislike for Ralph with all the boys in there. Even though Ralph was the elected leader from the start, Jack still wanted to be one too. He formed his own group, namely the hunter group. After expressing his displeasure with Ralph and saying that he would not follow Ralph as in the sentence "I'm not going to be apart of Ralph's lot-", he invites people to join the hunting group. With his courage, Jack goes alone to hunt, before most the boys began to be instigated and followed suit. Everything that happened as in the dialogue above was in accordance with the indicator of contravention in a unit or individu, namely the emergence of dislike and distrust of other individu or groups, but did not cause anything bigger such as a prolonged conflict.

3) Conflict

Conflict arise from conflicting interests within a group or society. In other words, conflict is competition in its more personal, hostile form. Conflict makes individu or group try to frustrate the efforts of other individu or group who are looking for the same object. On the other hand, conflict is characterized by contact, by awareness of the opposite, by emotional violence of varying degrees, by personal and not impersonal struggles, by its intermittent occurrence, and by its function of placing the individu in society. Emotions were so aroused by the recognition of these differences that animosity broke out with each trying to undermine the other. These emotions are usually in the form of feelings of anger and hatred, giving rise to impulses to attack and injure, suppress or destroy opposing individu or group. In Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), the negative interaction in the form of conflict between each character has continuity with the two previous negative interactions, namely competition and contravention. Conflict has a major role after competition and contravention. Examples of conflicts that can be found in the novel are as follows.

(Datum 1)

Ralph took a sudden step forward.

“I told you to. I told you to get a list of names!”

“How could I,” cried Piggy indignantly, “all by myself? They waited for two minutes, then they fell in the sea; they went into the forest; they just scattered everywhere. How was I to know which was which?” (Golding, 37)

As explained in the previous explanation, that conflict is a process of dissociative interaction characterized by contact, awareness of opponents, emotional violence at various levels, personal and not impersonal struggles, alternating events, and its function of placing individu in society. In conflict, an individu or group treats his interlocutor more emotionally. The emotions referred to here are negative emotions, either through words or physically. Like other processes of social interaction, in conflict, of course, it does not recognize or limit the interactions between the antagonist and protagonist characters. All types of characters are very likely to be in a situation of conflict with other characters. The dialogue above describes the conversation between the characters Ralph and Piggy in which there are indications of negative social interaction, namely conflict. It starts with Ralph as the leader who orders Piggy to collect anyone who is stranded on the island, but Piggy doesn't do it right away. Ralph's character is angry about that. The two of them were in a conflict situation after all that happened. They were both emotional, Ralph was angry because his orders weren't carried out, Piggy was the same way. Piggy objected to Ralph's orders, because he had to go around the island to find anyone who was still alive, for this reason he did not accept Ralph easily scolding him. Thus, the dialogue above is classified as a dissociative process with the type of conflict due to the two characters blaming each other in the same emotional situation through words. Other conflict cases in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) can also be seen in the dialogue below.

(Datum 2)

Indignation took away Ralph's control.

"I was talking about smoke! Don't you want to be rescued? All you can talk about is pig, pig, pig!"

"And I work all day with nothing but Simon and you come back and don't even notice the huts!"

"I was working too--"

"But you like it!" shouted Ralph. "You want to hunt! While I--"
(Golding, 45)

The dialogue above shows the process of social interaction does not recognize or limit the interaction between the antagonist and the protagonist. All types of characters are very likely to be in conflict situations with other characters. The dialogue above depicts a conversation between the characters Ralph and Jack who are in a heated situation. In it there are indications of social interaction that is negative, namely conflict. Both of them blame each other and do not want to lose. Starting from Ralph who blamed Jack because he left the fire that had been made together until it was extinguished and there was no more smoke as a symbol of help. Ralph senses that Jack is only thinking about the hunt, not wanting to get off the island safely. Ralph is also upset that the hut where they rest is also damaged. Jack certainly felt bad about Ralph's accusations. They end up embroiled in an argument of mutual accusation and blame. Thus, the dialogue above is classified as a dissociative process with a type of conflict resulting from two characters blaming each other in the same emotional situation through words. Other conflict cases in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) can also be seen in the dialogue below.

(Datum 3)

Then Jack leapt to his feet, slashed off a great hunk of meat, and flung it down at Simon's feet.
"Eat! Damn you!"
He glared at Simon.
"Take it!"
He spun on his heel, center of a bewildered circle of boys.
"I got you meat!"
Numberless and inexpressible frustrations combined to make his rage elemental and awe-inspiring.
"I painted my face-I stole up. Now you eat-all of you-and I-"
(Golding, 63)

In this third datum, there is an interaction between Jack and all the boys in there. The dialogue shows Jack's anger at everyone who was there. Starting from Ralph who said that Jack only thought about hunting and not helping others, then Jack was angry and he hunted alone in order to survive on the island. As a result, when he got the animals he had successfully hunted, he divided them among all the boys in there but in an inappropriate way. He threw every piece of meat to everyone who was there with full of anger that was still stored in him. He also did this as proof that he was stronger than Ralph. The atmosphere at that time was tense because of Jack's behavior towards every child on the island. In accordance with what is in the dialogue above, in it there are indications of negative social interaction or dissosiative process, namely conflict. Other conflict cases in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) can also be seen in the dialogue below. This dialogue is an expression between Ralph and Piggy.

(Datum 4)

“I say we’ll go on!” shouted Ralph furiously. “We’ve got to make certain. We’ll go now.”

“Let’s stay here-“

“Back to the shelter-“

“I’m tired-“

“No!” (Golding, 95)

In the dialogue above, there is an interaction between the characters Ralph and Piggy. The two characters are protagonist characters, but of course they are not spared from internal and external conflicts as explained about the previous conflicts. The dialogue above tells about Ralph's character who is very annoyed because so many people on the island do not heed what has been assigned to them, even though it is for the common interest of getting out of the island safely. Ralph is also annoyed that he is the one they chose to be their leader, but he is also the one being ignored. Because it happened continuously, of course he was very annoyed and ended up with his anger which he spilled on Piggy. He scolded Piggy who was already exhausted for helping him with other tasks. He just kept forcing Piggy to keep doing everything. With all his annoyance, Ralph spoke to Piggy with great emotion, this can be seen from the sentence "I say we'll go on!" shouted Ralph furiously.". Ralph kept yelling at Piggy. In accordance with what has been explained above, it can be concluded that in it there are indications of negative social interaction or dissociative process, namely conflict. Other conflict cases in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) can also be seen in the dialogue below.

(Datum 5)

Call me a coward then.”

Jack turned to the hunters.

“He’s not a hunter. He’d never have got us meat. He isn’t a perfect and we don’t know anything about him. He just give orders and expects people to obey for nothing. All this talk-“

"All this talk!" shouted Ralph. "Talk, talk! Who wanted it? Who called the meeting?"

Jack turned, red in the face, his chin sunk back. He glowered up under his eyebrows. (Golding, 112)

In this point, the researcher founds 13 data from the object, and another type of dissociative conflict process found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) is like the dialogue above. In the dialogue above it is known that it was a conversation between Jack and Ralph. The dialogue above tells about Ralph and Jack who mentioned to each other what they were doing so far. Starting from Jack who offended Ralph by telling everyone who was there that Ralph would not give them food, he was only a leader who could rule as he pleased. Of course Ralph, who was also in the same place, did not accept what Jack said. The situation heated up, they got emotional with each other, both discussed what they had done to the groups that were there. Thus, it can be concluded that everything that happens as in the dialogue above is an indicator of conflict in a unit or individu.

B. Discussion

In this study, researcher focused on two discussions. They are forms of social contact and forms of social interaction found in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). After the researcher analyzes, understands, and finds the dominant

data from the form of social contact and form of social interaction, then the researcher finds a cultural theme.

The first formulation of the problem in the form of social contact is solved by finding dialogs related to social contact and categorizing them. In Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), there are three forms of social contact. It is the individu-individu, the individu-group, and also the group-group. The second formulation of the problem concerns the form of social interaction which is solved by analyzing each related dialogue that has shown social contact in it. At this second point, the writer finds all forms of social interaction in the novel, and then related with the dominant data can found in social contact.

The Lord of the Flies (1954) shows that all of the social contact form that can found in there. Meanwhile, to answer the second question, the researcher needs to found the dominant data to relate with the social contact. In the social contact, the most dominant form of individu-individu with 41 data. This shows that each character in the novel has a different character but has the same goal, which is to get out of the island where they were stranded together. This can be seen from how they interact with people they did not know before. They talk to each other, help each other, have different opinions, fight, from one person to another. They take care of each other in an effort to save themselves on the island.

Meanwhile, the findings of social interaction in *The Lord of the Flies* (1954) show that associative process of the integration is the most dominant with 26

data. This shows that the characters in this novel have the characteristic of working with each other. It can be seen where each character is described as a character who wants to realize their respective goals but the same, namely in the form of leaving the island. They need each other to survive.

In *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), these things can happen because of the many similarities of each character. What is meant by similarity here is not about their protagonist or antagonist. However, more to them are people who come from England, and also have the same fate, namely being stranded on an uninhabited island. Under these circumstances, of course they have the same goal, which is to get out of the island safely. That way, they do whatever it takes to achieve their goals, even though they didn't know each other before.

Based on the explanation that the researcher mentioned above, basically social contact will always occur in an interaction. The social contacts that occur also form the development of social interactions that occur in *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). Both are interconnected in the formation of good social interaction, as described by Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the last chapter on this research. It is divided into three parts, namely conclusion, implication, and suggestion.

A. Conclusions

Based on the previous analysis, the researcher provides two major conclusions regarding the formulation of the problem. First, the researchers found that in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954), there are three forms of social contact, that is individu-individu, individu-group, and group-group. Then, the dominant data that can be found in the object is individu-individu. Meanwhile, in social interaction it was found that the associative process integration form was more dominant than the others. Both aspects are due to their similarity as British stranded on an uninhabited island. Even though they didn't know each other before, their culture as fellow British made them realize their goals together. They try their best to build good relations with others to achieve their goals. They also cooperate with each other to achieve their goal, which is to get off the island safely. From the above analysis it can be concluded that social contact forms the course of social interaction that occurs later between one another.

B. Implication

Theoretical implications of this study are the values of social contact and their relevance to daily life. The results of this study can contribute to the theory of social contact and social interaction. Understanding social

contact in depth is important because it contextualizes our role as humans, both locally and globally, and encourages good interactions as social beings.

C. Suggestion

This research only focuses on analyzing the types of social contact and social interaction in Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* (1954). Therefore, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful for other researchers as a basis for comparison with other studies that address similar issues. On the other hand, it is possible for other researchers who want to analyze the novel to do so by using different methods or theories and concentrating on various aspects of the novel that have not been studied by researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the novel.

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APPENDICES

Individu-Individu							Individu-Group							Group-Group						
AP				DP			AP				DP			AP				DP		
Ac	As	At	It	Cp	Ct	Cf	Ac	As	At	It	Cp	Ct	Cf	Ac	As	At	It	Cp	Ct	Cf
2	1	X	12	3	12	11	8	X	1	13	1	3	1	X	X	X	1	1	X	1

Notes:

AP : Associative Process

DP : Dissosiative Process

Ac : Accomodation

As : Assimilation

At : Acculturation

It : Integration

Cp : Competition

Ct : Contravention

Cf : Conflict

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No	Coding	Data	Form of Social Contact	Form of Social Interaction	Explanation	Valid/Invalid
1.	1/AP/II/As/Golding 9-10	<p>“He had some white stones too, an a bird cage with a green parrot. He didn’t blow the white stones, of course, an’ he said-”</p> <p>Piggy paused for breath and stroked the glistening thing that lay in Ralph’s hands.</p> <p>“Ralph!”</p> <p>Ralph looked up.</p> <p>“We can use this to call the others. Have a meeting. They’ll come when they hear us-”</p>	Individu-Individu	Assimilation	<p>According to this scene, Ralph and Piggy are having a dialogue about finding a shell on the beach. They talk to each other. This is in accordance with the form of social contact individu-individu where Ralph as an individu interacts with Piggy who is also an individu in the scene.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Assimilation because Piggy tells Ralph various things about shells that his family has taught him, including making shells a group summoner. Ralph also received input from Piggy and made this a new culture in his exploration of the island. This</p>	✓

					is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on assimilation, namely the process by which the attitudes of several individuals unite and thus develop into a single unit.	
2.	2/AP/IG/It/Golding 25	<p>“We’re on a island. We’ve been on the mountain taop and seen water all round. We saw no houses, no smoke, no footprints, no boats, no people. We’re on an uninhabited island with no other people on it.”</p> <p>Jack broke in.</p> <p>“All the same you need army-for hunting. Hunting pigs-“</p> <p>“Yes, There are pigs on the island”</p>	Individu-Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph and Piggy are having a dialogue with Jack about the surroundings. This is in accordance with the form of individu-group social contact in which Ralph and Piggy are a group because they were as a unit before the presence of Jack, and Jack as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Jack gives suggestions for solutions to the problems being faced by Ralph and Piggy in order to achieve a common goal. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in</p>	√

					which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
3.	3/AP/IG/Ac/Golding 29	<p>“My father’s in the Navy. He said there aren’t any unknown islands left. He says the Queen has a big room full of maps and all the islands in the world are drawn there. So the Queen’s got a picture of this islands.”</p> <p>Again came the sounds of cheerfulness and better heart.</p> <p>“And sooner or later a ship will put in here. It might even be Daddy’s ship. So you see, sooner or later we shall be rescued.”</p>	Individu- Group	Accomodation	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with all the remaining boys on the island. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Ralph is the individu, and the other boys are the unit of the group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Accommodation because Ralph, as the leader gives a sense of security to the other members so that there are no one going /s because they are afraid they cannot get off the island, by assuring that, his father who is a navy will come to save them. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on accommodation, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things</p>	√

					adapt to their surrounding in order to achieve stability (Gillin and Gillin, 1982)	
4.	4/AP/IG/It/Golding 29-30	“There’s another thing. We can help them to find us. If a ship comes near the island they may not notice us. So we must make smoke on the top of the mountain. We must make a fire.”	Individu-Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with the remaining people on the island. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Ralph is an individu, and the people remaining on the island are a group because they are one unit.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph provides suggestions for solutions to the problems being faced by Ralph and the remaining people on the island in order to achieve a common goal, which is to get out of the island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members,</p>	<p>√</p> <p>I think it can also be Accomodation</p>

					social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
5.	5/DP/II/Cp/Golding 30	Ralph looked at him doubtfully and laid the conch on the tree trunk. “I bet it’s gone tea time,” Said Piggy. “What do they think they’re going to do on that mountain?” He caressed the shell respectfully, then stopped and looked up.	Individu- Individu	Competition	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Piggy. This corresponds to the form of social contact individu-individu where Ralph is an individu, and Piggy individu also.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Competition. Piggy tries on the conch that Ralph just put down so he can start talking and lead all the boys. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Competition, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things try to compete in achieving some of the desired goals together.</p>	<p>SC: √</p> <p>SI: X Check definition of competition again</p> <p>(2 or more persons or groups struggle for desired goals) ...without “together”</p>
6.	6/DP/II/Ct/Golding 30	“Ralph! Hey! Where are you going?” Ralph was already clambering over the first smashed swathes of	Individu- Individu	Contravention	According to this scene, dialogue by Piggy is spoken for Ralph. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the	√

		<p>the scar. A long way ahead of him was crashing and laughter. Piggy watched him in disgust. "Like a crowd of kids-"</p>			<p>individu-individu. Piggy as an individu, and Ralph as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Piggy expresses his displeasure at Ralph's behavior but only seems to mutter to himself. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explained that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.</p>	
7.	7/AP/II/It/Golding 31	<p>Each party of boys added the quota, less or more and the pile grew. At the return Ralph found himself alone on a limb with Jack and they grinned each other,</p>	Individu-Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact individu-individu where Ralph is an</p>	√

		<p>sharing this burden. Once more, amid the breeze,....that strange invisible light of friendship, adventure, and content. “Almost too heavy.” Jack grinned back. “Not for the two of us.”</p>			<p>individu, and Jack is also an individu. While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and Jack work together and share the burden to achieve a common goal, which is to survive on the island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.</p>	
8.	8/AP/II/It/Golding 31-32	<p>Ralph spoke first, crimson in the face. “Will you?” He cleared his throat and went on. “Will you light the fire?” Now the absurd situation was open, Jack blushed too. He began to mutter vaguely.</p>	Individu- Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact individu-individu where Ralph is an individu, and Jack is also an individu. While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and Jack work together and share the burden to</p>	√

					achieve a common goal, which is to survive on the island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
9.	9/AP/II/It/Golding 32	He glanced at Ralph, who blurted out the last confession of incompetence “Has anyone got any matches?” “You make a bow and spin the arrow,” said Roger. He rubbed his hands in mime. “Pss. Pss.”	Individu- Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Jack is in dialogue with Roger. This corresponds to the form of social contact individu-individu where Jack is an individu, and Roger is also an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Roger and Jack work together to achieve a common goal, which is to be able to light a fire in order to survive on the island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process</p>	√

					in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
10.	10/AP/IG/Ac/Golding 32	Jack pointed suddenly. "His specs-use them to burning glasses!"	Individu-Group	Accomodation	<p>According to this scene, Jack is in dialogue with all the remaining boys on the island. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Jack is the individu, and the other boys are the unit of the group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Accommodation because Jack provides a solution to the conflict that occurs due to the burning of a fire that does not go off. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on Accommodation, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to their surroundings in order to achieve stability (Gillin and Gillin, 1982)</p>	√

11.	11/DP/II/Ct/Golding 32	“Here-let me go!” His voice rose to a shriek of terror as Jack snatched the glasses of his face. “Mind out! Give’em back! I can hardly see! You’ll break the conch!”	Individu- Individu	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, dialogue by Piggy is spoken to Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Piggy as an individu, and Jack as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Piggy expresses his doubts to Jack who will use his glasses to make a fire. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explained that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.</p>	√
12.	12/AP/IG/It/Golding 33	Ralph shouted.	Individu- Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is having a dialogue with</p>	√

		“More wood! All of you get more wood!”			<p>the people left on the island. This is in accordance with the form of social contact individu-individu and groups where Ralph is an individu, and the people left on the island are a unit called a group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph leads the collaboration that is carried out in order to achieve a common goal, namely collecting wood in order to be able to light a fire and survive on the island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.</p>	
13.	13/DP/II/Ct/Golding 33	Piggy had settled himself in a space between two rocks, and sat with the conch on his knees.	Individu-Individu	Contravention	According to this scene, Jack's dialogue is spoken to Piggy. It corresponds to an individu-individu form of	√

		<p>“We haven’t made a fire,” he said, “What’s any use. We couldn’t keep fire like that going, not if we tried.”</p> <p>“A fat lot you tried,” said Jack contemptuously. “You just sat.”</p>			<p>social contact. Jack as an individu, and Piggy as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Jack expresses his displeasure with Piggy who, according to him, only talks a lot but doesn't take action. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about an individual's personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness. , needs, or values of proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.</p>	
14.	14/AP/IG/Ac/Golding 33	<p>“We used his specs,” said Simon, smearing a black cheek with his forearm. “He helped that way.”</p>	Individu-Group	Accomodation	<p>According to this scene, Simon is in dialogue with all the remaining boys on the island. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social</p>	√

					<p>contact in which Simon is the individual, and the other boys are the unit of the group.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the form of social interaction is Accommodation because Simon provides a solution to the conflict that occurs due to a fire that never lights up. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on Accommodation, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to their surroundings in order to achieve stability (Gillin and Gillin, 1982)</p>	
15.	15/AP/GG/It/Golding 34	<p>Piggy wilted. Ralph took the conch from him and looked round the circle of boys.</p> <p>“We’ve got to special people for looking after the fire. Any day there may be a ship out there”-he waved his arm at the taut wire of the horizon-“and if we have a signal going they’ll come and take us off. And another thing.</p>	Group-Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph and Piggy who are one unit are trying to discuss with the remaining people on the island, they are also one unit. This is consistent with the form of social contact group-group in which Ralph and Piggy form a group, and the remaining</p>	√

		<p>We ought to have more rules. Where the conch is, that's meeting. The same up here as down there."</p>			<p>people on the island also form a group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and Piggy discuss with the remaining people on the island in order to achieve a common goal, they also share tasks so they can survive and get out of the island soon. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.</p>	
16.	16/AP/IG/At/Golding 34	<p>Jack held out his hands for the conch and stood up, holding the delicatated thing carefully in his sooty hands.</p> <p>"I agree with Ralph. We've got to have rules and obey them. After all, we're not savages. We're English, and the English are best</p>	Individu-Group	Acculturation	<p>According to this scene, Jack is in dialogue with all the remaining boys on the island. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Jack is the individu, and the other boys are the unit of the group.</p>	√

		at everything. So we've got to do the right things.”			While the form of social interaction is Acculturation because Jack and other boys as British people try to maintain British culture even though they are stranded on a foreign island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on Acculturation, which is a process in which people from different cultures are modified through fairly close and long-lasting contact, but without a perfect blend of the two cultures.	
17.	17/DP/IG/Ct/Golding 35	“That’s what I said! I said about our meetings and things and then you said shut up-“ His voice lifted in to the whine of virtuous recrimination. They stirred and began to shout him down.	Individu-Group	Contravention	According to this scene, Piggy's dialogue is spoken to all the boys. This corresponds to the form of individu-group social contact. Piggy as an individu, and all the boys as a unit which is called a group. While the form of social interaction is Contravention. All the boys express their dislike for Piggy by shouting and laughing at him. This is in	√

					accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about an individual's personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, needs, or values of proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.	
18.	18/DP/IG/Cp/Golding 36	<p>“Oh, shut up!”</p> <p>“I got the conch,” said Piggy, in a hurt voice. “I got a right to speak.”</p> <p>They looked at him with eyes that lacked interest in what they saw.</p>	Individu-Group	Competition	<p>According to this scene, Piggy is having a dialogue with all the boys. This corresponds to the form of social contact individu-group where Piggy is an individual, and all the boys are a unit called a group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Competition. Piggy tries to grab the conch and manages to lead the way through the conch. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their</p>	<p>√</p> <p>Competition is correct but your reason should be explained more clearly</p>

					book about Competition, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things try to compete in achieving some of the desired goals together.	
19.	19/DP/II/Cf/Golding 37	Ralph took a sudden step forward. “I told you to. I told you to get a list of names!” “How could I,” cried Piggy indignantly, “all by myself? They waited for two minutes, then they fell in the sea; they went into the forest; they just scattered everywhere. How was I to know which was which?”	Individu- Individu	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is having a dialogue with Piggy. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Ralph as an individu, and Piggy as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Ralph and Piggy have a conflict because Piggy doesn't obey Ralph's orders. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book, about Conflict, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it implies a struggle or fight between individuals or groups for a particular goal or a number of goals.</p>	√

20.	20/DP/II/Ct/Golding 41	<p>Ralph surveyed the wreck with distaste.</p> <p>“Never get it done.”</p> <p>He flung himself down at Jack’s feet. Simon remained, looking out of the hole in the shelter. Once down, Ralph explained.</p> <p>“Been working for days now. And look!”</p> <p>Two shelters were in position, but shaky. This one was a ruin.</p> <p>“And they keep running off. You remember the meeting? How everyone was going to work hard until the shelters were finished?”</p>	Individu- Individu	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, Ralph's dialogue is spoken to Simon. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Piggy as an individu, and Simon as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Ralph expresses his distaste for the current situation to Simon. Ralph reveals that all the boys don't work together on each other's tasks anymore. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about an individual's personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, , needs, or values of proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.</p>	√
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21.	21/DP/II/Ct/Golding 41	<p>All day I've been working with Simon. No one else. They're off bathing, or eating, or playing. Simon poked his head out carefully.</p> <p>“You’re chief. You tell’em off.”</p> <p>Ralph lay flat and looked up at the palm trees and the sky.</p>	Individu- Individu	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, Ralph's dialogue is spoken to Simon. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Ralph as an individu, and Simon as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Ralph expresses his distaste for the current situation to Simon. Ralph reveals that all the boys don't work together on their respective tasks anymore and only think about personal pleasure. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or</p>	√
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					programs offered by individuals or groups.	
22.	22/AP/II/It/Golding 44	<p>The two boys trotted down to the beach, and turning at the water's edge, looked back at the pink mountain. The trickle of smoke sketched a chalky line up the solid blue of the sky, wavered high up and faded. Ralph frowned.</p> <p>"I wonder how far off you could see that."</p> <p>"Miles."</p> <p>"We don't make enough smoke."</p> <p>The bottom part of the trickle, as though conscious of their gaze, thickened to a creamy blur which crept up the feeble cound to search the horizonlumn.</p> <p>"They've put on green branches," muttered Ralph. "I wonder!" He screwed up his eyes and swung round to search the horizon.</p> <p>"Got it!"</p> <p>Jack shouted so loudly that Ralph jumped.</p>	Individu- Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Jack. This is in accordance with the form of social contact individu-individu where Ralph is an individu, and Jack is also an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and Jack try to discuss and cooperate in order to achieve the same goal. They checked whether the smoke produced could be detected or not. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.</p>	√
23.	23/DP/II/Cf/Golding 45	Indignation took away Ralph's control.	Individu- Individu	Conflict	According to this scene, Ralph is having a dialogue with	√

		<p>“I was talking about smoke! Don’t you want to be rescued? All you can talk about is pig, pig, pig!”</p> <p>“And I work all day with nothing but Simon and you come back and don’t even notice the huts!”</p> <p>“I was working too-“</p> <p>“But you like it!” shouted Ralph.</p> <p>“You want to hunt! While I-“</p>			<p>Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Ralph as an individu, and Jack as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Ralph blames Jack for only thinking about hunting without thinking about smoke for the common good. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book, about Conflict, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it implies a struggle or fight between individuals or groups for a particular goal or a number of goals.</p>	
24.	24/AP/II/It/Golding 45	<p>“When I’ve had a bathe and something to eat, I’ll just trek over to the other side of the mountain and see if I can see any traces. Coming?”</p> <p>“But the sun’s nearly set!”</p> <p>“I might have time-“</p>	Individu-Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Jack. This is in accordance with the form of social contact individu-individu where Ralph is an individu, and Jack is also an individu.</p>	√

		They walked along, two continents of experience and feeling, unable to communicate.			While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and Jack try to discuss and cooperate in order to achieve the same goal, namely trying to get out of the island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
25.	25/AP/II/It/Goldings 52	“For hunting. Like in the war. You know-dazzle paint. Like this trying to look like something else-“ He twisted in the urgency off telling. “-Let’s month on a tree trunk“	Individu- Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Jack. This is in accordance with the form of social contact individu where Ralph is an individu, and Jack is also an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and Jack try to work together to achieve the same goal, namely learning to hunt in order to survive g. This is in accordance with the</p>	√

					opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
26.	26/AP/IG/It/Golding 53	Jack rushed toward the twins. The rest are making line. Come'on!" "But-" "-We-" "Come on! I'll creep up and stab-" The mask compelled theme.	Individu- Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Jack is having a dialogue with Sam and Eric (the twins). This is in accordance with the form of individual-group social contact where Jack is an individu, and the twins are a group unit.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Jack and the twins try to work together to achieve the same goal, namely learning to hunt in order to survive. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status</p>	√

					categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
27.	27/AP/II/It/Golding 54	<p>Piggy saw the smile and misinterpreted it as friendliness...Now finding that something he had said made Ralph smile, he rejoiced and pressed his advantage.</p> <p>“We got a lot of sticks. We could have a sundial each. Then we should know what the time was.”</p> <p>“A fat lot of good that would be.”</p> <p>“You said you wanted things done. So as we could be rescued.”</p>	Individu- Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is having a dialogue with Piggy. This is in accordance with the form of social contact individu-individu where Ralph is an individu, and Piggy is an individu</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and Piggy try to work together to achieve the same goal, namely learning to hunt in order to survive. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.</p>	√
28.	28/DP/GG/Cp/Golding 58	Jack, his face smeared with clays, reached the top first and hailed Ralph excitedly, with lifted spear.	Group-Group	Competition	According to this scene, there are two parties that are having a dialogue, namely the	√

		<p>“Look! We’ve killed a pig-we stole up on them-we got in a circle-“</p> <p>Voice broke in from the hunters.</p> <p>“We got in a circle-“</p> <p>“We crept up-“</p> <p>“The pig squealed-“</p>			<p>hunter group led by Jack and the group led by Ralph. This is in accordance with the form of social contact group-group because they are mutually in one unitary group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Competition. They competed to reach the top of the hill first and competed in the skills of each group. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Competition, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things try to compete in achieving some of the desired goals together.</p>	
29.	29/DP/II/Cf/Golding 59	<p>Jack, faced at once with too many awful implications, ducked away from them. He laid a hand on the pig and drew his knife. Ralph brought his arm down, fist clenched and his voice shook</p> <p>“There was a ship. Out there. You said you’d keep the fire going!”</p>	Individu- Individu	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is having a dialogue with Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Ralph as an individu, and Jack as an individu.</p>	√

		He took a step toward Jack, who turned and faced him.			While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Ralph blames Jack for letting the smoke he had created die out. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book, about Conflict, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it implies a struggle or fight between individuals or groups for a particular goal or a number of goals.	
30.	30/DP/II/Cp/Golding 59	Ralph pushed Piggy to one side. "I was chief, and you were going to do what I said. You talk. But you can't even build huts-then you go off hunting and let out the fire-"	Individu- Individu	Competition	<p>According to this scene, there are two parties who are having a dialogue, namely Ralph and Piggy. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Ralph as an individu, Piggy as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Competition. They compete to lead the existing groups. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Competition, which</p>	√

					is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things try to compete in achieving some of the desired goals together.	
31.	31/DP/II/Cf/Golding 60	<p>Piggy began again. “You didn’t ought to have let that fire out. You said you’d keep the smoke going-“ This from Piggy , and the wails of agreement from some of the hunters, drove Jack to violence. The bolting look came into his blue eyes. He took a step, and able at last to hit someone, stuck his fist into Piggy’s stomach. Piggy sat down with a grunt. Jack stood over him. His voice was vicious with humiliation. “You would, would you? Fatty!” Ralph made a step forward and Jack smacked Piggy’s head. Piggy’s glasses flew off and tinkled on the rocks. Piggy cried out in terror.</p>	Individu- Individu	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, Piggy is having a dialogue with Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu. Piggy as an individu, and Jack as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Piggy gets mad at Jack for letting the fire and smoke die out but Jack doesn't accept it. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book, about Conflict, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it implies a struggle or fight between individuals or groups for a particular goal or a number of goals.</p>	√
32.	32/AP/IG/Ac/Golding 61	Jack broke out of his gyration and stood facing Ralph. His words came in a shout.	Individu- Group	Accomodation	According to this scene, Jack is in dialogue with all the remaining boys on the island.	√

		<p>"All right, all right!" He looked at Piggy, at the hunters, at Ralph. "I'm sorry. About the fire, I mean. There. I-" He drew himself up. "-I apologize."</p>			<p>This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Jack is the individu, and the other boys are the unit of the group.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the form of social interaction is Accommodation because Jack resolves the conflict by apologizing to everyone left. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on Accommodation, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to their surroundings in order to achieve stability (Gillin and Gillin, 1982).</p>	
33.	33/DP/IG/Cf/Golding 63	<p>Then Jack leapt to his feet, slashed off a great hunk of meat, and flung it down at Simon's feet. "Eat! Damn you!" He glared at Simon. "Take it!" He spun on his heel, center of a bewildered circle of boys.</p>	Individu-Group	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, Jack is having a dialogue with all the boys. This corresponds to the form of individu-group social contact. Jack as an individu, and all the boys as a unit called a group.</p>	√

		<p>“I got you meat!” Numberless and inexpressible frustrations combined to make his rage elemental and awe-inspiring. “I painted my face-I stole up. Now you eat-all of you-and I-“</p>			<p>While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Jack, who had been hunting but was blamed when he came because of the dead smoke, distributed the meat indecently to the others. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book, about Conflict, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it implies a struggle or fight between individuals or groups for a particular goal or a number of goals.</p>	
34.	34/AP/IG/It/Golding 63	<p>Jack recovering, could not bear to have his story told. He broke in quickly. “We spread around. I crept, on hands and knees. The spears fell out because they hadn’t barbs on. The pig ran away and made an awful noise-“ “It turned back and ran into the circle, bleeding-“ All the boys were talking at once, relieved and excited.</p>	Individu-Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Jack is in dialogue with all the remaining boys on the island. This corresponds to the form of individu-group social contact in which Jack is the individu, and the other boys are the unit of the group. While the form of social interaction is Integration because Jack and other boys try to work together to achieve the</p>	√

					same goal, namely learning to hunt to survive. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
35.	35/AP/IG/It/Golding 64	Ralph watched them, envious and resentful. Not till they flagged and the chant died away, did he speak. “I’m calling and assembly.” One by one, they halted, and stood watching him. “With the conch. I’m calling a meeting even if we have to go on into the dark. Down on the platform. When I blow it. Now.”	Individu- Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with all the remaining boys on the island. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Ralph is the individu, and the other boys are the unit of the group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and other boys try to work together to achieve the same goal, Ralph also sacrifices his energy to lead them. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process</p>	√

					in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
36.	36/AP/IG/Ac/Golding 75	Maurice saved them. He cried out. “Look at me!” He pretended to fall over. He rubbed his rump and sat on the twister so that he fell in the grass. He clowned badly; but Percival and the others noticed and sniffed and laughed. Presently they were all laughing so absurdly that the biguns joined in.	Individu- Group	Accomodation	<p>According to this scene, Maurice is in dialogue with Percival and others. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Maurice is the individu, Percival and others are the unit of the group.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the form of social interaction is Accommodation because Maurice becomes a clown in order to provide a solution to Percival and others' conflict because he keeps crying stranded on an island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on Accommodation, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to their surroundings in</p>	√

					order to achieve stability (Gillin and Gillin, 1982).	
37.	37/DP/II/Ct/Golding 78	<p>“I don’t believe in no ghosts-ever!”</p> <p>Jack was up too, unaccountably angry.</p> <p>“Who cares what you believe-Fatty!”</p>	Individu- Individu	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, Jack's dialogue is spoken to Piggy. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Jack as an individu, and Piggy as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Jack expresses his distaste for Piggy by calling him "Fatty". This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.</p>	√

38.	38/DP/II/Cp/Golding 78	<p>“I got the conch!” There was the sound of a brief tussle and the conch moved to and fro.</p>	Individu- Individu	Competition	<p>According to this scene, Piggy is having a dialogue with Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu. Piggy as an individu, and Jack as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Competition. They compete to lead the existing groups by luck holding the conch. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Competition, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things try to compete in achieving some of the desired goals together.</p>	√
39.	39/DP/II/Ct/Golding 80	<p>Ralph answered in the cautious voice of one who rehearses a theorem. “If I blow the conch and they don’t come back; then we’ve had it. We shan’t keep the fire going. We’ll be like animals. We’ll never be rescued.”</p>	Individu- Individu	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, Ralph's dialogue is spoken to Simon. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu. Ralph as an individu, and Simon as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Ralph expresses his dislike of</p>	√

		<p>“If you don’t blow, we’ll soon be animals anyway. I can’t see what they’re doing but I can hear.”</p>			<p>all the boys who only prioritize personal pleasure without doing their respective duties to Simon. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.</p>	
40	40/DP/II/Ct/Golding 80	<p>“You stop talking like that! We got enough trouble, Ralph, an’ I’ve had as much as I can stand. If there is ghosts-“ “I ought to give up being chief. Hear ‘em.” “ Oh lord! Oh no!” Piggy gripped Ralph’s arm.</p>	Individu- Individu	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, Piggy's dialogue is spoken to Ralph. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Piggy as an individual, and Ralph as an individual.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Ralph expresses his doubts to</p>	√

					<p>Piggy about the existence of ghosts on the island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.</p>	
41.	41/AP/IG/Ac/Golding 81	<p>“You were having a nice fight with him just now.” “I had the conch,” said Piggy simply. “I had a right to speak.” Simon stirred in the dark. “Go on being chief.”</p>	Individu-Group	Accomodation	<p>According to this scene, Piggy and Simon have a dialogue with Ralph. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Ralph is the individu, Simon and Piggy are the unit of the group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Accommodation because Simon and Piggy provide a solution to be</p>	√

					together after there is a conflict between Ralph and Jack. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on Accommodation, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to their surroundings in order to achieve stability (Gillin and Gillin, 1982).	
42.	42/AP/II/It/Golding 84	<p>The other knelt down. "I believe it's out." He fiddled with the sticks that were pushed into his hands. "No." He lay down and put his lips close to smudge and blew softly. His face appeared, lit redly. He stopped blowing for a moment. "Sam-give us-" "-tinder wood." Eric bent down and blew softly again till the patch was bright. Sam poked the piece of tinder wood into the hot spot, then a branch. The glow increased and</p>	Individu- Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Sam is in dialogue with Eric. This corresponds to the form of social contact individu-individu where Sam is an individu, and Eric is also an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Sam and Eric are trying to work together to achieve the same goal, namely lighting a fire so that smoke appears as a code to get out of the island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on</p>	√

		the branch took fire. Sam piled on more branches.			integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
43.	43/AP/II/It/Golding 85	<p>“Let’s warm up.”</p> <p>“We’ll only have to fetch more wood.”</p> <p>“I’m cold.”</p> <p>“So’m I.”</p> <p>“Besides, it’s-“</p> <p>“-dark. All right, then.”</p> <p>Eric squatted back and watched Sam make up the fire. He built a little tent of dead wood and the fire was safely alight.</p>	Individu- Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Sam is in dialogue with Eric. This corresponds to the form of social contact individu-individu where Sam is an individu, and Eric is also an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Sam and Eric are trying to work together to achieve the same goal, namely lighting a fire so that smoke appears as a code to get out of the island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture</p>	√

					are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
44.	44/AP/IG/It/Golding 86	"Ralph! wake up!" The leaves were roaring like the sea. "Ralph, wake up!" "What's the matter?" "We saw-" "-the beast-" "-plain!" "Who are you? The twins?" "We saw the beast-" "Quiet. Piggy!"	Individu- Group	Integration	According to this scene, Ralph is having a dialogue with Sam and Eric (the twins). This corresponds to the form of individu-group social contact in which Ralph is an individu, and the twins are a group unit. While the form of social interaction is Integration because the twins try to seek protection from Ralph as a leader. They work together to achieve the same goal of survival on the island. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	√
45.	45/AP/IG/Ac/Golding 87	Piggy bumped into him and a twin grabbed him as he made for the oblong of paling stars. "You can't go out-it's horrible!"	Individu- Group	Accomodation	According to this scene, Piggy is having a dialogue with the twins (Sam and Eric). This corresponds to an individu-	√

		<p>“Piggy-where are the spears?” “I can hear the-“ “Quiet then. Lie still.” They lay there listening, at first with doubt but then with terror to the description the twins breathed at them between bouts of extreme silence.</p>			<p>group form of social contact where Piggy is the individu, the twins are the unit of the group. Meanwhile, the form of social interaction is Accommodation because Piggy and the twins resolve their conflicts by making peace and lying together for mutual security as well. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on Accommodation, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to their surroundings in order to achieve stability (Gillin and Gillin, 1982).</p>	
46.	46/AP/IG/It/Golding 89	<p>“Let’s be moving,” said Jack relentlessly, “we’re wasting time.” “No we’re not. What about the littluns?” “Sucks to the littluns!” “Someone’s got to look after them.” “Nobody has so far.”</p>	Individu-Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Jack is in dialogue with all the remaining boys on the island. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Jack is the individu, and the other boys are the unit of the group.</p>	√

		<p>“There was no need! Now there is. Piggy’ll look after them.”</p> <p>“That’s right. Keep Piggy out of the danger.”</p>			<p>While the form of social interaction is Integration as Jack and the other boys try to work together to achieve the same goals, Jack also sacrifices his energy to lead them in defense. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.</p>	
47.	47/AP/IG/It/Golding 91	<p>Ralph dismissed Simon and returned to his personal hell. They would reach the castle some time, and the chief would have to go forward.</p> <p>Jack came trotting back.</p> <p>“We’re in sight now.”</p> <p>“All right. We’ll get a close as we can.”</p> <p>He followed Jack toward the castle where the ground rose slightly.</p>	Individu-Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Jack is in dialogue with Ralph and Simon. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Jack is the individu, and Ralph & Simon are the group unit.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Jack, Ralph, and Simon try to work together to achieve the same goal. This is in accordance with the opinion</p>	√

					of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
48.	48/DP/II/Ct/Golding 94	<p>“Smoke.” He sucked his bruised first. “Jack! Come on.” But Jack was not there. A knot of boys, making a great noise that he had not noticed, were heaving and pushing at a rock. As he turned, the base cracked and the whole mass toppled into the sea so that a thunderous plume of spray leapt half-way up the cliff.</p>	Individu- Individu	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, Ralph's dialogue is spoken to Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Ralph as an individu, and Jack as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Ralph expresses distaste for Jack for not being there when needed to help the others. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about</p>	√

					individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.	
49.	49/DP/GG/Cf/Golding 95	At once the ideas were back, and the anger. “We want smoke. And you go wasting your time. You roll rocks.” Roger shouted. We’ve got plenty of time!” Ralph shook his head. “We’ll go to the mountain.” The clamor broke out. Some of the boys wanted to go back to the beach. Some wanted to roll more rocks. The sun was bright and danger had faded with the darkness.	Group-Group	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, the hunter group and Ralph's group blamed each other. This is in accordance with the form of social contact group-group. They belong to a group because they are a unit.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Conflict. The two groups blame each other and each other. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book, about Conflict, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it which implies a struggle or fight between individuals or groups for a goal or a certain amount. objective.</p>	√

50.	50/DP/II/Cp/Golding 95	<p>“Jack. The beast might be on the other side. You can lead again. You’ve been.”</p> <p>“We could go by the shore. There’s fruit.”</p>	Individu- Individu	Competition	<p>According to this scene, Jack is having a dialogue with Ralph. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu. Jack as an individu, and Ralph as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Competition. They compete to lead the existing groups by luck holding the conch. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Competition, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things try to compete in achieving some of the desired goals together.</p>	<p>SC: ✓</p> <p>SI: Your datum does not really show competition</p>
51.	51/AP/II/It/Golding 95	<p>Bill came up to Ralph.</p> <p>“Why can’t we stay here for a bit?”</p> <p>“That’s right.”</p> <p>“Let’s have a fort.”</p>	Individu- Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Bill. This corresponds to the form of social contact of individu-individu in which Ralph is an individu, and Bill is also an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration</p>	✓

					because Bill and Ralph are trying to work together to achieve the same goal, which is to build a fort. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
52.	52/DP/II/Cf/Golding 95	<p>“I say we’ll go on!” shouted Ralph furiously. “We’ve got to make certain. We’ll go now.”</p> <p>“Let’s stay here-“</p> <p>“Back to the shelter-“</p> <p>“I’m tired-“</p> <p>“No!”</p>	Individu- Individu	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Piggy. This corresponds to the form of social contact of individu-individu. They are the same as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Ralph is furious that people are not doing their jobs properly. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book, about Conflict, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it which implies a</p>	√

					struggle or fight between individuals or groups for a goal or a certain amount. objective.	
53.	53/DP/IG/Cf/Golding 95	Ralph struck the skin off his knuckles. They did not seem to hurt. “I’m chief. We’ve got to make certain. Can’t you see the mountain? There’s no signal showing. There may be a ship out there. Are you all off your rockers?” Mutinously, the boys fell silent or muttering.	Individu-Group	Conflict	According to this scene, Ralph is having a dialogue with all the boys. It corresponds to the individu-group form of social contact. Ralph as an individu, and all the boys as a group. While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Ralph is furious that all the boys are not doing their job properly and taking him for granted. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Conflict which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it which contains the meaning of struggle or struggle between individuals or groups for a goal.	SC: ✓ SI: Based on your datum and your explanation, I think it is a contravention rather than conflict
54.	54/AP/II/It/Golding 98	Roger called from the coverts. “Come and see!” The ground was turned over near the pig-run and there were dropping that steamed. Jack bent	Individu-Individu	Integration	According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Jack. This corresponds to a form of social contact individu-individu in which Ralph is an	✓

		<p>down to them as though he loved them.</p> <p>“Ralph-we need meat even if we are hunting the other thing.”</p> <p>“If you mean going the right way, we’ll hunt.”</p>			<p>individu, and Jack is also an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and Jack work together and share the burden to achieve the common goal of surviving on the island, by hunting pigs for food. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.</p>	
55.	55/DP/II/Cf/Golding 100	<p>“Why didn’t you grab him? I tried-“</p> <p>Ralph’s voice ran up.</p> <p>“But a boar!”</p> <p>Jack flushed suddenly.</p> <p>“You said he’d do us. What did you want to throw for? Why didn’t you wait?”</p>	Individu- Individu	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Ralph as an individu, and Jack as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Ralph and Jack were angry with each other because Jack blamed Ralph for not being able to</p>	√

					catch the pig. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Conflict which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it which contains the meaning of struggle or struggle between individuals or groups for a goal.	
56.	56/DP/II/Cp/Golding 105	<p>"I was thinking of the light. We'll be stumbling about."</p> <p>"We were going to look for the beast."</p> <p>"There won't be enough light,"</p> <p>"I don't mind going," said Jack hotly. "I'll go when we get there. Won't you? Would you rather go back to the shelters and tell Piggy?"</p>	Individu- Individu	Competition	<p>According to this scene, Jack is having a dialogue with Ralph. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Jack as an individu, and Ralph as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Competition. They competed to be able to lead the existing groups with the luck of holding the conch and their respective skills. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Competition, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which</p>	√

					living things try to compete in achieving some of the desired goals together.	
57.	57/DP/II/Cf/Golding 105	<p>Now it was Ralph's turn to flush but he spoke despairingly, out of the new understanding that Piggy had given him.</p> <p>“Why do you hate me?”</p> <p>The boys stirred uneasily, as though something indecent had been said. The silence lengthened.</p> <p>Ralph, still hot and hurt, turned away first.</p>	Individu- Individu	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Piggy. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu. Ralph as an individu, and Piggy as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Piggy and Ralph are mad at each other. However, Ralph chose to leave Piggy and take it for granted. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Conflict which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it which contains the meaning of struggle or struggle between individuals or groups for a goal.</p>	√
58.	58/AP/IG/It/Golding 105	<p>Ralph turned on him.</p> <p>“Who went first on the castle rock?”</p> <p>“I went too. And that was daylight.”</p>	Individu- Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with all the remaining boys on the island. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social</p>	√

		<p>“All right. Who wants to climb the mountain now?” Silence was the only answer. “Samneric? What about you?” "We ought to go an' tell Piggy-" "-yes, tell Piggy that-" "But Simon went!" "We ought to tell Piggy-in case-" "Robert?Bill?"</p>			<p>contact in which Ralph is the individu, and the other boys are the unit of the group. Meanwhile, the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and the other boys try to work together to achieve the same goal, which is to share jobs in order to survive. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.</p>	
59.	59/AP/IG/It/Golding 109	<p>Jack whispered. “Let’s creep forward on hands and knees. Maybe it’s sleep.” Roger and Ralph moved on, this time leaving Jack in the rear, for all his brave words. They came to the flat top where the rock was hard to hands and kness.</p>	Individu-Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Jack is in dialogue with Roger and Ralph. This corresponds to an individu-group form of social contact in which Jack is the individu, and Roger and Ralph are the unit of the group. While the form of social interaction is Integration because Jack, Roger, and Ralph</p>	√

					try to work together to achieve the same goal, namely hunting pigs so they can eat to survive. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
60.	60/DP/II/Ct/Golding 112	<p>“Yes. The beast is a hunter. Only shut up! The next thing is that we couldn’t kill it. And the next is that Ralph said my hunters are no good.”</p> <p>“I never said that!”</p> <p>“I’ve got the conch. Ralph thinks you’re cowards running away from the boar and the beast. And that’s not all.”</p>	Individu-Individu	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, Piggy's dialogue is spoken to Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Piggy as an individu, and Jack as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Piggy expresses distaste for Jack for not being around when needed to help the others, even on the hunts he leads. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a</p>	√

					process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.	
61.	61/DP/II/Cf/Golding 112	<p>“Call me a coward then.” Jack turned to the hunters. “He’s not a hunter. He’d never have got us meat. He isn’t a perfect and we don’t know anything about him. He just give orders and expects people to obey for nothing. All this talk-“ "All this talk!" shouted Ralph. "Talk, talk! Who wanted it? Who called the meeting?" Jack turned, red in the face, his chin sunk back. He glowered up under his eyebrows.</p>	Individu- Individu	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, Jack is in dialogue with Ralph. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Jack as an individu, and Ralph as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Jack belittled Ralph in front of all the boys, and Ralph didn't accept it. They both get angry with each other. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Conflict which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it which</p>	√

					contains the meaning of struggle or struggle between individuals or groups for a goal.	
62.	62/DP/IG/Ct/Golding 113	<p>“I’m not going to be apart of Ralph’s lot-“</p> <p>He looked along the right-hand logs, numbering the hunters that had been a choir.</p> <p>“I’m going off by myself. He can catch his own pigs. Anyone who wants to hunt when I do can come too,”</p>	Individu- Group	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, Jack's dialogue is done with all the boys. This corresponds to the form of individu-group social contact. Jack as an individu, and all the boys as a unit called a group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Jack expresses his dislike for Ralph and will not be in his group to all the boys. Jack also instigated all the boys to just join the hunt. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals,</p>	√

					opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.	
63.	63/DP/II/Ct/Golding 114	<p>Piggy was indignant. "I been talking, Ralph, and you just stood there like-" Softly, looking at Piggy and not seeing him, Ralph spoke to himself "He'll come back. When the sun goes down he'll come."He looked at the conch in Piggy's hand. "What?" "Well there!" Piggy gave up the attempt to rebuke Ralph. He polished his glass again and went back to his subject.</p>	Individu- Individu	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, Piggy's dialogue is conducted with Ralph. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Piggy as an individu, and Ralph as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Ralph doesn't care about Piggy's anger because he doesn't like Piggy's personality either. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or</p>	√

					programs offered by individuals or groups.	
64.	64/DP/II/Ct/Golding 114	<p>"What's the good of climbing up to this here beast when Ralph and the other two couldn't do nothing?"</p> <p>Simon whispered his answer. "What else is there to do?"</p> <p>His speech made, he allowed Piggy to lift the conch out of his hands. Then he retired and sat as far away from the others as possible.</p>	Individu- Individu	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, Simon's dialogue is done with Piggy. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Simon as an individu, and Piggy as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. Simon expresses his doubts to Ralph and Piggy doesn't like him because of it. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individuals or groups.</p>	√

65.	65/DP/IG/Cp/Golding 115	Piggy lifted the conch as though to add power to his next words. “We got no fire on the mountain. But what’s wrong with a fire down here? A fire could be built on them rocks. On the sand, even. We’d make some just the same.”	Individu- Group	Competition	<p>According to this scene, Piggy is having a dialogue with all the boys. This corresponds to the form of individu-group social contact. Piggy as an individu, and all the boys as one unit, namely the group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Competition. Piggy competes to be able to lead the existing group with luck holding the conch. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Competition, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things try to compete in achieving some of the desired goals together.</p>	<p>SC: ✓</p> <p>SI: Add more in your datum. With whom does Piggy have a competition with?</p>
66.	66/AP/II/It/Golding 116	At last Ralph stopped work and stood up, smudging the sweat from his face with a dirty forearm. “We’ll have to have a small fire. This one’s too big to keep up.”	Individu- Individu	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Piggy. This corresponds to the form of social contact individu-individu where Ralph is an individu, and Jack is also an individu.</p>	✓

		<p>Piggy sat down carefully on the sand and began to polish his glass.</p> <p>“We could experiment. We could find out how to make a small hot fire and then put green branches on to make smoke. Some of them leaves must be better for that than the others.”</p>			<p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and Piggy try to discuss and work together to achieve the same goal. They built a fire so the smoke could be detected. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.</p>	
67.	67/AP/II/Ac/Golding 124	<p>Piggy took of his glasses, deeply troubled.</p> <p>“I dunno, Ralph. We just got to go on, that’s all. That’s what grownups would do.”</p>	Individu- Individu	Accomodation	<p>According to this scene, Piggy is in dialogue with Ralph. This corresponds to the form of social contact of individu-individu in which Piggy is an individu, Ralph is also an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Accommodation. After a conflict between Piggy and Jack breaks Piggy's glasses, Ralph tries to calm Piggy down, Piggy can only give up and asks</p>	√

					Ralph to continue everything together. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on Accommodation, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to their surroundings in order to achieve stability (Gillin and Gillin, 1982).	
68.	68/DP/II/Cf/Golding 128	There isn't anyone to help you. Only me. And I'm the Beast." Simon's mouth labored, brought forth audible words. "Pig's head on a stick." "Fancy thinking the Beast was something you could hunt and kill!" said the head. For a moment or two the forest and all the other dimly appreciated places echoed with the parody of laughter. "You knew, didn't you? I'm part of you? Close, close, close! I'm the reason why it's no go? Why things are what they are?"	Individu- Individu	Conflict	According to this scene, Simon is in dialogue with Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Simon as an individu, and Jack as an individu. While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Simon and Jack blamed each other for not being able to catch the pigs. They despise each other. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Conflict, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it which contains the meaning of	√

					struggle or struggle between individuals or groups for a goal.	
69.	69/DP/II/Cf/Golding 131	<p>“Mind my specs,” said Piggy. “If I get water on the glass I got to get out and clean ‘em.”</p> <p>Ralph squirted again and missed. He laughed at Piggy, expecting him to retire meekly as usual and in pained silence. Instead, Piggy beat the water with his hands. “Stop it!” he shouted. “D’you hear?”</p> <p>Furiously he drove the water into Ralph’s face.</p>	Individu- Individu	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Piggy. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-individu. Ralph as an individu, and Piggy as an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Piggy is angry with Ralph, he wants to live alone. But she can't live alone, and Ralph also orders her to obey him again, and they get into conflict. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Conflict, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it which contains the meaning of struggle or struggle between individuals or groups for a goal.</p>	√
70.	70/DP/II/Cf/Golding 134	<p>“I’m chief,” said Ralph, “because you choose me. And we were going to keep the fire going. Now you run after food-“</p>	Individu- Individu	Conflict	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Jack. This corresponds to the form of social contact of the individu-</p>	√

		<p>“You ran yourself!” shouted Jack. “Look at that bone in your hands!” Ralph went crimson “I said you were hunters. That was your job.” Jack ignored him again</p>			<p>individu. Ralph as an individu, and Jack as an individu. While the form of social interaction is Conflict. Ralph is angry with Jack for not doing his job properly. And Jack was mad at Ralph for only being able to command. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book about Conflict, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe it which contains the meaning of struggle or struggle between individuals or groups for a goal.</p>	
71.	71/AP/IG/It/Golding 145	<p>The three boys went into the forest and fetched armfuls of rotten wood. Once more the smoke rose, yellow, and thick. “Let’s get something to eat.” Together they went to the fruit trees, carrying their spears, saying little, cramming in haste.</p>	Individu-Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Sam and Eric (the twins). This corresponds to the form of individu-group social contact in which Ralph is an individu, and the twins are a group unit. While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and the twins are trying to work together to achieve the same goal, namely</p>	√

					finding branches or wood to burn and smoke appears. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
72.	72/AP/IG/It/Golding 146	<p>“Oh, yes. So we’ve got to make smoke; and more smoke-“ “But we can’t keep it going! Look at that!” The fire was dying on them. “Two to mind the fire,” said Ralph, half to himself, “that’s twelve hours a day”</p>	Individu- Group	Integration	<p>According to this scene, Ralph is in dialogue with Sam and Eric (the twins). This corresponds to the form of individu-group social contact in which Ralph is an individu, and the twins are a group unit.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Integration because Ralph and the twins are trying to work together to achieve the same goal, which is to make the fire bigger so that more smoke comes out and is detected. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on</p>	√

					integration, which is a process in the field of social relations in which members, social and status categories, and culture are organized to achieve common goals or objectives.	
73.	73/AP/II/Ac/Golding 170	Again the stars spilled about the sky. Eric shook his head, earnestly “Listen,Ralph. Never mind what’s sense. That’s gone-“ “Never mind about chief-“ “-you got to go for your own good.”	Individu- Individu	Accomodation	<p>According to this scene, Eric is in dialogue with Ralph. This corresponds to the form of social contact of individu-individu in which Piggy is an individu, Ralph is also an individu.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Accommodation. After a conflict broke out between Ralph and Jack, Eric tried to settle Ralph by running away from Jack's sight for his own good. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on Accommodation, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to their surroundings in</p>	√

					order to achieve stability (Gillin and Gillin, 1982).	
74.	74/AP/IG/Ac/Golding 171	The towering rock seemed to sway under him. "Well-what-?" The twins answered his question indirectly. "You got to go now, Ralph." "For your own good." "Keep away. As far as you can."	Individu- Group	Accomodation	<p>According to this scene, the twins are having a dialogue with Ralph. This corresponds to the form of individu-group social contact in which Ralph is the individu, and the twins are a unit called the group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Accommodation. After a conflict between Ralph and Jack, the twins try to give a solution to Ralph by forcing him to stay away from Jack, keep the loot as far as possible for his own good. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) in their book on Accommodation, which is a process in the field of social relations to describe the process by which living things adapt to their surroundings in order to achieve stability (Gillin and Gillin, 1982).</p>	√
75.	75/DP/IG/Ct/Golding 182	"I sould have thought." Said the officer as he visualized the search	Individu- Group	Contravention	<p>According to this scene, the British soldier's dialogue is</p>	√

		<p>before him, "I should have thought that a pack of British boys-you're all British, aren't you?-would have been able to put up a better show than that-I mean-"</p> <p>"It was like that at first," said Ralph, "before things-"</p>			<p>conducted with all the boys. This corresponds to the form of individu-group social contact. British soldiers as individu, and all the boys as a unit called a group.</p> <p>While the form of social interaction is Contravention. British soldiers expressed their distaste for the riots carried out by all the boys. This is in accordance with the opinion of Gillin and Gillin (1982) who explain that intervention is a process characterized by relative uncertainty about a person or program, feelings of dislike, hatred, or doubt about individual personality, or similar feelings about possibility, usefulness, need, or the value of the proposals, opinions, beliefs, doctrines, or programs offered by individu or groups.</p>	
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