



كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية
College of Education for Human Sciences

ISSN: 1817-6798 (Print)

Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

available online at: www.jtuh.org/

JTUH
مجلة جامعة تكريت للعلوم الانسانية
Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

Assist. Prof. Dr. Zainab Abdullah
Hussein

Subil Al-Salam Faisal Khalaf
Tikrit university\ college of education\
English department

* Corresponding author: E-mail :
dr.zainab@tu.edu.iq

Keywords:

Bullying,
Psychological health,
aggressive behaviour,
psychoanalysis ,
mental health

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 15 July 2023
Received in revised form 25 July 2023
Accepted 6 Aug 2023
Final Proofreading 25 Dec 2023
Available online 30 Dec 2023

E-mail t-jtuh@tu.edu.iq

©THIS IS AN OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE UNDER
THE CC BY LICENSE

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

**“Stop Calling Me Like That!”
Bullying Behavior in William
Golding’s *Lord of the Flies***

A B S T R A C T

Bullying studies have witnessed flourishing in recent times. Bullying can be understood as an aggressive and malign behavior that increased among different ages of people, especially among children and students who use persistent name-calling, on purpose harm, and physical violence. *Lord of the Flies* criticizes the predominance of bullying among the kids (characters) and how it effects on the bullies who adopted the savage behavior on the victims who suffer psychologically and physically and even died at the end of the novel. This research aims to investigate bullying behaviour in *Lord of the Flies* (1954), which is one of the main themes of the novel. Moreover, it argues bullying behavior that flourishes among children and affects them psychologically, physically, and socially. The study raises questions as: why do children use bullying? do they use it intentionally? What physical traits and ills attract the bullies? how should children respond to the bullies? This research aims to focus on intentional bullying and how it affects children negatively, meanwhile it raises public awareness of bullying in the community and how bullied should respond to it. The research is divided into two sections, the first section is an introductory section, it introduces bullying, the impact of bullying on mental and psychological health and William Golding's life and main works. Section two is devoted to analyzing the novel according to bullying behavior. The conclusion is the last part of the study that sums up the findings of the study.

© 2023 JTUH, College of Education for Human Sciences, Tikrit University

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.25130/jtuh.30.12.2.2023.15>

"توقف عن مناداتي هكذا" السلوك المتنمر في رواية وليام كولدنج امير الذباب

زينب عبدالله / جامعة تكريت / كلية التربية

سبل السلام فيصل / جامعة الموصل / كلية التربية

الخلاصة:

لقد شهدت دراسات التنمر ازدهارا في الآونة الأخيرة. يمكن فهم التنمر على أنه سلوك عدواني ومؤذي ينتشر

بين مختلف الأعمار من الناس، وخاصة بين الأطفال والطلاب الذين يستخدمون الشتائم المستمرة، والإيذاء المتعمد، والعنف الجسدي. تنتقد رواية سيد الذباب (1954) شيوع التمر بين الأطفال (الشخصيات) وتأثيره على المتتمرين الذين اعتمدوا السلوك الوحشي على الضحايا الذين يعانون نفسياً وجسدياً وحتى ماتوا في نهاية الرواية. يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة سلوك التمر في رواية سيد الذباب والذي يعد أحد المواضيع الرئيسية في الرواية. علاوة على ذلك، فهو يرى أن سلوك التمر يزدهر بين الأطفال ويؤثر عليهم نفسياً وجسدياً واجتماعياً. وتطرح الدراسة تساؤلات: لماذا يلجأ الأطفال إلى التمر؟ هل يستخدمونها عمداً؟ ما هي السمات والعلل الجسدية التي تجذب المتتمرين؟ كيف يجب أن يستجيب الأطفال للمتتمرين؟ يهدف هذا البحث إلى التركيز على التمر المتعمد ومدى تأثيره سلباً على الأطفال، وفي الوقت نفسه رفع الوعي العام حول التمر في المجتمع وكيفية التعامل مع المتتمرين عليه. وينقسم البحث إلى قسمين، القسم الأول عبارة عن قسم تمهيدي، تناول فيه التمر، وتأثير التمر على الصحة العقلية والنفسية، وحياة وليم جولدنج وأهم أعماله. أما المبحث الثاني فقد خصص لتحليل الرواية في ضوء سلوك التمر. والخاتمة هي الجزء الأخير من الدراسة الذي يلخص نتائج الدراسة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التمر، الصحة النفسية، السلوك العدوانى، التحليل النفسى، السلامة العقلية

SECTION ONE

1.1 Bullying Behavior

Bullying is one of the principal worries when it comes to the social interactions among all the levels of society and especially children. It is a bad habit that is spread among people and increased year by year, no one of bullies care about the feelings that inflict others when they hear some hurting words, being beaten and threatening by calling names or even physical hurting, so it's really a huge problem in the community.

There is evidence to suggest that bullying is influenced by both siblings and parents. According to Duncan (1999), kids who bully their classmates are also more prone to bullying their siblings. Children from larger households were more likely to become bullies than victims, according to Ma (2001), who connected family size to bullying behavior. According to the author, there is a "carry-over effect" to these kids' relationships with classmates and they are more likely to endure bullying from siblings. In addition, Greene (2000) shows that bullies are more concerned with the power imbalances between themselves and their siblings

than non-bullies are. (Sanders and Phye 127). Bullying is a wide phenomena meanwhile it is an aggressive behavior among children at school , playground and street . It affects them psychologically and physically, The bullies become like killers and children who has been bullied as victims . Bullying is really a huge problem in the society because of uncivilized people and unawares children. Therefore most students expect to be bullied according to some researchers the estimated that 48% to 50%

of students will face and experience different forms of bullying during their studying (Charach , Pepler , Ziegler , 1995 : Farrington , 1993) . Since this phenomena is common among kids especially in their primary school , the playground was the most famous place of them to be bullied in (Revers and Smith 363) . It is widely common that boys“ behavior is more aggressive than girls“ behavior since their . Bullying is physically rather than verbally the reason is their using of pushing and hitting other boys while girls“ bullying is about using some different words

, name-calling too [park and slaby] . There are different Types of aggression in bullying such as direct physical aggression , direct verbal aggression , and indirect aggression. Physical aggression is representing by tangible behavior such as pushing, kicking and hitting , while direct verbal aggression involves threatening , name-calling and slander . But the most complex and difficult to prove is indirect aggression which includes behavior such as telling tales and publishing rumors (Sander and Phye , 2004). Many definitions of bullying that expressed by many critics in different ways such as Olweus“s (1993) who defines bullying as “a student is being bullied or victimized when he is exposed repeatedly and over time to negative actions on the part of one or more other students” (p. 9). While Tattum and Tattum (1992) explain that “bullying is the willful, conscious desire to hurt another and put him/her under stress.” And Rigby (1996) says bullying is “the repeated oppression, psycho logical, or physical, of a less powerful person by a more powerful person or group of persons.”(Quoted from Sanders and Phye 113) .

1.2 The Impact of Bullying On The Mental And Psychological Health

There is no doubt that childhood bullying is a negative experience that casts a shadow over the mental health and well-being of children and young people. After the spread of a growing body of evidence points to the negative effects of adolescents on mental health, revealing other adverse outcomes such as low self esteem, self-harm, and academic failure. Bullying may have long-lasting effects beyond childhood and adolescence. Therefore, the effects of bullying on young victims can linger long after the bullying has ended. This conclusion represents a major shift in prevention and intervention strategies that traditionally focus on the perpetrators of bullying, toward a greater focus on victims. Studies show that victims of bullying in their early to mid-twenties are more likely to experience agoraphobia, depression, anxiety, panic disorder, and suicidal tendencies than those who were not bullied as children. Shown to be high Victims of childhood bullying are also at increased risk of being treated in psychiatric hospitals and taking psychotropic drugs during adolescence. Some studies found that child bullying victims up to age 23, most importantly, also at age 50s, reported higher levels of emotional distress. Adults who were frequent victims of bullying in childhood were shown to have higher prevalence of mental disorders and suicidal tendencies.

Other studies have indicated that these who had been suffererized by bullies additionally confirmed troubles with social relationships, negative bodily fitness and monetary difficulties in adulthood. This suggests that different approaches could contain a unsafe effect of being bullied

on existence possibilities for building the human and social capital that young adolescents want to overcome adversity and have profitable and satisfying lives. Another method refers to the fact that bad health effects are a feature of signs and symptoms that developed at the time of the bullying exposure ,For example, intellectual health issues like depression and anxiety are probable to persist, in particular when they appear early in life. Untreated signs of psychological misery that appear early in life, or markers of physical illnesses, may be the precursors to a life of bad health, both mental and physical. The opportunity of poly- and re-victimization (Arseneault , 2017).

1.3 William Goldin's Life and His Main Works

William Gerald Golding was born on 19th September 1911 in St Columbe Minor, Cornwall. He died at his home in Truro, Cornwall on 19th June 1993. His mother Mildred was an ardent supporter of the women's suffrage movement and His father Alec was a schoolteacher . Alec Goulding taught at his grammar school in Marlborough, and William attended that school until 1930 when he entered his College of Brasenose, Oxford. After studying the natural sciences for his two years, he switched to his study of English literature. He graduated in 1935 and also earned a diploma in education. While at Oxford he published his first book, a small volume of poetry. However, some poems share thoughtful questions of rational thinking. A profession that, as we see, has been a constant feature of his later fiction. After graduating from Oxford, Golding worked as an adult education teacher, part-time actor, stage manager and producer. Trades referenced in Pincher Martin. He married Anne Brookfield in 1939, had two children, and became a teacher at Bishop Wordsworth, a grammar school in Salisbury. (McCarron p1) In December 1940 he enlisted in the Royal Navy and served until the end of the war in 1945. The war had a great impact on Golding as a person and as an artist. He served on minesweepers, destroyers, cruisers, and eventually became a lieutenant commanding his own rocket launcher.

Golding is Lord not a "war novelist" in the traditional sense, but war is the backdrop for many of his Novels. of the Flies, Pincher Martin, Free Fall, Darkness Visible, Rite of Passage. The war forced Golding to question the scientific, rational, and ultimately optimistic view of the world his father offered him, even more so than during his time at Oxford. After the war, Golding returned to Bishop Wordworth's School, where he taught English and classics. While teaching, he wrote several novels, but they were all dismissed and seemingly gone forever. The book that made him famous, *Lord of the Flies* was rejected by 21 publishers until Faber published it in 1954. *Lord of the Flies* received positive reviews from reviewers and several highly influential authors, including E.M. Forster, C.S. Lewis, and T.S. Eliot were very enthusiastic about this novel. An international success, it has been translated into 26 languages and has now sold millions of copies. His interest was present to a large extent in his writings. He was an avid and adventurous sailor, an amateur archaeologist, and a great admirer of the self-taught Classical Greek – some critics argued that Golding's tough, austere novels were sung by Greek tragedy.

Golding's military service, his knowledge of juveniles, and his love of sailing are

clearly related to his understanding of the work. A visionary fable that asserted itself universal applicability. *Lord of the Flies* is Golding's first novel , and probably will always be his most famous work, and *The Heirs* is his personal favorite novel, and the one that readers often struggle with It is also one of his work. These two novels deal with themes such as rationalism, evil, evolution, and religion.(McCarron p1,2)A recurring theme In Golding's career. For this reason, these novels are given more space than any other, but everything Golding has published is explained, albeit concisely, in this short book. "*Lord of the Flies*" is one of the most famous books after the war.

Lord of the Flies can be considered a dystopian (anti-utopian) novel related to many important novels published in this century . Yevgeny Zamyatin's *We*, *Brave New World* by Aldous Huxley, *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by George Orwell, *A Clockwork Orange* by Anthony Burgess, *The Handmaid's Tale* by Margaret Atwood. Indeed, Golding's novels are as bleak as these dystopias. *Lord of the Flies* is a "rewrite" of R.M. Ballantine's *The Coral Island* (1858), as is *The Inheritors*, a "rewrite" of H.G. Wells' *The Grisly Folk* (1921). All texts contain certain assumptions and values, and when Golding "rewrites" these earlier texts, he also criticizes those assumptions and values. Golding's first novel is a harsh rebuttal to Ballantine's Victorian optimism, but his second novel re-evaluates a slightly different kind of optimism found in the work of H.G. Wells. In *Fable* Golding writes: "It's worth taking the time to see the original „Island Boys“. This is *The Coral Island*, published a century ago, at the height of Victorian complacency, ignorance and prosperity. Ballantine's book is optimistic in an imperialistic, Victorian way. (McCarron,p3,4)

SECTION TWO

2.1 Bullying Behavior in *Lord of the Flies*

Lord of the Flies tells the story of a group of boys whose plane fell on an uninhabited island. The boys start to explore this island to find a way to be rescued. However they were arguing about many different things this cause to their dividing they split into two groups , they faced a lot of events led to change and develop their personalities, the main characters were Ralph ,Jack , Piggy , Roger, Simon ,Sam and Eric, however some of them die and in the end they have been rescued by

a naval officer . This novel contains many important themes such as civilization , savagery , breaking down of the society and bullying, Bullying in this novel is very clear the author shows the effects of bullying and the reasons behind it through out the actions they had been in . Many quotations and events in the novel represent bullying especially with Piggy, the author explain it on Piggy because of his simple appearance who can not fit with community Since he is fat, asthmatic and wearing glasses besides the story. (www.ipl.org.com)

“Stop calling me like that!” is Piggy’s reaction towards the boys who always use bullying and derision against him. It clarifies his psychological suffering and exhaustion because of the negative words he hears from others. We can see in chapter one how Ralph bullied Piggy when he said “ they used to call me „Piggy”” (Golding ,11) Ralph laughed when he heard his name and start to calling him “ Piggy” “Piggy” (Golding 11) , Piggy tried to shut Ralph’s mouth up but he couldn’t, this shows how was piggy a figure of bullying in his own life even before meeting those boys .Bullying and aggressive behavior continues as Ralph said to Piggy “Sucks to your auntie!” (Golding,13). Ralph said that to Piggy when he wanted to swim but he felt that the water is hot when he put one of his toe, Piggy doesn’t used to that because he was living with his auntie. And again Ralph said to Piggy “ sucks to your ass-mar”(Golding,13) as Ralph got suck of Piggy’s terrible situation that he can’t swim , can’t run and being incapable to do anything because of his disease. He was in a situation of embarrassment and derision.

Not just Ralph bullied Piggy but Jack and the other boys, “Shut up , Fatty.” (Golden,21) said Jack to Piggy by telling him fatty because of his weight he was bulling him with no care and when Ralph defend Piggy with crying “He is not Fatty,” said Ralph “his real name is Piggy!” (Golding,21) Jack again annoyed him “Piggy” “Piggy” which led all of the children to laugh at him , Jack didn’t considerate with Piggy’s feelings his bad words make him pink of shyness and embarrassing this demonstrates kind of the verbal bullying by calling names also shows the difference between Piggy’s and Jack’s behavior .(Nyberg 11).Piggy is depicted in the novel as being intelligent and kind even though these traits are not appreciated or seen by most of the boys. Piggy’s humiliation appeared clearly when he wanted to go with Jack , Ralph and Simon to explore the island in which they told him “We don’t want you”, “You can’t come”(Golding,24) no one of the boys pay attention to Piggy they hurt him psychologically with their speech and ignoring that he felt insulated. Ignoring Piggy’s physical and psychological

situation progresses as Jack said “His specs---use them as burning glasses!” (Golding,40).

Although Jack was aware that Piggy is suffering from Myopia and unable to see well without his glasses, he insisted to use his glasses to ignite the fire. He wasn’t confused to pull them off from Piggy to reflect sunlight in order to get fire , this kind of treatment was in keeping with the general view that the boys took about Piggy. In the Island the boys look at Piggy as a fat boy with glasses who’s intelligent at schoolwork, so they treated him as a figure of bullying, derision and not as a normal human being (www.enotes.com)

Throughout the novel, Piggy became the jest of the boys especially Jack who didn’t let Piggy without bothering him, “Here---let me go!” (Golding,40) said Piggy. However Jack continued annoying him, Piggy wanted to leave, then Jack surrounded him making him unable to move. Jack took Piggy’s glasses and snatched them off his face; Piggy begged Jack to give him the glasses back because he cannot see well without them. This act of Jack towards Piggy reveals the first direct physical aggression by Jack in the novel. There are many situations that demonstrates the boy’s ignorance for Piggy especially when he wanted to talk and said “I got the conch” “You let me speak!” (Golding,42); the boys didn’t give him a chance to share his ideas and thoughts nobody care about his speech “So you shut up” “You shut up” (Golding,42) said Jack , in each time when Piggy want to speak Jack’s eye caught and shut his mouth up again and again. “Oh, shut up!” (Golding, 44) by Jack towards Piggy when he wanted to talk in the second time he was always crying none give him any attention and Jack was always bothering and bullying him. Jack’s malign behavior towards Piggy didn’t stop, he treated him in an aggressive way when he was scared about the fire “I’m scared” (Golding,45) said Piggy, Jack replied to him “You’re always scared.Yah---Fatty!”. He was always hurting Piggy by calling him negative words without paying attention to his emotions.

In the most of these quotations we noticed that Jack is the most prominent character who produced bullying, nevertheless we have other boys who use the aggressive behavior against boys, for instance we have Roger and Maurice, Roger who was kind and quiet at the beginning of the novel has been changed through it quickly. He was offering help and didn’t talk too much; however he became darkened by his behavior and transferred into a bully and savage boy. When

Roger and Maurice were responsible for the fire, nevertheless they left their duties and went to the beach where the “littluns” were playing and making castle of sand they started to destroy their castle , kicking them , burning the flowers and hitting them by stones Henry was chased and beaten , this violence act represent the physical bullying that they used to hurt kids and made them crying (P60). In chapter four Piggy start again to ask about the fire and argue with Jack to keep the smoke going because it went out “You didn’t ought to have let that fire out . You said you’d keep the smoke going-----” although Ralph told him that too; however, when Piggy say that again Jack lost his temper and becomes really violence then start beating him by his fist on his stomach with a vicious voice and humiliation said “You would, would you? Fatty!”(Golding,71) .Jack described Piggy as Fatty one more time and hit his head which caused a fall of Piggy’s glasses into the rocks and to break one of the lenses. Piggy started crying and he couldn’t see well “now I only got one eye”(Golding,72) said Piggy. This savage behavior by Jack demonstrates the physical bullying in the novel which hurts Piggy psychologically and physically Jack felt encouraged when he make all the boys laugh at Piggy .

Even the narrator ensures that the boys use bullying against piggy and how he is a fertile source of mockery and abuse “Piggy once more was the center of social derision so that everyone felt cheerful and normal” .Piggy, “the fat boy,” who has asthma and glasses, shares similar situations with some of the other lads. His weight and impairments are the main reasons why he gets mocked. “Piggy was an outsider, not only by accent, which did not matter, but by fat, ass-mar, and glasses, and a certain disinclination for manual labor,” writes Golding of his position among the other lads (60).(Frank,p6) After an intervention of some kind, many bully witnesses feel a frightening aura from the bully (Lee 46), but Simon, more so than Ralph, clearly contradicts this Jack dismay (Golding 93) The abundance and lush environment that the kids claim as “all ours” (Golding 39) and the carnivalesque atmosphere that characterizes the island make Piggy and Simon’s bullying and persecution more palpable. All of the kids are aware of how abundant nature is, but Jack still intends to starve Piggy to demonstrate his dominance over him and becomes upset when Simon refuses. This instance of power play accomplishes it in a similar way to other instances of bullying in the book that uncomfortably reflect how the reality in schools seems. In the end, Jack’s group kills Simon with “tearing of fangs and claws” (Golding 188), symbolizing the heavy price a spectator who assists a bully may have to pay.(Nyberg 13)

The two characters in the novel that cause bullying are Jack Merridew and Roger. One of the characteristics they have that clearly distinguishes them as bullies is their love of purposefully and methodically inflicting harm on others, both verbally and physically in various ways. Jack is primarily an example of the evil of verbal bullying because he doesn't think twice about using his words to oppress or harm others. He promptly instructs Piggy to "shut up" (Golding 42) when the oppressed boy wants to speak since he is a boy who is contaminated by the poisonous masculinity associated with masculine sport culture. (Nyberg 8)

At first glance, Roger's actions suggest spontaneous aggression rather than bullying. According to Rauch, in order for a violation to become bullying, there must be a desire to harm someone in some way (115). Although Roger's activities don't seem friendly, it's not certain that they are actually bullying. Yet, as the narrative goes on, his increasing delight and deliberate repetition of these violent actions suggest toward bullying. Lederer emphasizes that Roger has the intent to harm by the time Piggy dies (Lederer 577). Furthermore, when Ralph and Piggy are harassed by a big gang of kids who are throwing rocks at them and have war paint on their faces, it is obvious that Ralph is being bullied and that he lacks power. The one who attacks the victims the most vehemently is Roger, Jack's supporter. It is obvious that Roger is being bullied because he is positioned above Ralph and Piggy, and "below him, Ralph was a shock of hair and Piggy was a bag of fat" (221). Ralph and Piggy are powerless to protect themselves, which highlights the disparity of power between the guys.

By hurling stones at his victims, Roger clearly establishes a bullying situation and further clarifies the distinction between bullying and regular aggressiveness. First off, the action is malicious and purposeful. Without acknowledging the value of his bully victims as genuine people, Roger even chooses to objectify them as having hair and being obese. Second, because of their different heights, the players have different levels of power: Roger is positioned higher, allowing him to virtually look down on his victims. Finally, Roger's behavior is uncalled for. The youngsters he tosses rocks at have two goals in mind: they want to explain the situation to themselves and they want Piggy's stolen spectacles back. Instead of speaking, Roger starts to physically assault Piggy, killing him with the push of a large boulder. These aspects considered make Roger a fierce malignant bully. (Nyberg 10). When Roger rolled the rock towards Piggy cause his death and crashing down the conch "The rock bounded twice and was lost in the forest Piggy

fell forty feet and landed on his back across the square red rock in the sea. His head opened and stuff came out and turned red. Piggy"s arms and legs twitched a bit, like a pig"s after it has been killed"(Golding,181). This assured how Roger is violence and savage with his bullying and aggressive act that shows no regret even for Piggy"s death.

CONCLUSION

"Stop calling me like that!" stands as a testimony to Piggy"s suffering from bullying behavior in *Lord of the Flies*. All over time, bullying has become the most prominent problematic situation that faces children and affect their lives causing depression, loneliness and even suicide. Bullying is a common savage behavior and a negative habit that is spread among different levels of society. One of the reasons behind its flourish is the less of awareness and the tendency of controlling others and proving power. It"s a wide phenomenon among kids at the school, playground, street and families. In the novel we noticed that Jack was the prominent figure or boss of bullying others , while Piggy was the prominent figure of the victims who faced bullying and being physically and psychologically hurt .Bullying is hurting the bullied and causing physical and mental problems. Bullying may lead to more terrible consequences as making bullied feel sad, depressed and even causing suicide. *Lord of the Flies* proves that the characters symbolize school life, which makes it rational to believe that the reasons that constitute bullying in the novel also might constitute reasons for bullying in real school life. Jack Merridew and Roger are clearly distinguished as bullies who direct their bullying towards Piggy. They used to bully purposefully inflicting harm on him, both verbally and physically in various ways. Jack is primarily an example of the evil of verbal bullying because he doesn"t think twice about using his words to oppress or harm others. Throughout the novel, bullying seems like an obstacle for Piggy finds it hard to fit in a society because of his physical appearance. Besides the main story in the novel, William Golding shows how bullying is malign and causes Piggy to lose his self- confidence, breaking his glasses, being threatened and killed at the end of the novel.

REFERENCES

Ali. A .Yusuf :*The Holy Quran, Text, Translation and Commentary* .USA, Amana Corp (1983).

Arseneault, Louise. “The long -term impact of bullying victimization on mental health.” *World psychiatry* 16.1 (2017): 27.

Frank, Erin M. “” *Lord of the Flies*”: The Educational Value of Golding’s Text.” (2010).

Golding, William .” *Lord of the flies* “ . New York : penguin Group. (1954).

Lederer, Richard H. “Student Reactions to” *Lord of the Flies*”.” *The English Journal* 53.8 (1964): 575-579.

McCarron, Kevin. William Golding. Northcote House Pub Limited, 2006.

Nyberg, Per. “Stop Calling Me That!: A Reader-Response Analysis of Bullying in William Golding’s *Lord of the Flies*, in Accordance with Theory of the Carnavalesque.” (2022).

Phye, Gary D., and Cheryl Sanders. *Bullying: Implications for the classroom*. Elsevier, 2004.

[https://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-are-some-quotes-throughout-lord-of-the-flies-](https://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-are-some-quotes-throughout-lord-of-the-flies-612436)

[612436](https://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-are-some-quotes-throughout-lord-of-the-flies-612436) <https://www.ipl.org/essay/Lord-Of-The-Flies-Bullying-Analysis-FJ5TZG4GZV>