

POLITICAL HISTORY IN 18th CENTURY OF GULLIVER'S TRAVELS BY JONATHAN SWIFT

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Abstract : This study objectives were to find out the influence of the England political history and how Swift used the symbol of satire to criticize political situation. Qualitative method with descriptive approach was used in this study. Techniques for collecting the data were done through following: reading and observing the novel of Gulliver's Travels, scanning and finding the information of some history of English Literature books and history books, and looking for the information related to the study of the literary theory books to get theories and references as supporting research in this study. M.H. Abrams Theory was used in finding and analyzing this study. The result of the study showed that satire was used by Swift to criticize political and social situation. It was reflected in the story of Gulliver's Travels. For example, Swift criticize the British government by using the Lilliputians.

Keywords: Politics, Gulliver's Travels, and Satire.

Abstrak : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan pengaruh keadaan politik Inggris dan bagaimana Swift menggunakan simbol dari satire untuk mengkritik situasi politik. Metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif diterapkan dalam penelitian ini. Teknik untuk mengkoleksi data diadakan melalui beberapa tahapan: membaca dan mengobservasi novel Gulliver's Travels, menemukan informasi mengenai sejarah dari buku-buku sastra, dan mencari informasi yang berhubungan dengan penelitian. Teori dari M.H. Abrams dipergunakan untuk menemukan dan menganalisa penelitian ini. Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa satire dipergunakan Swift sebagai media untuk mengkritik situasi politik dan sosial. Hal ini direfleksikan dalam cerita Gullivers' Travels. Sebagai contoh, Swift mengkritik pemerintahan Inggris dengan menggunakan karakter Lilliputians.

Kata kunci: Politik, Gulliver's Travels, dan Satire.

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature is the medium used by the authors to express ideas and experiences. As the media, the role of literature is as medium to connect the author's thoughts conveyed to the reader. In addition, the literature also may reflect the views of the authors toward the problems observed in the environment. The social reality is presented through the text to the reader about an overview of various social phenomena that have occurred in society and reintroduced by the author in different forms and ways. However,

literary work and society are like two sides of a coin which inseparable. Moreover, a literary work can entertain, increase knowledge and enrich the readers in a unique way, such as writing in narrative form. So that, the message which conveyed to the reader without an impression to teach.

Wellek and Warren (2004, p. 22) also state that the term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of fact; it is not

just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination.

Literature has three general genres; they are Drama, Poetry, and Prose. The word 'drama' is derived from the Greek word 'dran' means 'to do' or 'to act'. Poetry is created in various forms and the classification is based either on technique of writing or content. The word 'prose' is derived from the Latin prose, which literally translates to 'straightforward'. Prose is the ordinary form of written language. Prose is adopted for the discussion of facts and topical reading, as it is often articulated in free form writing style. Roberts and Jacobs (2003, p.8) classify prose into two, fiction prose and nonfiction prose. Fictions prose is imagined or invented stories. Thus, the events presented do not occur in real life, although they may be a reality in life because, all literary works should depict various types of life whereas non-fiction prose is more or less true to life stories. They include biography, autobiography, travel and adventure and the essay.

One kind of prose is the novel. A novel is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters (Eagleton, 2013, p.8). It means that the novel is a long narrative, normally in prose, which describes fiction characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story. There are many styles used by novelist in writing their story. In 18th century, satire becomes popular among writers. For example, Jonathan Swift with his

novel Gulliver's Travels has a central character that goes through adventure.

According to title of this study, a political history is the narrative and analysis of political events, ideas, movements, organs of government, voters, parties and leaders. It is interrelated to other fields of history especially diplomatic history, as well as constitutional history and public history (Merton, 2003, p.28). Moreover, political history studies the organization and operation of power in large societies. By focusing on the elites in power, on their impact on society, on popular response, and on the relationships with the elites in other social history, which focuses predominantly on the actions and lifestyles of ordinary people, or people's history, which is historical work from the perspective of common people.

Hence, A Political History in 18th Century of Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift is a description of people and historical events from the past in England on the early eighteenth century uses political situation at the time. Swift Used satire in the novel of Gulliver's travels due to Swift want to reflect the kind of political infighting that characterizes the early eighteenth century and also reflection of the history social and political conditions which was reflected in the novel Gulliver's Travels.

Peck and Coyle (2002, p.280) state in their book *A Brief History of English Literature* that, Augustan prose is somewhat ill-defined, as the definition of "Augustan" relies primarily upon changes in taste in poetry. Moreover, they explain that literary life in England flourishes so impressively in the early years of the 18th century that contemporaries draw parallels with

the heyday of Virgil, Horace and Ovid at the time of the emperor Augustus.

Gulliver's travel is the story about satirize. Jonathan Swift is the author of this story wants to show satirize between the Whigs' and Tories' struggles against each other. That is the reflection of the experience of the author. Gulliver's Travels is a common story that the children known as fairy tale and it had been filmed for several times. In this novel, there are four voyages to different countries. The first voyaged to Lilliput, after that voyaged to Brobdingnag, and then voyaged to Laputa and the last voyaged to Houyhnhnms. Gulliver's Travels was published in 1726. Though he wrote several works throughout the thirties, ill health began to trouble him, and he took a turn for the worse until his death on 19th October 1745. Swift's age was an age in which there was an abundance of political controversies and ideological clashes, particularly within the Church. Swift and his contemporaries, like Pope, Steele and Addison, satirized prominent institutions as well as political figures in their writings.

The writer use mimetic approach in doing this study. The mimetic approaches judge a literary work of art in terms of imitation (Abrams, 2010, p. 3). This is the earliest way of judging any work of art in relation to reality whether the representation is accurate or not. Mimetic approach focus on the relation between the literary works and the society "universe" which provides the source and stimulus for what the literary work actually represents (Abrams, 2010, p.8). So, mimetic theory refers to the reflections that cannot escape

of the influence society in social community. For example satire of Gulliver's Travel by Jonathan Swift, it is the mirror of mimetic theory because mimetic theory as a reflection of social and history of England which are interrelated both of them.

The writer is interested to analyze the historical events of political situation in 18th century that reflected in the novel Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift's. Furthermore, Gulliver's Travel's is the description of people and historical events from the past because in England on the early eighteenth century there was a very interesting issue. The novel is also the device to criticize people and government at that time. Both issues are very interesting to be discussed because the reader can see the actual issue happened in the early 18th century through this novel. Moreover, the satire of Swift becomes the device in this novel writing style will lead the writer to an understanding about his critics toward the people and government at the time.

Based on the background description, there were two problems that were formulated, and they were as follows: (1) What is the influence of the England political history to Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift? (2) How is satire used by Swift to criticize political history through Gulliver's Travels story?

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology refers to a procedure that is used in a research in a corresponding way with the approach (Paulilne's, 2004, p.3). The method

of this research in this study was used the descriptive qualitative designs, where the designs used the combination data collection, analysis, and representational techniques.

The data were taken from the novel *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift, which was first released in early 1726. The researcher takes the novel that which was released on January 1, 2008, *Great illustrated classics* edited by Joshua E. Hanif, Printed in the United States of America which was published by Baronet Books. In making analysis, writer would focus on several characters such as Gulliver, Lilliput and Brobdingnag which provide satire reflection.

In this study, the researcher collected the data from the social and political of England and the story of *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift. In collecting the data, the writer would use some steps there were:

1. Reading and observing the novel of *Gulliver's Travels* carefully to get an understanding of the content of the novel.
2. Scanning and finding the information of some history of English Literature books and history books
3. Looking for the information related to the study of the literary theory books, the internet to get theories and references as supporting research.

In analyzing the data the researcher would use some steps. That were: (1) reading and observing the novel *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift, (2) Using Abrams theory of literature especially mimetic approach due to this theory is the mirror of social and literature which is used in *Gulliver's Travels* because a literary

work cannot escape the effects of social and society, (3) finding the historical English social situation when establishing political arrangements in 18th century, (4) identifying the influence of the England political history to *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift when Swift used literary work as a reflection or imitation of *Gulliver's Travels*, (5) describing and explaining how the author used satire in his writing style to criticize political and social situation in the story of *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift based on Abrams theory.

2.1 Political Situation in 18th Century

According to Carruthers in his book *Politics and Markets in the English Financial Revolution* (2008, p. 10), Jonathan Swift was the most influential political commentator of his time, in both England and Ireland. His writings are a major source for historians of the eighteenth century, as well as including some of the greatest works of satire in verse and prose. This volume presents wide-ranging new perspectives on Swift's literary and political achievement in its English and Irish contexts, bringing together some of the most energetic current scholarship on the subject in both historical and literary studies.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth, religious passions had played a great role in politics. Their influence lessened in the eighteenth century, although it did not completely disappear. As Great Britain and the Dutch Republic were the most liberal countries in Europe in the seventeenth century, it is not surprising that philosophers from those countries paved the way for the enlightened policies of the next century.

From Holland the readers can mention Hugo de Groot or Grotius whose works: The freedom of the seas and the laws of war and peace were of great importance internationally, and Rene Descartes, a French philosopher who fled to Holland where he published his work Discourse de la method in Leiden. Descartes wanted a new philosophy based on reason and clarity: he did not want to hold true anything he had not had clear insight into. This naturally made him suspect to those who took the Bible as a literal scientific guide, and those who believed the scientific laws of Greek philosophers like Aristotle. Although Descartes was a philosopher, not a politician, he started the swing away from dogma to research, and in that way started a process that would lead to greater political tolerance.

In England political thinking was influenced by Thomas Hobbes, a royalist who fled to France in 1640 and there studied the works of Galilei and Descartes. Hobbes concluded that man in his natural state is bad, a wolf to his fellow-men. Therefore, there would always be wars. To keep peace, despotic authority is needed. His pessimism was not completely shared by John Locke who lived in Holland from 1682-1688 and returned in the train of William of Orange. Like Hobbes, Locke believed that man in his natural state would let violence prevail over justice, but that in order to protect his basic rights of liberty and possession he would form civil societies. In such societies governments would be granted certain rights but would not have absolute power. If a government has tyrannical traits, every individual has the right to stand up against it. Tyranny of

Parliament and tyranny of kings were to be condemned equally. Locke defended the freedom of press and the freedom of speech. His ideas influenced the American Founding Fathers as well as the French enlightened philosophers Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau.

3. RESULT

The researcher presented the findings of this study based on M.H Abrams theory. In Gulliver's Travels Swift satirize English political system in 18th century. The data utilized in this research were taken from the story novel Gulliver's Travels that reflection in four voyages Gulliver's travels stay.

3.1 Political History

Peck and Coyle (2002, p.282) state Jonathan Swift was the most influential political commentator of his time, in both England and Ireland. His writings were a major source for historians of the eighteenth century, as well as including some of the greatest works of satire in verse and prose. In the sixteenth and seventeenth century, religious passions had played a great role in politics. Their influence lessened in the eighteenth century, although it did not completely disappear. As Great Britain and the Dutch Republic were the most liberal countries in Europe in the seventeenth century, it was not surprising that philosophers from those countries paved the way for the enlightened policies of the next century.

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Ingle also state in his book *The British Party System* (2008, p.7) Following the union with Scotland, the British government functioned according to an unwritten constitution put in place after the Revolution of 1688. This agreement between the monarchs and Parliament provided for the succession of Anne's German Protestant cousin, George of Hannover, and his heirs. It excluded from the throne the Catholic descendants of James II who now lived in France and who periodically attempted to regain the throne. Their supporters were known as Jacobites, and they rose in an unsuccessful rebellion in 1715. The Church of England remained the official religious establishment, but most Protestants who belonged to other churches enjoyed toleration.

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

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

The Hannoverian monarchs associated the Whig Party with the revolution that brought them to power and suspected the Tory Party of Jacobitism. As a result, the Whigs dominated the governments of George I (1714-1727) and his son, George II (1727-1760). Neither king was a forceful monarch. George I spoke no English and was more interested in German politics than he was in British politics. George II was preoccupied with family problems, particularly by an ongoing personal feud with his son. Although they both were concerned with European military affairs (George II was the last British monarch to appear on a battlefield), they left British government in the hands of their ministers, the most important of whom was Sir Robert Walpole.

Walpole led British government for almost 20 years. He spent most of his life in government, first as a Member of Parliament, then in increasingly important offices, and finally as prime minister. Walpole had skillful political influence over a wide range of domestic and foreign policy matters. He was chiefly interested in domestic affairs and was able to improve royal finances and the national economy. He reduced the national debt and lowered the land tax, which had slowed investment in agriculture. He secured passage of a Molasses Act in 1733 to force British colonists to buy molasses from British planters and ensure British control of the lucrative sugar trade. Walpole kept Britain out of war during most of his administration. A growing sentiment in

Parliament for British involvement in European conflicts forced Walpole to resign in 1742.

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

In 1745 a Jacobite rebellion posed a serious threat to Whig rule. Led by Charles Edward Stuart, the grandson of James II, the rebellion broke out in Scotland. The rebels captured Edinburgh and successfully invaded the north of England. The rebellion crumbled after William Augustus, who was the duke of Cumberland and a son of George II, defeated the Jacobites at Culloden Moor in Scotland in 1746. *Gulliver's Travels* is a satirical story and it mocks the genre of travel stories or journals that were being published at the time as well. The use of satire is used to address the European government, specifically the distinct split of political views of the Tories and Whigs. Since Swift was also part of the clergy, he uses satire to show how minor differences in religious beliefs can cause hatred and segregation amongst different religious allegiances. Because of the satirical nature of Swift's writing, he is able to address many sensitive issues that could cause a problem in the monarchy under King George I. (This is not to say it did not create some backlash, but because of the humorous writing it was not censored.)

Lemuel Gulliver is the narrator of the story, and is the only character to have any true transformation. His name may be a hint, from Swift, that Gulliver is gullible or easily trusts people with what they say, the things they do and the idea that mankind is has, for the most part, good morals. He was born in a middle-class family and studied to become a surgeon. He is married and has children. At the beginning, we see that Gulliver enjoys the company of people, and by the end of the story he cannot stand people, even his family. Throughout his adventures he realizes how petty, evil, self-righteous the human race can be, his transformation. This is also a look into the psyche of Swift. Many people believe that Jonathan Swift was a misanthrope, one who hates the human race, because of his conclusion of Gulliver's Travels and his own personal life outside of this story.

One of the ways Swift satirizes the political parties of England is in Gulliver's first adventure. Gulliver is shipwrecked on the land of the Lilliputians. In Lilliput, Gulliver notices their two party systems, Tramecksans and Slamecksans. Tramecksans wear high-heeled shoes and sup.

3.2 Satire in Gulliver's Travels

Gulliver's Travels reflected conflicts in British society in the early 18th century. By narrating Gulliver's adventures in Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and Houyhnhnm, the novel revealed and criticized sins and corruption of British ruling class and their cruel exploitation towards people of Britain and neighboring countries in the capital-accumulation period of

British history. Gulliver was treated differently in different countries. The author depicts every situation at great length, which made readers felt like experienced them personally. The greatness of the work lied in the author's proficient application of biting and profound satires. Swift made satirical effects to the fullest by using techniques of irony, contrast, and symbolism. The story is based on the British social reality. He not only satirizes on then British politics and religion but also in a deeper facet on human nature itself. Swift's superb rendering of satires leads Gulliver's Travels to becoming a milestone looked up to by future literary persons in satirical literature.

There are at least three types of satirical technique presented in Gulliver's Travels: verbal irony, situational irony and dramatic irony.

The first, verbal irony means using words in an opposite way. The real implied meaning is in opposition to the literal meaning of the lines in verbal irony. In other words, it uses positive, laudatory words to describe evidently ugly and obnoxious matters in order to express the author's contempt and a version. The book carries verbal irony from the beginning to the end of the story. For example when Swift describes *the Emperor of Lilliput* in Part 1 chapter IV at page 47. As the Emperor is taller by the breadth of Gulliver's nail than any member of his court, his appearance is enough to strike awe into the beholders. The Emperor's features are strong and masculine with an Austrian lip and arched nose, his countenance erect, his body and limbs well proportioned, all his motions graceful, and his conduct majestic. Now this description of the Emperor is clearly

ironical because a person, who is just six inches or a Littlemore than in height, cannot be regarded as awful.

The Second, situational irony occurs when there are conflicts between characters and situation, or contradiction between readers' expectation and actual outcomes of an event, or deviation between personal endeavors and objective facts. In Gulliver's Travels, the plot development is often the opposite of what readers expect. For example was in all the Four Parts of "Gulliver's Travels. In Lilliput, Gulliver finds himself in the midst of people who are no more than six inches in height. In Brobdingnag, Gulliver finds himself in the midst of people of a giant size by comparison with whom he himself is a pigmy. In Laputa and in Balnibarbi he finds himself among people who are queer in one way or another. Finally, he finds himself in the midst of the Yahoos and the Houyhnhnms, the former bearing a close physical resemblance to human beings and the latter being horses in their physical shape and appearance but having an intelligence much superior to that of human beings. In all these cases, Gulliver thinks himself to be literally among pigmies, giants, or horses as the case may be; but we realize that in each case Swift is giving us a portrayal of human beings themselves though the description of the various kinds of inhabitants of the different countries as determined by the requirements of the satirical intentions of the author.

The third, dramatic irony is when words and actions possess a significance that the listener or audience understands, but the speaker or character does not. For example in part II at page 94, when Gulliver describes the features of

the national life of his own country namely England, to the King of Brobdingnag, the King makes certain adverse comments upon Gulliver's country. But Gulliver feels offended with the King because Gulliver thinks his own country to be "*the mistress of arts and arms, the seat of virtue, piety, honored truth, the pride and envy of the world*". Now Gulliver genuinely believes his country as possessing these qualities, but Swift means this description to be ironical, because Swift had just the opposite view of England. Subsequently Gulliver gives to the King of Brobdingnag a detailed description of the English Parliament, the Courts of Justice, etc. The King finds fault with all these English institutions. Gulliver thereupon attributes the King's condemnation to the King's narrow-mindedness.

Swift also uses contrast as a rhetorical device to construct satirical effects. In order to reach the purpose of satire, he puts contradictory subjects together to describe and compare. There are at least three evident pairs of contrasting subjects. First were Gulliver and Lilliputians. They differ hugely in figures and in characters. The height of Gulliver's body exceeds Lilliputians' in the proportion of twelve to one. As to character differences, Gulliver is kind-hearted and grateful with a sense of justice, whereas Lilliputians are more cunning. They want to make full use of Gulliver in the war fought with its conflicting country: Blefuscu. He helps them against invasion from it but refuses to serve for them in their invasive territory expansion. Second, in Part II, figures of the citizens and Gulliver's were again form a stark contrast. In Brobdingnag, he is put in a carriage

and carried to the marketplace to perform his "tricks". He tries to please those giants by showing them his little coins and perform "tricks" with his sword. He comes into conflict with the Queen's favorite dwarf and they scheme against each other. On the other hand, the erudite King of Brobdingnag governs his country with reason, common sense, justice and mercy. The political system in Brobdingnag is very ideal and orderly, in which law guarantees freedom and welfare of the nationals. Gulliver introduces to the King England's society and political system and embellishes the truth. He describes how great England is, how judicious the politics were and how just the law is. However, he could barely defend himself facing the King's question. Besides, the comparison between the King's liberal governance and rule under England's bourgeois class reveals corruption of its politics. Third, the ruling class of the country of the Houyhnhnms are horse-like beings of reason, justice and honesty, whereas the ruled class (*yahoos*) are heinous, greedy and pugnacious creatures. The contrast between the Houyhnhnms and the Yahoos is extreme. The horses are clean and sweet-smelling; their diet is temperate and vegetarian. Their habits constitute the temperance that the eighteenth century thought characterized reasonable man. The Yahoos, on the other hand, are human in form and feature. They are filthy and they stink. They are omnivorous but seem to prefer meat and garbage.

The researcher made the classification for the data of the four voyages of Gulliver's Travels. The data of research as following example: the first voyaged to Lilliput. Another

voyaged to Brobdingnag. The next voyaged to Laputa. And the last but not least voyaged to Houyhnhnms. Swift has at least two aims in *Gulliver's Travels* besides merely telling a good adventure story. Behind the disguise of his narrative, he is satirizing the pettiness of human nature in general and attacking the Whigs in particular. By emphasizing the six-inch height of the Lilliputians, he graphically diminishes the stature of politicians and indeed the stature of all human nature. And in using the fire in the Queen's chambers, the rope dancers, the bill of particulars drawn against Gulliver, and the inventory of Gulliver's pockets, he presents a series of allusions that were identifiable to his contemporaries as critical of Whig politics.

In this analysis, there were certain objectives that are important to achieve. The Lilliput and Brobdingnag is a reflection symbol characters of satire of whole scene both that voyages. The Lilliputians are men six inches in height but possessing all the pretension and self-importance of full-sized men. They are mean and nasty, vicious, morally corrupt, hypocritical and deceitful, jealous and envious, filled with greed and ingratitude — they are, in fact, completely human. Swift uses the Lilliputians to satirize specific events and people in his life. For example, Swift's model for Flimnap was Robert Walpole, the leader of the Whigs and England's first prime minister in the modern sense. Walpole was an extremely wily politician, as Swift shows, by making Flimnap the most dexterous of the rope dancers. Reldresal, the second most dexterous of the rope dancers, probably represents either Viscount Townshend or Lord Carteret. Both were political allies of

Walpole. Gulliver signs to obtain his freedom relate the political life of Lilliput to the political life of England. It is parallel particular English codes and laws.

Swift also uses the Lilliputians to show that English politicians who were bloody-minded and treacherous. In detail, he records the bloody and cruel methods that the Lilliputians plan to use to kill Gulliver; then he comments ironically on the mercy, decency, generosity, and justice of kings. The Lilliputian emperor, out of mercy, plans to blind and starve Gulliver — a direct reference to George's treatment of captured Jacobites, whom he executed — after parliament had called him most merciful and lenient. By the end of Book I, Swift has drawn a brilliant, concrete, and detailed contrast between the normal, if gullible, man (Gulliver) and the diminutive but vicious politician (the Lilliputian); the politician is always a midget alongside Gulliver.

The Brobdingnagians are the epitome of moral giants. Physically huge — 60 feet tall — their moral stature is also gigantic. Brobdingnag is a practical, moral utopia. Among the Brobdingnagians, there is goodwill and calm virtue. Their laws encourage charity. Yet they are, underneath, just men who labor under every disadvantage to which man is heir. They are physically ugly when magnified, but they are morally beautiful.

Set against the moral background of Brobdingnag and in comparison to the Brobdingnagians, Gulliver's "ordinariness" exposes many of its faults. Gulliver is revealed to be a very proud man and one who accepts the madness and malice of European politics,

parties, and society as natural. What's more, he even lies to conceal what is despicable about them. The Brobdingnagian king, however, is not fooled by Gulliver. The English, he says, are "odious vermin."

Nevertheless, the Brobdingnagians are not without their flaws. Unlike Gulliver, who always considered the Lilliputians to be miniature men, the Brobdingnagians cannot think of Gulliver as a miniature Brobdingnagian. Even the King, who is sincerely fond of Gulliver, cannot view him as anything except an entertaining, albeit sly little fellow, one who is not to be trusted. The maids of honor in the Brobdingnagian court treat Gulliver as a plaything. To them, he is a toy, not a man, so they undress in front of him without a thought of modesty, and they titillate themselves with his naked body. Still, this "abuse" of Gulliver — denying his humanity and his *man-hood* — is done for amusement, not out of malice. Although they are not perfect, the Brobdingnagians are consistently moral. Only children and the deformed are intentionally evil.

In short, Swift praised the Brobdingnagians, but he does not intend for resea to think that they are perfect humans. They are super humans, bound to us by flesh and blood, just bigger morally than we are. Their virtues are not impossible for us to attain, but because it takes so much maturing to reach the stature of a moral giant, few humans achieve it. *Gulliver's London medical practice fails, so he goes to sea.* Page 7 (Initial Situation). Lemuel Gulliver, really likes being at sea. He likes observing people. So, he doesn't seem too sad about the fact that he has to leave his wife and

become a sailor again after a brief hiatus of domestic life in England. The researcher have chosen to focus on Gulliver's slow turn against mankind as the main Gulliver meets the Lilliputians plot line of *Gulliver's Travels*;

My hours of leisure I spent in reading the best authors, ancient and modern, being always provided a good books; and when I was ashore, in observing the manners and dispositions of the people, well as learning their language, wherein I had a great facility by the strength of my memory. Chapter 1 page12 (Part 1).

Gulliver's initial situation is one of relative open-mindedness about people, as he uses his time to learn languages and read books.

Oh sure, he's still at the whims of court intrigue and politics, but he is rarely in real danger of anything, since he could easily kill a Lilliputian with his foot if he needed to. At the same time, Lilliput is Gulliver's first experience of the pettiness of human affairs – the first sign of his growing discomfort with people. Page 21 (Conflict).

In the first chapter of his adventures, Gulliver washes ashore on Lilliput, an island filled with tiny people whose size and relatively foolishness (e.g., egg cracking is, like, a religion there) make him feel pretty secure.

Gulliver offers gunpowder and is rejected. (Climax). In Part 2, Chapter 7, Gulliver offers to show the Brobdingnagian King how to make gunpowder. When the King refuses in horror, Gulliver uses this denial as proof of how naïve and ignorant the Brobdingnagian King really is. At the same time, at the conclusion of the novel, Gulliver acknowledges that the least evil among Yahoos are the Brobdingnagians, "whose wise maxims in morality and

government it would be our happiness to observe". In other words, he has come to see that the Brobdingnagians are, indeed, superior to the European Yahoos and the Lilliputians. This act of refusal of gunpowder provides an example for Gulliver of an alternative approach to governance that he cannot take on board yet – but he will eventually.

Gulliver meets the Laputians. Page 180 chapter 1, Part 1(Suspense).

The third part of Gulliver's Travels is essentially what happens as researchers are waiting for Gulliver to acknowledge the defects of humankind that he keeps observing. While the other three parts really focus on governance and morality, the Laputian saga satirizes science. There is some stuff about mismanagement of lands in there, but it represents something of a digression from the main plot of the novel.

Gulliver meets the Houyhnhnms and the Yahoos, Page 275 (Denouement).

The denouement is the part of the book where everything becomes clear. When Gulliver first meets the Yahoos and is completely disgusted, he sees, for the first time, humans as we really are, without any of the disguises that clothing and good grooming might offer. On the other hand, the kindness and rationality of the Houyhnhnms provides a foil for everything that humans aren't. The entire novel has been working up to this revelation: it's not England versus France or Europe versus the world – all humans are, at heart, awful.

Gulliver becomes a hermit, page 350 (Ending)

Following Gulliver's revelation that people are gross and terrible, he decides to stay with the

Houyhnhnms forever. When they won't allow him to stay, he tries to find a deserted island. When he finds a Portuguese ship arriving at his island, he attempts to avoid it and then to jump overboard. When he arrives in England, Gulliver cannot be in the same room with his wife and children because of the way they smell. Gulliver's transformation is complete: he's gone from a pretty friendly guy to a complete, total man-hater.

Gulliver starts out this novel as a fairly average guy, educated in a useful profession. When he becomes shipwrecked on Lilliput, he sees a number of political intrigues that mimic those of his home country, but he doesn't seem to recognize the similarities because the Lilliputians are so small – insignificant, even. Then, he heads to Brobdingnag, where he starts getting a little insecure. But it's only upon Gulliver's arrival at Houyhnhnm Land that he really confronts how much he has grown to despise people.

The second act is the part of the story where everything seems as far as possible from an ending. If we consider the conclusion of *Gulliver's Travels* to be Gulliver's unhappy hatred of mankind, then he is probably furthest away from that conclusion when he happily hates people. Gulliver's time in Houyhnhnm Land seems like an ideal solution to his misanthropy, but it cannot last, because the Houyhnhnms don't want such an unpleasant, dangerous creature around them. So Gulliver is expelled from horse-faced paradise.

Act Three is supposed to be the moment in a book when all of the plot's problems get solved. For Gulliver, there is no solution: he is a

man and he cannot escape that. He thought he could for a time, living among the horses, but at the end of his travels, his only answer is to seclude himself from both his family and the world – and to talk to his horses for four hours each day.

In made analysis, writer focused on several character when Gulliver stay. The first was a voyage to Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa and the last Houyhnhnms.

4. CONCLUSION

Gulliver's Travels had appealed to everyone; it was an interesting simple story for children and a challenging satire for adults, complicated enough to confuse them. Jonathan Swift, through *Gulliver's Travels*, showed the need for reason in the political interactions of England and Ireland during the reign of King George II. The ideas included the unjust ways and actions the royalty and the privileged class took against the working and lower class. Swift's work became prophetic and implied for 18th century England. The writer is interested then tries to analyze the social and historical events in the novel *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift's. Furthermore, *Gulliver's Travels* is the description of people and historical events from the past because in England on the early eighteenth century there was a very interesting issue. The novel is also the device to criticize people and government at that time. Both issues are very interesting to be discussed because the reader can see the actual issue happened in the early 18th century through this novel. Moreover,

the satire of Swift becomes the device in this novel writing style will lead us to an understanding about his critics toward the people and government at the time.

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