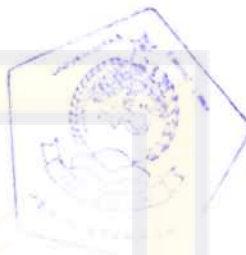


“AN ANALYSIS OF PLOT JONATHAN SWIFT’S NOVEL

“THE GULLIVER’S TRAVEL”



UNIVERSITAS
BOSOWA

SKRIPSI

**Presented to the Faculty of Letters University “45” Makassar in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the S1 Degree at the English Department**

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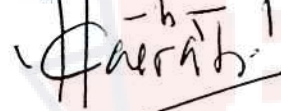
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Dedication
To My Family
Specially My Beloved Parents
My Lecturers and all of My Friends

My happiness is
When I see your smile and laugh

The feel of your strength and incredible love

When I'm fall

The trust in your eyes

The harmony and joy in your faces

You are my live, my world, and my all

Without you I can't be like that

Thanks for you all

I love you ...!!!

I MAY NOT BE THE BEST

BUT

I WILL DO MY BEST

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In the name of Allah, the Beneficent,

Praise to Allah Subhanahuwata'ala, Lord of the Universe. Peace and blessing on the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad Shalallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam, the prophet. The writer wishes to express her highest gratitude to Allah the Almighty for the blessing and inspiration leading her to the completion of this skripsi.

She would like to express her deepest appreciation and thanks a lot to Nurhaerati as the first advisor and Rahmatan Idul as the second advisor who have patiently given guidance, correction, indispensable helpful, valuable suggestion, and encouragement from the beginning until the the skripsi was completed.

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She would like to dedicate her deepest gratitude to all her family specially her parents who have given her incredible love, finance, spirit and prayers for her success.

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Makassar,

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ABSTRAK

Yuyung, 2012. *An Analysis Of Plot Jonathan Swisft's Novel The Gulliver's Travel*". (Dibimbing Oleh Nurhaerati dan Rahmatan Idul).

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran kisah Gulliver dalam Novel Jonathan Swift. Tujuan dari penelitian ini dijelaskan untuk mengetahui cerita Gulliver's Travel yang ditulis oleh Jonathan Swift. Novel ini terdiri dari empat bagian. Pertama, Perjalanan Ke Pulau Liliput, Kedua, Perjalanan ke Brobdignagg, Ketiga, Perjalanan Ke Laputa, Keempat, Perjalanan Ke Negara Houyhnhms.

Sumber data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari perjalanan Jonathan Swift dalam Novel Gulliver. Novel ini berasal dari Seri Perpustakaan Charnwood. Jonathan Swift diterbitkan di Inggris Pada Tahun 1726. Terdiri dari empat bagian perjalanan, dan 39 Bab, Secara Keseluruhan terdiri dari 418 halaman.

Teknik pengumpulan data yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini Pertama, Membaca seluruh isi novel secara saksama, Kedua, menyelidiki setiap kisah penting mengenai karakter untuk mengetahui cerita dalam novel, Ketiga, mencatat kata-kata atau kalimat setiap bagian dari pernyataan yang relevan mengenai pengamatan terutama cerita perjalanan Gulliver, and Keempat, Interpretasi kisah setiap bagian dari bukti pengamatan.

Hasil perjalanan Gulliver dalam penelitian ini berisi alur setiap bagian cerita. Pertama adalah Perjalanan ke pulau Lilliput terdiri dari Pengenalan, titik pertentangan, komplikasi, klimaks, resolusi, kesimpulan, Kedua, Perjalanan ke Brobdignagg terdiri dari Pengenalan, titik pertentangan, komplikasi, klimaks, resolusi, kesimpulan, Ketiga, Perjalanan Ke Laputa terdiri dari Pengenalan, titik pertentangan, komplikasi, klimaks, resolusi, kesimpulan, Keempat, Perjalanan Ke Negara Houyhnhms terdiri dari Pengenalan, titik pertentangan, komplikasi, klimaks, resolusi, kesimpulan.

ABSTRACT

Yuyung, 2012. *An Analysis Of Plot Jonathan Swisft's Novel The Gulliver's Travel*". (Supervised by Nurhaerati and Rahmatun Idul).

This Skripsi aims to give the description of the plot *Gulliver's Travels* in Jonathan Swift's Novel. The objective of the research is described to find out the plot that exist novel *Gulliver's Travels* written by Jonathan Swift. This novel consists of four part voyages. Firstly A Voyage to Lilliput Island, secondly A Voyage to Brobdignagg, thirdly, A Voyage to Laputa and fourtly A Voyage to The Houyhnhnms Countries.

The source of the data in this study was taken from Jonathan Swift's Novel *Gulliver's Travels*. The novel comes from Charnwood Library Series. Jonathan Swift published in England 1983 consists of four parts voyages and 39 chapter. As totally 418 pages.

Technique of data collection the writer applied in this study firstly, close reading it use reading the text carefully the whole content of the novel secondly, highlighting to highlight each incident each part that important through on character to find out the plot of the novel thirdly, noting it use to take a note the words or sentence each part from the statement that relevant with this study especially the plot of the novel *Gulliver's Travels* and fourtly, interpretation the plot each part with evidence from the work.

The result of this research *Gulliver's Travels* contain the plot of each story part. Firstly is A Voyage to Lilliput Island has; introduction, point of attack, complication, climax, resolution, conclusion. Secondly, A Voyage to Brobdignagg has; introduction, point of attack, complication, climax, resolution, conclusion. Thirdly, A Voyage to Laputa has; introduction, point of attack, complication, climax, resolution, conclusion, And fourtly, A Voyage to Houyhnhnms Countries has; introduction, point of attack, complication, climax, resolution, conclusion.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is an art work, and can not be anything but, a kind of extension and application of certain properties of language. Literature has its roots in one of the most basic human desire, the desire for pleasure. Since the invention of language, men have taken pleasure in following and participating in the imaginary adventures and imaginary experiences of imaginary people. Readers derive pleasure from literature has power to imitate life. (Nurgiantoro, 1995:32)

When introducing literature we also ask question for the reasons for reading literature, that we read because of a hunger for information or amusement, or solace because of an appetite for truth that seem to grow by what it feeds on. Men read to discover themselves and the world, to assess their special roles in the universe, to learn the meaning of the personal struggles in which they are engaged, in other words we want to share experiences.

When reading the literary work, many experts suggest that readers expected to know more about the intrinsic element of literature. The requirement minimum knowledge required much consist of four element of literature. They are character, setting, plot and theme.

One of famous authors on 17th century is Jonathan Swift. He best known prose satire in English *The Battle of the Books* (1667), exploring the merits of the ancients and the moderen in literature. *A Tale of A Tub* (1704), *A Modest Proposal* (1729) but the foremost citizen among Swift best known work satire in English he interested is *Gulliver's Travels*, (1726) it was relationship about sea voyages four place in the wonderland.

Before it occured in the midst 15th ages sea exploration of Eourpean seamen are Bertholomeuz Diaz, colombus, Vasco De Gama and soon are followed of voyages from England, French, Dutch etc for finding riches and imperialism expansion. They are poured into three things are Gospel, Gold and Glory. The

aims become strong kill for every European fleet. As like England sea traveller since Queen Elizabeth I period in 1607.

British society life often in turbulence as civil war between old aristocrats and new ones. Which went on in Charles II Period (1660-1668). The King Charles II was a skeptic who wanted to state "French Model" in England. He always made secret relationship to the King Louis XIV of France whose ambition to dominate all Europe by the King Charles has to conquer Netherlands. Which is small but the richest country in Europe. In 1701 he signed hidden agreement with King Louis XIV in Dover that is the declaration of indulgence in 1702 the parliament which is more dominated by Anglicans recanted strongly in "Test Act" that they did not believe to Roman Catholic Church and but from Anglican Church.

The King tried to determine towards parliament by Doctrine of Monarchy, that prohibition to oppose the King. At this situation, appeared two rival elite politicians they are Tories and Whigs. Tory party is the expressive politics of

aristocrat Landlords and Anglican Church. But Whigs Paetry were mereants and mobilities.

The King still received subsidy from Louis XIV. This secret had not been uncovered. There was intrigues of popish plot in 1678 to kill Charles II and protestant under the aids of French and James. The secret subsidies of Louis then was unclosed. He dispersed the parliamnent and held power without parliament. Especially he dissolved whigs party who need to kill him. The leaders of whigs are executed or assylum into the other country.

In (1702-1714) the reign of Queen Anne, European economy more increase especially in England got prosperity of their colonization most dominate the world. Many manufactures used women and children for the workers. Because the earn paid to them not expensive and they were the obidient ones. The Landlords combined from the farmers' land. So that the poor farmer's should moved to the city and worked as labourers in factories.

British achieved victories in military under the Grand Alliance Soldier of John Churchill. Many Profits they had from slavey trade and colonization countries. All of them increased their grade as the main power in military and maritime force greatly. Her position was confered to George I (1714), her younger sister's son.

In (1714) the reign of George I, there was provit politics to the parliament which had not become a significance councils. Many towns have only fews citizens even there had been dissapeared which is called the Rotten Borough. The town with many citizens were under the landlord power. The represented the persons who they like to pecupy their law counციels and never coppelled the landlords. Church did not pay attention to the poor.

At their university environment were to sources and invenions still quiet even near to "death" The activities were very odds. One of them was caused by officials grade in University was offered only for the Anglican Church, meanwhile the strong desired do study was in the common people. The leards

students did not study seriously. Their academical activities such as lectures, experiments, research etc every decrease.

Politic events make Swift a public figure in 1724-1725 with the accession of George I, empowering him to cooper half pence in graf quantities for ireland. Treated to produce inflation by draining of gold and silver. This meazure only emphasized to desperate plight of the country, which was without manufactures limited. In exports by British inerchantilist policy and kept poor by ebsetence land lords.

Early as 1720 Swift had began compose his great satire. The Gulliver's Travels published 6 years later as Lamuel Gulliver travels into several remote nation of the world. The book was immediatelly aclaimed in it Swift compressed the central themes of this work, with one exception.

Gulliver's Travels was a topically social satire in which Swift wanted to show the consequence of humanity refusal to be a reasionable and he want to give satirezes to reign of England in Elizabeth 1 period. *Gulliver's Travels* Defoes

novel about Robinson Crusoe had appeared in 1719. In the same vein Swift makes

Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, a surgeon and a sea captain recount to his adventure.

I. A Voyage to the Houyhnhnms Countries

This novel have been analysing by Warosna "An analysis of social-political value in Jonathan Swift novel Gulliver Travels" and there were still many researchers who work in this novel. But those study did not focused on "what is the plot of Jonathan Swift novel Gulliver's Travels.

In discussion the writer take one intrinsic element of novel it is plot because plot is a sequence of events of consequence or significance in the story. In this novel the writer want to analyzed the plot of novel *Gulliver's Travels*, written by Jonathan Swift because through on plot the reader can understand the whole story of the novel start from beginning-middle and ending. Plot organized how actions related one another, where one accident have related with other accident which all of stuck in the unit time. There by plot is back bone of the story which take the whole story when be part which released from monitoring of course the reader can

not understand to appear of accident or other situation in the story. Therefore comprehension plot the reader can understand about characteristic, characterization and setting. Beside that through on plot the reader know the all accident of this novel in other to the reader can understand what is Jonathan Swift want to tells to the reader about the content of this novel *Gulliver's Travels*. So the writer takes a title " An Analysis of Plot of Jonathan Swift Novel *Gulliver's Travels*."

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In this analysis, the writer finds some problems that became to be analyzed and have the objective answer, Thus, the problem are :

1. The characters in the novel.
2. The conflict in the novel.
3. The setting in the novel.
4. The theme in the novel.

1.3 Scope of the Problem

The scope of this research focused the plot of the "Gulliver's Travels" through on characters. Which this novel consists of four part as follow : A Voyage to the Liliptu, A Voyage to Brobdignagg, A Voyage to Laputa, and A Voyage to the countries of the Houyhnhnms.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the description above the research question in this writing is "what is the plot of the novel *Gulliver's Travels* through on characters which consists of four part voyages.

1.5 Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is described to find out the plot that exist in *Gulliver's Travels* novel through on characters which consists of four part voyages.

1.6 Significanc of Research

This research is expected to bring any significances as folows :

1. To give an information that pertains the plot of novels "*Gulliver's Travels*" to compare with the other novels plots. Which this novel consists of four part voyage
2. To give an information for other researcher about making an analysis of plot in "*Gulliver's Travels*" contain four part voyages.
3. As meaningfull input for the student and other researcher in evaluting any literary work from intrinsic aspect especially of plot.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 The Concept of Novel

Novel as part of fiction beside short and novelette. Novel is derived from Italy Language that means " a small new object in other words; a story in prose fiction, novel is a story of report an experience in prose from dealing with characters and has some conflicts.

Novel as structural complex organism has unique, and express something in indirect form. On the other hand reader it's to interpret it. People try some efforts to express it.

The full length of novel may consists of over 100,000 words, contain number of character-some of them are fully developed, have more incidents, scenes, or episodes, have a number of setting, and may take place in long span of time . It may have more than one theme, and may have both minor and major crises (conflicts), and climaxes.

According to Hall (1983) cited by Koesnosubroto (1998:19) the length allows and perhaps requires the novel multiple structure. It gives space to several protagonists and more character. There may be plots and counter plots and subplots, stories outside the main story, often arranged for contrast or ironic comment.

And according to Robert Lidell in Henry Guntur Tarigan (1985:164) say that :

“ The first English novel is Fanelia, in 1740. In the American college dictionary we can see that novel is a long fiction prose which described the character, move and action in real life that representative in plot and rather that confused situation”.

We know that novel is realistic to find and stated the truth about how man and woman thinking, feeling and behaviour. Clearly that contents of a novel are not have a condition about how long the problem, certainly is conclude a half story. In Rene Wellek explanation that “ the novel is a picture of real life and

manners and of the time in which it is written. The romance in lofty and elevated language, describe what never happened not is likely to happen". Wellek (1985:216)

Jacob and Saini gave classification about novel consists of three part as follow : novel about love, adventure and fanntastic.

The first novel about love accured by the actress and actor with balance. But sometimes the role of actress more dominant.

The second novel about adventure, this part less used role actresses. Because in this novel more often used actor because the character in this novel is men and by himself occoured much problem about word of men which have not relationship about the woman. Although in this novel there is love but just little. In this case this novel did not story about love.

Last novel about fantasy, this novel story about something is not realitis and impossibility if saw from the experiences. This novel used character which not

realists beside that this novel just showed ideas, concept, only clear if his information in fantastic.

Gulliver's Travels story about adventures because he travelled several nation of the world and it can be classified as a novel because Swift creates satire in this novel *Gulliver's Travels*, which is published in 1726 consists of four voyages in wonderland and 418 pages.

So a novel as a story created more complex of all elements, that built up a prose fiction, then however the novel never be neglected by reality which need a particular aim to analyze.

Novel as part of fiction beside short and novelette. Novel is derived from Italy Language that means " a small new object in other words; a story in prose fiction, novel is a story of report an experience in prose from dealing with characters and has some conflicts.

This is indicates that novel is type of long prose contain character life which caused more than on effect and more than emotion. It could be said, novel

contains people imagination as entertainment, and rather than serious art. The novel as literary work must always be interesting. It must have a structure and an aesthetic purpose, a total coherence and effect

On the other words, a novel should stand in recognizable relation to life, but the relation are very various, however the life can be heightened or opposite with the reality.

2.2 Analysis of Novel

Analysis is a series of thinking action which analyze story something profoundly particularly studying elements it is relationship and it's role in that unanimous to totality. (Nurgiantoro, 1995)

According to Nurgiantoro (1995:26) analysis is a series of thinking of action with analyze/study something profoundly, Particularly studying element, it is relationship and its role in that animous to totality.

Novel as structural complex organism has unique, and express something in indirect form. On the other hand reader it's difficult to interpret it. People try some efforts to express it.

For more understanding about analysis, Panuh Sudjiman cited by Rusmini (2002:6) gave explanation as follow " Analysis is disantagles (literature) to the element of the literature purposed to understand the relationship among the element in supporting the meaning of literature".

Based on the some preliminary explanation, Nurgiantoro (1995:32) conclude that " The main purpose of literary analysis of fiction is more understanding the literature. Beside help to describe to the reader which is not to understand the literaure".

2.3 Character

In analyzed plot of Jonanthan Swift's novel "*Gulliver's Travels*" The writer want to described and to find out the plot of this novel through on

character. Kennedy 1983 defines character as an imagined person who inhabit in story usually in the main character of a story.

In term of character also denotes the essential qualities and personality traits of fiction may be realized in a numbering of ways he may be a flat, two dimensional figure or arround. A flat character, sometimes known as a type character is usually lightly sketched without individually (Forster, 1970) in Subaeni (2003:12).

Character in a story given description about action and conversation by other character (participant). Character which have craeted by the writer and have personality manner could expressed be well if the writer known all the thing about the character. The way expression could through on direct statement, conversation, events and statement from the other character. Keraf (1997:164).

2.4 Plot

Plot is the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed (Koesnosubroto, 1998:28).

- **Introduction.** Usually introduces character, background, situation, condition place and time of the events.
- **Point of attack.** The introduction of the problem, which the protagonist get emphasized from the antagonist.
- **Complication.** Make the problem more difficult to solve and bring it on the climax
- **Climax.** Highest in the dramatic series of even and it is structure Peak of the stor.
- **Resolution.** It is given solution that has reached to the climax.
- **Conclusion.** It terminates the action or the end of the story.

Plot is the sequence of even in the story. Some stories follow a simple sequence from the beggining to end. Fundamental to plot is the problem, or conflict, faced by character. The conflict creates the events of a story and when resolved creates the resolution. Others may begin in the middle of a sequence, relate earlier events through a "flash back" and then continue to the finish or

ending . In a way, conflict is the source of the plot while characters are the source of the conflict.

According to Twining (1991:280) a typical plot begins with an introduction, usually presenting character and setting. Conflict becomes apparent as the plot continues and some difficult situation arises to embroil the central character or characters in the story. As the plot continues, the conflict leads to further problems, or complications. Frequently a crisis of events develops that leads to the climax of the story. The climax is the turning point in the story, when the conflict is confronted or the character overwhelmed. The sequence of events concludes when the conflicts is resolved, and the events of the story draw to a close and the key of plot is "what happens".

In harmony with Foster, Abrams, (in Sigit 2000). Distinguish between plot and story.

“ Plot is structure of events that are arranged chronologically to reach particularly emotional and artistic effect. The arrangement of

eventss or in more specific is called character's action either verbal or nonverbal in a literary work is linearity. However, these events should have a direct relationship to reach particular effect".

In a novel, one has to be concerned about the happening, not merely the outcomes. The narrative structure of plot-tale and novel are called the "plot" the pact of plays of novel it self composed by incidents or happenings. Thus each incidents related to the other, the may have happened after the others.

To clarify explanation above the world of plot has different in varieties of novel, plot in picaresque novel emphasized on chronological sequence this happened and then that plot at the novel show a character deteriorating or improve in consequence of causes sometimes. In a closely plot something has happened earlier the situation at the end is contradiction at the opening. While in modern novel, plot describe more broad how man are born, grow and die, character develop and change or sometimes the whole society maybe seen to change.

A plot in novel tell us happen to the characters or what they do or what had been done, in this case to develop a plot of a story the writer has ac creative freedom. The writers will be various plots involving conflict. A good in a Tory could be raising interesting sense the reader for the novel.

According to Luxemburg, Mieke, and Willem (1985) states plot is construction who made by the reader about events in a story which chronologic and relationship one another, cause and effect by the actors/actrees.

Some say that it's a selection of events arranged in time and has causality, Perrine in Koesnosuebroto (1998:28) defines, plot as the sqence of incidents or events of which a story is composed.

While that Dube, Franson, Perins and Murphy in Koesnosubroto (1998:36) defines plot as the story line or action line or conflict line or conflict line of a story; it is what happens in fiction, the arrangement of interrelated acts or incidents that force characters to reveal their traits.

Chronologically plot can be classified into progressive plot, flashback plot, and combined or fixed plot.

- Progressive plot includes progressive when incidents presented

Chronologically in which the first incident is followed by the next incident, or on other words the story involves the rising action, the complication, climax and then falling action or denouement.

- Flashback plot in which the conflicts or incidents are presented from the middle or from the last then the Chronologically followed by the beginning and so on.

The story in which uses this plot sometimes the crisis or climax in the beginning of the novel. Aims to elicit suspense of the reader.

- Fixed plot is the plot that uses both progressive and flashback. Actually, the act of classifying a

plot whether it is progressive or flashback is merely based on which one it tends to be.

Plot as an important element of prose fiction. Even, it is regarded as the most important element beside other elements, such as character and characterization, theme scenes and background or setting. It is very important that plot is regarded as the time of story.

And based on the theories of plot it is now clear that plot is the arrangement of events that have Chronologically events which have causal and thematic connections.

SYMBOLS

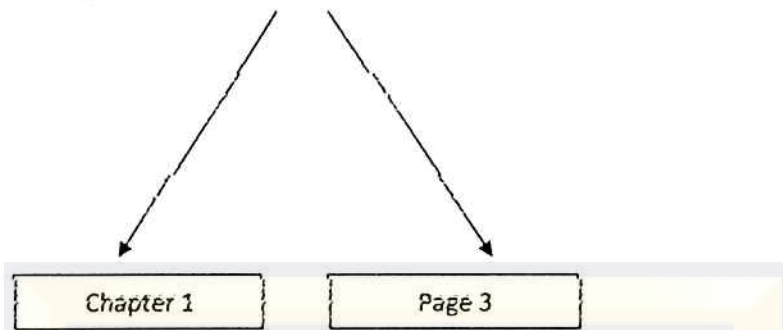
In analysing the plot of the novel *Gulliver's Travels* written by Jonathan Swift, the writer used some symbols, as you can see through discussion part such as :

C – P

C = Chapter

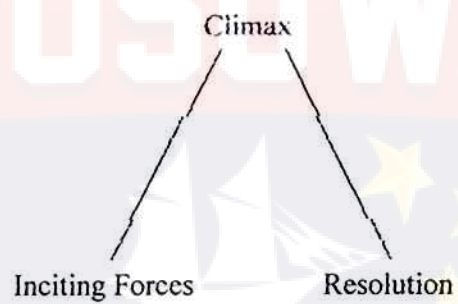
P – Page

For example (1. 3. Swift, 1983)



2.4.1 Plot of Structure

Jones in Nurgiantoro (1995:151) showed Chronology the diagram of plot structure as follows :



Beginning ————— Middle ————— End

In a beginning of story, the writer gives information and description especially related to setting and characterization in the beginning generally. It conveys a number of important information related to everything that will be storied in the text.

The middle of story is also called as conflict that has been shown in the beginning, that become more increased. The conflict can be internal conflict, i.e the conflict of the character own, external conflict, i.e the conflict between character. This part is the longest part of the story in which the essence of the story is shown.

The end of a story is also called resolution, it shown certain outcome of the conflict. This part conveys the end of the story refers to how the story ends.

According to Aristotele in Koesnosoebroto (1998:46) give another point plot of structure they are beginning, middle and ending.

1. Beginning usually introduce the character, describe their background and so on, will describe the place and time on the events, and will suggest the basic lines of the conflict.
2. The middle or complication is supposed to describe all the troubles in the conflict; it is here that the incident of the action are dramatized into scenes, each scenes in the story rising above the one that came before in dramatic intensity until a climax is reached veriously referred to is "turning point" or denouement.
3. End, the end of the story or resolution is supposed to make clear all the consequence of the action perhaps it will tell that finally happen to all the character in the story.

Petronius in Barnet, Berman, Burto (1904:13) classify the

traditional plot has structure as follow :

1. Exposition (setting forth the beginning)
2. Conflict (a complication that moves to a climax)
3. Denaouement (literally "unknotting" the outcome of the conflict, the resolution).

Beside that S. Tasrif in Tarigan (1984:128) Classified traditional plot as follow :

1. Situation (the author began describe a condition)
2. Generating circumstances (events that relationship began action)
3. Rising action (situation began high intensity)
4. Climax (even in high intensity or peak of the story)
5. Denouement (the author given resolution about all events).

While that Dube, Franson, Perins, and Murphy (in Koesnosoebroto 1993:36) gave explanation about conventional plot structure as follows :

1. Introduction. It's sets the stage for action that will follow. Acquaints the reader with the situation in general, Usually it will introduce the characters,

describe their background, describe the place and time of the events of the story.

2. Point of Attack. The Introduction of the problem, which protagonist get emphasized from the antagonist and showing the main character in conflict.
3. Complication. Make the problem more difficult to solve is supposed to describe all the troubles in conflict; it is here that the incidents of the action are dramatized into scenes, each scene in theory raising above the one that come before in dramatic intensity until a number of crises.
4. Climax. The point highest emotionally intensity, describe the characters are peak of the story.
5. Resolution. The solving of problem, this section the characters began to look for solving the problem when occur from point of attack until climax and bring it resolution.
6. Conclusion. Terminates the action or the end of the story describe the characters happy or sad ending.

Although those are has differences explanation about plot structure but those are has same purpose.

4.4.2 Function of Plot

Plot is very important to express the meaning of a fiction work either in actual meaning or international meaning it means that existing as a real fact totality. Through plot an author organize the raw material of his experience tells the way of the author to organize experience tell us many things about the meaning that he has.

In organizing the even become the beginning, middle and end, the function of plot in the whole of the novel structure are as medium which created the totality. Therefore, we can say that the understanding the plot constitutes the most important factor in to understanding of fiction. (Rusmini 2002:16)

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

3.1 Source of The Data

The source of the data of this research was taken from Jonathan Swift's novel *Gulliver's Travels*, published by F.A Thrope (publishing) Ltd. Anstey, Leicestheshire England 1983 on which consists of four part voyage and 39 chapter as totality 418 pages.

3.2 Technique of Collecting Data

Library source

The method that the writer applied in collecting data as follows :

1. Close Reading. It use reading text carefully the whole content of the story each part to understand of the novel *Gulliver's Travels* written by Jonathan Swift.
2. Highlighting . To highlight each incident each part that important through on character to find out the plot of the novel.

3. Noting. It use to take a note the words or sentence each part the statement that relevant with this study especially the plot of the novel *Gulliver's Travels*.
4. Intrepretation. Intrepretation the plot each part with evidence from the work.

3.3 Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing data, the writer used descriptive analysis by using intrinsic approach from the point of it's structure. Regarding descriptive analysis, the writer was described the plot of the novel *Gulliver's Travels*, and also to find out the plot that important each part in *Gulliver's Travels* novel written by Jonathan Swift.

The elaborate procedure in analyzed plot is described in the following :

1. Firstly reading the whole text to developed understanding about the plot of novel *Gulliver's Travels* in Jonathan Swift.
2. Describe the plot in part one to find out the introduction, point of attack, complication, climax, resolution an conclusion.
3. Describe the plot in part two to find out the introduction, point of attack, complication, climax, resolution and conclusion.

4. Describe the plot in part three to find out the Introduction, point of attack,

complication, climax, resolution and conclusion.

5. Describe plot in part four to find out the Introduction, point of attack,

complication, climax, resolution and conclusion.



CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH FINDING

Gulliver's Travels is novel written by Jonathan Swift which have four part voyages. In this case the writer want to analyzed the plot of all these part .

The this story is satire which reflect to reality, the incident held on not the true story. But it's story content represent various phenomenous which occurred in social political life. The writer has to describe sequence to understand the story which is organized from plot on each part.

4.1. Introduction to *Gulliver's Travels*

Before analysing the plot of the story, the content preferably to be acquainted about the *Gulliver's Travels*.

Gulliver's Travels is an english greatest satire of Jonathan Swift. *Gulliver's Travels* of Full tittle " Travels into several Remote Nation of The World". consist of four books. Swift is masterpiece was published into one novel that called it *Gulliver's Travels* in 1726.

The story ostensibly talk about the memories of Mr. Lamuel *Gulliver*, ship surgeon and captain embarks on a voyage but shipwreok on the strange land as follow : part 1) is in Liliput land of g inch high people; part 2) in Broddignaggn land of giant; part 3) in floating island Laputa; Part 4) in land of hoyhnhms horses endowed.

This story is supported by Mr. Lamuel *Gulliver* as the main character or protagonists and many important participants. Among of them are in part one :

Captain William Prichard, King to Liliput, Sykresh Bolgolam, Kedresal, Filnnap,

Mr. John Biddel etc; part two : Captain John Nischolas, The farmer,

Glumdaldlitch, The Dwarf, The Queen, Mr. Thomas Wicoks etc; part three :

Captain William Robinson, King of Laputa, Munodi, Master of grand Academy,

The seamen etc; Part four : Robert Purefoy, Family Hoyhnhms, and Yahoos Pedro

De Mendez, etc.

The story is plain and simple style also included in narrative style because the author using main character in narrative his travel. The writer want to analysis the plot of each part through on character.

4.2 Plot in part time : A Voyage to the Liliput Land

4.2.1 Introduction.

The first structure plot is introduction. The writer used introduction to fill us in the character, background, setting situation, condition, place and time of the events.

In this novel in part one Mr . Lamuel Gulliver as main character which draw a hig man, long hair and thick and mysterious. The introduction *Gulliver's Travels* can be seen in the following quotation :

" My father had a small estate in Nothingharmshire; I was the third of five son. He sent me to Emmanuel College in Cambridge at fourteen years old, where I resided three years and applied myself close to my studies; but the charge maintaining me being to great for a narrow fortune I was

bound apprentice to Mr. James Bates an eminent surgeon in London".

(C.1 P.3. Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described background and the character of Mr. Lamuel Gulliver by giving some account about Mr. Lamuel and his family. In the story of *Gulliver's Travels*, the author use word I because the author describe about Mr. Lamuel Gulliver.

" I removed from the Old Jewry to FetterLane and from thence to Wapping, hoping to business among the sailor. After three years expectationthat thing would mend, I accepted an advantageous offer from Captain William, master of the Antelope, who has making a voyage to the south sea. We set sail, from Bistol to May 4, 1699. And our voyage at first very prosperous". (C1. P.5. Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above, the author described when he remove and time he left his house in Redrift to set sail with his friends. Unfortunately their ship shipwrecked in the strange land and they found their selves in the Latitude of 30°

2' South because the wind was so strong. Gullivers's swam and was pushed forward by wind and tide. He found himself within depth, the decilivity so small that he walked near a mile before going to the shore, but he could not discover any sign of houses or inhabitants and he was in weak condition.

" I lay down on the grass, which was very short and soft, where I slept sounder than ever I remember to have done in my life, I attempted to rise, but was not able to stir. For as I happen'd to lie on my back, I found my arms and legs were strongly fastened on each side to the ground and my hair, which was long and thick tied down in the same manner". (C.1 P.6 Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above the author described the situation and condition of the character when the Gulliver shipwrecked in strange land. The situation around were very stranger for Mr. Lamuel Gulliver. Beside that, He left something alive moving on his left's leg, where advancing gently forward over his breast, come almost up to his chin when bend mine ayes down word as much as

he could. He saw the human creature which was six inches high with a bow and arrow in his hand and a quiver at his back.

In the mean time, he left at last forty more of some kind following the first. He felt above one hundred arrows discharged on his left and he could not see anything until the human creature brought him in the emperor although his body was in fastened.

The emperor of Liliput out to meet Gulliver and asked their people to brought him in the temple.

"When I found myself on my feet I looked about me, and must confess I never be held a more entertaining prospect. The country round appeared like a continued garden,

" I myself have seen two or three candidates break a limb, But the danger is much greater when the Ministers themselves are commanded to show their dexterity: for, by contending to excel themselves and their fellows,

they strain so far that there is hardly one of them who hath not received a fall, some of them two or three" (C.3 P.33 Swift, 1983)

Another diversion shown before the Emperor and Empress and first Minister upon particular occasion. When the Emperor hold a stick in his hand both and parallel to the horison and sometime leap over the stick and his part with most agility and hold out to longest in leaping and creapon were rewarded with the purple-colour silk the yellow were given the next and the white to the third. Beside that the horses of the army and those of royal stables, having been daily led before Gulliver, were no longer shy, but would come up to his freely without starting.

Where upon his majesty commanded the Master of his Woods to give dirrection. In the next morning six Woodmen arrived with as many carriages, drawn by eight horses.

" I took nine of these sticks, and fixing them parallel at each corner about two feet from the ground; then I fastened my handkarchief to the nine

sticks that stood erect, and extended it on all sides till it was as tight as the top of a drum and the four parallel sticks, rising about five inches higher than the handkerchief, served as ledges on each side. (C.3 P.35 Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above, the author described when Gulliver is in action fightned Woodmen. Two days after Gulliver adventures asked to the Emperor to getting his liberty, Sykresh Bolgolam disagree to give liberty to the Gulliver so, Bolgolam confirmed with the Emperor to gave him work to attack the Blefuscu Kingdom as requirement if Gulliver wanted got his liberty. For a explanation clear it can be seen in the following quotation :

" 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 Sykres Bolgolam, who was pleased without any provocation to be my mortal enemy". (C.3 P.38-39 Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above the author described that Gulliver had enemy showed by Sykres Bolgolam. The Emperor write articles and Sykresh Bolgolam brought to Gulliver and attended by two Under-secretaries and several person of distinction the article contain about Man mountain (Mr. Lanuel Gulliver).

Based on some information before the plot is tighty, the author show to us opening of the story with the points of attacks is tighty it means the author want gave motivation to the reader in the beginning of the story in order to the reader interest to follow the next story of this novel.

4.2.3 Complication

Complication make the problem to be more difficult to solve. In this section, the problem become more deeply following event the conflict through a phase rising action and complication untill crisis the event bring on the climax.

Based on the statement above the author show to us when Gulliver obtained his liberty, as requirement he has to see Milendo and taken hole fleet Blefuscu Kingdom.

The people had been noticed by a proclamation of his design to visit the town. the wall encompassed it was two feet and a half high, and at least eleven inches broad.

The Emperor palace was in the centre of the city where the two great streets meet. It was enclosed by wall to feet high, and twenty feet distant from the buildings.

In the palace, Gulliver saw the Empress and young peinces attendant with thier chief. Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to smile very fraciously upon him, and gave her out of the window her hand to kiss.

One morning about a forth night after Gulliver had obtained his liberty, Keldresal, Principal Secretary of Private Affairs, come to Gulliver's house, attended only by one servant. He orders his coach to wait at a distance and desired Gulliver would give him an hour's audience. He began with compliment Gulliver liberty and talked to the Gulliver about something, that seventy moon past, there have been two struggling parties in the empire, under the names Tramecksan and

Slamecksan. From the high and low heels on their shoes by which they distinguish themselves. It is alleged, indeed that the high heels are most agreeable to their ancient constitution.

"Now in the midst of these intestine disputes, we are threatened with an invasion from the Island Blefuscu, which is the other great empire of the universe, almost as large and as powerful as this of his majesty." (C.4 P.47 Swift, 1983)

According to the quotation above the author described that Gulliver and his quest thought about blefuscu land.

After he heard there were other Kingdoms and States in the world, inhabited by human creature as Lilliputation, any others region that the two great empires of Lilliput and Blefuscu, which two might Powers been engaged in a most obstinate war for six-and-thirty moons past and it began upon the following occasion. Can be seen in the following quotation :

"It is allowed on all hands that the primitive way of breaking eggs before we eat them was upon the large end. But his present Majesty's grand father 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 end of their eggs." (C. 4 P. 48 Swift, 1983)

During the course of these troubles, the Emperor of Blefuscu did frequently expostulate by their ambassador, accusing them of making a scism in religion by offending against a fundamental doctrine of their great prophet Lustrog in the fifty fourth chapter of the Blundecral (which is their Alcoran).

Before Gulliver attacked Blefuscu Kingdom he consulted the most experienced seamen upon the dept of the channel which they had often plumped, who told to the Gulliver that in the middle at high water it was seventy glumgluffs deep, Which were about six feet of European measure and the rest of fifty-glumgluffs at most.

" I trebled the cable to make it stronger, and for the some reason I twisted three of the iron bars together, binding the extremities into a hook. Having thus fixed fifty hooks to as many cables, I went back to north-east coastputting of my coat, shoes, and stockings, walked into the sea in my lathern jerkin, about half an hour before high water. (C.5 P.51 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above, the author described that Gulliver began to attack Blefuscudian. The enemy were so frightened when they saw Gulliver leaved out of their ships and swam to shore. While that the enemy discharged several thousand arrows in Gullivers hands and face it make Gulliver disturbance in his work.

" I had now fastened all the hooks, and taking the knot in my hand began to pull but hot the ship would stir. I therefore let go the cord, and leaving the hooks fixed to the ship, I resolutely cut with my knife the cables that fastened the anchors, receiving above two hundred shots in my face and

hands; then I took up the knotted end of the cables to which my hooks were tied and with great ease drew fifty of the enemy's largest men-of-war after me". (C.5 P.52 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described when Gulliver was in action to attacked the Blefuscudian. By such a way, the Blefuscudian had no imagination of what Gulliver intended, where at first confounded with astonishmen.

After Gulliver finished his work, he attacked and taken fleet of Blefuscudian, he back to Liliput land; While the Emperor and his whole Court stood on the shore to gave Gulliver welcome with happy because he could defeated Blefuscudian easily, so the Emperor gave little Nardac.

Complication quotation above can pure up the motivation of the reader to finish this story, because the quotation above emerge big question for the reader, namely what happen with Gulliver's in succesfull to attacked Blefescu Kingdom.

4.2.4 Climax

Climax is conflict that happen of the character are in peak high intensity.

Climax in this story happen when the main character defeated the antagonist. It was began when Gulliver was Succes to attack Blefuscu's Kingdom and the King gave his tittle Nardac. Beside that, the Emperor gave Gulliver good service so that several councils very hated him and impeached Gulliver as traitor. It can be seen in the following quotation :

"Two hundred stempresses were employed to make me shirts, and linen for my bed and table, all of the strongest and coarset kind they could get. And three hundred tailor were employed in the same manner to make me clothes and three hundred cooks to dress my victuals in little convenient mats built about my house, where they and their family lived and prevared me two dishes piece". (C. 6 P. 69-70 Swif, 1983)

Beside that the Emperor wished to the Gulliver back to Blefuscu Kingdom because he wanted to ask Gulliver to take hole fleet of Blefuscu and he wanted to

he come part in his kingdom and another hand Emperor desired to be come of Blefusudian as slave. But Gulliver refused what Emperor desired because Gulliver did not want to become Blefusudian as slave, because Blefusudian very kindness and free.

For several weeks, an ambassador and several councils of Blefuscu visited to Liliput land and signature promises of piece and it's opportunity for kingdom of Liliput beside that the ambassador asked Gulliver to visited in Blefuscu Kingdom.

For the reason the Emperor gave Gulliver permission went to Blefuscu kingdom. But before the time arrived in the night an officer come to visit Gulliver house he Gulliver there were several people dislike him, they are Sykresh Bolgolam and Filmnap because they were dislike if Liliputian's goods over to gave eat, clothes, house to the Gulliver.

Beside that Bolgolam and Filmnap gave advice to the Emperor for impeachment as traitor and another crime. Heard that Gulliver did not believe

and he asked to the quest what the Emperor would do. For clear can see in the following quotation :

" The treasure and admiral insisted that you should be put to the most painful and ignominious death by setting fire on house at night, and the general was to attend with twenty thousand men armed with poisoned arrows to shoot you on the face and hands and some servants were have private orders to strew poisonous your shirt, which would soon make your tear your own flesh and die in the utmost torture ". (C.7 P.78 Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above the author described when quest told to the Gulliver about the impeachement who design by the Emperor and council.

In this section Jonathan show to us the magnetic power of plot in this novel, namely how to the make the reader will surprised interplay each other in the story.

4.2.5 Resolution

Resolution it is given solution to point of attack that has reached the climax sub point of attacks or other additional point of attack also given the solution.

The solution began when the Emperor send a letter to Gulliver about their impeachment in three days; While Gulliver though about something to leave Liliput land with Guites to go the Blefuscu Kingdom.

Therefore, in early morning before sun rise Gulliver had collected their things that useful an went to the Blefuscu Kingdom. Can be seen in the following quotation :

" I seized a large man of war, tied a cable to the prow, and lifting up the anchors, I stripped myself, put my clothes (together with my coverlet, which I brought under my arm) into the vessel and drawing it after me between wedging and swimming ". (C. 7 P.84 Swift, 1983)

After Gulliver arrived at Blefuscu land two guides direct to the capital and come with two hundred yards of the gate and on of the secretary was coming then Gulliver waited about an hour. Majesty attended by the royal family and great officer of the court coming to receive Gulliver, Gulliver then told the Emperor he comes to Blefuscu according to his promise.

Three days after Gulliver arrived and meet the king and their people gave his good service. At the time Gulliver walking out coriosity to the North-east coast of the island, suddenly he looked a boat over turned so Gulliver pulled shoes and stocking and wading two or three hundred yards and he can found the object approach nearer by force of the tide and he saw real boat. The seamen saw the Gulliver the end of the cord so he helped Gulliver to brough in the sea-shore.

While that Imperial Majesty lend tallest vessel and three thousand seamen under the common of the vice admiral so Gulliver force to swim edge and push the boat forward with one of his hand and he rested for two or three hours an brought the boat another shore and soon till the sea-shore.

The people of Blufuscu helped Gulliver to repaired the boat in ten days with need materials that useful so in ten days the boat can pure move with well.

In other hand the Emperor like Gulliver very much because Gulliver helped the king repaired the boat in the other hand the Emperor very happy without man mountain (Gulliver). He felt Blefuscudian and Liliputian will be better without him. So the Emperor gave Gulliver provission a slong as their travelled back in his native country. Can be seen in the following quotation :

"I stored the boat with the carcasse of a hundred oxen and three hundred sheeps with bread and drink proportionable as much meat ready dresses as four hundred cooks could provide. I took with me six cows and two bulls alive, with as many ewes and rams, intending to carry them into my own country and propogate the breed". (C.8 P.90 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author descibed Gulliver want to leave Blefuscu is Kingdom and back to his native country to meet his family.

From the section above, the author shown to us how Gulliver solve the problem that occurred by antagonist so he tried to solve the problem which began in point of attack untill climax.

4.2.6 Conclusion

Conclusion is a judgement or decision reached after consideration or the end of the story. It happened when the vessel an English marchant returning from Japan the Captain Mr. John Biddel of depford. It can be seen in the following quotation :

" I put my cows and sheeps in to my coat-pockets and got on board with all my little cargo of provisions. Th vessel was an English merchantman, returning from Japan by the North and South Seas; the captain, Mr. John Biddell of Deptford, a very civil man and excellent sailor". (C.8 P.92 Swift, 1983)

Along his travel to go back to his native country. Gulliver told to the captain about his experience in Liliput and Blefuscu land, but the captain did not believe what Gulliver said.

They arrived in Dowson on the 13th of April, 1702 in their travelled back to the Redriff their travelled so impression. Finally he arrived her house his wife and his children receive Gulliver happily. Can be seen in the following quotation :

" I stayed hut two months with my wife and family for my instiable desire of seeing foreign counries would suffer me to continue no longer. I left fidteen hundred pounds my wife, and fixed her in a good house at Redriff".

(C.8 P.93 Swift, 1983)

According to final quotation above, the author given conclusion that the Gulliver very happy with their family although he stay just two months because he wanted to set sail in another countries.

In every section, Jonathan shown to us one by one of every moment that happened in this novel. Started with the introduction, point of attack,

complication, climax, resolution and conclusion and in this section of the story the author show to us character/protagonist sad or happy ending.

4.3 Plot in Part Two : A Voyage to Brobdingnag

4.3.1 Introduction

The first structure plot of the novel is introduction. The writer used introduction to fill us in the character, background setting, situation and condition, time of the events.

In this section, the writer introduces the character, situation setting and time of the story. In this novel part two Mr. Lamuel Gulliver as main character which drew a small man or dwarf. The introduction *Gulliver's Travels* can be seen in the following quotation :

"Having been condemned by Nature and Fortune to an active and restless life, in ten months after my return I again left my native country and took shipping in the Dowson on the 2 th day of june, 1702, in the Adventure Captain John Nicholas a Cornishman, Commanded bound for Letter. For

the captain falling sick of an ague, we could not leave the Cape till the end of March. We then set sail of Madagascar". (C.1 P.97 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described time when Gulliver began set sail with his friends. Unfortunately the storm that very terrified was teared their boat and their shipwrecked on the land when they unknowd about 5° south latitude.

While waiting for his friends prepared the boat, Gulliver walked out to saw condition another place about one mile from his friends. When Gulliver back he saw their friend run fastly because they saw the giant who came to the land chase his friends, but the giant could not catch them.

" I found it fully cultivated; but taht which first surprised me was the length of the grass, which in those grounds that seemed to be kept for hay was above twenty feet high". (C.1 P.100 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described the situation and condition of the place where Gulliver unknowd. When Gulliver saw the giant he looked back

into the next field on the right and he heard him call in voice many degrees louder than speaking thrumpets. Whereupon seven monster is like him come toward with reaping-hocks in their hands, each hook about six scythes largers to cut the grass. One of the giant stoped and saw Gulliver and he lift with his hand so Gulliver scared with him.

The giant was very like Gulliver voices when he knew that Guliver could spoke although he did not understand, so the giant brought Gulliver in his house.

When they arrived in the house the farmers showed Guliver to their family, suddenly the farmers wife scream because she never saw the drawf before.

A t the time she heard Gulliver spoke with soft voice and she was very like him.

“ It was about twelve at noon and a servant brought in dinner. It was only one substatial dish of meat (fit or the plain condition of a husband man) in a dish of about four and twenty feet diameter when they were sat down, the farmer placed me at some distance from him on the table which was thirty feet high from the flour. The wife minced a bit of meat then crumbled

bread on a trencher, and placed it before me". (C.1 P.106-107 Swift,

1983)

According to quotation above the author described situation and condition of the farmer house. After in the midst of dinner Gulliver heard a noise behind him like a dozen stocking weavers at work. He found it from the purring of animal, who seemed to be three times large than an ox because the animal want to eat their food.

When they finished dinner, Gulliver felt tired and sleep so the farmer's wife brought Gulliver in her bedroom. For clear can see in the following quotation

:

" I was very much tired and disposed to sleep, which my mistress perceiving, she put me on her own bed and covered me with a clean white handkerchief, but larger and coarser than the mainsail of a man-of-war".

(C.1 P.111 Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above, the author describe the condition of Gulliver and bedroom of the farmer. Gulliver slept about two hours, and he dreamed his wife and children.

From the section above is introductory, which in this section the author show to us some important things such as the first characters of Mr. Lamuel Gulliver, situation and condition of character, time when he set sail and describe Brobdignagg Kingdom.

4.3.2 Point of Attack

Point of attack is the introduction of the problem, indication the action showed the main character. In the point of attack protagonist get emphasizing from antagonist when the antagonist began occur and bring them in the complication.

In this section the author show to us when Gulliver began to teach Brodiggnagia language and the farmer used Gulliver to got money by used musical talent. Gulliver learned several word taught by the Farmers' wife beside

that the little nurse called Gulliver 'Grildrig' (pria kecil) and they very friendship to him. Can be seen in the following quotation :

" She was likewise my schoolmistress to teach me the language. When I pointed to anything she told me the name of it her own tongue, so that in a few days I was able to call whatever I had a mind to ". (C.2 P.115-116 Swift, 1983)

In other hand, father of the daughter looks Gullivers as person for got money. One day the farmer carried Gulliver in a box they went to the next market their neighbour town and he took long with his daughter upon a pillion behind him. For the horse went about forty feet at every step and frotten so high that aqitation was equal to the rising and faching of ship in great storm, but must fregment.

After they arrived at place they we began showed the Gulliver action. Can see in the following quotation :

"My master. to avoid a crowd would suffer only thirty people at a time to see me. I walked about on the tables the girl commanded; she asked me

questions as far as she knew my understanding of the language reached. and I answered them as loud as I could. I turned about several times to the company, paid my humble respects, said they were will come, and used some others speeches I had been thought" (C. 2 P. 119. Swift, 1983)

From quotation above, the author described Gulliver in action who get emphasized from the antagonist. After they finished, in the next day the farmer was brought Gulliver in the next market the same with the first place, so it was made Gulliver tired.

Next day upon the 17th of August 1703 about two months they set and went to the Metropolis, near the middle of the Empire and about three thousand mile distance from their house. Seven or eight miles a day and ten weeks in their journey, Gulliver was showed in eighteen large town many village and privat families. On the 26 th day of October they arrived at the Metropolis and Guliver was shown ten time a day to the people, so the farmer could get much money.

Based on the information before, the plot is tight. Jonathan shows to us the opening of this story with the points of attack is tight it means Jonathan wants to give motivation to the reader in the beginning of the story in order to the reader's interest to follow the next story of this novel.

4.3.3 Complication

Complication is supposed to describe all the troubles in the conflict. It began when the farmer sold Gulliver to the Queen of Brohdignagg and he got some accident and conflict from the thief of the kingdom.

When they arrived, the Queen so happy to see Gulliver because the Queen never saw the dwarf like Gulliver. The Queen very interested to the Gulliver so she asked the farmer that the Queen wanted to buy Gulliver. Can see in the following quotation :

" She then asked my Master whether he were willing to sell me at a good price. He, who apprehended I could not live a month, was ready enough to part with me and demanded a thousand pieces of gold. Which were

ordered him into the spot, each piece being about the size 800 moidores".

(C.3 P. 124 Swift, 1983)

Gulliver has become the ownership of the Queen because the farmer sold him to the Queen. But Gulliver asked to the Queen that Glumdalclitch stay with him because she much take care and understood to him, then the Queen was given request to the Gulliver. While that the farmer looks happiness because his daughter could stayed with the Queen family in her Kingdom.

As long as Gulliver stayed in her Kingdom, the King and their native family were happy to saw the characterization of Gulliver because Gulliver made people in the kingdom feel happy. However, once drawf thirty feet high ownership by the Queen, did not like to the Gulliver and very hated him, because the Queen so lovely to the Gulliver so he made terror to the Gulliver. It can see in the following quotation :

" One day at dinner this malicious little cub was nettled with something I had said tohim that, rising himself upon the frame of her Majesty's, he

took me up by the middle as I was sitting down, not thinking any harm, and let me drop into a large silver bowl of cream, and then ran a way as fast as he could". (C.3 P.133-134 Swift, 1983)

By seemed action terror by the drawf, Gulliver was enterity to the Queen was to get punishment to the drawf of their terror, so the Queen gave the drawf whipping and he never terror to the Gulliver again.

Although he was gone, Gulliver was still get terror in kingdom. Gulliver was remembered one morning when Glumdaidditch set Gulliver in a box upon a window, to gave Gulliver air suddenly Gulliver was scared because there are something eat piece of sweet cake for his breakfast. Can see in the following quotation :

"About twenty wasps come playing into the room human louder than the drones of as many bagpipes some of them seized my cake and carried it piece meal away others flew about my head and piece, confonding me with

the noise, and putting me in the utmost terror of their stings". (C.3 P.136

Swift, 1983).

Another terror happened when Gulliver was in the garden Gulliver attended the Queen or pay a visit to some great lady or minister of state in the court, when Glumdalclitch to be of order. Can seen in the following Quotation :

"In journey when I was weary to the coach a servant on horseback would buckle my box and place it on a cushion before him, and there I had a full prospect of the country on three sides from my three windows. I had in this closet a field bed and a hammock hung from the ceiling, two chairs and a table, neatly screwed to the floor, to prevent being tossed about by the agitation of the horse or the coach". (C.4 P.141 Swift, 1983)

According to Quotation above the author described that Queen kingdom there were chief so made Gulliver frightened. But a more dangerous accident happened to the Gulliver when Gulliver were in the some garden when he little

nurse believed she put Gulliver in a secure place which Gulliver often entreated her to do, and having left Gulliver box at home to avoid the trouble of carrying,

"But more dangerous accident happened to me in the some garden while she was absent and out of hearing, a small white spaniel belonging to one of the chief gardeners, having got by accident into the garden, happened to range near the place where I lay; the dog, following the scent, come directly up, and taking me in his mouth, run straight to his master wagging his tail and set me gently on the ground". (C. 5 P 145-146 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described that Gulliver getting terror from the dog.

Another accident when the queen who often used to hear Gulliver talk of sea voyages, and took all occasion to divert Gulliver when he was melancholy, asked Gulliver who fever he understood how to handle a sail or an oar. Gulliver said that he understood both very well. Her majesty said if Gulliver would

contrive about her own joiner should make it, and she would provide a place for Gulliver to set sail.

In this exercise Gulliver met an accident. It happen one of the servant whose office was to fill Through every third day with fresh water, was so careless to let a huge frog slip out his pail. The frog lay concealed boat, but then seing a resting-place climbed up and made it lean so much on one side that Gulliver was forced to balance it with all Gulliver weight on the other prevent over turning. For clear can be seen in the following quotation :

“When the frog got in, it hopped at once half the lenght of the boat, and then over my head, backwards and forwades, daubing my face and clothes with its odious slime”. (C.5 P. 152 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above, the author described that Gulliver get an accident from the frog.

However, the greatest dangerous when Gulliver ever under went in that Kingdom was from a monkey belonged to one of the clerks of the kiten. The

weather being very warm and the window was open, as well as the windows and doors of Gulliver bigger box. As Gulliver sat quietly meditating of his table. He heard something bounced in at the closet window and skip about from one side to the other, get Gulliver ventired to look out, but not stirring from Gulliver seat and then he saw frolicksome animal, frisking and leaping up and down, till at last he came Gulliver box, Gulliver retreated to the father corner of his room, or box, but the monkey looked at in every side, put Gulliver into such a fright that Gulliver wanted presence of mind. For clear can be seen in the following quotation above :

" The monkey was seen by hundreds in the Court sitting upon the rifge of a building, holding me like a baby in one of his fore-paws, and feeding me with the other, by craming in to my mouth some victuals he had squeezeed out of the bag on one side of his chaps, and patting me when I would not eat. where at many of the rabble below could not forbear loughing". (C.5

P.164 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described Gulliver get complication and met accident from the thief of the kingdom.

Complication the quotation above can pure up the motivation of the reader to finish this story, because the quotation above emerge big question for the reader, namely what happen with Gulliver in that conflict with the thief of Brobdiagnagg Kingdom.

4.3.4 Climax

Climax is the highest in the dramatic series of even and it structure peak of the story. The climax began when Glumdalclitch and Gulliver attended by the servant travelled to sea-shore because they were so missed by used an horse. In their travelled Glumdalclitch gotten small cold and she was so ill. Gulliver was brought Glumdalclitch into the chamber of the horse. While waited Glumdalclitch was recovered from her illness, Gulliver asking to her to saw the sea-shore.

Gulliver so missed to saw the sea and Glumdalclitch was given Gulliver permission, but he must attended by the boy (servant).

Untill there, the boy took Gulliver box and put the box on the sand about half an hours walk from the palace toward the rocks on the sea-shore. Suddenly Gulliver open the window he was founded himself not very well. Can be seen in the following quotation :

"I felt my box very high in the air and then borne forward with prodigious speed. The first jolt had like to have shaken me out of my hammock, bus afterwards the motion was easy enough. I called out several times as loud as I could raise my voice, but all to no purpose. I looked towards my windows, and could see nothing but the clouds and sky". (C.8 P.183-184 .Swift, 1983)

After that Gulliver heard a noise just over Gulliver head like the clapping of wings and then began to perceive the weaful condition, that some eagle had got the ring Gulliver box in his heak.

Gulliver was though something way to save himself, but suddenly he heard something flutter tremble out of the box. Can be seen in the following quotation :

"In a little time I observed the noise the flutter of wings to increase very fast, and my box was tossed up and down like a signapoit on a windy day. I heard several bangs or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle and then all on the sudden felt myself falling prependicular down for above a minute, but with such incredible swiftness that I almost lost my breath"

(C.8 P.184 Swift, 1983)

Gulliver heard several bangs or buffet given to the eagle then all on a sudden he felt him self falling prependicularly down for above a minute.

For another reason which Gulliver quite he was felt his box began to rise so high, so Gulliver could see light from the tops of the window and Gulliver felt that he was fallen into the sea-shore.

In this section Jonathan show to us magnetic power of plot in this novel. namely how to the make surprised to the reader interplay each other in the story.

4.3.5. Resolution

It given a solution to point of attack that has reached the climax and point of attack are also given the solution. It began when before the Eagle fallen the box into the sea when the two strong stoples fixed side of Gulliver and make Gulliver frightened; While he brought something, suddenly he heard crowded beside of his box there the stoples were fixed then the box pulled a long in the sea. Thus, Gulliver called for help in a loud voice. So Gulliver fastened his hadkarchief to stick that he usually carried and trusting it up the hole, waved it several times in the air any boat or ship were near the seamen might conjecture some unhappy mortal tobe shut up the box. Can be seen in the following quotation :

“I then found my self hoisted up by degrees at least three feet higher than I was before. Whereupon I again trust up my stick and hankarchief, calling for help till I was almost hoarse”. (C.8 P.187 Swift, 1983)

Then Gulliver heard trampling over his head and some body calling through the hole with a loud voice in the English tongue and helped Gulliver.

After they helped Gulliver out of the box and brought him in the ship, Gulliver hear some of them talk so widely and make Gulliver was mad other people laughed, so the carpenter came and in a few minute saw a passage about for feet square that he was brought Gulliver in to the ship in a weak condition.

The sailor were in amazement asked to the Gulliver a thousand question but he answered no inclination because Gulliver was tired and sleep, so the captain and his friend helped Gulliver to take a rest.

Mr. Thomas wicoks, an honest, Worthy Shorpsshire man, took me in to his cabin, gave me a cardial to comfort me, and made me turn in upon his own bed, advising me to take a littlerest, of which I had great need". (C.8 P.188 Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above, the author described where the people much take care to the Gulliver because they saw Gulliver in weak condition and need

take a rest. After Gulliver was take a rest he was thought something about his experiences as long as he was the Brodingnagg Kingdom, but they were laugh because they were not believe and regarded that Gulliver was crazy.

From thus Gulliver was though to them with clear about his travelled in Brodingnagg that he meet the King, and his native family and he had a little nourse and servant who made Gulliver box the Gulliver talked to them when some eagle brought the box on the air untill he met them. And then they believed what Gulliver talked because before they meet Gulliver, they saw eagle brought a box on the air near their ship.

In this section the author show to us to Gulliver solve the problem which occur in point of attack untill climax.

4.3.6. Conclusion

Conclusion is judgement or decision reached after consideration of the end of the story. It began when Gulliver and his friend helped Gulliver return to the England. Can see in the following quotation

22 to the East Indies in two months, at last he plainly invited me, though with some apologies, to be surgeon of the ship; we set out the 5th day of August, 1706 and arrived at Fort St. George the 11th of April, 1707; stayed three weeks to refresh our crew, many of them were sick". (C.1 P.201-202 Swift, 1983)

4.4 Plot in Part Three : A Voyage in Laputa

4.4.1 Introduction

According to the quotation above the author described about time when Gulliver began to set out in the third voyage. Unfortunately, Gulliver and his friend went to Tonguin because many of them sick and Mr. William gave him power to Gulliver for two months while he transacted his affairs at Tonguin.

They had not sailed three days when a great storm arised upon the tenth day. They were chased by two pirates who soon over took them; for his slop was an deep laden that he sailed very slow, neither were they in weak condition to depend themselves.

Gulliver observed them, a dutchman who seemed to be of some multiply though he was not commanded of either ship. Gulliver spoke to the dutch tolerably that He prepared his threathings and turning to his companion spoke with great veherence in the japanese language and often by subing the word Christianous.

The largest of the two pirates, ship was commanded by a Japanese who spoke a little dutch, hut very imperfectly. He said to the Gulliver then they should not side suddenly both captain thrown Gulliver in to the sea. About an hour before they saw the pirates Gulliver had taken an observation and found they were in the latitude of 46N. And of longitude 183.

The next day he sailed another island. He sailed by using sail and something his paddles. The island was a great distance and did not reach it in less that five hours. He found the island to be all rocky then he took his provisions and after something refreshed himself, and he secured and night in the cave where he

had love his provisions. His bed was the same dry grass so he slept very little. he considered how impossible it was to preserve his life in so desolate place.

Gulliver walked a while among the rocks suddenly sky become obscured

Gulliver turned back and he felt something moved forward.

"It seemed to be about two miles high, and hid the sun six or seven minutes; but I did not observe the air to be much colder, or the sky more darkened than if I had stood under the shade of a mountain. As it approached nearer over the place where I was, it appeared to be a firm substance, the bottom flat, smooth and shining very bright, from the reflection of the sea below. ". (C.1 P.206 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above, the author described the land of Laputa.

Thus, Gulliver stood upon a height about two hundred yards from the shore and he saw number of people moving up, but he can see them clearly. Some of the people fising inside gallery he called and shout wiyh strenght voices, then he saw

some people pointing toward about four and five man running in great haste up the stairs to the stop the land.

They made sign for him to come down from the rock and go toward the shore. Suddenly a cabin was let down from lowest gallery, he fixed himself and was up by pulleys.

"They outward garments were adorned with the figures of sun, moon, stars, interwoven with those of the fiddles, flutes harps, trumpets, guitars, harpescords, and many more instrument of music unknown to us in Europe. I observed here and there are many in the habit of servants, with a blown bladder fastened like a fail to the end of a short stick, which they carried in their hands". (C...2 P.209 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described situation and condition the inhabitants of Laputa. In a few days they entered the place where he saw the king seated on his throne on each side attended by persons of prime quality.

As long as Gulliver lived in palace Gulliver showed his good quality, so the king and his nobility very like to him.

In this section introductory section, which in this section the author show to us some important things. The first character of Mr. Lamuel Gulliver, second time when he set sail, third situation and condition of Mr. Lamuel Gulliver, fourth setting of Laputa.

4.4.2. Point of Attack

The point of attack is introduction of the problem, start the protagonist into action that showing the main character in conflict caused by antagonist.

Point of attack that the writer shown is when Gulliver given orders by the King and he must saw some places in Balniharhi is called Lagado and see permitted Grand Academy. The King gave ordered to his tutor to brought Gulliver pen, ink and paper three or four books, in which time he work down a great number of words in collumns and teach their language. Beside that tutor showed Guliver in one of his book the figures of sun, moon and stars, zodiak, the tropics

and polar circles, together with denomination of many figures of planes and solids.

However, the word which he could not interpret the flying or floating island was in the original "Laputa" because he could never learn the true etymology.

"His majesty had given orders to the island should move north-east and by to the vertical point over Lagado, the metropolis of the whole Kingdom below upon the firm earth. It was about ninety leagues distant, and our voyage lasted four days and a half". (C.2 P.214 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described Majesty given orders that the island should move north-east upon the firm earth. In their journey towards Lagado, the capital city his majesty ordered they should stop over the certain towns and villages. In there sometimes they received wine and victual which were drawn up by pulleys.

"Their houses are very ill built, the walls hevel without one through angel in any apartement and this defect ariseth from the contempt the bear to vertical geometry, which they despise as vulgal and mechanics "> (C.2

P 216 .Swift, 1985)

According to the quotation above, the author described the place condition of Lagado, capital city. Although most of them who deal in the astronomical part have a great faith in judicial astrology but they were as to publicity it.

About least they began descend into a large done called Flandona Gagnoe or the Astronomer's Cave situated at the adamant and they foud leadstone can not be moved from it's place by any force because the hoop and it's feet are one continued piece with the body od adamant which constitul the bottom of the island.

Then began to explain the maner how to move the leadstone. For clear can be seen in the following quotation :

"Let A B represent a line drawn across the dominions of Balnibarbie, the line c d represent the leadstone, of which let d be the repelling end and c the attracting end; the island being over C, the stone placed in the position c d, with its repelling end downwards, the island will be driven upwards obliquely towards D. (C.3 P.223 Swift, 1983).

With manner like that, they can not move the leadstone because it was had magnet very strongly axle and it was hooped round with a hollow cylinder of adamant, four feet deep as many thick and twelve yards in diameter.

On the 16th of February he took leave of Majesty on the court and arrived in Lagado, where the Governor of Lagado was Lord Munodi. He was a person of the first rank and had been some years governor of Lagado. But another hand he did not know about agriculture it could take conclude when Gulliver invited by Munodi to saw few places where he could not discover one ear of corn or blade of grass. But in three hour's travelling the scene was wholly altered they come

into a most beautiful country, farmer's houses at small distance, neatly built, the fields enclosed containing vineyards, corn-ground, and meadows.

They came at the length of the house which was indeed a noble structure, built according to the best rules of ancient architecture. The fountains, gardens, walk, avenues and groves, were all disposed with exact judgement and taste.

Then Lord Munodi desired to the Gulliver to observed a ruined building upon the side of a mountain about three miles distant.

"That seven years ago a club of those projectory come to him with proposals to destroy this mill and build another on the side of that mountain, on the long ridge where of a long canal must be cut for a repository of water, to be conveyed up by pipes and engines to supply the mill, because the wind and air upon a height agitated the water, and they made it fitter for motion, and because that water, descending down a declivity, would turn the mill with half the current of a river whose course is more upon a level". (C. 4 P. 236 Swift, 1983)

According to the quotation above, the author describe The Lord Mungo explained about what happened in seven years ago.

In a few days they came back to town and permitted to see Grand Academy of Lagado. The first man Gulliver saw was of meagre aspect, with sooty hand and face, his hair and beard long, ragged, and signed in several place. He had been eight years upon a project for extracting sunbeams out cucumbers, which were to be put into vials hermetically sealed and out to warm the air in raw, inclement summer.

"He did not doubt in eight years more he should be able to supply the governor's gardens with sunsine and reasonable rate; but he complained that his stock was low and treated me to give him somethingt as encouragement to inenguity specially since this had been a very dear season for cucumbeers (C. 5 P 238-239 Swift, 1983)

According to the quotation above the author described the first man he saw talked to the Gulliver about governor's garden supply with sunsine at reasonable rate.

Gulliver then went to another chamber he saw another at work to calcine ice into gun powder, who like wise showed Gulliver a treatise he had written concerning the melleability of fire, which he intended to publish. There was a man born blind, who had several apprentice in his own condition. Their employment was to mix colours for painters, which their master thought them to distinguisht by feeling and smelling and find them at the time not very perfect in their lesson and the professor himseif happened to be generally mistaken.

In another apartement Gulliver was highly pleased with a projector who had found a device for ploughing the ground with hog, to save the charges of ploughs, cattle and labour.

"in an ucre of ground you bury ut six inches distant und eight deep aquantity of acorns, dates, chestnuts and other mast of vegetables where

of these animals are fondest: then you drive six hundred or more of them in to the field, where in a few days they will whole ground in search of their food and make it fit for sowing, at the same time manuring it with their dung. (C. 5 P 240) Swift, 1983)

According to the quotation above, the author described the method by used projector device for ploughing the ground hogs.

Gulliver went into another room, where the walls and ceiling were all hung round with cobwebs, except a narrow passage for the artist to go in and out. He lamented the fatal mistaken the world had been so long in using silkworms, while he had such plenty of domestic insect who infinitely excelled the former, because they understood how to weave as well as spin.

Then they crossed a walk to the other part of the Academy where as Gulliver have already said, the projectors in speculative learning resided. The first professor Gulliver saw was in a very large room with poor pupils about him, and Observing to the Gulliver to look earnestly upon a frame which took up the

greatest part of both the length and breadth of the room and said to the Gulliver to see him employed in a project for improving speculative knowledge by partial and mechanical operation.

Six hours a day the young students were employed in this labour, and the professor showed Gulliver several volumes in large folios already collected of broken sentences, which he intended to piece together and out of those rich materials to give the world a complete body of all arts and sciences, which might be still improved and much expedited if the public would raise a found for making and employing five hundred such frame in Lagadio, and oblige the managers to contribute in common their several collection.

Thus, Gulliver told them although it were the custom of their learned in Europe to steal inventions from each other, who had there by at last the advantages that it became a controversy which was the right owner yet Gulliver would take such caution that the should have the honour entire without a rival.

Based on the some information before, the plot is tightly Jonathan show to us the opening of this story with the point of attack is tightly means Jonathan want gave motivation to the reader in the beginning of the story, in order to the reader interest to follow the next story of this novel.

4.4.3 Complication

Complication creates a novel's tension by preventing the protagonist achieving his or her goal. In this section become more deeply following event the conflict is intensified through a phase rising action and complication until crisis the event bring on the climax.

Based on the statement above, the writer drew when Gulliver leaved Lagado and arrived in Maldonado but no ship ready to sail and he take voyage to Guidubrib. Where this land (Guidubrib) governed by the head of a certain tribe who are all magicians.

The governor and his family were several and attended by domestic of a kind some what unusual, by his skill in necromancy he has power of calling

whom dead and commanded their service for twenty-four hours. They do that except upon very extraordinary occasion.

When Gulliver arrived, the governor give command to his services that he wanted one person to attended him to follow his Highness. Thus, Gulliver and the service entered the gate of the palace between two rows of guards armed and dressed very antique manner then they gave three profound obeisances.

"He desired me to give him some account of my travels and to let me see that I should be treated without ceremony, he dismissed all his attendants with a turn of his finger at which to my great astonishment, they vanished in an instant like vision in a dream when we awake on a sudden". (C.7 P.266 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described the power of magicians that showed to Gulliver after that the governor make accured to the Gulliver that he should receive no hurt.

After few days Gulliver stayed in Gullucith he desired to saw the ancient purporous so, Gulliver introduced Didymus and Eusibatus to Homer because he saw Homer was the taller and commercial person than Aristotie, for he soon they wanted a genius to enter into the spirit of a poet, but Aristotie did not friendship with them.

Then Gulliver desired to the governor to call up Decrates and Gassendi Gulliver explained their system to Aristotie so, he predicate the same fate to attraction by used system of Nature, to be clear, it can be seen in the following quotation :

"He said the new system of Nature were but new fashion which would vary in every age; and even those who pretend to demonstrate them from mathematical principles would flourish but a short period of time and be out of vogue when that was determined." (C.8 P.263 Swift, 1983)

According to the quotation above the author described which Aristotle explained power system of Nature. However, Aristotle freely knowledge his own mistakes in natural philosophy.

Complication of the quotation above can puree up the motivation of the reader to finish this story, because quotation above emerge big question for the reader, namely what will happen with Gulliver in that complication.

4.4.4 Climax

Climax is conflict that happen of character are in peak high intensity. Climax in the story will happen by main character who made by antagonist. It happen when the two ganteiment who conducted Gulliver to another island which Gulliver employed in seing some of moderen dead who had made the greatest figure for two or three hundred years past in other countries of Europ.

In this land, Gulliver found much stranger about what the people learned about the moderen history which Gulliver plainly discover from whence one family drives a long chair, why a second has abounded with knaves for two generations,

and fools for two more why a third happened to be crack-brained, and fourth to be sharpened and he found who cruelty, falsehood and cowardice grew to be great characteristic. It can be seen in the following quotation below :

"How many innocent, excellent person had been condemned to death or banishment by the practising of great minister upon the corruption of judges and the malice of faction! How many villains had been exalted to the highest place of trust, power, dignity and profit , how great a share in the motions of courts, councils and senate might be challenged by hawks, whores, pimps, parasites and buffons". (C.8 P.267 Swift, 1983)

According to the quotation above the author described when Gulliver found much practice cruel who made people have big power to the law people, because no one could given solution about this mistaken.

Gulliver try to found the solution about several mistaken who made by people have big power. However, three Kings protested to the Gulliver and they did not like to the Gulliver because Gulliver was mixed their business.

"That in the hate reigns they did never once prefer any person of merit, unless by mistake or treachery of some Minister in whom they confided; neither would they do it they were to live again". (C.8 P.268 Swift, 1983)

According to the quotation above the author described that the three Kings explain about their system to the Gulliver. Gulliver desired to give solution about their system because he did not want seen people have great power menindas to the low people.

In this section, Jonathan shown us the magnetic power of plot in this novel, namely how to made surprised to the reader interplay each other in the story.

4.4.5 Resolution

Resolution gave solution to point of attack that has reached the climax. It was happen when Gulliver found some crimes do by people who had high power to the low people so, he desired to solve the problem and looked for caused about their problem.

"I had curiosity to inquiry in a particular manner by what method great number had procured to themselves high title of honour and prodigious estate, and I confined my inquiry to a very modern periode". (C.8 P.268 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described that Gulliver desired to solve the problem without giving no offence to them by his method and he began to help the the prejudy, oppression, subordination, fraud, pandarism by gave them allowance and hoped to greatness to destroy the innocent.

" I had often read some great service done to Princes and States, and desired to see the person by whom those service were performed. Upon inquiry I was told their names were to be found on no record, except a few them whom history that represented as the vilest rogues and traitors."
(C.8 P.269 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described that Gulliver desired had other method to inquiring their name were to be found as the vilest and traitors and hoped to the low people less to pay to person of high rank.

In this section, Jonathan shown us how the character/protagonist can solve the problem which occur point of attack untill climax and bring it in the resolution.

4.4.6 Conclusion

Conclusion is judgement or decision reached after consideration or the ending of the story. The writer take conclusion where Gulliver returned Maldonada and set sail in Luggnagg Kingdom, he stay just three months then he set sail to Japan, but he stay in Japan very short time.

On May 6th, 1709 Gulliver took a solemn leave his majesty and all his friend about six days and found a vessel ready to carry Gulliver to Japan and spent fifteen days in the voyages.

Moreover on the 9th day of June, 1709 Gulliver arrived at Nangasac after a very long and troublesome journey, but Gulliver fell into the company of some dutch sailor belonging to the *Ambayna* of Amsterdam, they were curious to inquiry into his voyage and course of life. But Gulliver story as short and probable as he could, and said to them that he knew many person in Holland so they were to be friendship. On the April 6th, 1710, they put in Dowson.

"I landed the next morning, and saw once more my native country, after an absence of five the years and six months complete. I went straight to Redriff where I arrived the same day at two in the afternoon, and I found my wife and family in good health". (C.11 P.294 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above, the author described that Gulliver back to his house and meet with his family again.

In every section, Jonathan shown to us one by one of every moment that happened in this novel. Started from introduction, point of attack, complication,

climax, resolution until conclusion. In this section, the author shown us the character happy or sad ending.

4.5 Plot in Part Four : A Voyage To The Country Of The of The

Houyhnhnms

4.5.1. Introduction

The writer used introduction to fill us in the character, background, setting situation and condition, and time of the story.

In part four, Mr. Lamuel Gulliver as main character was introduced by the writer about the character, background, time and situation and setting of the event.

it can be seen in the following quotation :

"I left my poor wife, big with child, and accepted and advantageous offer made me to be captain of the Adventure. We sat sail from Portsmouth upon the 7th day of September, 1710; on the 14th we met with Captain Pocock of Bristol, at Teneriffe, who was going to the Bay of Compechy to cut logwood". (C.I P.297 Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above the author described time when he left his family to set sail with his friends. Unfortunately several men died caused by sickness in Gulliver ship, so he gotten recruits out of Barbados, but the new recruits were die hard.

One morning when Gulliver was sit in his cabin, suddenly new recruits rushing into Gulliver cabin and fastened Gulliver hand and his feet. They do that because they heard that Gulliver had goods in his ship, so they incite to the old recruits to revolt to the Gulliver.

After fwe weeks Gulliver still fastened, suddenly a few recruits broke Gulliver's feet blinded although his hand still fastened, they dragging Gulliver in the deck and they come Gulliver into the skoup. Thus, the skoup was paddle till on the sea shore, They compeled Gulliver down from the skoup and gave Gulliver sword after that they return on the ship.

With grope he used his sword to broke his hand fastened after that he walked into the sea shore but he did not saw nothing human appear.

"I fell into a beaten road where I saw many tracks of human feet, and some of cows, but most of horses. At last I beheld several animal in a field and one or two of the same kind sitting in trees. Their eads and breasts covered with a thick hair, they had beards like goats, and a long ridge of hair down their backs and the fore-parts of their legs feet, but the rest of their bodies were bare, si that i might see their skin, which were of a brown huff colour". (C.1 P.300 Swift, 1983)

From quotation above, the author described situation and condition of animal stanger when Gulliver meet the animal stanger. Suddenly, one of them moved very fast to head shot (menanduk) to the Gulliver but Gulliver intercepted by his word and roared so loud and forty come flocking (herduyun-duyun) about Gulliver and Gulliver run the body of the tree.

Gulliver observed them run away on a sudden as fast as they could, so Gulliver ventured (berusaha) to leave the tree and pursue the road, but he saw a horse walked softly. Gulliver become amazed why an horse can made frightened

to another horses. The horses surprised to saw Gulliver, so an horse near to the Gulliver because an horse saw Gulliver whiny. At the same time another horses come up to them (Gulliver and an horse) they saw to the Gulliver was amazed, so they walked side by side, backward and forward and deliberated what they would do to the Gulliver.

The word that Gulliver heard when they pronounced *Yahoo* and *Hoyhnhnm*. The horse looked to the Gulliver they pronounced the first word, but Gulliver did not understood the second word because *Yahoo* more easy to pronounced than *Hoyhnhnm*. Gulliver scream *Yahoo* with friendship. The horses nodded (menganggukan) his head given requirement to the Gulliver to followed them.

"Having travelled three miles we came to along kind a building made of timber, stick in the ground and weatted acros; the roof was low and covered with straw".(C.2 P.307 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above, the author described place, condition of the horse lived. Gulliver did not when he saw there five horse sitting and a few eating another done their job like Human Nature and they were family.

Beside that, two horses brought Gulliver place where the yahoo lived with his family. It can be seen in the following quotation :

"We entered and I saw of those destable creature whom I first met after my landing feeding upon roots and flesh of some animals which I afterwards found to be that of asses and dogs". (C.2 P.309 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described the Condition place of Yahoo. Leaving Redrif to set sail and coming to the place of animal stranger most the same with him although the animal stranger called Yahoo have long nail the couseness and brown eyes and dhirty.

In the section above, which in the section the author shown us some important things. The first introduce character of Mr. Lamuel Gulliver, Second

time happen when he began set sail, third situation and condition when he was in Houyhnhnms countries, fourth setting/place of Houyhnhnms countries.

4.5.2. Point Of Attack

Point of attack is the introduction of the problem start the protagonist into action striving for her goal, which mean that character necessarily will be presented.

Point of attack in this novel that the author shown to us when Gulliver adopted by Houyhnhnm family because they called that Gulliver same with him and they want to know the different between Yahoo and Yahoo like Gulliver.

One day, several horse come often to their horses upon the report spread of a wonderful Yahoo that could speak like a Houyhnhnm. The Houyhnhnm came to visit Gulliver and talked with him, to make realize that to be right Yahoo because Gulliver body had a different covering from others of kind. Everyday when Gulliver waited him, he asked Gulliver several question about Gulliver and his country.

"That I came from every far country with about several more of my own species; that we travelled upon the seas in a great hollow vessel made of wood and by the helped of my handkarchief displayet how it was driveen forward by the wind. That upon a quard among us I was set on shore on this cost, where I walked forward without knowing whither till he delivered me from the presecution of those excecable yahoos".(c.3 p.322Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above, the author described about Gulliver experiences when he came to the country of Hoyoynhnm, because the Hoyoynhnm wanted to know how Gulliver could till his country. They surprised because they did not believe what the Gulliver talked to them.

"I durst proceed no farther in my relation unless he would give me his word and honour that he would not be offended, and then I would tell him the wonders I had so often promised". He agreed I went on by assuring

him that he ship was made by creatures like myself. (C.3 P.323 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above, the author described that the Yahoo asking Gulliver question how to make a ship because in their country the human creature dirty and stupid like Yahoo, just can worked weight.

To return from this digression he desired to know whether they Houyhnhnms among Gulliver and what was their employment. To be clear, It can be seen in the following quotation above :

"I told him we had great numbers, that in summer they grazed in the fields, and in the winter were kept in houses with hay and oats when Yahoo servant were employed to rub their skin smooth comb their manes, pick their feet, serve them with food, and make their beds". (C.4 P.325)

According to quotation above, the author described that Gulliver owned the Houyhnhnms among them. However he would debate the matter no further because he was more to know Gulliver own story where Gulliver was born and

several action and events of his life. It can be seen in the following quotation above :

" My birth was of honest parent in an island called England, which was removed from his country as many days Journeys as the strongest of his Honour's servant could travel in the annual course of the sun; that I was bread a surgeon whose trade is to cure wounds and hurts in the body got by accident or violence; that my country was governed by a female man, whom we called Queen; that I left it to go riches , where by I might maintain myself and family when I should return; that in my last voyage I was commander of the ship and had about fifty Yahoos under me; that our ship twice in danger of being sunk, the first time by a great storm and the second by striking against a rock". (C.4 P.329 Swift, 1983)

During this discourse the Hoyalnham (Gulliver master) was please to interup Gulliver several times. He asked Gulliver what were the usual causes or

motives that made one country go to war with the another. It can be seen in the

following quotation above :

"They were innumerable, but I should not only mention a few of the thief. Sometimes the ambition of princes, who never think they have land or people enough to govern, something the corruption of minister, who engage their master in a war in order to stifle or divert the clamour of the subjects against their evil administration". (C.5 P.333 Swift, 1983)

Gulliver tried to explain but from their eyes Gulliver can be take conclude that they were did not believe. The Houyhnhnm were very smart and neat does not like Yahoo.

Based to the some impormation before, the plot is thightly Jonathan show to us the opening of the story with the point of attack is tightly it mean Jonathan want gave motivation to the reader in the beginning of the story in order to the reader interest to follow the next story of this novel.

4.5.3 Complication

Complication creates a novel's tension by the protagonist achieving his or her goal in this section will bring on the climax. It began when there are several houses did not like to the Gulliver because they worried if Gulliver to incite Yahoo to oppose them.

It happened when the once of the horses confirmed their opinion because he observed and agree that the Gulliver same with Yahoo if he looks his body with other Yahoo but in point of strength, speed and activity the shortness of his claws and some other particulars where nature had no part, then they began was debated with another Yahoo. It can be seen in the following quotation :

" The Yahoo where known to hate one another more than they udid any different species of animals, and the reason usual assigned was the adiousness of their own shapes which all could see in the rest, but in themselves". (C.7 P.355 Swift, 1983)

In other time, the like battles have been fought between the Yahoo and several neighbourhoods without any visible cause, those of one district watching all opportunities to surprise the next before they are prepared, then if they find their project has miscarried, they return home and for want of enemies, engage that call Gulliver a civil war among themselves.

" That she Yahoos would admit the male while she was pregnant, and that the males would quarre and fight with females as fiercely as with each other, both which practices were such degrees of brutality that no other sensitive creature ever arrived at". (C.7 P.360 Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above, the author described that Yahoo compare which there were some qualities remarkable in the Yahoo which he had not observed Gullivers to mention in the account. Gulliver had given him of human kind and said the animal like other brutes had their females in common and had differs.

Therefore, Gulliver often begged his favour among hear of Yahoos in the neighbourhood which he always very graciously, to consented Guliver never suffer to be corrupted to them.

"And I have reason to believe they had some imagination that I was of their own species. Which I often assited myself by striping up my sleeves and showing my necked arms and breast in their sight when my protector was with me". (C.8 P.363 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described that Gulliver had reason to make them believe that Gulliver was their own species beside that they would approach as they dare and imitate Gulliver action after the manner of monkey.

Although Gulliver do like that, several Yahoo and Hoyhnhnm did not believe that Gulliver same with them so they hoy keep the Yahoo for present use in hust not far from their house.

Complication in the quotation above can pure up the motivation of the reader to finish the story because quotation above emerge big question for the reader, namely what will happen with Gulliver in the investigation.

4.5.4 Climax

Climax is the highest in the dramatic series of event and it is structure peak of the story. It began when the several Hoytnhmm was declared the question about the different between Yahoo and Gulliver because they compare several their Question and they found much different between them (Yahoo and Gulliver).

“ That my body was all covered with an artificial composure at the skin and hairs of others animals; that I had a language of my own had troughly learne d theirs that when he saw me without my covering I was an axact Yahoo in every part, only of a whiter colour, less hairy and with shorter claw”. (C.9 P.374 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above, the author described several other declared their sentiments to the some purpose and the realited how the first found Gulliver.

In the next, Gulliver was heard from his master that several Yahoo did not like him and they wanted Gulliver leave their country in the three months, but Gulliver hoped and consulted with his master that he wanted to stay with them, but several Hoiyhnhnm did not want. They asked to the Gulliver with compulsion to leave and back in his native country and live with others Yahoo.

" I tried my canoe in a large pond near my master's house and then corrected in it was amiss, stopping all the chinks with Yahoo's tallow till I found it staunch and able to bear me and my freight; and when it was a complete as I could possibly make it I had drawn on a carriage very gentle by Yahoos to the seaside, under the conduct of the sorrel nag another servant. ". (C.10 P.389 Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above the author described that Gulliver take conclude to leave Yahoo country and back his native country. Beside he left he asked to the master and family hours to accompanied Gulliver.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, Gulliver ventured with his little sail and his master and family houses continued on the sea-shore till almost out of the sight, and he often heard the sorrel nag (who always love him) crying out "Hnoy illa nyha majah Yahoo" (take care of theyself, gantle Yahoo)". (berhati-hatilah Yahoo yang baik).

Gulliver oared his ship untill he felt tired because the sun was very hot and suddenly he looked the land near to his, so he take conclude to stay. It can be seen in the following quotation :

"Here I put in my canoe and climbing up a part of the rock, I could plainly discovered land the east, extending from south to north. I lay all night in my canoe and repeating my voyages early in the morning". (C.II P.392 Swift, 1983)

In the next day, Gulliver set sail and arrived in seven hours to the south-east point of New-Holland. But he did not saw no inhabitant in the place and he was frightened of venturing far into the country.

On the fourth day in early morning, he saw twenty of thirty natives. They were stark naked, men, women, and children round on a fire. One of them spied Gulliver and gave notice to the rest, five of them advanced towards Gulliver, so Gulliver getting into his canoe. Before he could get far enough into the sea, discharged an arrow, which wounded deeply Gulliver on the inside of his left knee but he stay continue.

In this section Jonathan show to us the magnetic power of plot in his novel, namely how to made surprised interplay each other in the story.

4.5.5 Resolution

Resolution is given solution to point of attack that has reached the climax. It began when Gulliver turning his canoe and sailed and paddled together to the south and got into the same Creek, From whence he set out in the morning.

“ I drew up canoe as close as I could to the shore, and hid myself behind a stone by little brook which as I have already said was excellent water”.(C.11 P.394 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above the author described when Gulliver want save himself from the European yahoos.

While he save himself the ship come within half a leaque set out her long boat with vessels near Gulliver face behind astone and one of them asking Gulliver who is you? Because they conclude that Gulliver was not a native of the place, then Gulliver answer that he was a poor Yahoo. So they admired to the Gulliver answer in their tongue and they saw that Gulliver must be a European.

One of them talked to the Captain (Pedro De Mendez) that Gulliver could set sail together with them, then the Captain carried Gulliver to Lisbon.

I fell on my knees to preserve my liberty, having tied me with cords, heaved me in the boat, from whence I was taken into the ship and from into the captain's cabin". (C.11 P.396 Swift, 1983)

After that, the Captain who was very courteous and generous people asked to the Gulliver what he was to drink or eat, and he ordered Gulliver a chicken and some ezcellent wine.

After dinner, the Captain came to the Gulliver and desired to know the reason why Gulliver comes to the Yahoo and Hoyalnham country, then Gulliver gave him explained about his experience as long as he was in Yahoo and Hoyalnham country until they wanted Gulliver leave his country.

As long as they set sail the Captain had often entreated Gulliver to strip and offered to lend the best suit clothes he had, but Gulliver only desired he would lend Gulliver two clean shirts, which having been washed since he wore them.

They arrived in Libson November 5, 1715, Gulliver was conveyed to his own house and led Gulliver to the Highest Room backwards. The Captain persuaded Gulliver to accept a suit of clothes, but he would not suffer the tailor to measure him, however the Captain almost size of him they fitted Gulliver well enough.

In ten days, the Captain gave Gulliver some account of domestic affairs. It can be seen in the following quotation :

“ There was an English ship in port just ready to sail and he would furnish me with all things necessary”. (C.11 P.400 Swift, 1983)

According to quotation above, the author described the Captain gave some account to the Gulliver that he bought to return to his native country and live at home with his wife and children and try to forget about Yahoo and Hoyalnmm country.

In this section, Jonathan shown us how to Gulliver can solved the problem which occur in point of attack untill climax and bring it in resolution.

4.5.6 Conclusion

Conclusion is judgement or decision reached after consideration or the ending of the story. It happen when Gulliver left Libson on the 24th day November. Captain accompanied Gulliver to the ship and lent him twenty pounds.

On the 4 th December 1725, he arrived Downs about nine in the morning.

“My wife and family received me with great surprise and joy because they concluded me certainly dead; but I must freely coness 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". (C.11 P.401 Swift, 1983)

From the quotation above, the author described when Gulliver meet his family and lived happy together with them. The fourth part of this novel is finished of the story Gullivers Travels because he was not sat sail to another countries.

In every section, Jonathan shown us one by one of every moment that happening in this novel. Started with introduction, point of attack, complication, climax, resolution, conclusion. In conclusion, we can see happy or sad ending of the story.

In part one : Introduction, it happen when Gulliver left his family to set sail unfortunately he shipwrecked in Lilliput island where inhabitat six inches high. Point of attack, Gulliver wanted get his liberty from the King and his nobility. Complication, it happen when Gulliver must attacked Blefuscu Kingdom. Climax, it happen when several nobility dislike to Gulliver because they impeachment that Gulliver as traitor. Resolution, it happen when the Emperor send letter to the Gulliver about the impeachment in three days so he left Lilliput island and went to the Blefuscu Kingdom. Conclution, it happen when Gulliver left Blefuscu and return to redriff and he meet his family again before he set sailed in another countries.

In part two : Introduction, it began when Gulliver left his family to set sail and unfortunately he shipwrecked in Brobdingnag . Point of attack it happen when Gulliver learned Brodiggnagg language and The farmer used Gulliver as got money by his musical talent. Complication, it happen

where the farmer sold Gulliver to the queen and he get several complict with the thief of Brodiggnagg Queen. Climax, it happen where Guliver have travelled and some eagle where fixed on the air and take up Guliver on the air. Resolution, it happen when the eagle fall into Gulliver in to the sea-shore and he meet Englishman. Conclusion, it happen when Guliver meet his family again before he set sailed in another coutries.

In part three : Introduction, it happen when Gulliver left his family and he set sail and unfortunately he shipwrecked in Laputa (flying island). Point of attack, it happen when Gulliver learned about astronology.

Complication, it happen when Gulliver leaved Lagado and arrived Maldonada where the head all magicians. Climax, it happen when Gulliver employed in seing some of modern dead who had made the greatest figure and found the Highest made several crimes to the low people. Resolution, it happen when Gulliver desired to solve the problem because he did not like about their attitude of Highest to the low people. Conclusion, it happen

when he left Maldonada and return to Redriff and meet his family again before he set sailed in another countries.

In part four : Introduction, it happen when Gulliver left his family and set sail and unfortunately he shipwrecked in Yahoo and Houyhnhms Country.

Point of attack, it happen when Gulliver adopted by family Hoyhnhnms

because Gulliver the same with Yahoo. Complication, it happen when

several Yahoo and Hoyhnhnms did not like to the Gulliver because they

worried if he incite to them. Climax, it happen when Gulliver thrown out

from the Yahoo and Hoyhnhnms Countries because he did not same with

Yahoo. Resolution, it happen when he left Yahoo and Hoyhnhnms

countries and he meet Englishman. Conclution when he returned to the

Redriff to meet his family and stayed together with them.

1.2 Suggestion

In analysing the plot of the novel *Gulliver's Travels* the writer realized that there are many thing need to be analyzed. However, the writer only focused on particularly aspect of the novel that is plot. Moreover, the writer know that there are some mistake in analyzed plot *Gulliver Travels* by Jonathan Swift especially in structure, grammar etc. The writer hoped to another resercher to analyze the other intrinsic element of the novel *Gulliver's Travels* because in this story very interested to analyzed. In terms Character and Characterization and Theme.

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APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1

SYNOPSIS OF JONATHAN SWIFT'S NOVEL "GULLIVERS TRAVELS"

1. A Voyage to Lilliput Island

In the first part Gulliver adventure in Lilliput island. It began when he left his family and set sail to another countries. Unfortunately he shipwrecked in strange land because the wind saw so strong, and he found himself within depth. He saw the human creature six inches high with a bow in their hands.

So they bought him to the Lilliput Kingdom.

On the other hand he wanted to get his liberty from the king and their nobility but they were not to give liberty to the Gulliver because they seen Gulliver as big as man mountain could be to attacked the Blefuscu Kingdom.

So the King and they nobility asked to the Gulliver to attacked Blefuscu land if he wanted to get his liberty.

Gulliver pull fill what they desired then he began to straight the cable for taken fleet of Blefuscu. After he succesfull attacked Blefuscu land Gulliver back to teh Lilliput island by brought fleet of Blefuscu. So the King give him a little Nardac.

But in the other hand several council were not like to the Gulliver, because they afraid and impeachment to Gulliver as traitor because he did not wanted to be come Blefuscu as a slove and taken all the things fleet of Blefuscu. so they wanted make blind Gulliver eyes by used poisiner to showed to the Gulliver eyes so by that's method can made Gulliver death.

But his friend were knew that, talked to the Gulliver that several council would be made him blinded, then Gulliver leaved Lilliput island and returned to Blefuscu land suitable his promises that he wanted to visited in the Blefuscu Land.

As long as in Blefuscu Kingdom, the king very kindness to him because Gulliver also helped them, so the king repaired all the things need to the gulliver returned his native country

Finally he leaved Blefuscu land and returned in Redriff to meet his family before he set sail to another countries.

2. A Voyage to Brodignagg

In the second part Gulliver adventure in Brodignagg. It happen when Mr. Lamuel Gulliver left his family to set sail in another cuntries. Unfortunately he shipwrecked in Brodignagg. Here, a farmer discover him and unitially treats him as a little more than animal, keeping him for amusement.

The farmer and his family very kindness to the Gulliver, so they teached to the Gulliver Brodignagg language, because the farmer desired used Gulliver as get money. They were always had been travelled another place to showed for get money.

As long as his stayed in Kingdom, Gulliver get several terrors by Guldubrib and another chief. They were not like to the Gulliver, because the Queen very loved to The Gulliver then he made terrors to the Gulliver.

Heard that the Queen asked their servant to made Gulliver a box, in order to Glumdalditch could brought him to travelled in other place.

One day when they travelled in another palce by used an horses accompanied by the servant, because they wanted to saw sea-shore. In travelled Glumdalditch gotten small cold so she just stayed in the horses.

While waited Glumdalditch recovered from his illness the servant brought Gulliver in another place to saw sea-shore.

The boy put a box on the sand, suddenly steples were fixed brought a box on the air so made a Gulliver frightened and he was felt he would death because in box tremled. While he tought how to save himself he felt a box pulled the sea-shore, Gulliver tried to opened a box but he heard noise out of the box.

An Englishman tried to open a box and helped Gulliver out of the box and brought him into his cabin. As long as a returned in Redriff Gulliver talked to them about his experiences in Brodignagg. But they were not believed to him but Gulliver tried to explain with them detailed.

Finally he returned to Redriff and meet his family before he set sail in another countries.

3. A Voyage to Laputa

In the third voyage in Laputa, it happen when Gulliver left his family and set sail to another countries. Unfortunately he shipwrecked in Laputa because the wind was so strong. They were chased by the two pirates who soon over took him.

The largest of the pirates ship was commander by a Japanesse captain who spoke a little dutch, but very impervectly. About an hours before he saw the pirates Gulliver had taken an observation and found he was so far from before.

Gulliver walked for a while among the rock suddenly sky below obscured, Gulliver turned back and he felt something moved forward. He saw they made sign for him to come down from the rock and go forward the shore. Suddenly a cahin was let down from lowes gallery, he fixed himself and was up pullies in a few days then they entered Gulliver to the palace to meet the King.

As long as Gulliver lived in the palace Gulliver showed his good qulairty so the king and his nobility very like him. But the king ordered to the Gulliver to moved the island of Lagado, so he do that what the king ordered to him, then he began to moved Lagado, but leadstone can not moved because it was had magnet very strongly and then he explained how to moved Lagado. But it could moved although all methos had done. Gulliver leaved Laputa and go to the Lagado where the governor was Lord Munodi. He was the first high rank but he did not knew about agriculture very much. Then gulliver went to Maldonada

When Gulliver arrived in Maldonada where this land (Guldubrib) governet by the head were all magicians because they learned about philosophy. After a few week gulliver employed by gentlement to saw some moderen death who had made the greatest. In this land Gulliver found much strange what the people learned about the moderen history and he found several crimes do by the people who had high power to the low people

See that Gulliver did not like what do by high people, so the desired to solved the problem and looked caused about their problem.

After he solved the problem Gulliver leaved Maldonada and arrived in Luggnagg. He stayed just three mounths then he set sail to Japan he stayed very short time.

Finally on the 9 th of may 1704 Gulliver arrived at Nangasac and on the 6 th April 1710, he arrived in Dowson. He meet his family before he continuc to set sail to another countries.

4. A Voyage to the Houyhnhnms Countries

In the fourth voyage in Yahoo and Houyhnhnm countries. It began when Gulliver left his family and set sail to another countries. Unfortunately several men death caused by sickness. So he gotten recruits in Barbados, but new recruits were head hard.

The new recruits binding Gulliver hand and his feet, they do that because they heard that Gulliver has goods in his ship. They compel Gulliver down from the sloop, by his sword in his hand he broke his blinded, so he walked in to sea but he did not saw nothing human appear.

Gulliver was so suprised when he saw a horse moved very fast to head shot to the Gulliver. In the same time another horses comes up to them (Gulliver and a horse). The word that Gulliver heard when they prounced yahoo and Houyhnhnm. Yahoo more easy pronounced than Houyhnhnm. So the horses given regirement to the Gulliver to followed them.

As long as he stayed in the Yahoo and hoyhnhnm countries and Gulliver adopted family horses. Hoyhnhnm wanted to know the difference between Yahoo and Yahoo like Gulliver because hoyhnhnm saw Gulliver same with Yahoo. So they always asked to the Gulliver to explained their differences.

But in the other hands several horses did not like to the Gulliver because they worried if Gulliver incited Yahoo to opposed them. So they confirmed their opinion to another horses because he observed and disagree that Gulliver is not full same with Yahoo.

Several Hoyhnhnm declared their question and asked to the Gulliver with compulsion to leave and back in his country and live with the other Yahoo. Heard that Gulliver asked permission to the horse family but before he left them, he asked to accompanied him.

So he set and arrived in seven hour to the south-east point of New Holland. On of the forty day in early morning he saw twenty of thirty native. One of them spied Gulliver and gave notice to the rest. But one of them advanced

toward, so Gulliver get his canoe discharged an arrow which wounded deeply to the Gulliver on the inside of his left knee, but he stayed continue.

Then Gulliver turning his canoe and sailed and paddled together to the south and got into the same Creek. But unfortunately he meet an Englishman so, he bought Gulliver in his cabin because he saw Gulliver was tired.

Finally on the 4 th December 1725 he arrived in Downs about nine in the morning and he meet his family and lived together with them. In the last voyage he did not to sat sail in another countries because he wanted live together with his family.

APPENDIX 2

BIOGRAPHY OF JONATHAN SWIFT

He was born in Dublin, Ireland, on November 30, 1667. His father Jonathan Swift Sr., a lawyer and an English civil servant, died seven months before his son was born, died seven months before his son was born. Swift's mother returned to English, and left her son to her wealthy brother-in-law, uncle Goodwin. He was educated first at literary school and then from 1682 at Trinity College Dublin. He continued at Trinity almost completing his master degree, when the outbreak of political violence in Ireland 1688 forced him to join his mother in England. He spent the most of the next 10 years in the household of his master's distant relative, Sir William Temple who had retired from a diplomatic career to live at Moor Park near London.

Although Swift's position there was often difficult because of his uncertain status and prospects. It grew in importance until three years later before publication. In the intervals in his work for Temple, Swift took an M.A. in

1692 following his ordination in 1694 in the church of Irlaue. He held the prebend of kilroofin master, where he was in residence for about a year.

Churchman and statement after temples death Swift's return to Dublin. He took the degree of a doctor of divinity college in 1701, after becoming prebendary at st. Patricks Cathedral in Dublin, but his hope for higher church office were not yet to be realized.

As Churchman Swift went to England in 1707 to gain financial benefits from queen Anne for irish elegy. He remained in England and in the next two years wrote a series of brilliant political pamphlets, such as letter concerning the sacramental test, the sentiments of a church of England man and a project the advancement of religion. Perhaps the most witty of the tract, the argument against abolishing Christianity is an ironic defense of an expediently Christianity that expose a doctrine as more accomodation of religion to "schemes of wealth and power".

Political events make Swift a public figure in 1724-1725 king George I grant to William Wood in 1722, empowering him to coin half pence in great quantities for Ireland. Threatened to produce inflation by draining of gold and silver. This measure only emphasized the desperate plight of the country, which was without manufactures limited. In exports by British mercantilist policy and kept poor by existence land lords.

Early as 1720, Swift had begun to compose his great satire. *The Gulliver Travels* published 6 years later as *Lamuel Gulliver Travels* into several remote nations of the world. The book was immediately acclaimed in it Swift compressed the central themes of this work, with one exception. He makes little direct reference to reveal religion. Instead he concentrates on the moral nature of man, showing the grotesque an issue man has made of his rational capacities and the complacency. During his period it became the greatest satire of his work and dominated London's literary work for years. Jonathan Swift died in Dublin on October 19, 1745.

Swifts famous works include *The Battle of The Books* (1697), exploring merits of the ancients and the moderns in literature. *A Tale of A Tub* (1704) it was religious satire and it has at its core a simple narrative of a father who has triplets and, upon his death. Leaves them each a coat which will grow with them. *Argument Against Abolishing Christianity* (1708), the narrator argues the preservation of the Christian religious as a social necessity. *Journal to Stella* (1713), it is poem about his relationship with his wife stella. *Drapier's Letters* (1724), was against the monopoly granted by the English government to William Wood to provide the Irish with copper coinage. *A Modest Proposal* (1729), the narrator with grotesque logic recommends, that Irish poverty can be solved by the breeding up their infants as food for the rich.

APPENDIX 3

PICTURE OF JONATHAN SWIFT



APPENDIX 4

PICTURE OF GULLIVER TRAVEL



PICTURE OF GULLIVER'S TRAVEL



PICTURE OF GULLIVER'S TRAVEL

