

POLITICAL SATIRE IN SWIFT'S *GULLIVER'S TRAVELS*



A Thesis

Submitted to the Cultural Sciences Faculty of Hasanuddin University

In partial fulfillment of the requirements to acquire

Sarjana Sastra Degree in English

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
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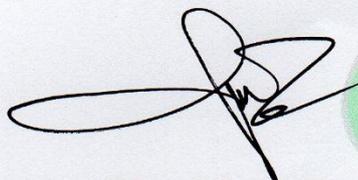
THESIS
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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on 28 January 2020
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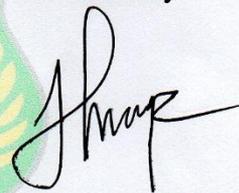
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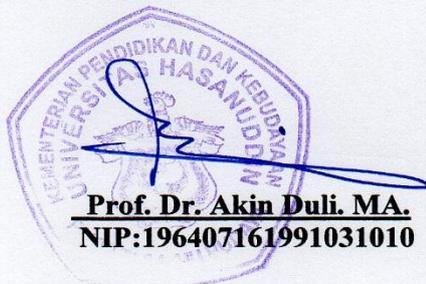
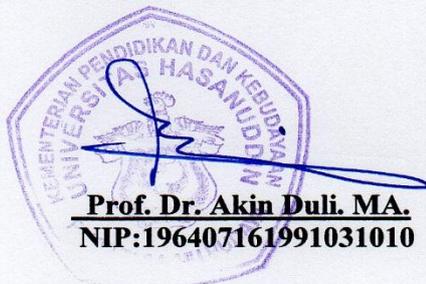
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Today, Tuesday 28 January 2020, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by A. KENAS MAHARDHIKA PABOKORI (No. F21113013) entitled, **POLITICAL SATIRE IN SWIFT'S *GULLIVERS TRAVELS***, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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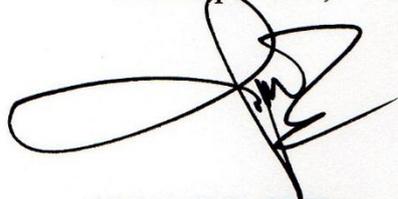
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With reference to the letter of the Dean Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University No: 1557/UN4.9.1/KEP/2019 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft by A. Kenas Mahardhika Pabokori (No. F21113013) to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Science.

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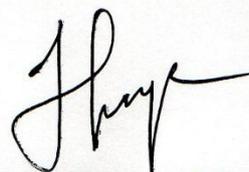
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Makassar, January 07, 2020

The Writer

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ABSTRAK

A. KENAS MAHARDHIKA PABOKORI. *Political Satire in Swift's Gulliver's Travels* (dibimbing oleh Abbas dan Andi Inayah Soraya).

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menunjukkan bentuk-bentuk satir politik yang tergambar pada tokoh dan situasi cerita dalam novel *Gulliver's Travels*. Kemudian penelitian ini memperlihatkan situasi politik di Inggris pada awal abad ke-18 yang direfleksikan dalam novel, terfokus pada masalah satir politik yang terkandung dalam novel.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan Strukturalisme Genetik dalam menganalisis novel *Gulliver's Travels*. Pendekatan tersebut menekankan pada dua aspek, yakni unsur intrinsik novel, gambaran situasi atau keadaan politik di Inggris pada awal abad ke-18 (ekstrinsik) yang direfleksikan politik satir dalam novel. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis juga menggunakan metode deskriptif, yakni menggambarkan objek penelitian melalui fakta-fakta sosial.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa politik yang terjadi di Inggris pada awal ke-18. Pada era itu terjadi kegiatan politik absurd dimana membawa efek ketegangan kerajaan Inggris dan Perancis. Gambaran praktik para politisi itu terjadi di era kepemimpinan Raja George I. Kejadian itu terefleksikan pada kejadian yang digambarkan pada novel.

ABSTRACT

A. KENAS MAHARDHIKA PABOKORI. *Political Satire in Swift's Gulliver's Travels* (supervised oleh **Abbas** dan **Andi Inayah Soraya**).

The aims of this research is to show the forms of political satire that are portrayed in the characters and the events of the story in the novel *Gulliver's Travels*. Then this research shows the political situation in England in the early 18th century which is reflected in the novel, focuses on the political satirical problems contained in the novel.

In this thesis, the writer used the approach of Genetic Structuralism in analyzing the novel *Gulliver's Travels*. The approach emphasizes two aspects, namely the intrinsic elements of the novel and extrinsic aspect such as a picture of the situation or political situation in England in the early 18th century (extrinsic) which is reflected in satirical politics in the novel. In this study, the author also uses descriptive methods, which describe the object of research through social facts.

The results of this research shows that politics occurred in England in the early 18th. In that era there were absurd political activities which had the effect of tensions in the British and French empires. The description of the practice of the politicians occurred in the era of the leadership of King George I. The incident was reflected in the events depicted in the novel.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Satire is a genre of literature to express of a situation or person which include various types namely, laughing, rejecting, and criticizing. Laughing is an expression or action that is responsive, which is created because of something usually meant to be humorous or ridiculous that gives feelings of pleasure and joy. Satire can also interpreted as a constructive social criticism combined with a sense of humor, as Thrall said,

Satire is a literary manner which blends a critical attitude with humor and wit to the end that human institutions or humanity may be improved. The true satirist is conscious of the frailty of institutions of man's devising and attempts through laughter not so much to tear them down as to inspire a remodeling (Thrall, 1960:436).

Satire is a technique to expose and criticize foolishness and corruption of an individual or a society, by using humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule. It intends to improve humanity by criticizing its follies and foibles. Satire uses fictional characters, which stand for real people, to expose and condemn their corruption. Satire occurs in almost everything human life, such as in political caricatures in daily newspapers, magazines, novels and others.

Besides that, politics is found in many literary works, especially novels. Political fiction employs narrative to comment on political events, systems and theories. Works of political fiction directly criticize an existing society or present an alternative, even fantastic, reality.

Politics is derived from the Greek word *Polis*, which means the city state. According to Greek philosophers, politics was a subject which dealt with all the activities and affairs of the state. Politics, in the broadest sense, is the activity through which people make, preserve and amend the general rules, preserve and amend the general rules under which they live as Ramlan Surbakti said,

Politik adalah interaksi antara pemerintah dan masyarakat dalam proses pembuatan dan pelaksanaan keputusan yang mengikat tentang kesejahteraan bersama masyarakat yang tinggal di suatu wilayah tertentu (1991: 1).

Politics is the interaction between the government and the community in the process of making and implementing binding decisions about the common welfare of people who live in a certain area (1991: 1).

Novel is one of media that is used as an expression of the author's creativity that includes as a personal experience, the events around them, or the author's information that is obtained from various sources. Novel is a literary work which is consisting of characters, setting, plot and themes that make up the story in the novel, as Nurgiyantoro said in the following:

.....mengemukakan bahwa novel merupakan karya fiksi yang dibangun oleh unsur-unsur pembangun, yakni unsur intrinsik dan unsur ekstrinsik. Novel juga diartikan sebagai suatu karangan berbentuk prosa yang mengandung rangkaian cerita kehidupan seseorang dengan orang lain di sekelilingnya dengan menonjolkan watak dan sifat pelaku" (2010: 10).

....said the novel is a work of fiction built by elements, namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The novel is also interpreted as an essay in the form of prose which contains a series of stories of a person's life with the others people around him by highlighting the character and nature of the performer "(2010: 10).

Gulliver's Travels is a novel that tell a history or past events, including political satire. The novel is created by Irish novelist Jonathan Swift who raises issues of politic in England in the 18th century. Jonathan Swift was born in 1667

in Dublin, He spent much of his early adult life in England before returning to Dublin to serve as Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin for the last 30 years of his life. It was this later stage when he would write most of his greatest works. Best known as the author of *A Tale Of A Tub*, *Gulliver's Travels* , and *A Modest Proposal* , Swift is widely acknowledged as the greatest prose satirist in the history of English literature.

Gulliver's Travels is one of the most popular literary works which published on October 28th 1726. The novels author uses Lemuel Gulliver as the main character and describe his journey. The story shows parodic of the attitude of mind and nature of such procedures in any political society. Lemuel Gulliver, a surgeon who takes to the seas. He completes many voyages without incident, but his final four journeys take him to some of the strangest lands on the planet, where he discovers the virtues and flaws in his own culture by comparing it with others.

A storm destroys the ship, leaving Gulliver as the sole survivor of the wreck. He washes up on the shores of Lilliput, an island populated by people only six inches tall. Understandably terrified of the giant in their midst, the Lilliputians keep Gulliver restrained with ropes and chains until he proves he can be trusted. The emperor of this land calls on Gulliver to help him defeat his enemy country, Blefuscu, and Gulliver obliges by taking Blefuscu's entire navy. Although Gulliver is hailed as a hero in Lilliput, things turn sour when he becomes too friendly with the ambassadors who negotiate peace with Blefuscu, and when he puts out a fire in the emperor's palace by urinating on it. Charged with treason,

Gulliver flees to Blefuscu and leaves behind both islands in a boat he finds by chance. He encounters an English ship and returns home to his family in England.

Therefore, the writer had read *Gulliver's Travels* and found many things contains of some political issues. In the other side, the writer's to find its issue behind the novel by looking for evidence direct to political satire issues and political issues in 18th in England. At that time corruption of British ruling class and their cruel exploitation towards people of Britain and neighboring countries in the capital-accumulation period of British history.

The writer interests to analyzing the novel Gulliver's Travels with entitled "Political Satire in Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels". Furthermore, in conducting the study, the writer uses a genetic approach such as intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel that are divided into political situation in England in the 18th century and the author's biography.

B. Identification of Problem

The writer finds that in *Gulliver's Travels*, Swift tries to shows the political situation in England in the 18th century. The writer also find some satires in *Gulliver's Travels* especially about political satire.

C. Research of Questions

The writer limits the scope of problems in this research, the scope in this study focuses on the political situation issue contained in *Gulliver's Travels* and Swift's satirical politics in the novel. So that, the writer formulates problems such as:

1. What is the political satire described in the novel *Gulliver's Travels*?

2. What is the political situation in the eighteenth century in England reflected in the novel?

D. Objective of Study

In his research, the writer going to accomplish some goals to be attained according to statement of problems as follows:

1. To describe the political satire in the novel *Gulliver's Travels*.
2. To describe the political situation in England in the eighteen century reflected in the novel.

E. Significances of the study

This research is expected can be useful for the readers, either theoretically or practically, those are:

First, the writer hopes this paper can enrich her knowledge about political issues that contained in a literary work, especially in the novel. Besides, the writer can know further about moral messages that appear in the novel of *Gulliver's Travels*. For readers, the writer hopes this paper can give information for the reader about political criticism in a novel. The readers will comprehend how to analyze political criticism through the intrinsic elements. For Future Researchers. The writer hopes, this paper can used as a reference for the future researchers who have less material or information in doing their research.

For English Department Students, the writer hopes, this paper can give the contributions as a reference for English Department, especially for English Department students in Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

F. Sequence of Chapter

The writer divides thesis into five chapters. Chapter one is introduction deals with background of study, identification of problem, research of study, objective of study, significances of study and sequence of chapter. Chapter two consists of literature review which is related to the object and applies some theories that concern with the discussion to support the analysis. Chapter three has to do with methodology of the study in which the thesis writer explains the methods in findings data and analyzing data for the thesis.

Then, chapter four is the central of the analysis. It contains intrinsic elements of the novel and analyses political satire and the relation of political situation in England in that period. Chapter five is the last chapter which concludes the whole research into a summary of analysis and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

Previous study is one of references which are used by writer to support this thesis. This study has function to compare one previous study to another. Especially to found the deficiency and the excess in every thesis, the writer found some previous studies in Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University and websites which raised the topic satire, they are, Dewi Diana (2010), Sri Ratnawati (2017), and Manjarreki Kadir (2018).

Dewi Diana (2010) in *Political Satire in The Man Was Used up and the Devil in the Belfry by Edgar Allan Poe* with the kind of political satire in the short stories. *The Man Was Used up* is about Indian Removal Act issue then *the Devil in the Belfry* is about Panic of 1837 issue.

Sri Ratnawati (2017) in *Ungkapan Satire dan Sarkasme dalam Charlie Hebdo, (Expressions of Satire and Sarcasm in Charlie Hebdo)* concern with the kind comparison of satire and sarcasm especially caricatures on Charlie Hebdo. The writer finds that are symbols of satire which alludes to French government and mostly in terms of religion. It brings bad effect in the side of mental and education.

Manjarreki Kadir (2018) in *Satire in WS Rendra's Poetry Works "Potret Pembangunan"* focuses to genre of satire such as irony, sarcasm and parody. The writer describes criticism in poetry that related to the social problem, culture and

politics. This analysis concludes that situation most of all big problems in the world especially Indonesia.

After learning of these previous studies, the writer sees that these studies have common with the thesis. All of previous studies concern about satire and the social condition. The differences are thesis by Dewi Diana (2010) focus political satire in short story Edgar Allan Poe's works and uses Historicism theory. So, she focuses to the events related to the objects. This study is different from previous study of Dewi Diana because the writer uses genetic structuralism approach and analyzes the novel about political situation in England in 18th century and related the political satire in the novel.

Besides that, there is a differences of this with the previous study Sri Ratmawati (2017). The previous uses the magazine Charlie Hebdo as an object of research and explains the purpose of the Charlie Hebdo caricature and classifies it in terms of satire and sarcasm.

Then, there are some differences between this study and previous study Manjarreki Kadir (2018) He focuses on genre of satire in poetry WS Rendra works "*Potret Pembangunan*", and uses theory of rhetorical in satire. The writer uses novel as the object and structuralism genetic approach in analyzing novel that focuses on the political situation in England in 18th century which is reflected in the novel.

B. Genetic Structuralism Approach

Genetic structuralism is a theory as a part of sociology. Genetic structuralism is born by the French sociologist, Lucien Goldmann. It occurs

because of there is a dissatisfaction of the structuralism approach that its focus only to the intrinsic elements without considers with the extrinsic elements of the work. Genetic Structuralism tries to repair the weakness of structuralism approach, namely by adding the genetic factor in understanding of the work.

Genetic structuralism was found by Lucien Goldmann in 1956 within the book of *The Hidden God: A Study of Tragic Vision in the Pensées of Pascal*. Goldmann believed that literature work was a structure. It meant that the literature was nondependent, it was formed by some elements. Goldmann indirectly connected between the texts of literature with the social structure where the literature was made. On the other word, genetic structuralism tried to connect the text of literature, the author, the reader, and the social structure. Genetic structuralism was movement to reuse structuralism which only considered of intrinsic elements without observed all the outside from the text of literature itself.

Goldmann explained two ideas of literature work commonly. Firstly, the literary work was the expression of world's view imaginary. Secondly, inexpression the world's view, the author created the characters, objects, and relations imaginary. From the previous explanation, it showed that Goldmann considered of the relations among the characters with the objects around them. It also was seen to his concept in the novel, Goldmann analyzed two important things which were reputed had a relation, namely the way of analyzing the novel itself and its relations with the social-cultural. In addition Sapardi Joko Damono mentioned the characteristics of genetic structuralism as a method, it was explained below:

1. Its attention to the wholeness and totality: structuralism believed that the basic of analyzing genetic structuralism was not the parts of totality but the relation among the part, which connected to be totality.
2. Genetic structuralism was not analyzing the structure in the surface but the structure which was in the reality. The people of structuralist saw that everything was seen and heard, it was not the actual structure but it only an evidence of the existence of the structure.
3. The analysis which was done by the structuralist was concerning structure synchronous (not diacronized). The attention of the structuralist more was focused on the relations that exist in the certain period. The synchronous structure was formed by the existence of the structural relation.
4. Genetic structuralism was the anti-causal approach. The structuralism, in their analyzing did not use the cause and effect, they used the law of form change.

The research of literature firstly was analyzed by its structure to prove every part, so there was holistic explanation. Besides that, the connection with the social cultural. Every part of the literary work which was connected with the social cultural and its history, then it was connected with the mental structure that has relations with the author's life. Then, it used inductive method to get a conclusion, it meant that in creating of the conclusion, the people could consider the specific premise to get the general premise.

1. Intrinsic Element of the Novel

Novel is a literary work of fiction that generally present the author's creation through words and sentence. The magnificence of novel can be seen through the relation among each words, words and language that can be understood by the reader.

According to Suroto (1989:88) "*intrinsic element is the element in literary works that participated in building literature itself. The existence of life in literary works also took part in making literature work itself*". The intrinsic elements are element that directly have contribution to form the story in the novel. The intrinsic elements are character, plot, setting and theme.

a. Character

Characters are the people in the story, and the process by the writer makes that characters seem real to the reader called characterization which makes up the central interest of some novels and dramas as well as biographies and autobiographies. Timmer's states:

Writer develops their character in a number of ways. When concerned primarily with the external reality of their character, either describes their physical appearance, dramatize action and conversation, and summarize their previous historical for us. Writer also penetrates the minds and hearts of some characters in particularly the protagonist to show which other in the story may be unaware (1983: 3-4).

Character is very important in the story. Characters can make the story keep moving, without characters, the story cannot be formed as a literary work. From the statement above, the writer concludes that character has an important role to create the plot in the story. The reader can understand about the story by the act of each character.

b. Plot

Plot is a basic framework that has the important role in a story. Through the plot, the readers could know how every incident that happen in a story is related to each other. Aminuddin (2010: 83) states that plot is a sequence of stories which formed by many incidents so that it interlace a story which presented by characters in the story.

Characteristic of plot is usually mysterious and intellectual, because plot show incident and events that contains some conflicts, so that it can make readers feel interest with story in the novel. Besides that, through plot authors can attract readers as if they fit into the story.

However, Gustav Freytag considered plot a narrative structure that divided a story into five parts, like the five act a play. These parts are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

1. Exposition

The exposition introduces all of the main characters in the story. It shows how they relate to each other, what their goals and motivations are, and the kind of person they are. The audience may have questions about some of these things, which are settled during the unwinding of the story, but if they do have them, they are specific and well-focused questions.

2. Rising Action

Is the second phase in Freytag's seven-phase structure. It starts with the introduction of conflict. The story builds and gets more exciting.

3. Climax

The point of climax is the turning point of the story, where the main character makes the single big decision that defines the outcome of their

story and who they are as a person. The dramatic phase which occupies the middle of the story, and that contains point of climax.

4. *Falling Action*

Freytag called this phase “falling action” in the sense that the loose end are being tied up. However. It is often the time of greatest overall tension in the play, because it is the phase in which everything goes most wrong.

5. *Resolution*

Resolution is a final confrontation between the protagonist and antagonist, where one or the other decisively wins. This phase is the story of that confrontation, of what leads up to it, of why it happens the way it happens, what it means, and what its long-term consequences are.

At the conclusion, plot is defined as an important element in a story of literary work. Every story has a sequence of the incident to help the reader easy to find the meaning of the story.

c. Setting

Every story had a setting, which includes the elements of place and time. Setting is the total environment and period for action of the literary work, it includes time place, the climatic conditions, and historical period during the action in the story take places. According to Fananie, “*In a literary work, setting is of the most important elements which build the story, because this element will describe the general situation of a literary work*” (2000:97). Furthermore, Timmer and Jennings state that:

Setting is the time, place on social reality within which a story takes place. Setting seems to be insignificant in some stories; they could take place just as well in any time or place in other stories. Most in fact, setting is more important. We have to understand where the character are, in which level in that society if we are interpret correctly the other elements in the story (1985: 4).

From the explanation above, the writer summarize that setting place is meant as explanation on place where the events in the story take places. Setting of time means everything about time or age of event in the story, social setting is meant in connecting of story, which is society condition of social group.

d. Theme

One of the elements of the story is theme. Theme is the main idea of the story itself. In literary work like a novel, theme has function as a foundation of the story. Authors have to comprehend about their own story theme before they change it to be a novel.

Besides that, before analyze the other elements, the people should analyze about theme first, as Endraswara states:

Unsur tema, sebaiknya dilakukan terlebih dahulu sebelum membahas unsur lain. karena tema akan selalu terkait langsung secara komprehesif dengan unsur lain. Tema adalah jiwa dari karya satra itu, yang akan mengalir ke dalam setiap unsur. Tema harus dikaitkan dengan dasar pemikiran atau filosofi karya secara menyeluruh. Tema juga sering tersembunyi dan atau terbungkus rapat pada bentuk. Karena itu, pembacaan berulang-ulang akan membantu analisis (2008:53).

Theme elements, should be done first before discussing other elements. Because the theme will always be directly related comprehensively with other elements. The theme is the soul of the literary work, which will flow into each element. The theme must be related to the rationale or philosophy of the work as a whole. Themes are also often hidden and / or tightly wrapped in shapes. Therefore, repeated readings will help the analysis (2008: 53).

By the previous explanation, theme is described as the basic element for the author to create the story. In addition, theme can be identified as the topic in the story. On the other words, theme is the representative of the whole of story.

The writer then read the novel some times to get the theme of the novel and analyze it first as a part of intrinsic elements, and then the other elements of the novel which also build the work's theme.

2. The Political Life of Author related to the Fiction

In this part, the writer analyzes the relation between the novel and the political life of the author. Jonathan Swift wrote *Gulliver's Travels* during eighteenth century. Swift was born in Dublin, Ireland on November 30, 1667. His father, an attorney, also named Jonathan Swift, died just two months before he arrived. Without steady income, his mother struggled to provide for her newborn. Moreover, Swift was a sickly child. It was later discovered that he suffered from Meniere's Diseases, a condition of the inner ear that leaves the afflicted nauseous and hard of hearing. In an effort to give her son the best upbringing possible, Swift's mother gave him over to Godwin Swift, her late husband's brother and a member of the respected professional attorney and judges group Gray's Inn. Godwin Swift enrolled his nephew in the Kilkenny Grammar School (1674–1682), which was perhaps the best school in Ireland at the time. Swift's transition from a life of poverty to a rigorous private school setting proved challenging. He did, however, make a fast friend in William Congreve, the future poet and playwright.

At age 14, Swift commenced his undergraduate studies at Trinity College in Dublin. In 1686, he received a Bachelor of Arts degree, and went on to pursue a master's. Not long into his research, huge unrest broke out in Ireland. The king of Ireland, England and Scotland was soon to be overthrown. It became known as the

Glorious Revolution of 1688 spurred Swift to move to England and start a new life. His mother found a secretary position for him under the revered English statesman, Sir William Temple. Swift received preferment from the Whigs in the 1690s. He was a protégé of the Williamite Sir William Temple, received an Antrim parish under the Whig Lord Capel, and became a chaplain to another Whig, the Earl of Berkeley. However, Swift's High Church confession, particularly his hostility to Dissent, seems to have been a problem for English Whigs, because although he solicited further preferment it did not materialize from the Whig side of politics. By 1710, Swift had gravitated to Robert Harley whose High Church allies included Francis Atterbury (an admirer of Swift's writing who became his friend) and Thomas Lindsay (who, like Swift, began his political career with preferment from Lord Capel and ended it with the reputation of being a Jacobite).

Swift wrote for the new Tory government because he believed in its causes, especially its aim of ending the war with France. The sometime-Whig was now a naturalized Tory. Appointed Dean of St Patrick's by the Tories, Swift would remain loyal to the Tory government leaders in the worst of times after the Hanoverian accession. This enemy of parties did let slip that the Tories were "my party" in a letter to the High Church Tory leader Bishop Atterbury in 1717. In *Gulliver's Travel*, he has brought certain political events about 1714–1718 where he has symbolized that Lilliputian political idiocy is similar to English political idiocy, specifically Whig folly. For example, to attack the Whig political administration,

Based on Character representation in Gulliver's Travels, Gulliver is an average man in eighteenth century in England. Basically, he is pretty much concerned about his family and the job. While Gulliver arrived in Lilliputians kingdom, People in Lilliputians kingdom confront him for being the part of the politics. But, Gulliver has found later that he is entirely incompetent of doing nasty Lilliputian politicians; therefore, he and the Lilliputians have presented as contrasts ideology which was the case during Whigs' administration between Whig and Swift. In fact, Swift has emphasized that the dirty activities and misuse of power in politics are criticized, no matter how smaller group it is. He has noted the English as "*odious vermin*".

During his decade of work for Temple, Swift returned to Ireland twice. On a trip in 1695, he took all necessary requirements to become an ordained priest in the Anglican tradition. Under Temple's influence, he also began to write, first short essays and then a manuscript for a later book. In 1699, Temple died.

When he saw that the Tories would soon fall from power, Swift returned to Ireland. In 1713, he took the post of dean at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. Although he was still in contact with Esther Johnson, it is documented that he engaged in a romantic relationship with Esther Vanhomrigh (whom he called Vanessa). His courtship with her inspired his long and storied poem, "Cadenus and Vanessa." He is also rumored to have had a relationship with the celebrated beauty Anne Long.

While leading his congregation at St. Patrick's, Swift began to write *Gulliver's Travels*. In 1726, at last finished with the manuscript, he traveled to

London and benefited from the help of several friends, who anonymously published it as *Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, in Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of Several Ships* also known, more simply, as *Gulliver's Travels*.

3. The Political Situation Eighteenth Century in Europe

Following the union with Scotland, the British government functioned according to an unwritten constitution put in place after the Revolution of 1688. This agreement between the monarchs and Parliament provided for the succession of Anne's German Protestant cousin, George of Hannover, and his heirs. It excluded from the throne the Catholic descendants of James II who now lived in France and who periodically attempted to regain the throne. Their supporters were known as Jacobites, and they rose in an unsuccessful rebellion in 1715. The Church of England remained the official religious establishment, but most Protestants who belonged to other churches enjoyed toleration.

The revolution also resolved the struggle for power between the monarch and Parliament, which had been an ongoing issue under the Stuarts. Parliament emerged as the leading force in government. The Hannoverians ruled as constitutional monarchs, limited by the laws of the land. During the 18th century, British monarchs ruled indirectly through appointed ministers who gathered and managed supporters in Parliament. Landowners eligible to vote elected a new House of Commons every seven years, although membership into the upper house of Parliament, the House of Lords, remained limited to hereditary and appointed lords and high church clergy. Parliament passed laws, controlled foreign policy,

and approved the taxes that allowed the monarch to pay the salaries of officials, the military, and the royal family.

The Hannoverian monarchs associated the Whig Party with the revolution that brought them to power and suspected the Tory Party of Jacobitism. As a result, the Whigs dominated the governments of George I (1714-1727) and his son, George II (1727-1760). Neither king was a forceful monarch. George I spoke no English and was more interested in German politics than he was in British politics. Erskine May Thomas states:

The two parties contended and intrigued, with varying success, during the reigns of William and of Anne when the final victory of the wigs secured constitutional government. But stubborn principles, disappointed ambition, and factious violence of Tories disturb the reigns of the two first King of the House Hannover with disaffection, treason, and civil wars (1863: 21).

George II was preoccupied with family problems, particularly by an ongoing personal feud with his son. Although they both were concerned with European military affairs (George II was the last British monarch to appear on a battlefield), they left British government in the hands of their ministers, the most important of whom was Sir Robert Walpole.

Walpole led British government for almost 20 years. He spent most of his life in government, first as a member of Parliament, then in increasingly important offices, and finally as prime minister. Walpole had skillful political influence over a wide range of domestic and foreign policy matters. He was chiefly interested in domestic affairs and was able to improve royal finances and the national economy. He reduced the national debt and lowered the land tax, which had slowed investment in agriculture. He secured passage of a Molasses

Act in 1733 to force British colonists to buy molasses from British planters and ensure British control of the lucrative sugar trade. Walpole kept Britain out of war during most of his administration. A growing sentiment in Parliament for British involvement in European conflicts forced Walpole to resign in 1742.

Walpole so firmly established the Whigs that the two-party system all but disappeared from British politics for half a century. He created a patronage system, which he used to reward his supporters with positions in an expanding and increasingly wealthy government. Opposition to patronage eventually grew within the Whig Party among those who believed that ministers had acquired too much power and that politics had grown corrupt.

In 1745 a Jacobite rebellion posed a serious threat to Whig rule. Led by Charles Edward Stuart, the grandson of James II, the rebellion broke out in Scotland. The rebels captured Edinburgh and successfully invaded the north of England. The rebellion crumbled after William Augustus, who was the duke of Cumberland and a son of George II, defeated the Jacobites at Culloden Moor in Scotland in 1746.

All that time, since the 17th century, under the Stuart Dynasty, the British have had vast colonies in different parts of North America. The Stuart dynasty was later replaced by the Hanover Dynasty, since Queen Anne had no remaining heir to obtain the throne of the Stuart Dynasty. King George I and George II were the first and second Kings of the last of the Hanover Dynasty. Their leadership is very weak in giving a bigger role to the parliament in government. A cabinet headed by the prime minister was established to address the inability of the king

for goods. This is the first time the prime minister's post is in the British government. Robert Walpole was the first British prime minister.

There are two important parties in Britain since the Hanover, Whig and Tory parties. Whig Party is a liberal-minded party of nobles while the Tory Party is a conservative party. Post-World War I, the Liberal party (middle stream) is no longer a sympathy for the British people. Replaced by the right-wing Conservative Party and the leftist flow of the Labor Party. These parties will alternates powered in the Noble family of British.

Since the middle of the eighteenth century, industrialization has risen to the so-called Industrial Revolution. The revolution brought social impacts to the British people and to the height of prosperity during the time of Queen Victoria in the 19th century.

C. Theory of Satire

Satire means criticize foolishness and corruption of an individual or a society by using humor, irony, exaggeration or ridicule. Satire uses fictional characters, which stand for real people, to expose and condemn their corruption.

Gorys Keraf states,

Satire adalah ungkapan yang menertawakan atau menolak sesuatu. Oleh karena itu dapat disimpulkan bahwa satire adalah gaya bahasa yang menolak sesuatu untuk mencari kebenarannya sebagai suatu sindiran (2004:144).

Satire is an expression of laughs to rejects something. Therefore it can be concluded that satire is a style of language that rejects something to look for its truth as allusion (2004: 144).

Politic means activities that relate to influencing the actions and policies of a government or getting and keeping power politics in a sentence. It can be

concluded that political satire on literary works may relate to the background of the author and the events around him, As Semi states:

Sastra merupakan penggambaran kehidupan yang dituangkan melalui media tulisan. Terdapat hubungan yang erat antara sastra dan kehidupan, karena fungsi sosial sastra adalah bagaimana ia melibatkan dirinya ditengah-tengah kehidupan masyarakat (1989:56).

Literature is a depiction of life as outlined through the media of writing. There is a close relationship between literature and life, because the social function of literature is how it involves itself in the midst of community life (1989: 56).

Based on the argument before, the relationship of literature and social life cannot separated. Then it can be seen that literary works are a way for authors to criticize political mistakes by making it look funny or satire. Politics is the process of forming and sharing power in society, among others, forming decision-making processes, especially in the state. Most people know politics is dirty because there are so many things that make politics dirty. This makes the government worse off. The writer gives some explanations of the issues is specific of or relevant to politics, including policies, politicians, political parties, and types of government. At the time of the political issues described before, the author poured his ideas and criticism through satire in literary works such as novels. According to Canal Condren (2012: 380), Types of satire is divided into: Horatian and Juvenalian satire. These labels are derived from the names of the renowned Roman satirists Horace and Juvenal, who originated each type. Horatian and Juvenalian. Horatian is satire gently mocks and Juvenalian aims to destroy and to provoke.

a. Horatian Satire

Horatian satire is the gentlest of all the types of satire, it is done from an affectionate point of view. The emphasis is put on humor, where the subject of fun

can be social vices through which, an individual's follies are teased. The key element of Horatian satire is that the audience is also laughing at themselves as well as at the subject of mockery.

b. Juvenalian Satire

Juvenalian satire, in contrary, is the harshest type of satire, and it does not hold back in its hurtful lacerations of its targets. It targets social vices, individuals, companies, and organizations. The purpose of such invectives is to provoke an angry reaction from the audience aimed at the subject. As a result of this intention, humor is put into the background and biting social criticism and polarized opinion come to the forefront

The writer concludes that political satire is an allusion that specializes in getting entertainment from politics, it has also been used with subversive intentions where political speech and dissent are prohibited by a regime, as a method of advancing political arguments where such arguments are expressly prohibited.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer explains about the method that is used in analyzing of Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. The writer uses methodology of research that contains methodological design, methods of collecting data, methods of analyzing data, and procedure of the research.

A. Methodological Design

The methodology is a pattern or concept used in the study. In doing some research requires a structured method. The methods in the study consisted of two methods: qualitative research and quantitative research in analyzing the conflict in the *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift, the researchers used qualitative research methods.

Qualitative method according to Lincoln (2000: 3) says, "...*is research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach*". This means that qualitative research study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them is a research method that presents data in the form of descriptive. The data is conveyed through words or language in written form or spoken. It is also produce understanding based on a methodology that investigates a phenomenon social and human problem.

B. Source of Data

The writer uses the data source of novel *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift and reads closely for several times. The writer chooses it because it explain

about criticizing, especially satire politics that the writer to research it. On the others hand, the novel contains the situation of politics in England in the 18th century.

Then, the writer uses books which relate with the analysis to take notes and marks some quotations. The writer collects the texts, the theory and some references from some sources that can support to the object of research.

C. Data Collecting

Collecting information is important to obtain some complete data and they are as can be responsible to achieve a successful writing. These data gives some description or information related to the writing process.

The writer uses source data of novel *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift. Moreover as supporting this study the writer also complete with some books of literary theory and research, some results of research of research of the sociology of literature, novels, previous studies of this novel, as well as through articles, internet and journals or other media. Because of using the genetics structural approach, the source of data that writer uses there are two types of data. First is primary data and the second is secondary data.

1. Primary Data

Primary data is the main data of this research. The writer takes *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift as the primary data. It is published by Benjamin Motte in London, 1726. The writer observes the novel carefully, classifies the problems which related to study objective, and takes note everything emerge in the novel.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is additional data, outside of the main data and the data is related to the subject and supports the research of subject. It is taken from external texts such as books, articles, writings, thesis, journal, and internet resources.

D. Research Procedure

In the research, the researchers must have a procedure of the research. There are eight steps to begin the research.

1. Reading the novel of *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift as the object research.
2. Reading closely to the object for several times and making note or marking some quotation that might be needed to related to the analysis.
3. Identify the problem which consist the novel.
4. Lomit the problem which exists in the novel.
5. Collecting the data including text, e-journal, the theory and some others sources from internet that could be related and helps in completion the analysis.
6. Analyze the problem with the theories and data.
7. Composing and concluding the research.
8. Present the research into a thesis form to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) degree of Hasanuddin University.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer finds the satire in the novel, which is presented by the author. Novel *Gulliver's Travels* was published in England in 1726. Analyzing the elements are the way the writer uses to find important aspects shape theme of adventure. The elements are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. There are certain aspects such as characters, setting, plot, and theme. The writer also connects them with the political situation that portrayed on the novel and effect of the Political Situation to the England that reflected in the novel.

A. The Intrinsic Elements of the Novel *Gulliver's Travels*

1. Characters

Character is a person in a story or play. Based on their roles the characters are distinguished into major and minor characters and also protagonist and antagonist characters. In the novel *Gulliver's Travels*, the writers found some characters who constructed the story.

a. Lemuel Gulliver

In this novel, Lemuel Gulliver is a middle class child who was born in Nottinghamshire in 1661. When he was 14 years old, he continued his studies in surgery for three years (1675-1678) at Emmanuel Collage, Cambridge. And he was apprenticed to the place of a leading surgeon in London for four years (1678-1682), he left to study at the University of Leiden, a prominent Dutch university and medical school. He also educated himself in navigation and mathematics, leaving the University around 1685. It was described as:

My father had a small estate in Nottinghamshire. I was the third of five sons. He sent me to Emmanuel-Collage in Cambridge, at fourteen years old. Where I resided three years, and applied myself close to my studies but the charge maintaining me being too great for a narrow fortune. I was bound apprentice to Mr. James Bates, an eminent surgeon in London, with whom continued four years and my father now and then sending me small sums of money. I laid them out in learning navigation, and other parts of the mathematics, useful to those who intend to travel (Swift, 1992: 11).

Besides that, Gulliver marries Mary Burton before his voyage to Lilliput. But he never spent much time with her. In fact, even though he explicitly asked her not to return to the sea at the end. On his voyage on the island of Lilliput Gulliver is described as a smart person and educated but too naive and easy to believe in others. He did not have a good social life in his country. He also has exceptional knowledge in many fields such as marine, politics and health. This can be easily seen in the way he tells the rulers of the countries he visits about the life he has experienced in his country. Also from his ability to master various languages in these countries in a time that could be considered not too long.

It was not only that, Courage can also be demonstrated by the attitude of someone who chooses to fight or reject injustice, accept greater responsibility and others. For example, the courage of life is shown by Gulliver brave faced the pain of the Blefuscu warriors attacking him with hundreds of arrows on his body. It was described as:

These I took out and fastened as strongly as I could upon my nose, and thus armed, went boldly with my work, in spite of the enemy's arrows, many of which struck against the glasses of my spectacles, but without any other effect, further than a little to discompose them (Swift, 1992: 36).

Because of his sense of care to Lilliputans that shows Gulliver is more concerned with other people than he is. It is described when he endured the pain

from the arrow shot on his face and saves Lilliput from a Blefuscudian invasion by dragging the Blefuscudian ships to Lilliput. In gratitude, the Lilliputian emperor rewards Gulliver with the title Nardac. Gulliver is pleased with his new title, but he is not the Emperor's dupe. He rejects a plan to destroy Blefuscu completely and argues for a reasonable peace treaty.

b. Filmnap

Filmnap is the Lord High Treasurer of Lilliput and the best rope dancer in the emperor's cabinet and he portrayed as a cunning man. He was very hostile to Gulliver and accused his wife of having an affair with Gulliver and a dangerous enemy in court, as Swift described, *"I am here obliged to vindicate the reputation of an excellent lady, who was an innocent sufferer upon my account. The treasurer took a fancy to be jealous of his wife"* (1992: 47).

On the other hand, Flimnap was an archconservative who gets upset when he realized how much it will cost the kingdom to continue to support Gulliver. Once he notices to the Emperor that the maintenance of Men's Mountain has already cost the Lilliputians country more than 1.5 million of their largest gold coin, and advised to get rid of Gulliver at the earliest opportunity. When Gulliver went to Blefuscudians to reconcile with the Lilliputians. Flimnap with Skyresh Bolgolam manipulated the situation by telling The Emperor that Gulliver betrayed and joined with Blefuscu. It was described as:

That Flimnap and Bolgolam had represented my intercourse with those ambassadors as a mark of disaffection; from which I am sure my heart was wholly free. And this was the first time I began to conceive some imperfect idea of courts and ministers (Swift, 1992: 38).

Then, when Gulliver returned at Lilliput and rested he was told that people a fire broke out in the palace, and Gulliver put out the fire by peeing on it. However, there is a law that prohibits anyone from passing water in the royal palace, and the Empress is so horrified by Gulliver's fire-fighting techniques that she never forgives and Gulliver at trial in the court.

c. Reldresal

Reldresal was a nice person who Gulliver's friend. This personage is from Lilliputian's land. In the novel, he is the chief secretary of the secret affairs of the country. Reldresal told Gulliver about the two warring parties in high and low heels. This rule is about the difference between the low Heels and High Heels. Slamecksan distinguished by Low Heels and the government liked Slamecksan. Reldresal also told the old enemy of Lilliputian, a kingdom located on a big island called Blefuscu. It was pictured in the novel as:

As to the first, you are to understand, that for about seventy moons past there have been two struggling parties in this empire, under the names of Tramecksan and Slamecksan, from the high and low heels of their shoes, by which they distinguish themselves (Swift, 1992: 34).

On the other hand, Reldresal also secretly warns Gulliver about Emperor's cruel plans. At first, the main leader of the Lilliputian's country wants to kill Gulliver and he helped the Gulliver out of Lilliputian prison on an invasion accusation. He helped Gulliver get out of the island of Lilliput by pretending to blind Gulliver and expected that Gulliver had died of starvation, as that pictured in the novel, "*It was strictly enjoined, that the project of starving you by degrees should be kept a secret; but the sentence of putting out your eyes was entered on the books*" (Swift, 1992: 52).

Because of Reldresal kindness, Gulliver was saved from the empire Lilliput punishment and when escape, Gulliver finds an inverted boat. He repairs and equips it, stocks with provisions and leaves the country of the Lilliputians.

d. Skyresh Bolgolam

Bolgolam was a high admiral of Lilliput and member of the governing council, chief enemy Gulliver in Lilliput has a morose and sour complexion. When Gulliver was found stranded on the island of Lilliput and detained by the kingdom, Bolgolam was the only member of the government council who refused Gulliver's release. However, Bolgolam accepted the government council's decision but with several conditions. They are, Gulliver was forbidden to leave Lilliput without the Emperor's permission, must stay out of the capital without his order, must confine his walks to the main roads, must be careful not to step on anyone or anything, must the ally of Lilliput against Blefuscu and must perform various other services appropriate to his size. It was describe in the novel as:

I had sent so many memorials and petitions for my liberty, that his majesty at length mentioned the matter, first in the cabinet, and then in a full council; where it was opposed by none, except Skyresh Bolgolam, who was pleased, without any provocation, to be my mortal enemy (Swift, 1992: 29).

One day, when Blefuscu attacked Lilliput and with the help of Gulliver managed to conquer the attack. However, Bolgolam felt was humiliated by the victory because the celebration of victory was not for him. He was envious with Gulliver defeating Blefuscu. Then he and Flimnap planned to manipulate and frame Gulliver when Gulliver went to negotiate with Blefuscu for peace. Arguably, Bolgolam hostility may be merely a tool to divert Gulliver from the larger system of Lilliputian exploitation to which he is subjected.

e. Slamecksan and Tramecksan

Slamecksan and Tramecksan was a Lilliputian political parties and the political parties contradict each other because of differences of opinion about the rules of using High Heels and Low Heels. Slamecksan political party followers are distinguished by Low Heels. Emperor Lilliput let the Slamecksan political party with Low Heels into the government. The emperor at that time was described as having lower heels than any of his court, signifying his Slamecksan sympathies. It was Swift described as, *“It is alleged, indeed, that the high heels are most agreeable to our ancient constitution; but, however this be, his majesty has determined to make use only of low heels in the administration of the government”* (1992: 37).

Besides that, the tension between Slamecksan sympathies and those of their rival party, the Tramecksan, was so high that they refused to talk with one another, or even eat, drink or talk with each other. Statistically the Tramecksan has the largest group of members and supporters, though political strength and influence is afforded to the Slamecksan.

f. The Emperor of Lilliput

In this novel the emperor of Lilliput was described a most powerful emperor of Lilliputians. His full name is Golbasto Momarem Evlame Gurdilo Shefin Mully Ullly Gue also described as being very selfish. This selfishness has been illustrated when he becomes angry with Gulliver because Gulliver was unwilling to help him assume total control over Lilliput's enemy, the island of Blefuscu. Gulliver helped Lilliput to win the battle, but when he refused to assist Lilliput to conquer the

Blefuscuans completely, the emperor grows angry and forgets the good services Gulliver has already done for the kingdom. It was portrayed as, *“This open bold declaration of mine was so opposite to the schemes and politics of his imperial majesty, that he could never forgive me. He mentioned it in a very artful manner at council”* (Swift, 1992: 38).

It was not only that, he showed deceive. For example, when Gulliver went away to visit Blefuscu, the emperor seem as though he remains Gulliver's friend. However, the emperor along with some of his more malicious courtiers plot how to rid the kingdom of their giant liability. They accused him of treason and plan to execute him upon his return to Lilliput, as portrayed in the novel *“But being now a nardac of the highest rank in that empire, such offices were looked upon as below my dignity, and the emperor (to do him justice), never once mentioned them to me”*(Swift, 1992: 39).

The Emperor of Lilliput proved himself to be inhuman, merciless, and selfish. Has only thought of himself without practically everyone else. He only really sees Gulliver in terms of what Gulliver can do to bring him more power, and he is unscrupulous when it comes to anyone who defies or challenges him.

g. Glumdalclitch

Glumdalclitch was the giant nine years old daughter of the giant farmer at whose house he had landed by chance in Brobdingnagian. She was a very talented and caring girl. If Gulliver could survive safely in the country of giants, it was because of her care. She looked after Gulliver's needs very carefully. She made him some clothes and taught him Brobdingnagian language. He called her

Glumdalclitch, which meant his little nurse. Gulliver travelled under her care. She was quite concerned and sad about him when her father's greed to earn money by conducting Gulliver's performances were having an adverse effect upon his health. It pictured in the novel as:

The poor girl laid me on her bosom, and fell a weeping with shame and grief. She apprehended some mischief would happen to me from rude vulgar folks, who might squeeze me to death, or break one of my limbs by taking me in their hands (Swift, 1992: 71).

Besides that, when Queen of Brobdingnag decided to buy him, he agreed to go to the Queen's palace on the condition of taking Glumdalclitch along. She took Gulliver's extra care after his life was in danger due to his small size. When a giant monkey abducted Gulliver, mistaking him for baby monkey, he got injured. Glumdalclitch nursed him back to health. On being separated from Glumdalclitch accidentally, Gulliver felt sorry for her thinking the pain she must have felt on account of his loss and the scolding from the Queen. It was portrayed as:

How often did I then wish myself with my dear Glumdalclitch, from whom one single hour had so far divided me! And I may say with truth, that in the midst of my own misfortunes I could not forbear lamenting my poor nurse, the grief she would suffer for my loss, the displeasure of the queen, and the ruin of her fortune (Swift, 1992: 106).

Gulliver pictured was very sorry for the mistake of being separated from Glumdalclitch and signified that Glumdalclitch was a smart, humane and kind personage.

h. The Farmer

The farmer was a giant 12 times the size of Gulliver and 22 meters high. He was an inhuman, cruel and rough man. He found Gulliver and treats him as a wonder and shows him for money. At the hotel, 'Green Eagle' Gulliver given

twelve performed per day, as Swift described, “*I should conceive it, to be exposed for money as a public spectacle, to the meanest of the people*” (1992: 71).

Because of that, Farmer’s greed grows, Gulliver literally loses rest and becomes really exhausted. He starts to lose his weight. The farmer does not actually care about this. He just wants money, more and more, and he was only afraid that Gulliver can die soon and will not be able to make a profit for him and sell him to the Brobdingnagian.

j. The King of Brobdingnag

The King was the head of Brobdingnag country. He was a very open minded person. He despises every mystery, refinement, and intrigue of both sovereigns and ministers. He issues simple and clear laws, takes care of the wellbeing of his subjects, and does not exalt himself above others. In his country exist no punishment, no trial, and no prisons, there is common sense. There is no intrigue and hypocrisy. His people do not fight with anyone. The Brobdingnagian King cannot believe at first that Gulliver was not just a piece of clockwork. He sends him to three scientists. They do a research but cannot understand how he came into the world. They think that he broke the laws of nature. It was described in the novel as:

The king, although he be as learned a person as any in his dominions, had been educated in the study of philosophy, and particularly mathematics; yet when he observed my shape exactly, and saw me walk erect, before I began to speak, conceived I might be a piece of clock-work contrived by some ingenious artist (Swift, 1992: 76).

The King has conversations with Gulliver regarding English politics to learn about his home country and to see if there's anything worth imitating there. His

negative comments on the English government and English people after hearing Gulliver's description suggest, in some way, his higher moral standards, because a lot of things that appear to be commonplace in England are viewed as immoral by the King of Brobdingnag. He has great communication skills and a sense of humor, too, as can be seen by his criticism on the English government.

On the other hand, when Gulliver attempts to impress the King with the power of gunpowder and offers to help manufacture it, the King finds it a horrible invention, rather than a useful tool to subdue the enemies. He says he would rather lose his kingdom than to make something that would cause so much destruction and bloodshed. It was portrayed as:

... such inhuman ideas, and in so familiar a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation which I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines; whereof, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first contriver (Swift, 1992: 100).

That showed the King was a benevolent ruler, and he cares about his people more than his own authority. He refused with horror the gift from Gulliver, who proposes to disclose the secret of gunpowder to him, for the ruler of ordinary farmers, whose work is valued more than the work of whole imperial majesty, such a formidable weapon is unnecessary.

k. The Queen of Brobdingnag

The Queen was the wife of the Brobdingnagian King. She was a kind silly person who treats Gulliver as a pet and when she first encounters Gulliver, she was delighted with him and asked his master if she can purchase Gulliver from him. Then she brings him to the king, who at first treats Gulliver dismissively

until the queen, with her intelligence and wit, commands Gulliver to give an account of himself. The queen kindly instructs a carpenter to construct a bedchamber for Gulliver and orders clothes to be made for him out of the finest silk, as Swift described, "*The queen commanded her own cabinet-maker to contrive a box, that might serve me for a bedchamber*"(1992, 77). The Queen also keeps a dwarf as a kind of pet, grows so fond of Gulliver that she cannot dine without him, and she keeps him by her elbow at the table. It was described as:

When the queen used to place me upon her hand towards a looking glass, by which both our persons appeared before me in full view together; and there could be nothing more ridiculous than the comparison so that I really began to imagine myself dwindled many degrees below my usual size (Swift, 1992: 81).

However, she did not really understand his fears at being so little, and she does not understand why he is so bothered by giant flies. The queen also constructed a rowboat and trough for Gulliver, in which she and members of her court enjoy watching him row. She is amused by Gulliver and is generous, but she is not particularly deep or insightful, as she doesn't understand Gulliver's struggles as a tiny person in her kingdom.

1. The King of Laputa

In the novel, The King described as King of flying island named Laputa. He was self-serving and was very fond of mathematics. When he met with Gulliver, he helped Gulliver a lot, to overcome his problems. He also helped Gulliver to speak their language, as Swift described, "*He brought with him pen, ink, and paper, and three or four books, giving me to understand by signs, that he was sent to teach me the language*"(1992: 121).

On the other hand, he was not so kind for the people below the island. The King was obsessed hurting the lower island of their thought then must obey the orders of him otherwise he will punish them. He floats his island so he is blocking out the sun of the lower island and dropping stones on them. It was portrayed as:

By letting the island drop directly upon their heads, which makes a universal destruction both of houses and men. However, this is an extremity to which the prince is seldom driven, neither indeed is he willing to put it in execution; nor dare his ministers advise him to an action (Swift, 1992: 128)

The other people who try to stop him will have to face the consequences. Even though he was an educated person the King was described as a selfish, cruel person and absolutely no morals by hurting people.

m. Munodi

Lord Munodi was the citizen of the country named Laputa. He was a nice man and one reasonable man in the whole country and became Gulliver's friend. He allowed Gulliver to stay at his house and took him around the city, as Swift described, "...and was received with much kindness. This great lord, whose name was *Munodi*, ordered me an apartment in his own house" (Swift, 1992: 132).

Besides that, in their community he was detested and ridiculed, He refused to adopt experimental modes of managing his household. For this reason, he is neglected by Laputa's King. Lucky for him, Lord Munodi belongs to an extremely important family with a large estate on Balnibarbi, which is the only thing that keeps him from being totally thrown out of Laputa. It was pictured in the novel as:

That his countrymen ridiculed and despised him, for managing his affairs no better, and for setting so ill an example to the kingdom; which, however, was followed by very few, such as were old, and wilful, and weak like himself (Swift, 1992: 133).

Because of his old fashion attitude to life makes him a perfect friend for Gulliver and was a humble man and told about his life. It was contradicted to King of Laputa who has an education but has no morals.

n. Yahoos

In the novel, Yahoos were people who got into the country of the Houyhnhnms a long time ago, Yahoos were the human like creatures that Gulliver first encountered in the Country of the Houyhnhnms. Not recognized their link with human, Gulliver described the Yahoos as animals. It was portrayed as, *“Upon the whole, I never beheld, in all my travels, so disagreeable an animal, or one against which I naturally conceived so strong an antipathy”* (Swift, 1992: 169).

It was not only that, they became wild very quickly and turned into disgusting, pathetic and spiteful creatures. Moreover, the Yahoos themselves became domesticated working cattle in the noble horse class. They keep these anthropoid apes on a leash as pets.

Besides that, Yahoos hate each other more than animals of other species the cause of this phenomenon is usually seen in their external disgrace, which they see in other members of their breed, but do not notice in themselves. They were extremely greedy, they can kill each other over a certain shiny rock found on the street, which, beyond being shiny, has no value. It was like in the quote, *“Which I also observed myself, that in the fields where the shining stones abound, the fiercest and most frequent battles are fought, occasioned by perpetual inroads of the neighbouring Yahoos”* (Swift, 1992: 197).

They were dirty, nasty, voracious, selfish, and stupid; the Yahoos are the embodiment of everything gross and crude in human nature.

o. Houyhnhnms

Houyhnhnms was described a society of intelligent horses. In their community, there is no place for passionate human disagreements, everywhere exist only moderation and rationalism. The Houyhnhnms do not know the words lies and deception they are always calm and friendly. They lived in a community and have only natural households that are unfamiliar with the concept of money. Their knowledge has an applied nature exclusively, and only poetry is valued out of the arts, as Swift described, *“Upon the whole, the behaviour of these animals was so orderly and rational, so acute and judicious, that I at last concluded they must needs be magicians, who had thus metamorphosed themselves upon some design”* (Swift, 1992: 171).

Houyhnhnms was into sexual relations only in order to have a child. They, also, can calmly exchange children if one pair has two boys and the other has two girls. Both females and males are educated the same way. However, there is inequality in this society too. Among the Houyhnhnms themselves, there are breeds of horses possessing less developed abilities. They become servants for more advanced breeds, but are devoid of envy and understand their position as a fair rule, as portrayed, *“but the race of inferior Houyhnhnms, bred up to be servants, these are allowed to produce three of each sex, to be domestics in the noble families”* (Swift, 1992:203).

p. Don Pedro

Don Pedro de Mendez was a captain of Portuguese who found Gulliver on his island and encouraged him to return to England. He was truly a nice guy. He prevents Gulliver from killing himself in despair and listens to him rant about how awful human beings are.

It was not only that, Don Pedro also convinces Gulliver that it would be dishonorable for him not to return to his wife and children. Don Pedro even insists that Gulliver change out of the Houyhnhnm Land skins he has been wearing and into a suit of clothes once Gulliver came to stay at Don Pedro's house before went to London. It was Swift pictured as.

He entreated me to give some account of myself, and desired to know what I would eat or drink; said, 'I should be used as well as himself' and spoke so many obliging things, that I wondered to find such civilities from a Yahoo (Swift, 1992: 217).

Even though he was a Yahoo but he was a nice guy whom Gulliver spoke to after left Houyhnhnm Land. His generosity to Gulliver seems to cast at least a little bit of doubt on Gulliver's dire conclusions about the awfulness of man.

q. Mrs. Mary Burton Gulliver

In the novel *Gulliver's Travels*, Swift did not much mention. Swift only described her as a Gulliver's wife who was patient and kind because Gulliver never exactly spends a lot of time with her. Gulliver's travels lasted sixteen years and seven months. All this time she was waiting for him back at home with their children. It was described as, "*I continued at home with my wife and children about five months, in a very happy condition, if I could have learned the lesson of knowing when I was well. I left my poor wife big with child*" (Swift, 1992: 127).

Even though she was asked Gulliver to not going back to sea but he still chose to continue to the sea. He was very love to Gulliver, when Gulliver returned from his voyage she looks very happy. It was portrayed as, “*My wife and family received me with great surprise and joy*” and “*My wife took me in her arms, and kissed me*” (Swift, 1992: 229).

2. Plot

Plot is the chronology of events which is described by literary terms to make up a story of main part of story. There are five elements in plot, exposition, raising action, climax falling action and resolution.

a. Exposition

The first part of novel *Gulliver's Travels* explained about the life a surgeon named Lemuel Gulliver, he was the third of five sons. When he was fourteen, Gulliver was sent to the Puritan collage, but soon his family ran out of money he was sent as apprentice to London surgeon, Mr. James Baten, to study medicine. Gulliver was much more interested in astronomy, navigation and math, dreaming becoming a sailor and adventurer.

Besides that, Gulliver still was a good student, studying surgery thoroughly, because he knew that a good doctor would be needed on every ship. He worked with Mr. Baten until his family regained their wealth and could afford to send Gulliver to the medical university in Layden. After getting his diploma, Gulliver returned back Mr. Baten and received recommendations that allowed him to be hired as a crew surgeon to the ship named Swallow. Gulliver worked on Swallow for several years.

One day, Gulliver returned to London and married a nice lady, Mary Burton, settling down and starting a family. After several years of seemingly calm life, his business as a private surgeon stopped bringing income and Gulliver decided to go to the sea once more. He soon found a job on another ship named Antelope, as Swift described, *“I accepted on advantageous offer Captain William Prichard, master of Antelope, who was making a voyage to the South Sea”* (Swift, 1992: 12).

b. Raising Action

Raising action was began when Gulliver’s ship Antelopes is caught in a terrible storm and the winds drag it to somewhere. Now they are completely lost in the sea. Moreover, the food and water supplies are scarce, twelve of the crew die from malnutrition, as pictured, *“Twelve of our crew were dead by immoderate labour, and ill food, the rest were in very weak”* (Swift, 1992: 12). The other crew abandoned they don’t know where they sail to then another storm turns over the boat and Gulliver just swims until the current brings him the shore.

Besides that, Gulliver was stranded on a 6 inch human inhabited island called Lilliput and the tiny peoples call themselves Lilliputians. Gulliver was made prisoner, and used as an instrument of war against Blefuscu. The Principal Secretary named Redresal started to teach him politics, saying that Lilliput was fighting another powerful empire of Blefuscu that is situated on the neighboring island.

When the war indeed starts, Gulliver goes to the shore to prevent enemy ships from coming too close. He just ties them together Blefuscan fleet to the

Lilliputian forces. It was described, *“I then took my tackling, and fastening hook to the hole at the prow of each, I tyed all the cord at the end”* (Swift, 1992: 36). But, then the Emperor orders him to go to Blefuscu Island to destroying their army completely. Gulliver, not willing to kill anyone, politely declines, he swore to protect Lilliput, but not to participate in offensive war. The Emperor left in anger.

That was not only that, that angered some peoples in the government because he made a big mistake of putting out fires in the palace with urine. He was sentenced to death for his actions. Seeing that they were truly serious, he decided to run away and back to his country.

On the second voyage, Gulliver was stranded in island with inhabited giants named Brobdingnag. He was founded by giant Farmer and brought to his house. In the house he was treated well by a giant girl nine years old named Glumdalklitch. The girl takes her new responsibility very seriously, accommodating Gulliver in her dollhouse and starting to teach him the local language.

The King of Brobdingnag orders to bring Gulliver to him to see. The King asks Gulliver if he wants to quit his circus career and Gulliver said yes. Gulliver disputes with King a lot, telling him about the politics in Brobdingnag. Gulliver tells him about the gunpowder and weapons and offers to share the recipe with the King, so that he can conquer the neighboring countries. The King is horrified and orders Gulliver not to talk about such things anymore if he values his life. It was pictured as.

As for himself, he protested, that although few things delighted him so much as new discoveries in art or in nature, yet he would rather lose half his

kingdom, than be privy to such a secret; which he commanded me, as I valued any life, never to mention any more (Swift, 1992: 100).

On other hand, the dwarf felt jealous of Gulliver because of his closeness to the Royal family and the dwarf threw away the box that Gulliver was inside. Until the giant eagle took the box with him far away, as Swift pictured, *“I felt my box raised very high in the air, and then borne forward with prodigious speed”* (1992: 105). The eagle drops his box in the lands inhabited by the normal sized people and he manages to return home safe.

The third voyage of Gulliver it was floating island was called Laputa. Laputa is a kind of a capital, university and a floating residence of the local King. The King rules an archipelago, the island Gulliver sailed to, was called Balnibarbi.

Besides that, the Laputians was obsessed with Math, all the buildings are built poorly and there is not a single straight angle in all the island. People do not really care about practical stuff, they are completely into theoretical science. The King and all his family are prohibited to leave Laputa, they rule through the messengers they send to the island below. If one of the Balnibarbian towns starts a revolt, the King orders to direct the island above this town, so it was not receive neither sun nor rain and soon will surrender back to King’s will. It was described as, *“If any town should engage in rebellion or mutiny, fall into violent factions, or refuse to pay the usual tribute, the king has two methods of reducing them to obedience”* (Swift, 1992: 128).

c. Climax

Climax in the novel began when Gulliver left his kids and wife who was pregnant, for his last journey, Gulliver was a captain. But on their way the crew

revolts and lock Gulliver in his cabin. He hears that they plan to drop him on the deserted island, take the ship and become pirates, but there is nothing he can do. Indeed, he is left on an island and this time it seems there are no human traces it.

Then he walks through the inland and finally sees a field with the strange beings on it. They look like humans, but they are naked and behave even not like savages, but like a cattle. Gulliver feels unspeakable disgust and, when one of those creatures violently rushes at him, tries to protect himself with a sword. But there is nothing he can do against the whole pack of them. Gulliver would have been torn to pieces if not the shepherd who called Houyhnhnm came to rescue.

Gradually the grey Houyhnhnm who Gulliver later calls Master starts to talk to him. He is curious and asks many questions about England, English culture and Gulliver's own opinion about different things. He tries to tell Master about the misfortune that brought him to the island but none of the Houyhnhnms understand the concept of treason and lies. To explain this, Gulliver tells them the history of England, also adding that in England humans own horses, not vice versa. Houyhnhnms don't believe that humans, so weak and fragile, can control such perfect creatures as themselves, but Gulliver explains that they are forced to obedience from the time they are foals. It was portrayed as.

I laid before him, as well as I could, the whole state of Europe I discoursed of trade and manufactures, of arts and sciences; and the answers I gave to all the questions he made, as they arose upon several subjects, were a fund of conversation not to be exhausted (Swift, 1992: 184).

Besides that, Gulliver spends two years among the Houyhnhnms trying to explain them the cultural values of humans and learning their own. The most confusing and disgusting for them is the concept of war. Houyhnhnms conclude

that English people are even worse than Yahoo, cunning and more cruel, unable to turn their powers to good. Another strange thing is lawyers who aren't just and doctors who don't cure their patients to receive more money. It was described as quote:

Here my master interposing, said, it was a pity, that creatures endowed with such prodigious abilities of mind, as these lawyers, by the description I gave of them, must certainly be, were not rather encouraged to be instructors of others in wisdom and knowledge (Swift, 1992: 189).

On other hand, Master still treats Gulliver more as equal, allowing him to live in the house and eat at the table more as a guest than as a pet. The more they talk, the more Gulliver admires the Houyhnhnm culture. He feels that they are embodiment of every virtue and is ashamed of his human origins. He tries to distinguish himself from the Yahoo even more, knowing that his Master still is not sure who exactly he is.

Meanwhile, the Houyhnhnms become concerned about growing of Yahoo populations. Yahoo become more cruelty, they show something that resemble the deeply corrupted society, stripped of all human virtues. Depression, vanity, sloth all the sins are grotesquely depicted and Gulliver, to his shame and horror, recognizes each of them. Hoyuhnshnms finally decide that they should treat Yahoo as the horses are treated in England, so they won't be dangerous and soon will naturally die out. Hoyuhnshnms will breed donkeys instead, as more peaceful, strong and intelligent animals.

Gulliver is spared, but other Houyhnhnms are concerned about Master treating Yahoo as equal. Gulliver has to leave the island immediately. Hearing this news he faints from grief. Gulliver is disgusted of human species, considering

Houyhnhnm society a perfect one. He is devastated with the thought about him leaving but still obeys kissing Master's hoof farewell. It was portrayed as:

As I thought to have understood human nature much better than I supposed it possible for my master to do, so it was easy to apply the character he gave of the Yahoos to myself and my countrymen. I therefore often begged his honour to let me go among the herds of Yahoos in the neighbourhood to which he always very graciously consented, ...and I have reason to believe they had some imagination that I was of their own species (Swift, 1992: 200).

Gulliver sails to the nearest small island and lives there for almost a week. Then he is found by the natives who pursue and wound him. Luckily, a Portuguese ship comes to the island to replenish her water supplies, just in time to rescue the poor surgeon. But Gulliver is equally disgusted by both Yahoo breeds the wild and the civilized ones and tries to hide from both on the other side of the island.

d. Falling action

In the novel *Gulliver's Travels*, the part of falling action when coincidentally, a passing Portuguese ship sends a longboat to the island for water, and the sailors discover Gulliver. Gulliver trembles in fear but speaks to the sailors in their own language, with neighing intonations. He is horrified to be a prisoner of the Yahoos.

On other hand, the captain of the ship, Don Pedro is very kind to Gulliver, who, he thinks, has gone mad during his journeys. He finally takes the wounded man to the ship, caring for him all their way to England. But Gulliver stays in his cabin, unable to see so many Yahoos around, Don Pedro convinces Gulliver to return to his home in England and met his wife. It was Swift described as:

My wife and family received me with great surprise and joy, because they concluded me certainly dead, but I must freely confess the sight of them filled me only with hatred, disgust, and contempt; and the more, by reflecting on the near alliance I had to them. And when I began to consider that, by copulating with one of the Yahoo species I had become a parent of more, it struck me with the utmost shame, confusion, and horror (1992: 219).

When he arrived in England, his family meets him, incredibly happy to see Gulliver alive, he cannot see anything more than a Yahoo female with cubs and is ashamed that he fathered these cubs. He bought a horse because it reminded him how glorious Houyhnhnm was and spends almost all his time with them in a stable, speaking to them.

e. Resolution

The resolution in the story when Gulliver swears that all he has related is truthful, and he wishes that all travelers were forced to take an oath to tell the exact and literal truth. He hopes that the example of the Houyhnhnms will do the public some good, he intends only to make people wiser and better. He apologizes for not claiming his discoveries in the name of England, but he is proud that no one can accuse him of alluding to English politics in his writings.

Besides that, Gulliver is now able to eat with his family. Sometimes, he says, he instructs them in virtue. Concluding, he confesses that he could be reconciled to the English Yahoos and hopes that he will be able to help all the society to resemble the society of Houyhnhnms. It was portrayed as,

If they would be content with those Vices and Follies only which Nature hath entitled them to. ...but when I behold a Lump of Deformity, and Diseases both in Body and Mind, smitten with Pride, it immediately breaks all the Measures of my patience (Swift, 1992: 224).

After that, Gulliver still very ambitious to make the society of an English Yahoo by any means not insupportable and because Gulliver is pleading to those who have this absurd tinge of ugliness, that they will not dare come to him.

3. Setting

Setting contains some aspects of a story includes location, the time, all the place where is story is taken, main background and mood of the story.

a. England

This novel was begun by taking a place in Nottinghamshire and then when Lemuel Gulliver fourteen years old, he was sent to studied medical in Emanuel Collage in Cambridge. After three years, he worked an eminent surgeon for Mr. Bates in London for four years. It was told by Swift in the quote, "*I was bound apprentice to Mr. James Bates, an eminent surgeon in London, with whom I continued four years*" (Swift, 1992: 11).

On other hand, England is where Gulliver has his home with his wife and family. This is also where he had a fairly successful medical practice until his partner died. But after two years of Mr. Bates died, his business went badly and he decided to work as a surgeon on a ship to get some money, as Swift was told in the quote:

I took part of a small house in the Old Jewry and being advised to alter my condition, I married Mrs. Mary Burton, second daughter to Mr. Edmund Burton, hosier, in Newgate-street, with whom I received four hundred pounds for a portion (1992: 12).

When he became a surgeon on a ship, he voyaged for six years, to the East and West Indies. The last of these voyages not proving very fortunate, and he decided to move to several places with his wife to try to find his new fortune. It

was told by Swift in the quote, “*I removed from the Old Jewry to Fetter Lane, and from thence to Wapping, hoping to get business among the sailors but it would not turn to account*”(1992: 12).

For three years, when things began to improve, he accepted an offer to work on a ship called Antelope and the captain named William Prichard who traveled in the South Sea and sailed from the port of Bristol.

b. The Kingdom of Lilliput

From the description of the first part in the novel *Gulliver's Travels*, Gulliver was a surgeon traveled by ship Antelope hit by a fierce storm and makes some of the crew starve to death and the rest split up due from the ship. He was carried by the waves to an island called Lilliput which has six inches small humans, as the quote, “*...when bending mine eyes downwards as much I could, I perceived it to be a human creature not six inches high, ...and called themselves Lilliputian*” (Swift, 1992:14).

In that place, he was made a prisoner of the Lilliputians. While he was there, he studied their language, culture and politics and became friends with Reldresal. Reldresal is the chief secretary of the secret affairs. He was told that Lilliput had a powerful enemy named Blefuscu which located in North-East of Lilliput. During the Gulliver trial, Emperor of Lilliput the agreed that Gulliver is allowed free but on condition that he does not leave Lilliput without the unity of the Emperor of Lilliput. He also had to help Lilliput fight Blefuscu.

Besides that, when Gulliver was free, he had the opportunity to see the capital city of Lilliput named Mildendo. He looked the whole city and learn their

culture, as the quote, *“After I had obtained my liberty, was, that I might have license to see Mildendo, the metropolis”* (Swift, 1992: 32).

On other hand, Blefuscu attacked Lilliput, Gulliver went down to the sea dispel all Blefuscu fire and pulled the Blefuscu warships to Lilliput harbor. It was Swift quote in the novel as, *“I then took off my spectacles, and waiting about an hour, till the tide was a little fallen, I waded through the middle with my cargo, and arrived safe at the royal port of Lilliput”* (Swift, 1992: 37).

After that, Blefuscu came to Lilliput for peace but Flimnap and Bolgolam distorted the facts and intended to snare Gulliver. Flimnap and Bolgolam tell Golbasto as The Emperor of Lilliputians that Gulliver meets Blefuscudian to betray him. Gulliver was sentenced to death for these accusations and sanctions have been pished on The Palace, knowing that he fled by boat from Lilliput.

c. The Kingdom of Brobdingnag

Ten months after his return from his voyage. He decided to return to voyage using a ship called Adventure with Captain John Nicholas and headed for the Cape of Good Hope. At the time of their journey they were hit by a storm and were stranded with other crew on an island inhabited by giants and they separated when the giants chased them. The fate of Gulliver was difference, he was carried by a giant called The Farmer and The Farmer brought Gulliver to his house. It was quote, *“laid myself at full length upon the handkerchief, with the remainder of which he lapped me up to the head for further security, and in this manner carried me home to his house”* (Swift, 1992: 66).

In that house he was cared by Glumdalklitch, she was daughter of giant farmer. The girl takes her new responsibility very seriously, accommodating Gulliver in her dollhouse and starting to teach him the local language. Despite her occasionally nursing him like a doll, she is very sweet and careful he also carried to the town and to the market. It was quote as, *“My master, pursuant to the advice of his friend, carried me in a box the next market-day to the neighbouring town”* and *“My master’s design was to shew me in all the towns by the way”* (Swift, 1992: 72-73).

On other hand, The King of Brobdingnag asked to bring Gulliver to him, but Gulliver requested that Glumdalklitch come with him. The agreement was fulfilled they were taken to the palace. The Queen orders to build him a new, much more comfortable dollhouse and tailor the clothes of the court aristocrat to escort her everywhere and also bring Gulliver dinner with the Royal Family. It was quote *“...that she could not dine without me, I had a table placed upon the same with at which her Majesty eat”* (Swift, 1992: 78).

After all, the dwarfs did not like Gulliver, they were jealous because the dwarfs used to be liked by The Queen, now replaced by Gulliver. In the end, threw the box out of the window, and Gulliver was there. The box was taken by a giant eagle and drops his box in the lands inhabited by the normal sized people and he manages to return home safe.

d. The Floating Island of Laputa

On this trip he was stranded on a small island very far from his ship which had been attacked by pirates. Suddenly, Gulliver sees a floating island above him

in the sky. Not sure that it is not a mirage, it starts shouting and crying for help. The people on the island hear him and pull down a tricky system of blocks and ropes to raise the man to the island. The floating island called Laputa. It was Swift quote, "*The word, which I interpret the flying or floating island, is in the original Laputa, whereof I could never learn the true etymology*" (1992: 121).

Laputa was described as the residence of the local King and Balnibarbi was placed under Laputa Island. Most Laputian are scientists and astronomical, Gulliver has a hard time learning this scarce facts about Laputa, because everyone in the island was so intelligent that it is hard to even speak to them and understand their replies.

Gullivers knows that Laputa is a perfectly round island with a diameter of 10,000 hectares. It Swift was described as, "*The flying or floating island is exactly circular, its diameter 7837 yards, or about four miles and a half, and consequently contains ten thousand acres*"(1992: 125). Balnibarbian a strong magnetic field can float above the ground, but not further. If one of the Balnibarbian cities started a rebellion, the King ordered to direct the island above this city, so that they would not receive the sun or rain and would soon surrender to the King.

On other hand, Gulliver soon becomes very bored and asks the King for permission to leave Laputa and live with the simpler folk below it and the permission is easily granted. It was quote, "*I was weary of being confined to an island where I received so little countenance, and resolved to leave it with the first*

opportunity. There was a great lord at court, nearly related to the king” (Swift, 1992: 131).

e. The Kingdom of Luggnagg

Gulliver finally leaves the sorcerer and decides to head to Japan travelling from island to island. His next stop is the kingdom of Luggnagg. Gulliver pretends to be a Dutchman because Dutch people are the only Europeans welcomed in Japan, but the guard of Luggnagg becomes aware of his lie and imprisons him. It was portrayed as, *“The officer said, ‘I must be confined till he could receive orders from court, for which he would write immediately, and hoped to receive an answer in a fortnight”* (Swift, 1992: 154). Gulliver also recruiting a young man who was a local resident to become a translator when he was detained.

It was Swift portrayed as:

I hired a young man, who came in the same ship, to be an interpreter; he was a native of Luggnagg, but had lived some years at Maldonada, and was a perfect master of both languages. By his assistance, I was able to hold a conversation with those who came to visit me; but this consisted only of their questions, and my answers (1992: 154).

Besides that, to be pardoned Gulliver has to beg the King himself crawling through all the hall of his palace and licking the floor before the King’s feet. The experienced courtiers warn him to be careful if the King wants to dispose of someone he orders to spill poison on the floor. But Gulliver is spared and free to travel across Luggnagg. During his journey he learns about the community of people called Struldbrug. It was portrayed as, *“The Luggnaggians are a polite and generous people”* (Swift, 1992: 156).

Even despite his initial imprisonment, Gulliver manages to get along with the Luggnaggian King. The King presents him gold and a very valuable red diamond and also gives him the excellent recommendations to the Japanese Emperor, so when Gulliver finally reaches Japan he is greeted very warmly. Lemuel presents the Emperor the red diamond and thus skipped the ceremony of stepping the Christian cross as a privileged guest. All Dutchmen are happy to do this to be granted Emperor's attention. Gulliver leaves Japan in a hurry and returns to his family in England,

f. The Land of Houyhnhnms

On his last voyages, Gulliver served as the captain of the Adventure ship. However, his crew rebelled and dumped Gulliver on an island. Gulliver saw a horse in the shape of a human. The horse calls for other horses and they begin to talk their whinnies are clearly a language. Gulliver hears the word *Yahoo* several times, understands that it means the humanlike creatures and repeats it, to the great shock of the horses then the gray horse brought him to his house, as swift quote, "*...for he led me back into the house, and ordered a mare-servant to open a room, where a good store of milk lay in earthen and wooden vessels*" (Swift, 1992: 174). The horse called himself Houyhnhnm, gradually the grey Houyhnhnm who Gulliver later calls Master starts to talked to him.

In that place, Gulliver spends two years among the Houyhnhnms trying to explain them the cultural values of humans and learning their own. It was quote, "*The reader may please to observe, that the following extract of many conversations I had with my master, contains a summary of the most material*

points which were discoursed at several times for above two years” (Swift, 1992: 184). Houyhnhnms was confused and disgusted the concept of war have been told by Gulliver. Houyhnhnms conclude that English people were even worse than Yahoo, cunning and more cruel, unable to turn their powers to good.

Gulliver admired the Houyhnhnm culture. He feels that they were embodiment of every virtue and is ashamed of his human origins. He tries to distinguish himself from the Yahoo even more, knowing that his Master still is not sure who exactly he was. Then Gulliver felt despicable behind his human nature. He then decided to leave Houyhnhnms using a canoe. It was quote as, *“I paid my respects to the rest of the Houyhnhnms in his honour’s company then getting into my canoe, I pushed off from shore”* (Swift, 1992: 214).

4. Theme

In the novel *Gulliver’s Travels*, Jonathan Swift took an adventure in the plot of story. Almost the part of story described adventure which was played by Gulliver. Which he described always remaining alone when stranded on several islands when voyages and finding a got a lot of strange experience, culture, politics and compare it with his country-land England.

Gulliver was so interested in navigation even though he was a surgeon. After he went bankrupt, he chosen a career as a surgeon in a ship who was on a voyage. Even though he had a ship accident and ended badly, he still wanted to sail the ocean. His interest in navigation has been contained in the novel as, *“I laid them out in learning navigation, and other parts of the mathematics, useful to those*

who intend to travel, as I always believed it would be, sometime or other, my fortune to do” (Swift, 1992: 11).

Since the time, he has done several voyages for six years. However, but the last voyage was not very fortune for Gulliver. Then move to another places to look for luck and hope to get an agreement among the sailors until finally accepted on the ship called Antelope whose captain named Captain William Prichard. It was described in the quote. “...*Captain William Prichard, master of the Antelope, who’s making a voyage to the South-Sea*” (Swift, 1992: 12).

However, his voyage was hit by a storm and stranded on a six inch human island of Lilliput. While there Gulliver was exploited as an instrument of war because his body was considered a giant by the kingdom there. He fled the Lilliputians because he was considered to be a traitor to Blufuscu and returned to England. Where Blefuscu was the enemy of Lilliput.

After ten months in England, he returned to voyage to Downs using a ship named Adventure, a captain named John Nicholas. When the ship was in the middle of the journey, their ship was hit again by a storm so that they floated for a long time and they ran out of food and drink. So some of the crew died of starvation and the rest separated from the ship. It was described in the quote, by “...*nature and fortune, to active and restless life, in ten months after my return, I again left my native country, and took shipping in the Downs, on the 20th day of June, 1702, in the Adventure, Captain John Nicholas*” (Swift, 1992: 63).

Gulliver was stranded on an island called Brobdingnag. They are twelve times bigger than humans. There he was made a moneymaker by a giant who had

found him named The Farmer. Gulliver was cared for by the giant daughter of Farmer before being bought by the Queen to be presented to the King of Brobdingnag. Then the dwarves were jealous because the Queen's favorite toy Gulliver replaced the dwarves. The box as Gulliver's house was thrown away and he was in it and the giant eagle took him far away and dropped in a place where Gulliver could return to England.

Gulliver still made several voyages, including when he was trapped on a flying island called Laputa on the Hopewell ship and a captain named William Robinson. And his last voyage as captain, Gulliver was trapped in the Land of Houyhnhnms. Before being laid off by a Portuguese sailor named Pedro La Mendez and bringing Gulliver back to England to meet his wife and his children.

From several story of Gulliver who loved of the adventure. So the writer took adventure as a big theme which represented all the story of the novel and related from the title of the novel *Gulliver's Travels*.

B. Political Satire in the Novel *Gulliver's Travels*

Novel *Gulliver's Travels* told the personal experience when he was began a several voyages in strange lands. This novel described the political situation in strange lands Gulliver visited in satire style. Through this novel, the writer saw that the political satire tried to describe the political situation in England at that time. Besides that, Satire itself is divided into Horatian and Juvenalian.

1. Horatian Satire

Horatian satire are tolerant, indulgent, amused and witty, and ridicule the follies and absurdities of the human beings. Instead of attacking the vices in the

society, this satire ridicules common human follies so that the readers may identify with these follies and laugh at them.

In the first part of the novel, one form of political satire was pictured in the first culture that was filled by Gulliver. In Gulliver's first adventure, he began with a ship that ran aground on a sinking stone. He swam to the ground, and when he woke up, he found himself bound to the ground, and was surrounded by small people, the Lilliputians. For example, when Gulliver attended a state performance in court, which featured dance performance which the methods of selecting people for public office in Lilliput are very different from that of any other nation, or rather, would appear to be so at first. In order to be chosen, a man must rope dance on white tight rope about two feet long, seven inches high from the ground. The best of his abilities, the best rope dancer receives the higher office. Swift described it through the novel as:

This diversion is only practised by those persons who are candidates for great employments, and high favour at court. They are trained in this art from their youth, and are not always of noble birth, or liberal education. When a great office is vacant, either by death or disgrace (which often happens,) five or six of those candidates petition the emperor to entertain his majesty and the court with a dance on the rope and whoever jumps the highest, without falling, succeeds in the office (1992: 26).

This kind of practice illustrated a ridiculous form, because the people of Lilliput assume that was true and normal. However, Gulliver looked confused knowing the fact that the dance was for illustration getting the best position in the Court. Gulliver also felt sorry for the dancers because they could have been injured or died while falling from the small rope.

Very often the chief minister himself was ordered to show their expertise, and to convince the Emperor that they had not lost their ability. They were ordered to show their dexterity in order to outperform their fellow ministers. It was in quote, "*Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a caper on the straight rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire*" (Swift, 1992: 26). Flimnap was the best in terms of dancing but a few years ago almost broke his neck when he fell if there was no pillow under the rope. This incident made illogical because the Emperor was not asking ministers to show their performance about their job but was asking the ministers to dance as well as possible for the Emperor.

Besides that, there political satire was described when there are two dissenting political parties named Slamecksan and Tramecksan. They differed on *Low Heels* and *High Heels*. Where Slamecksan wore Low Heels was allowed to join the Empire while Tramecksan wore High Heels was not allowed to enter because it looked high when juxtaposed with the Palace. It was told in the novel as:

As to the first, you are to understand, that for about seventy moons past there have been two struggling parties in this empire, under the names of Tramecksan and Slamecksan, from the high and low heels of their shoes, by which they distinguish themselves. It is alleged, indeed, that the high heels are most agreeable to our ancient constitution but, however this be, his majesty has determined to make use only of low heels in the administration of the government, and all offices in the gift of the crown, as you cannot but observe and particularly that his majesty's imperial heels are lower at least by a drurr than any of his court (Swift, 1992: 34).

The hostility between the two parties is very high. They don't eat, drink or talk to each other. Tramecksan has lot of followers compared to Slamecksan.

However, The Emperor preferred Slamecksan's party because of the reason they wore Low Heels. The Principal Secretary named Redresal also told him that Lilliput was fighting another powerful empire of Blefuscu that is situated on the neighboring island. The ancient feud started when the son of Lilliputian Emperor who ruled at that time injured himself while breaking a smaller end of his breakfast an egg. The Emperor, seeing the pain of his heir, immediately made a decree forbidding to break the smaller end of eggs. This horrible violation of traditions caused several revolts and in the last, full-fledged revolution, the Emperor pacified his land with fire and sword and exiled all Big-Enders to the neighboring island. They founded a new city there, then a new country but the old rivalry still makes them plan new attacks to Lilliput. It was also described in the novel as:

These civil commotions were constantly fomented by the monarchs of Blefuscu and when they were quelled, the exiles always fled for refuge to that empire. It is computed that eleven thousand persons have at several times suffered death, rather than submit to break their eggs at the smaller end. Many hundred large volumes have been published upon this controversy but the books of the Big-endians have been long forbidden, and the whole party rendered incapable by law of holding employments (Swift, 1992: 35).

This seems absurd, humorous and ironic because they were involved in a war because of differing views on how to crack eggs. As well as that this war has been going on for a long time and takes many injured and dead victims. The control held by Slamecksan party and the Emperor made this conflict even more difficult to avoid.

The writer concluded that the political situation with horation satire style which was described in the novel *Gulliver's Travels*, the situation explained about

how ridiculous was method of selecting people for public office in Lilliput, The Emperor assessment of the minister is based on dance, and the Lilliput dispute between Blefuscu because of differences of opinion how to break eggs properly.

2. Juvenalian Satire

Juvenalian Satire is a formal satire which attacks the vice and error in society with contempt and indignation. Juvenalian Satire uses strong irony and sarcasm, and is more harsh and abrasive.

On other hand, when Gulliver described how absurd politics he found on his first voyage in Lilliput. On his second voyages, this time was on an island inhabited by giants twelve times the size of humans. Gulliver has told in the novel that the Brobdingnag people are not at all interested in politics. For example, Gulliver disputes with King a lot, asking him about the politics in Brobdingnag and tells him about English one. The King ridicules the customs of Gulliver's motherland thinking they are too complicated and pompous. The ruler of the giants keeps himself simple and treats people as equal.

Gulliver tried to impress the King Gulliver told him about the gunpowder and weapons and offers to share the recipe with the King, so that he can conquer the neighboring countries. The King is horrified and orders Gulliver not to talk about such things anymore if he values his life. Gulliver obeys and the King promptly returns to his usual friendly style of conversation. Now Gulliver understands that the giants also value peace and prosperity much more than power and obedience. It was quote as:

I would hide the frailties and deformities of my political mother, and place her virtues and beauties in the most advantageous light. This was my sincere

endeavor in those many discourses I had with that mighty monarch, although it unfortunately failed of success (Swift, 1992: 99).

It was not only that, when they believe absurd are allied with corrupt political practitioners and ridiculous methods of appointing and selecting statesmen, the total accounts is one of unmitigated hostility towards the political world, towards political commitment, towards the assumption that there is any value in any political position. The reported views of the King of Brobdingnag offer a contemptuous dismissal of the political realm, and a strong advocacy of an alternative. It was described as:

Gave it for his opinion that whoever could make two Ears of Corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before; would deserve better of Mankind, and do more essential Service to his Country, than the whole race of politicians put together (Swift, 1992: 101).

But his statement did not continue to recommend the abolition of all political structures, and a vision of a decentralized community, which planted corn. Kings, cupboards, laws are accepted as facts. All of these decisions are against the delusions and corruption of politicians and leaders and also against commoners. The king's rejection of practitioner immorality and trivial matters was not a rejection of the political structure of society.

Gulliver on his third voyages on the Flying island of Laputa also described the political situation that had occurred between the Balnibarbi, the city below Laputa. King of Laputa considers the city of Balnibarbi to be a colony and must abide by all systems or rules by King of Laputa. It was quote as:

The King would be the most absolute Prince in the Universe ...If any Town should engage in rebellion or mutiny, fall into violent factions, or refuse to pay the usual tribute; the King hath two methods of reducing them to obedience. The first and the mildest course is by keeping the Island hovering over such a town ... But if they still continue obstinate, or offer to raise

Insurrections; he proceeds to the last remedy, by letting the Island drop directly upon their Heads, which makes a universal Destruction both of Houses and Men (Swift, 1992: 128).

It has been illustrated that the king of Coverage wants to use his royal instruments or powers to destroy the city under the Laputa islands. Such depictions include oppression by political practitioners or those who hold power to control certain things. In terms of humanity, the king of Laputa did not have the morals to be a king by carrying out all oppression for his people.

The writer concluded that the political situation with Juvenalian satire style, which was described in the novel *Gulliver's Travels*, the situation explained about how embarrassing political practitioners was, a comparison between gardeners and politicians and the power of the leaders to arrangements situation.

C. The Reflection of Satire in the Novel *Gulliver's Travels*

Novel *Gulliver's Travels* was a work by the famous Anglo-Irish Author, Jonathan Swift. Through this novel, the narrator did not only tell his experiences when he voyages on a foreign island but also described the political situation in Europe especially in England. Swift presented the pictured of political situation in late seventeen until eighteen century in England. The writer found information in journal *The Court of George I and English Politics, 1717-1720* by Beattie, it explained that when King George I became a King, there have been political conflicts in England and wars that have fought against France.

From the explanation, at that time writing criticism of the government with a satirical style was very broad to avoid accusations of harassing a royal symbol. It was reflected in the novel *Gulliver's Travels* when Gulliver when he was in

Lilliput, he was described as a prisoner of a six inch tall, tiny human of Lilliput. Gulliver has described how absurd their political system is, which Court chooses candidates who work for them based on the best dance and leap. It was described as:

When a great office is vacant, either by death or disgrace, (which often happens) five or six of those candidates petition the emperor to entertain his Majesty and the Court with a dance on the rope and whoever jumps the highest without falling, succeeds in the office (Swift, 1992, 26).

It was not only that, Swift also described the war between Lilliput and Blefuscu, though the war is bitter and violent, the conflict between the nations of Lilliput and Blefuscu started because of an absurd disagreement: Lilliput believes an egg should be broken from the small end, while Blefuscu believes it should be broken from the big end. It was quote as:

...our histories of six thousand moons make no mention of any other regions than the two great empires of Lilliput and Blefuscu. Which two mighty powers have, as I was going to tell you, been engaged in a most obstinate war for six-and-thirty moons past. It began upon the following occasion. It is allowed on all hands, that the primitive way of breaking eggs, before we eat them, was upon the larger end but his present majesty's grandfather, while he was a boy, going to eat an egg, and breaking it according to the ancient practice, happened to cut one of his fingers. Whereupon the emperor his father published an edict, commanding all his subjects, upon great penalties, to break the smaller end of their eggs (Swift, 1992: 34).

Some of the quotations above, Swift quips the political events that occurred in the early eighteenth century in England. At that time there had been many oddities in politics and insinuated the King of England through his satire. It explained in www.victorianweb.org/previctorian/swift/politics1 as:

Swift is also able to satirise political events because of his close associations with the parliament. He was a member of the Whig party in England in his early years. However, the Whig party's association with the Dissenters later drove him to align his interest with the Tories. When Queen Anne was died,

however, and the Tory Government fell, he lost forever the chance of religious preference in England which he had coveted for so long (2000).

From the information, it has proven that Swift portrayed The Tramecksans or High Heels and Slamecksans or Low Heels symbolize the Tories and Whig. He tried to deplore the way political divisions were made, with differences not as important as the size of one's heels. It was clear that Swift refers to the dispute between the Whig and the Tories in the novel, he described the bitterness between High Heels and Low Heels. It was quote as, "*The hostility of the two factions is so high that they will not eat, drink or talk with each other*" (Swift, 1992: 51). The King was a low heel in politics, but the heir apparent a high heel.

Besides that, Swift also insinuated that King George I was portrayed in the novel as The Emperor of Lilliput, where at that time, people who worked in the Court did not have the capability at all. Which the peoples worked was close to King George I. as in which the novel has been portrayed, they Lilliputian must dance on ropes to work in the Court.

It was not only that, the war between France and England was portrayed when Gulliver described the Blefuscudian invasion. During the Blefuscudian invasion, Gulliver managed to cut the anchor cable and pulled fifty ships chasing him to bring them back to Lilliput. Delighted by his loyalty to Lilliput, the Emperor rewarded Gulliver with nardac, the highest honorary title in Lilliput. However, when The Emperor of Lilliput ordered Gulliver to seize the rest of the Blefuscudian fleet to help the Emperor become the king of the whole world he refused. It was quote as, "*This open bold declaration of mine was so opposite to the schemes and politics of his imperial majesty that he could never forgive me.*"

He mentioned it in a very artful manner at council” (Swift, 1992: 38). Enraged, the Emperor and his ministers, Flimnap and Bolgolam conspired against him.

On other hand, Flimnap was reflected to the first de facto British Prime Minister, Robert Walpole. Swift tried to mock his pride at Walpole through this incident. Lilliputians council of ministers debated whether to poison, starve, or blind Gulliver after his disobedience. The cruelty of the Lilliputians in power is a clear reference to the absurd way in which Walpole's government pressured individuals to assert their own dominance. It was Plumb quote on his book *Sir Robert Walpole: The King's Minister* as, *"Gulliver's Travels one of the most extraordinary and deadly satires ever written against Walpole"* (1960: 104).

And then Swift compared if it is better be a farmer than a political practitioner. It was illustrated how King of Brobdingnag hate the corrupt political practitioners, and leaders and also against commoners. It was quote as, *"...would deserve better of Mankind, and do more essential Service to his Country, than the whole race of politicians put together"* (Swift, 1992: 101).

After analyzing the novel *Gulliver's Travels*, the writer concluded that Swift gave a pictured about Political events in England in late seventeenth until early eighteenth century. The description of satire that Swift presented in the novel during the reign of King George I there had been an absurd politics in England in that period. Swift also presented the main character who described his voyages in several strange island. He was Lemuel Gulliver a surgeon who worked on several ships. Gulliver described how absurd the political system he encountered on his voyages.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the novel *Gulliver's Travels*, the writer makes conclusion and suggestion based on data in previous chapter.

A. Conclusion

Gulliver's Travels is the novel written by Jonathan Swift described experience of Lemuel Gulliver as main character voyages to several strange island. The novel tells the story of political situation when Gulliver lives in several islands. Swift tell that the voyages full of adventure in that time, besides that, there is absurd politics that has encountered on his voyages. The adventure of Gulliver's by ships in the ocean and several strange islands is the common description in the whole of the story. Then, Swift emphasizes that in time there are some politic issues around him. He present the politics situation of his place through events in the novel.

The story in the novel shows that the political events in Europe especially in England. Every Gulliver's voyages describe an absurdity of politics. The novel also tells about different political events each part. The most widely political events is pictured when Gulliver's voyages to Lilliput. Besides that, Swift also tells the different aspect around him.

Every part of the novel tells different aspect such as, politic, culture, and morals. However, politics in England causes the revolution of France that make instability diplomatic relations. That are describe in the novel *Gulliver's Travels* by conveying satire writing style.

B. Suggestion

The writer realized that this writing is still far from the perfection and still need connection to make it complete and perfect. However, the writer hopes this writing can give more contribution in analyzing political critique in the novel. The writer expects this writing can open the mind of the reader especially for English Department students about the political satire in eighteen century in England.

The writer suggests for the readers who want to analyze the novel *Gulliver's Travels* can find other importance aspects and analyze it more to make best work. Also, the writer hopes the readers who want to analyze this novel can analyze it by using psychological method to see another part of this novel.

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APPENDIX

A. Synopsis of the Novel *Gulliver's Travels*

The novel *Gulliver's Travels* explained Lemuel Gulliver was a middle class child who was born in Nottinghamshire in 1661. When he was 14 years old, he continued his studies in surgery for three years (1675-1678) at Emmanuel Collage, Cambridge. And he was apprenticed to the place of a leading surgeon in London for four years (1678-1682), he left to study at the University of Leiden, a prominent Dutch university and medical school. He also educated himself in navigation and mathematics, leaving the University around 1685.

One day, Gulliver returned to London and married a nice lady, Mary Burton, settling down and starting a family. After several years of seemingly calm life, his business as a private surgeon stopped bringing income and Gulliver decided to go to the sea once more. He soon found a job on another ship named Antelope Gulliver's ship. Then Antelopes has caught in a terrible storm and the winds drag it to somewhere. Now they are completely lost in the sea.

Gulliver was stranded on a 6 inch human inhabited island called Lilliput and the tiny peoples call themselves Lilliputians. Gulliver was made prisoner, and used as an instrument of war against Blefuscu. The Principal Secretary named Redresal started to teach him politics, saying that Lilliput was fighting another powerful empire of Blefuscu that is situated on the neighboring island. When the war indeed starts, Gulliver goes to the shore to prevent enemy ships from coming too close. He just ties them together Blefuscian fleet to the Lilliputian forces. That angered some peoples in the government because he made a big mistake of

putting out fires in the palace with urine. He was sentenced to death for his actions. Seeing that they were truly serious, he decided to run away and back to his country.

On the second voyage, Gulliver was stranded in island with inhabited giants named Brobdingnag. He was founded by giant Farmer and brought to his house. In the housw he was treated well by a giant girl nine years old named Glumdalklitch. The girl takes her new responsibility very seriously, accommodating Gulliver in her dollhouse and starting to teach him the local language.

The King of Brobdingnag orders to bring Gulliver to him to see. The King asks Gulliver if he wants to quit his circus career and Gulliver said yes. Gulliver disputes with King a lot, telling him about the politics in Brobdingnag. Gulliver tells him about the gunpowder and weapons and offers to share the recipe with the King, so that he can conquer the neighboring countries. The King is horrified and orders Gulliver not to talk about such things anymore if he values his life. But the dwarf felt jealous of Gulliver because of his closeness to the Royal family and the dwarf threw away the box that Gulliver was inside. Until the giant eagle took the box with him far away. The eagle drops his box in the lands inhabited by the normal sized people and he manages to return home safe.

The third voyage of Gulliver it was floating island was called Laputa. Laputa is a kind of a capital, university and a floating residence of the local King. The King rules an archipelago, the island Gulliver sailed to, was called Balnibarbi. The Laputians was obsessed with Math, all the buildings are built poorly and there

is not a single straight angle in all the island. People do not really care about practical stuff, they are completely into theoretical science. The King and all his family are prohibited to leave Laputa, they rule through the messengers they send to the island below. If one of the Balnibarbian towns starts a revolt, the King orders to direct the island above this town, so it was not receive neither sun nor rain and soon will surrender back to King's will.

The last voyages, Gulliver left his kids and wife who was pregnant, for his last journey, Gulliver was a captain. But on their way the crew revolts and lock Gulliver in his cabin. He hears that they plan to drop him on the deserted island, take the ship and become pirates, but there is nothing he can do. Indeed, he is left on an island and this time it seems there are no human traces it.

Then he walks through the inland and finally sees a field with the strange beings on it. They look like humans, but they are naked and behave even not like savages, but like a cattle. Gulliver feels unspeakable disgust and, when one of those creatures violently rushes at him, tries to protect himself with a sword. But there is nothing he can do against the whole pack of them. Gulliver would have been torn to pieces if not the shepherd who called Houyhnhnm came to rescue.

Gradually the grey Houyhnhnm who Gulliver later calls Master starts to talk to him. He is curious and asks many questions about England, English culture and Gulliver's own opinion about different things. He tries to tell Master about the misfortune that brought him to the island but none of the Houyhnhnms understand the concept of treason and lies. To explain this, Gulliver tells them the history of England, also adding that in England humans own horses, not vice versa.

Houyhnhnms don't believe that humans, so weak and fragile, can control such perfect creatures as themselves, but Gulliver explains that they are forced to obedience from the time they are foals.

Master still treats Gulliver more as equal, allowing him to live in the house and eat at the table more as a guest than as a pet. The more they talk, the more Gulliver admires the Houyhnhnm culture. He feels that they are embodiment of every virtue and is ashamed of his human origins. He tries to distinguish himself from the Yahoo even more, knowing that his Master still is not sure who exactly he was.

Meanwhile, the Houyhnhnms become concerned about growing of Yahoo populations. Yahoo become more cruelty, they show something that resemble the deeply corrupted society, stripped of all human virtues. Depression, vanity, sloth all the sins are grotesquely depicted and Gulliver, to his shame and horror, recognizes each of them. Houyhnhnms finally decide that they should treat Yahoo as the horses are treated in England, so they won't be dangerous and soon will naturally die out. Houyhnhnms will breed donkeys instead, as more peaceful, strong and intelligent animals.

Gulliver is spared, but other Houyhnhnms are concerned about Master treating Yahoo as equal. Gulliver has to leave the island immediately. Hearing this news he faints from grief. Gulliver is disgusted of human species, considering Houyhnhnm society a perfect one. He is devastated with the thought about him leaving but still obeys kissing Master's hoof farewell.

Gulliver sails to the nearest small island and lives there for almost a week. Then he is found by the natives who pursue and wound him. Luckily, a Portuguese ship comes to the island to replenish her water supplies, just in time to rescue the poor surgeon. But Gulliver is equally disgusted by both Yahoo breeds the wild and the civilized ones and tries to hide from both on the other side of the island.

When he arrived in England, his family meets him, incredibly happy to see Gulliver alive, he cannot see anything more than a Yahoo female with cubs and is ashamed that he fathered these cubs. He bought a horse because it reminded him how glorious Houyhnhnm was and spends almost all his time with them in a stable, speaking to them.

B. Biography of Jonathan Swift

Swift was born in Dublin, Ireland on November 30, 1667. His father, an attorney, also named Jonathan Swift, died just two months before he arrived. Without steady income, his mother struggled to provide for her newborn. Moreover, Swift was a sickly child. It was later discovered that he suffered from Meniere's disease, a condition of the inner ear that leaves the afflicted nauseous and hard of hearing. In an effort to give her son the best upbringing possible, Swift's mother gave him over to Godwin Swift, her late husband's brother and a member of the respected professional attorney and judges group Gray's Inn. Godwin Swift enrolled his nephew in the Kilkenny Grammar School (1674–1682), which was perhaps the best school in Ireland at the time. Swift's transition from a life of poverty to a rigorous private school setting proved challenging. He

did, however, make a fast friend in William Congreve, the future poet and playwright.

At age 14, Swift commenced his undergraduate studies at Trinity College in Dublin. In 1686, he received a Bachelor of Arts degree and went on to pursue a master's. Not long into his research, huge unrest broke out in Ireland. The king of Ireland, England and Scotland was soon to be overthrown, what became known as the Glorious Revolution of 1688 spurred Swift to move to England and start anew. His mother found a secretary position for him under the revered English statesman, Sir William Temple. For 10 years, Swift worked in Surrey's Moor Park and acted as an assistant to Temple, helping him with political errands, and also in the researching and publishing of his own essays and memoirs. Temple was impressed by Swift's abilities and after a time, entrusted him with sensitive and important tasks

During his Moor Park years, Swift met the daughter of Temple's housekeeper, a girl just 8 years old named Esther Johnson. When they first met, she was 15 years Swift's junior, but despite the age gap, they would become lovers for the rest of their lives. When she was a child, he acted as her mentor and tutor, and gave her the nickname "Stella." When she was of age, they maintained a close but ambiguous relationship, which lasted until Johnson's death. It was rumored that they married in 1716, and that Swift kept a lock of Johnson's hair in his possession at all times.

During his decade of work for Temple, Swift returned to Ireland twice. On a trip in 1695, he took all necessary requirements to become an ordained priest in

the Anglican tradition. Under Temple's influence, he also began to write, first short essays and then a manuscript for a later book. In 1699, Temple died. Swift completed the task of editing and publishing his memoirs not without disputes by several of Temple's family member and then, grudgingly, accepted a less prominent post as secretary and chaplain to the Earl of Berkeley. After making the long journey to the Earl's estate, Swift was informed the position had been filled. Discouraged but resourceful, he leaned on his priestly qualifications and found work ministering to a pea-sized congregation just 20 miles outside of Dublin. For the next 10 years, he gardened, preached and worked on the house provided to him by the church. He also returned to writing. His first political pamphlet was titled *A Discourse on the Contests and Dissentions in Athens and Rome*.

In 1704, Swift anonymously released *A Tale of a Tub and The Battle of the Books*. *Tub*, although widely popular with the masses, was harshly disapproved of by the Church of England. Ostensibly, it criticized religion, but Swift meant it as a parody of pride. Nonetheless, his writings earned him a reputation in London, and when the Tories came into power in 1710, they asked him to become editor of the *Examiner*, their official paper. After a time, he became fully immersed in the political landscape and began writing some of the most cutting and well-known political pamphlets of the day, including *The Conduct of the Allies*, an attack on the Whigs. Privy to the inner circle of Tory government, Swift laid out his private thoughts and feelings in a stream of letters to his beloved Stella. They would later be published as *The Journal to Stella*.

When he saw that the Tories would soon fall from power, Swift returned to Ireland. In 1713, he took the post of dean at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. Although he was still in contact with Esther Johnson, it is documented that he engaged in a romantic relationship with Esther Vanhomrigh (whom he called Vanessa). His courtship with her inspired his long and storied poem, "Cadenus and Vanessa." He is also rumored to have had a relationship with the celebrated beauty Anne Long.

While leading his congregation at St. Patrick's, Swift began to write what would become his best-known work. In 1726, at last finished with the manuscript, he traveled to London and benefited from the help of several friends, who anonymously published it as *Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, in Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of Several Ships*, also known, more simply, as *Gulliver's Travels*. The book was an immediate success and hasn't been out of print since its first run. Interestingly, much of the storyline points to historical events that Swift had lived through years prior during intense political turmoil.

Not long after the celebration of this work, Swift's longtime love, Esther Johnson, fell ill. She died in January 1728. Her life's end moved Swift to write *The Death of Mrs. Johnson*. Shortly after her death, a stream of Swift's other friends also died, including John Gay and John Arbuthnot. Swift, always bolstered by the people around him, was now quite troubled.

In 1742, Swift suffered from a stroke and lost the ability to speak. On October 19, 1745, Swift died. He was laid to rest next to Esther Johnson inside Dublin's St. Patrick's Cathedral.

(Originally adopted from: <https://www.biography.com/scholar/jonathan-swift>, accessed on January, 3rd 2020)