



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar Unand.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin Unand.

ACTANTIAL CHARTS AND SYNTAGMS IN JONANTHAN SWIFT'S GULLIVER'S TRAVELS: A STRUCTURAL READING

THESIS



**LUTHFY FAUZIA
06185098**

**JURUSAN SASRA INGGRIS
FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG 2011**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praises go to Allah SWT the Almighty, thanks for blessing me with Spirit and health to accomplish this thesis. The greatest respect also goes to His Prophet Muhammad SAW, may He is always under His love and care for all the time.

Special gratitude and appreciation are due to Edria Sandika, S.S, M.Hum as supervisor I who has given me the spirit, ideas, and chances to share the opinion and also for Dra. *Eva Najma, M.Hum as supervisor II for her time, supervision, and attentions for me to accomplish the thesis. Without both of them, this thesis will be nothing. The writer also thanks all lecturers, academic staff, and librarians in English Department.*

The writer's greatest gratitude goes to her beloved Mother and Father, her sisters and all her big lovely family who support her financially and emotionally in finishing the thesis. Without their love, attention, and pray I could not finish this thesis. This thesis cannot replace all their tears and difficulties that the writer's caused during her study.

The writer

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis novel Gulliver's Travels karya Jonathan Swift dengan tujuan untuk menemukan struktur dasar dari perjalanan karakter utama ke beberapa tempat dan menjelaskan perjalanan tersebut dalam bentuk struktur bagan pelaku. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk membuktikan bahwa novel ini memiliki tiga struktur yang dinamakan dengan Syntagm. Analisis ini menggunakan pendekatan struktural yang di kembangkan oleh A.J. Greimas. Dalam teorinya, Greimas membagi struktur bagan pelaku kedalam enam bagian yaitu: pengirim (*sender*), tujuan (*object*), pelaku (*subject*), penghalang (*opponent*), penolong (*helper*), dan penerima (*receiver*). Kemudian penulis mengidentifikasi dan menjelaskan 3 teori lanjutan A.J. Greimas mengenai syntagms, yaitu: struktur yang bersifat perjanjian, struktur yang bersifat penugasan, dan struktur yang bersifat pengakhiran. Ketiga struktur ini bisa diaplikasikan ke dalam novel Gulliver's Travels. Dalam analisis ini penulis menemukan gambaran perjalanan-perjalanan karakter utama kebeberapa tempat untuk mendapatkan tujuannya. Struktur perjalanan karakter utama dimulai dari Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, dan Houyhnhnms. Di setiap perjalanan yg dilakukan oleh karakter utama selalu ada kesamaan. Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa setiap perjalanan dari karakter utama mengalami kesamaan "*contractual structure*" yang terjadi akibat situasi yang tidak diprediksi sebelumnya sehingga membawanya ke tempat-tempat tertentu.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 The Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 The Identification of the Problem.....	2
1.3 The Scope of the Study	3
1.4 The Objective of the Study.....	3
1.5 The Review of Previous Studies.....	3
1.6 The Theoretical Framework.....	5
1.7 The Method of the Research.....	8
CHAPTER 2: PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF GULLIVER'S TRAVELS	
2.1 Characters.....	10
2.1.1 Round Character.....	10
2.1.2 Flat Characters.....	11
2.2 Plot.....	16
2.3 Setting.....	18
2.4 Theme.....	19
2.5 Point of View.....	19
CHAPTER 3: ACTANTIAL CHARTS AND SYNTAGMS IN JONATHAN SWIFT'S <u>GULLIVER'S TRAVELS</u> : A STRUCTURAL READING	
3.1 Gulliver's Voyage to Liliput	
3.1.1 The Actant Chart.....	21
3.1.2 The Syntagms	
3.1.2.1 Contractual Structure.....	22
3.1.2.2 Performative Structure.....	24

3.1.2.3 Disjunctive Structure.....	26
3.2 Gulliver's Voyage to Brobdingnag	
3.2.1 The Actant Chart.....	30
3.2.2 The Syntagms	
3.1.2.1 Contractual Structure.....	31
3.1.2.2 Performative Structure.....	32
3.1.2.3 Disjunctive Structure.....	37
3.3 Gulliver's Voyage to Laputa, Balnibarbi, Glubbdubdrib, Luggnag and Japan	
3.3.1 The Actant Chart.....	39
3.3.2 The Syntagms	
3.3.2.1 Contractual Structure.....	40
3.3.2.2 Performative Structure.....	42
3.3.2.3 Disjunctive Structure.....	48
3.4 Gulliver's Voyage to Houyhnhnms	
3.4.1 The Actant Chart.....	52
3.4.2 The Syntagms	
3.4.2.1 Contractual Structure.....	53
3.4.2.2 Performative Structure.....	55
3.4.2.3 Disjunctive Structure.....	59
CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION.....	62
BIBLIOGRAPHY	

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. 1. The Background of the Study

Gulliver's Travels is a novel of satire and adventure which has four main sections, and divided into several chapters. 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. All of voyages in the stories happen in Lemuel Gulliver's life. One of his voyages is to Lilliput which is well known by everyone in the world especially for the children. It tells about the Hero figure and the moral value taught to the children. In addition, the voyage to Lilliput had added as a fairy tale. The writer chooses the novel because it has an interesting and imaginative plot. Moreover, there are three voyages remain that rarely heard by everyone; they are voyages to Brobdingnag, Laputa, and Houyhnhnms. Each voyage has special characteristics whether it creatures, society, or environment.

Lemuel Gulliver is the main character who has involved on the stories. Here, Gulliver has the reasons why he does the voyages. One of the reasons that push him to have a voyage is economical problem. Unfortunately, all of his voyages are an accident that leads him to illogic situation such as meeting tiny people, landing on floating island, founding high technology, and etc. However, what he aims from the beginning had fulfilled at the end of the stories which are

the better economy and also the meaning of human existence. Hence, this novel is suitable for this research.

One of the theories that develop the intrinsic approach is Structuralism. According Nyoman Kutha Ratna in his book Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra: “Strukturalisme berarti paham mengenai unsur-unsur, yaitu struktur itu sendiri, dengan mekanisme antarhubungannya.” (2004:91) It means that “Structuralism is a concept concerned with elements which means structures itself; one structure has relationship with another structure.” Structural analysis is a suitable theory for analyzing intrinsic elements of the literary work. The main focus of structuralism is to analyze the structure of a work that will lead us to find the narrative structure of the work as a whole.

The writer assumes that Gulliver’s Travels is proper to be analyzed by using Structural Theory of A.J Greimas because all story does narrative characteristic, beside the novel is well known by everyone but it seldom to analyze as such issue. Here, the writer wants to analyze Lemuel Gulliver voyage into several remote countries in Gulliver’s Travels by Jonathan Swift. Therefore, the writer chooses the title: “Actantial Charts and Syntagms in Jonathan Swift’s Gulliver’s Travels: A Structural Reading.”

1. 2. Identification of Problem

The problem of Gulliver to have a voyage is collecting the money to defend his family life. In the way to complete his quest, he found many experiences in several countries from Lilliput to Houyhnhnms. The writer limits the analysis in order to see Gulliver voyages through structural analysis by Greimas. However,

the writer must decide the actants that fills to the scheme in order to have the position on the plot. Hence, the writer can see the narrative structure in basic before analyzing deeply.

1.3. Scope of the Study

The novel talked about the adventures that had been done by Lemuel Gulliver to several places. There are four voyages that had been divided into four chapters. So, this research focuses on the following two points that wants to be analyzed:

1. Explaining the actant chart and syntagms perspectives of Swift's Gulliver's Travels based on Greimas theory.

1.4. Objective of the Study

In this research, the writer wants to analyze the narrative structure of Gulliver's Travels in describing Lemuel as the main character which had travelled to several Countries by using A. J. Greimas Theory in order to get the specific position in actant charts and syntagms perspective. There are four countries that Lemuel Gulliver had visited, they are: Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and Houyhnhnms. The aim of this research is to dismantle the structure of Gulliver's various voyages into Greimas's narrative structure (actant and syntagms) in order to show the similar structure.

1.5. Review of Previous Studies

The writer finds the thesis with the same novel but different theory from Bung Hatta University student entitled Satire as Seen through Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels by Vivi Annora(2000). She analyzes the satire in Gulliver's

Travels by using objective Abrams approach. She found three kinds of satires in Gulliver's Travels, which are Horace satire, Juvenal satire, and indirect satire. Horace satire tells about the character of an urbane and tolerant man of the world, which can evoke laughter rather than indignation at the spectacles of human folly sometimes including his own, Juvenal satire tells about a moral indignation of the vice or corruption of men. The satirist speaks in a serious character to denounce men's act that is no less dangerous because of conveying in humor, and the last Indirect satire tells about cast in the form of plot in which characters make themselves ridiculed by their thoughts, speech, and sometimes made even more ridiculed by the author's narrative style and commentary.

Similarly, Adamz Hoemwurk Paij's essay also talks about satire which is entitled Perceptions of Satire in Gulliver's Travels, he stated: "As Swift's story of Gulliver unfolds, the satire begins to take a much more general focus: humanity as a whole. Gulliver manages to escape the land of miniature, and after a brief stay in England, returns to the sea. Again, he finds himself in a strange land, but this time, he is the small one, with everything around him many times the normal size. Unlike the Lilliputians, however, he is alone in this world." He analyzed Gulliver's travels is the satire of swift perception of humanity. When Gulliver stayed in Lilliput, he was the biggest creature of this land, whereas in Brobdingnag he is the small one. Here, Adamz shows the perception of Swift on each country that Gulliver visited about Humanity.

In Faculty of Letters at Andalas University, the writer found the thesis entitled An Application of A. J. Greimas Structural Analysis on Tolkien's

The Hobbit by Mike Betri Handayani (2010). She analyzes six actants chart, functional structure, and the syntagms of each character by A. J. Greimas theory. The writer assumes that the actants of three characters which are Bilbo, Thorin, and Bard specifically has the same purpose. Bilbo and Bard have succeeded to gain their object but Thorin gain his object by paying his life. To sum up, all of the actions from each character had display on this thesis through the theory.

The writer also found a thesis which used A.J Greimas theory by Harma Fitriyani entitled The Major Character's Struggle of love in Thomas Hardy's *Far From The Madding Crowd* (2008). She analyzes the description of character relationship through actant chart and functional structure. Then she wants to get the specific themes for the characters which are Gabriel Oak, Batsheba, Boldwood, and Sergeant Troy. In short, the characters cannot fulfill their job to get the object on actant chart and it makes no receiver.

1. 6. Theoretical Framework

This research uses the objective approach. According to Atar Semi's Metode Penelitian Sastra (1993:67): "Pendekatan objektif, pendekatan formal, atau pendekatan analitik, bertolak dari asumsi dasar bahwa karya sastra sebagai karya kreatif memiliki otomi penuh yang harus dilihat sebagai suatu sosok yang berdiri sendiri terlepas dari hal-hal lain yang berada di luar dirinya (objective approach, formal approach and analysis approach are based on the basic assumption that literary work is imaginative and have authority to look as one object)". It means that the analysis is based on the work itself without considering

to the extrinsic element. This research will talk about describing actants charts and syntagms perspectives of Lemuel Gulliver voyage to several remote countries by using Structuralism A.J. Greimas theory.

According to Hawkes in his book entitled Structuralism and Semiotics (2003),

Greimas sees the story as a semantics structure analogous to the sentence and yielding itself to appropriate kinds of analysis. In pursuit of this aim, he proposes first an inventory of three 'actant' ; that is, three sets of binary oppositions, into which all the actants can be fitted, and which will generate all the actors of any story. (72)

In his analysis Greimas used semantics structure to see the story. His theory called "actant" which consists of three sets of binary opposition. Greimas suggested that the actant can be applied to all of the actors of any story.

Furthermore, Greimas proposed first to an inventory of actants in three 'actantial categories' that is three sets of binary oppositions which involve six actants. They are (1) subjects versus objects (2) sender versus receiver (3) helper versus opponent.

Subject

Object

Sender

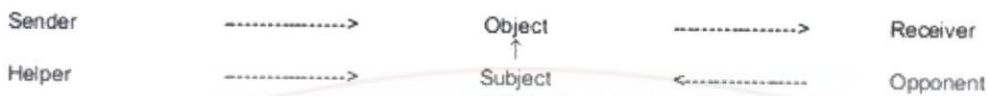
Receiver

Helper

Opponent

(Hawkes,72-73)

A journal by Louis Hébert's Tools for Text and Image Analysis: An Introduction to Applied Semiotics helps the writer to describe the actantial model.



In this theory, Greimas had found three distinct types of syntagms investigated by Propp. In Structuralism in Literature an Introduction by Robert Scholes (1975)

If some inventory of roles or actants could be said to constitute a lexicon of narrative paradigms, then a comparable list of syntactic structures or principles of structuration would be needed to complete a grammar of narration. (108)

This quotation shows that Greimas developed his theory called syntagms. He said that the actant is constituted a lexicon of narrative paradigm, but the syntactic structures need to complete a grammar of narration. Hence, the following lists are Greimas's theory which called as syntagms.

1. Contractual structures (syntagmes constructuels) in which the situation has the overall bearing of establishing and breaking of contracts, alienation and/or reintegration, etc.
2. Performative structures (syntagmes performanciels) involving trials, struggles, and the performance of tasks, etc.

3. Disjunctive structure (syntagmes disjonctionnels) involving movement, arrivals, and departures.

(Hawkes,75)

Actants chart have a qualitative relationship in developing the structure of the novel. Because the limitation of the actant chart, the syntagms will filled the competence of narrative structure.

1. 7. Method of the Research

1. 7. 1. Collecting Data

The writer uses library research to find the primary data and supporting data. Primary data is the novel that was written by Jonathan Swift entitled Gulliver's Travels. The writer also used some other books or journal which are related to the subject as the supporting data in order to support and to get better and clearer description.

1. 7. 2. Analyzing Data

In analyzing this novel, first the writer analyzed the intrinsic element of this novel that help the writer to understand this novel. Then the writer used A. J. Greimas theory who proposed the actants chart and the syntagms perspective. Moreover, the writer wants to use qualitative method to conduct the research.

1. 7. 3. Presenting Result

As stated by Semi in his book Metode Penelitian Sastra “Penelitian yang deskriptif artinya data terurai dalam bentuk kata-kata atau gambar-gambar, bukan dalam bentuk angka-angka.” “Descriptive research is the data which is formed in words or pictures, not in numbers” (24). The writer wants to describe the voyages of Lemuel Gulliver by looking on the plot. Then, the writer put the actant for specific position for each voyage and also uses syntagms perspective to see the narrative structure of the novel.

Chapter 1 discusses the background of Gulliver's Travels, the reason to use the novel and the suitable theory to be applied to the novel. Chapter 2 analyzes the intrinsic element of the novel such as characters, plot, setting, theme, and point of view. These parts help the writer to get the clearly parts of Gulliver's Travels to analyze it. Chapter 3 applies the structuralism theory to the novel then analyzed it deeply to get the conclusion of the analysis. Chapter 4 concludes the result of the analysis and explains the result briefly.

CHAPTER 2

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

Before going to deeper analysis the writer wants to analyze the element of fiction in Gulliver's Travels. The aim of this preliminary analysis is to describe the primary data to the reader. The writer needs to explain the intrinsic elements (characters, setting, plot, theme, and point of view).

2.1 The Characters

In Klarer book," character in a text can be rendered either as types or as individuals"(17). Moreover, in this book Klarer classified the character which are Round Character and Flat Characters.

2.1.1 Round Character

According to Klarer in his book An Introduction to Literary Studies, he said that round character is "a persona with more complex and differentiated features" (17). Here, the writer assumes that this is the key of the story. The character action is a sequence of events that the author sets in the storyline. With completely emotions or something big has contained the character to show the differences over other characters that were stated on the story. In this novel, the writer decides that there is one round character which is Lemuel Gulliver. This character is involved in the whole of story that makes the writer decided it as the key player of the novel.

Lemuel Gulliver

He is an English ship surgeon and accomplished seaman. This supported by the statement in the novel that, "I was surgeon successively in two ships, and made several voyages, for six years, to the East and West Indies, by which I got some addition to my fortune." (12). He narrates the story of his voyage to strange lands with amazing creatures and sights. He is one of five sons of a gentleman with a small estate in Nottinghamshire. It can be seen in the novel that stated, "My father had a small estate in Nottinghamshire; I was the third of five sons." (12). He is a kind person who loved to help anyone who needed. The evidence that he is a kind person can be seen in the several voyages. One of the evidence that proved him is stated on the following quotation, "by the luckiest chance in the world, I had not discharged myself of any part of it. The heat I had contracted by coming very near the flames, and by laboring to quench them, made the wine begin to operate my urine; which I voided in such a quantity, and applied so well to the proper places, that in three minutes the fire was wholly extinguished..." (35).

2.1.2 Flat Characters

In Klarer's book Flat character defined as, "A typified character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to flat character...Typified characters often represent the general traits of a group of person or abstract ideas" (17). The writer sees it is as the characters that support the round character to pass the goal or doing something on the sequence of even. In short, flat characters are

important to describe, explain, or something that couldn't do by the round character in the story.

a. Mary Burton Gulliver

Wife of Lemuel Gulliver and daughter of Edmund Burton, and she is a hosier. She stated in the novel as, "...second daughter to Mr. Edmund Burton, hosier, in Newgate-street, with whom I received four hundred pounds for a portion." (12). While Gulliver travels, she remains at home to nurture the children.

b. Emperor of Lilliput

The ruler of Lilliput, who calls himself by the name of Golbasto Momaren Evlame Gurdilo Shefin Mully Uly Gue. It is along by the statement in the novel, "Golbasto Momaren Evlame Gurdilo Shefin Mully Uly Gue, most mighty Emperor of Lilliput, delight and terror of the Universe, whose dominions extend five thousand blustrugs (about twelve miles in circumference) to the extremities of the globe..." (27). He is a capricious ruler whose physical represents the intelligence of his rule.

c. Empress of Lilliput

She is the wife of the Lilliput emperor. She likes Gulliver but turns against him after he extinguishes a palace fire by urinating on it. In the novel, it stated well that, "...that Empress conceiving the greatest abhorrence of what I had done removed to the most distant side of the court, firmly resolved that those building

should never be repaired for her use: and, in the presence of her chief confidants could not forbear vowing revenge” (35).

d. Lilliputians

The people who's live in the country of Lilliput. Their size is six inches tall. Based on the novel, it stated, “When bending my eyes downwards as much as I could, I perceive it to be a human creature not six inches high, with bow and arrow in his hands, and a quiver at his back.” (13). At the first time, Lilliputians treat Gulliver as an intruder monster, and lately they changed to welcome people toward Gulliver. Their trust increase when Gulliver helps them win the war against Blefuscu and also extinguished the fire on the royal palace.

e. Blefuscudians

The people who's live in the country of Blefuscu. In size, they resemble the Lilliputians. They favor opening eggs on the big end, in opposition to the position of the Lilliputians, and declare war on Lilliput. From the novel, it stated about that, “the two great empires of Lilliput and Blefuscu. Which two mighty powers have, as I was going to tell you, been engaged in a most obstinate war for six and thirty moons past. It began upon the following occasion. It is allowed on al hands, that the primitive way of breaking eggs, before we eat them, was upon the larger end...” (31).

f. King of Brobdingnag

The ruler of Brobdingnag who is treated Gulliver there. In the novel it just stated that, “The King, although he be as learned a person as any in his dominions, and had been educated in the study of philosophy; and particularly mathematics...” (64).

g. Queen of Brobdingnag

She is the wife of Brobdingnag's king. She treats Gulliver kindly. In the novel it can be seen in this sentence, “The Queen giving great allowance for my deffectivenes in speaking, was however surprised at so much wit and good sense in so diminutivean animal. She took me in her own hand, and carried me to the King, who was then retired to his cabinet.” (64).

h. Brobdingnagians

The people who's live of the country of Brobdingnag. They are as tall as church steeples. It stated in the novel that, “...that at first I certainly thought it was thunder whereupon seven monsters like himself came towards him with reaping hooks in their hands, each hook about the size of six scythes. These people were not so well clad as the first, whose servants or laborers they seemed to be.” (52-53).

i. Glumdalclitch

She is a nine years old daughter of the Brobdingnagian farmer. She is small for her age—no more than forty feet tall. She is a kindly child who cares for Gulliver during his stay in Brobdingnag. In the novel it is stated as, “she was very good natured, and not above forty feet high, being little for her age. She gave me the name of Grildrig, which the family took up, and afterwards the whole kingdom...I called her my Glumdalclitch or little nurse.” (59).

j. Laputans

The People who's live in the flying island of Laputa. They are a race of absent-minded scientists and philosophers. This creature stated in the novel as, “the word which I interpreted the flying or floating island is in the original Laputa, whereof I could never learn the true etymology.” (100). Although they are knowledgeable in astronomy, mathematics, and other subjects, they are woefully lacking in practical knowledge and even attempt to build a house from the roof down.

k. Houyhnhnms

They are intelligent horses who establish an ideal society in which all members respect one another equally. They are so morally advanced that they never lie or hate. In fact, they do not even understand what lie and hatred are. They stated in the novel as, “...I saw many tracks of human feet, and some of cows, but most of horses.” (141), “...the behavior of these animals was so orderly and rational...” (143).

l. Yahoos

They are ugly, disgusting creatures in the land of the houyhnhmns. In the novel, it stated that, “I was amazed to see such actions and behavior in brute beast...” (142). They live like animals but resemble humans. They serve the Houyhnhmns as draft animals.

m. Don Pedro de Mendez

He is a Portuguese ship captain who rescues Gulliver and treats him well while helping him to return to England. From the novel, it stated that, “Don Pedro accompanied me to the ship, and lent me twenty pounds. He took kind leave of me...” (187).

2.2 The Plot

Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative (16). It means that plot contains anything on the story that started with action of the characters, setting that the story was taken, sequences of action, flashback or future view, or something that the writer wants to show about his feeling. In here, the writer puts it as general sequences because there are many voyages that Gulliver had on the story.

a. Introduction

Lemuel Gulliver is a surgeon ship that has a wife named Mary Burton and two children called Betty and Johnny. But his business ruins which makes his economic family in crisis. A few years later, Gulliver agreed with the offer from Captain William Prichard to have sail with them and make his economy solved. It can be seen on the following quotation, “I accepted an advantageous offer from Captain William Prichard, master of the Antelope, who was making a voyage to the South Sea. We set sail from Bristol, May 4, 1699, and our voyage was at first very prosperous.” (12).

b. Raising Action

Gulliver's strands because of the storm hit the ship after he accepted the offer. He sees the different things in his voyages. The environment, the science, the society, the intrigue, the attitude and many more which seen by him.

c. Climax

Gulliver learns everything when he stranded. Firstly, he needs to know how to learn the language for each place that he stranded. Then, he helps the people and also is a hero for them sometimes.

d. Falling Action

After taken several times in the land that he stranded, Gulliver realizes that he needs to go back to his own country. He really needs to go home because he wanted to see his family. Then he starts to find a way back home to England.

e. Resolution

After took several voyages, the voyage to Houyhnhnms is the last thing that Gulliver wanted to do. He just wants to live with his family with joyful. "On the fifth of December, 1715, we cast anchor in the Downs, about nine in the morning, and at three in the afternoon I got safe to my house at Rotherhith." (187)

2.3 The Setting

As Klarer says in his book "Setting denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops". Here, the writer sees the setting as the time journey that Gulliver did. In the story, Gulliver had many experiences from one place to another. In case to see when the voyage of Gulliver starts, we must to see the setting it first. Gulliver's Travels take place between May 4, 1699, from the novel we can see in the following sentence, "we set sail from Bristol May 4, 1699, and our voyage at first was very prosperous." (12) and December 5, 1715 in the novel, it can be seen, "On the fifth of December, 1715, we cast anchor in the Downs about nine in the morning, and at three in the afternoon I got safe to my house at Rotherhith". (187). Between 1715

and 1720, the fictional main character, Lemuel Gulliver, readjusts to life in London. In 1720, he begins writing an account of his voyages and, in 1727, releases them for publication. The action in the story takes place in England, on the seas, on many strange islands including one that travels in the air and in various countries, including ones unknown and unfamiliar.

2.4 The Theme

The theme of Gulliver's Travels is the voyage of wisdom. It means that in every voyage he take, Gulliver learns new things that leads him to be wiser. First he become a hero for little people, then he teach the people who's bigger than him, and he keep learning, at the end he get the knowledge from the nature. Here, the writer realizes that Gulliver learn much over his voyages.

2.5 The Point of View

The writer sees point of view as the author position on this novel. It also supported by Klarer statement that point of view is "characterizes the way in which a text presents persons, events, and settings." (20). Based on this statement, the writer knows that the point of view on this novel was making a clear position that the author wants to be placed. In the novel, Gulliver narrates his story in first-person point of view. in the novel, the author give some account of himself as the writer that Lemuel Gulliver narrates himself in several voyages, the first thing that Swift want to prove as the author of Gulliver's Travels can be seen in the following sentences, "my father had a small estate..." (12), "when I found myself

on my feet...” (18), “then first request I made after I had obtained my liberty...” (29). It makes Gulliver be an author in his own story. It caused by Jonathan Swift didn’t want to be known on that time caused on the story he satire the situation, society, and many things that he seen as negative.



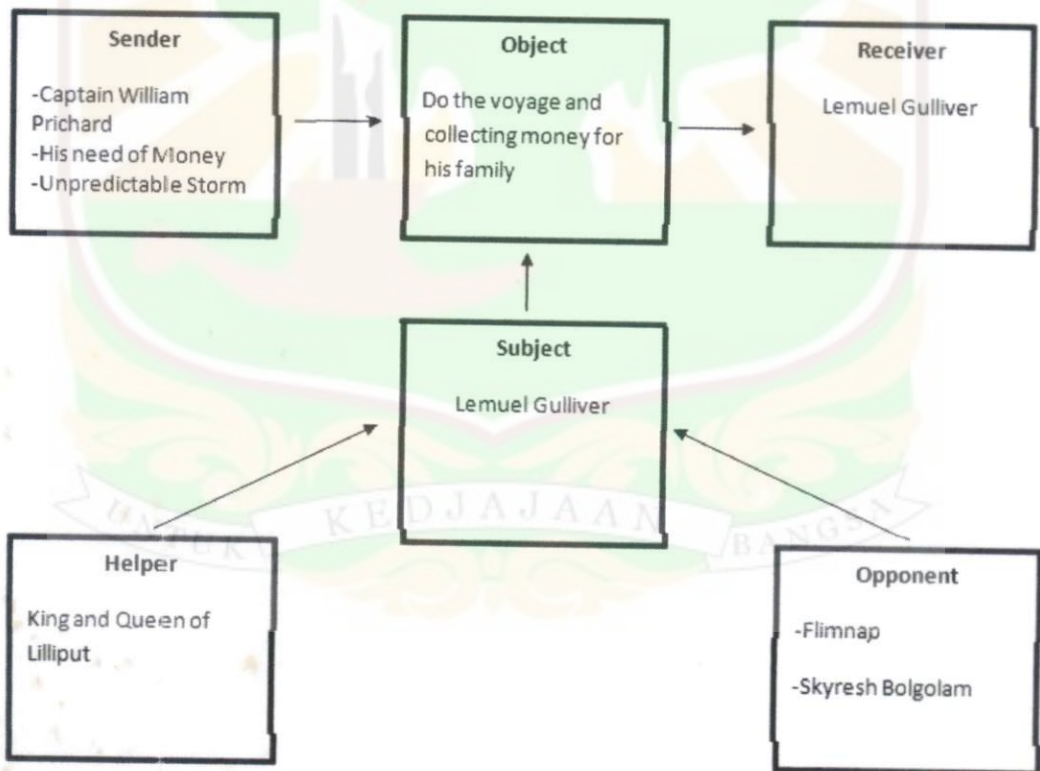
CHAPTER 3

ACTANTIAL CHARTS AND SYNTAGMS IN JONATHAN SWIFT'S GULLIVER'S TRAVELS: A STRUCTURAL READING

In this chapter, the writer applies the Actants Chart, and The Syntagms to get the description of Lemuel Gulliver voyages to several remote countries. Gulliver starts the voyages in Lilliput and over in Houyhnhnms and felt unusual behavior, environments, and society.

3.1 Gulliver Voyage to Lilliput

3.1.1 The Actant Chart



From the chart, it can be seen that Lemuel Gulliver is the subject. Gulliver is a surgeon ship and he offered to sail by Captain William Prichard. Gulliver agrees

about the offer because his business is ruin, and he wants to earn money for his family. The sail starts with an accident and Gulliver strands to unknown land. In this land, Gulliver find mini creatures which lately he known as Lilliput. The King and Queen of Lilliput help him to learn about this country and try to trust over the false rumor. Gulliver is blamed on false rumor by Skyresh Bolgolam and Flimnap. At the end, Gulliver decides to go out from Blefuscu to England.

3. 1. 2 The Syntagms

3. 1. 3. 1 Contractual Structure

Contractual structure is the situation that has the overall bearing of the establishing and breaking of contracts, alienation and or reintegration, etc (Hawkes, 75). Gulliver is a single hero in this story. Gulliver starts his voyage by making agreement with Mr. James Bates who asks him to be a surgeon in Captain Abraham Pannell ship.

“I was recommended, by my good master Mr. Bates, to be surgeon to the Swallow, Captain Abraham Pannell commander; with whom I continued three years and a half, making a voyage or two into the Levant, and some other parts.” (12)

Two years gone by, Gulliver had economical problem and his business didn't work well and also his colleague Mr. James Bates was dying. Then, he consulted with his wife and some people to set a sail again. He did it well by being success as a surgeon ship.

“...my business began to fail; for my conscience would not suffer me to imitate the bad practice of too many among my brethren. Having therefore consulted with my wife, and some of my acquaintance, I determined to go again to sea. I was surgeon successively in two ships, and made several voyages, for six years, to the East and West Indies, by which I got some addition to my fortune.” (12)

Gulliver has success in several voyages, he could save some money for his family. However, he agrees with the advantageous offer of Captain William Prichard that asked him to be a surgeon of his ship. Moreover, Gulliver has not sailed for three years after the last voyage.

“After three years expectation that things would mend, I accepted an advantageous offer from Captain William Prichard, master of the Antelope, who was making a voyage to the South-Sea.” (12)

The sail going smooth before the storm hit and makes the ship unable to sail. Later, the ship fall down and Gulliver decide to swim to nearest land. But, he cannot hold on his conscious and drifted by storm.

“On the fifth of November, which was the beginning of summer in those parts, the weather being very hazy, the seamen spied a rock, within half a cable’s length of the ship; but the wind was so strong, that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately split.” (13)

At this point, Gulliver is alive and drifted to an unknown land. He trapped in the land that he strands because of the storm and the situation gets worse when the

creatures of the land capture him. It proves that the contractual structure here shows the contract that Gulliver assigned has break by unpredictable situation.

3. 1. 3. 2 Performative Structure

Performative structure is involving trials, struggles, and the performance of task (Hawkes, 75). Gulliver as the main character has task to be a surgeon ship but the task had changed after the sail wasn't going smooth because the storm. He strands in unknown land that he lately recognized as Lilliput. Gulliver wakes up on the grass and he finds himself bound with the tight ropes. And he is shock after look at the mini creatures that surround him.

“...when bending my eyes downwards as much as I could, I perceived it to be a human creature not six inches high, with a bow and arrow in his hands, and a quiver at his back.” (13)

These mini creatures try to attack Gulliver by their arrows and he responds it by screamed in pain.

“...when in an instant I felt above a hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, which pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another flight into the air, as we do bombs in Europe, whereof many, I suppose, fell on my body (though I felt them not) and some on my face, which I immediately covered with my left hand. When this shower of arrows was over, I fell a groaning with grief and pain, then striving again to get loose, they discharged another volley larger than the first, and some of them

attempted with spears to stick me in the sides but, by good luck, I had on me a buff jerkin, which they could not pierce.” (14)

In this land, Gulliver tries to be a good man with good behavior in order to get liberty. He played with the children of the residents and also learns their language.

“My gentleness and good behavior had gained so far on the Emperor and his court, and indeed upon the army and people in general, that I began to conceive hopes of getting my liberty in a short time...I would sometimes lie down, and let five or six of them dance on my hand. And the last boys and girls would venture to come and play at hide and seek in my hair. I had now made good progress in understanding and speaking their language.” (24)

After taking a part of the war against Blefuscu, Gulliver had highest position in Lilliput. He also gets the liberty that he wanted before.

“But being now a Nardac, of the highest rank in that empire, such offices were looked upon as below my dignity, and the Emperor (to do him justice) never once mentioned them to me.” (34)

No longer being a Nardac, Gulliver has another task. He helps the Lilliputians to extinguish the fire in Imperial Majesty Apartment. But, the volume of water that brought by Lilliputians cannot interfere the fire's power. Gulliver tries to help them all by urinated the building.

“The heat I had contracted by coming very near the flames, and by laboring to quench them, made the wine begin to operate my urine; which I avoided in such a quantity, and applied so well to the proper places, that in three

minutes the fire was wholly extinguished, and the rest of that noble pile, which had cost so many ages in erecting, preserved from destruction.” (35)

From explanation above, the writer conclude that Gulliver do not only has contractual structure but also has performative structure, they are tasks, trials, and struggles. Gulliver put his effort to find his way to return to England, first he must know the condition where he stranded and learned. He also be a hero and like by everyone in Lilliput.

3. 1. 3. 3 Disjunctive Structure

Disjunctive structures involve travel, movement, arrivals, and departures. (Hawkes, 75). Gulliver’s Travel also has this structure. As we know Gulliver has a voyage in a ship but suddenly the storm wrecked the ship and he stranded to Lilliput. He involved there and be a hero.

Later on, Gulliver is well known by Lilliputians, it makes Skyresh Bolgolam and Flimnap jealous and make him to banish from Lilliput. Gulliver tries to prove that it’s not true but he cannot win this rumor.

“These false informations, which I afterwards came to the knowledge of, by an accident not proper to mention, made Flimnap the treasurer show his lady for some time an ill countenance, and me a worse; and although he were at last undeceived and reconciled to her, yet I lost all credit with him, and round my interest decline very fast with the Emperor himself, who was indeed too much governed by that favorite.” (41)

Although the fake rumor spread out throughout Lilliput, the King of Lilliput still believes that Gulliver never done anything such the rumor said. Then, the King of Lilliput sends his man to Gulliver's house and gives him a word.

"In the several debates upon this impeachment, it must be confessed that his Majesty gave many marks of his great lenity, often urging the services you had done him, and endeavoring to extenuate your crimes." (43)

Gulliver feels that the word from the King of Lilliput is a way for him to escape from the situation that suspects him as a criminal. Therefore, one time before the day of execution, he leaves Lilliput and go to Blefuscu.

"I took this opportunity, before the three days were elapsed, to send a letter to my friend the Secretary, signifying my resolution of setting out that morning Blefuscu pursuant to the leave I had got; and without waiting for an answer, I went to that side of the island where our fleet lay." (46)

After taking several days in Blefuscu, Gulliver found a broken boat. He asks the King of Blefuscu to repair the boat. He also made the paddle to make it move. Gulliver feels that this is the time when he back to home.

"I told the emperor that my good fortune had thrown this boat in my way, to carry me to some place from whence I might return into my native country, and back his Majesty's orders for getting materials to fit it up, together with license to depart; which, after some kind expostulations, he was pleased to grant." (47)

Before the departure, Gulliver receives some gift from The Royal Family of Blefuscu and they impressed with Gulliver, so they came out of the palace.

“In about a month, when all was prepared, I sent to receive his Majesty’s commands, and to take my leave. The Emperor and Royal Family came out of the palace; I lay down on my face to kiss his hand, which he very graciously gave me; so did the Empress and young princess of the blood. His Majesty presented me with fifty purses of two hundred *sprugs* a- piece, together with his picture at full length, which I put immediately into one of my gloves, to keep it from being hurt.” (48-49)

Gulliver starts the sail to England by the boat. In the middle of the sail, he is found by an English merchant who returns from Japan. Therefore, he joins that ship and get back to England. Here, he tries to sell some of the gift for pounds. He also wants to breed the tiny sheep to get another pound.

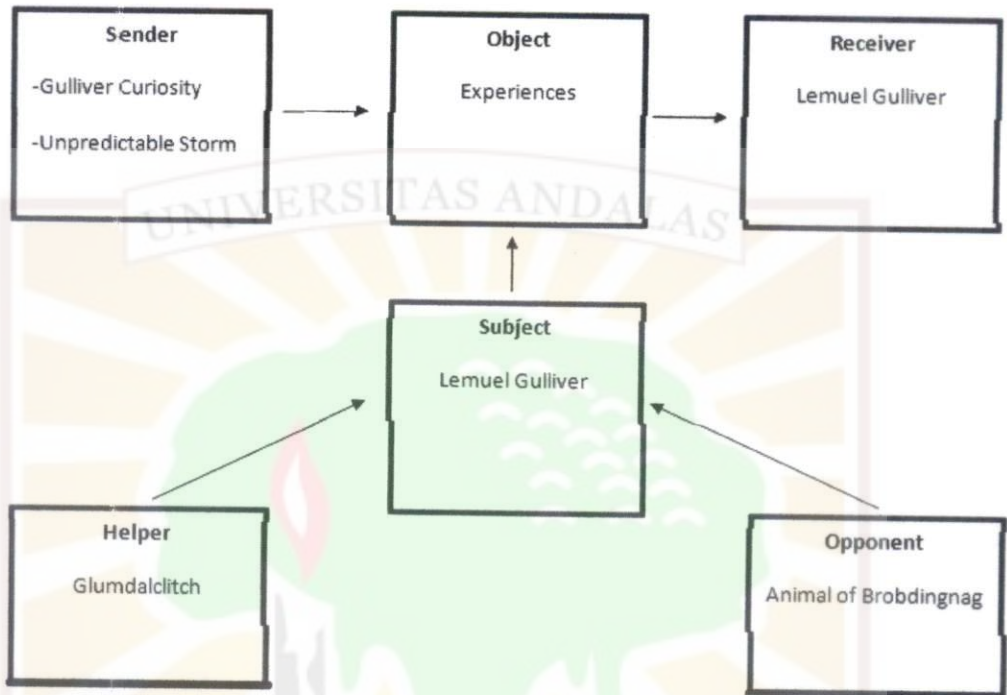
“The vessel was an English merchantman, returning from Japan by the north and South Seas; the Captain, Mr. John Biddle of Deptford, a very civil man, and an excellent sailor...arrived in the Downs on the 13th of April, 1702...the short time I continued in England, I made considerable profit by showing my cattle to many persons of quality, and others: and before I began my second voyage, I sold them for six hundred pounds. Since my last return, I find the breed is considerably increased, especially the sheep; which I hope will prove much to the advantage of the woolen manufacture, by the fineness of the fleeces.” (49-50)

From the explanation, the writer sees that Gulliver's Travel has disjunctive structure; they are travel, movement, arrivals, and departures. The voyage starts from Bristol to the South Sea. But, there is an accident that makes it changes. From stranded island, Lilliput, Gulliver went to Blefuscu to depart from the place and return to England.



3.2 Gulliver Voyage in Brobdingnag

3.2.1 The Actant Chart



From the chart, it can be seen that Lemuel Gulliver is the subject. Lemuel is a surgeon ship and he curious to sail again. Gulliver agrees to accept the offer because he loves to sail and want to satisfy his desire. The sail starts with an accident which lead Lemuel Gulliver stranded to unknown land. In this land, Gulliver found big creatures who lately he known as Brobdingnagians. Then he saved by Glumdalclitch's family. The King and Queen of Brobdingnag have been told about the utility of gun powder by him. After all, Gulliver is disturbed by the animal because of his tiny body. Then, the animal moves him away and later on been saved by an English ship.

3. 2. 1 The Syntagms

3. 2. 3. 1 Contractual Structure

Gulliver's curiosity pushes him to have another travel and get more experiences. The story begins when Gulliver take the offer from a Cornishman, Captain John Nicholas.

"...I again left my native country, and took shipping in the Downs on the 20th day of June, 1702, in the *Adventure*, Captain John Nicholas, a Cornishman, Commander, bound for Surat." (51)

As the previous voyage, Gulliver still has some obstacles. The sail was not going smooth, he strands in unknown land. Then he tries to find out where he was. Gulliver is found by a big creature in this land and also impressed with the size of the environment.

"I found it fully cultivated; but that which surprised me was the length of the grass, which in those grounds that seemed to be kept for hay, was about twenty foot high...Whereupon seven monsters like himself came towards him with reaping hooks in their hands, each hook about the size of the six scythes." (52)

Here, the writer sees that Gulliver is survive from the storm and lost to an unknown land. The situation gets worse when the big creatures of the land capture him. It proves that the contractual structure here shows the contract that Gulliver assigned has break by unpredictable situation.

3. 2. 3. 2 Performative Structure

Gulliver has been founded by the creatures who work as farmer. Firstly, Gulliver shocked because the farmer takes him on his hand. After the farmer decides to bring him to the Farmer's house, he realizes that this farmer treat him well. He delights with the farmer family because they were serving the food for him.

“The wife minced a bit of meat, then crumbled some bread on a trencher, and placed it before me. I made her a low bow, took out my knife and fork, and fell to eating, which gave them exceeding delight.” (55)

Not longer, Gulliver has a friend which is the daughter of the farmer named Glumdalclitch. She treats Gulliver well as a nurse. Then Gulliver named by her as Grildrig.

“my mistress had a daughter of nine years old, a child of forward parts for her age, very dexterous at her needle, and skillful in dressing her baby...this young girl was so handy, that after I had once or twice pulled off my clothes before her, she was able to dress and undress me, though I never gave her that trouble when she would let me do either myself.” (59).

In sum up, the news about the little man which is Gulliver is widespread in the farmer's neighborhood. They delight to see Gulliver because they called him as strange animal which is called by them as splacknuck.

“It now began to be known and talked of in the neighborhood, that my master had found a strange animal in the field, about the bigness of a splacknuck, but exactly shaped in every part like a human

creature...Another farmer who lived hard by, and was a particular friend of my master, came on a visit on purpose to inquire into the truth of this story.” (59).

The farmer knows that Gulliver can bring him to a fortune. He realizes that Gulliver have to show to everyone and get money from it. The farmer also brings his daughter, Glumdalclitch to escort Gulliver in trip. Glumdalclitch sometimes bring Gulliver out from his box to have a fresh air.

“She often took me out of my box at my own desire, to give me air and show me the country, but always held me fast by a leading string. We passed over five or six rivers many degrees broader and deeper than the Nile or the Ganges; and there was hardly a rivulet so small as the Thames at London Bridge.” (61)

The trip arrived on the 26th day of October at Lorbrulgrud. Here, Gulliver showed to everyone ten times a day. It might be the reason why the Queen of Brobdingnag has been known the show and she wants to buy Gulliver and stay at the royal palace. Gulliver wants a favor from the Queen which is ordered Glumdalclitch as his nurse in the royal palace.

“I then said to the Queen, since I was now her majesty’s most humble creature and vassal, I must beg the favor, that Glumdalclitch, who had always tended me with so much care and kindness and understood to do it so well, might be admitted in to her service, and continue to be my nurse and instructor.” (63)

The Queen brings him to the King, and he wants to learn about Gulliver because he assumes that Gulliver is not a type of Splacknuck. He ordered three great scholars to examine Gulliver.

His Majesty sent for three great scholars who were then in their weekly waiting, according to the custom in that country. These gentlemen, after they had awhile examined my shaped with much nicety, were of different opinions concerning me. (64)

Gulliver gets the room and Glumdalclitch as private servant from the Queen. She prepared a bed chamber by asking the cabinet maker to design the room for Gulliver. Moreover, she asked to have a dining with Gulliver in every dinner.

“The Queen became so fond of my company, that she could not dine without me. I had a table placed upon the same at which her Majestyate, just at her left elbow, and a chair to sit on. Glumdalclitch stood upon a stool on the floor near my table, to assist and take care of me. I had an entire set of silver dishes and plates, and other necessaries, which, in proportion to those of the Queen, were not much bigger than what I have seen of the same kind in London toy shop, for the furniture of a baby house...” (66).

Not longer, the joyful on the palace is disturbed by the animal of Brobdingnag. The problem is the size of the animal is bigger even for the monkey of the clerks in the kitchen palace. It make Gulliver had trouble when he faces this problem.

“But the greatest danger I ever underwent in that kingdom was from a monkey, who belonged to one of the clerks of the kitchen. Glumdalclitch had locked me up in her closet, while she went somewhere upon business or

a visit...then I saw this frolicsome animal, frisking and leaping up and down, till at last he came to my box, which he seemed to view with great pleasure and curiosity, peeping in at the door and every window.” (75)

Then, Gulliver had captured by the monkey. He gets injured by that animal. Fortunately, the nurse had saved him and the monkey been killed. Since that incident, there is an order to not let any animal in the palace.

“As I sat quietly meditating at my table, I heard something bounce in at the closet window, and skip about from one side to the other; whereat, although I was much alarmed, yet I ventured to look out, but stirred not from my seat; and then I saw this frolicsome animal, frisking and leaping up and down, till at last he came to my box, which he seemed to view with great pleasure and curiosity, peeping in at the door and every window...but an honest lad, one of my nurse’s footmen, climbed up, and putting me into his breeches pocket, brought me down safe...The monkey was killed, and an order made that no such animal should be kept about the palace.” (75-76)

After get some medication and feel healthy, Gulliver tries to entertain the King by playing a music instrument. Then the King asks Gulliver some questions about his country. Afterward, Gulliver remembers about a powder which brings an explosion. He tells that the powder is powerful to destroy a city such metropolis, Lorbrulgrud.

“...I told him of an invention discovered between three and four hundred years ago, to make a certain powder, into a heap of which the smallest spark of fire falling, would be kindle the whole in moment, although it were as big

as a mountain, and make it all fly up in the air together, with a noise and agitation greater than thunder.“ (84)

Gulliver knows about the composition of the powder which can blow anything and it is very cheap. This statement makes the King shock and he protest to using the powder. The King asks Gulliver not to mention the statement anymore to anyone else or he will lose his life.

“The King was struck with honor at the description I had given of those terrible engines, and the proposal I had made. He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I (these were his expressions) could entertain such human ideas, and in so familiar a manner as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation, which I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines...As for himself, he protested that although few things delighted him so much as new discoveries in art or in nature, yet he would rather lose half his kingdom than be privy to such a secret, which he commanded me, as I valued my life, never to mention anymore” (85).

From explanation above, the writer can conclude that Gulliver has performative structure. There are tasks, trials, and struggles. Gulliver put his effort to find his way to return to England; here he was picked up by the Farmer and sell to the Queen who treats him very kind. Glumdalclitch accompany him as a nurse in the palace. The problem has found when Gulliver tells about the powder that can bring destruction.

3. 2. 3. 3 Disjunctive Structure

The King statement that asked Gulliver to stop his story about the powder has to be the last word from the King. A day after that, Gulliver had a trip in the sea with the King, Queen, and Glumdalclitch. This trip must be joyful but an eagle picks the box where Gulliver stays inside and bring him up to the air.

“...I found myself suddenly awaked with a violent pull upon the ring which was fastened at the top of my box for the conveniency of carriage. I felt my box raised very high in the air, and then borne forward with prodigious speed.” (89)

Then the eagle drops the box down to the sea. Gulliver tries to get some help by screaming louder. After took several times, an English ship coming over him. They found him in a weak condition because he was spending his times in the sea without anything.

“The carpenter came, and in a few minutes sawed a passage about four feet square, then let down a small ladder, upon which I mounted, and from thence was taken into the ship in a very weak condition.” (90-91)

The captain of the ship that was took him is Mr. Thomas Wilcocks. He treats him well. Gulliver said thanks to Mr. Thomas Wilcocks and asks him to save his stuff in the box.

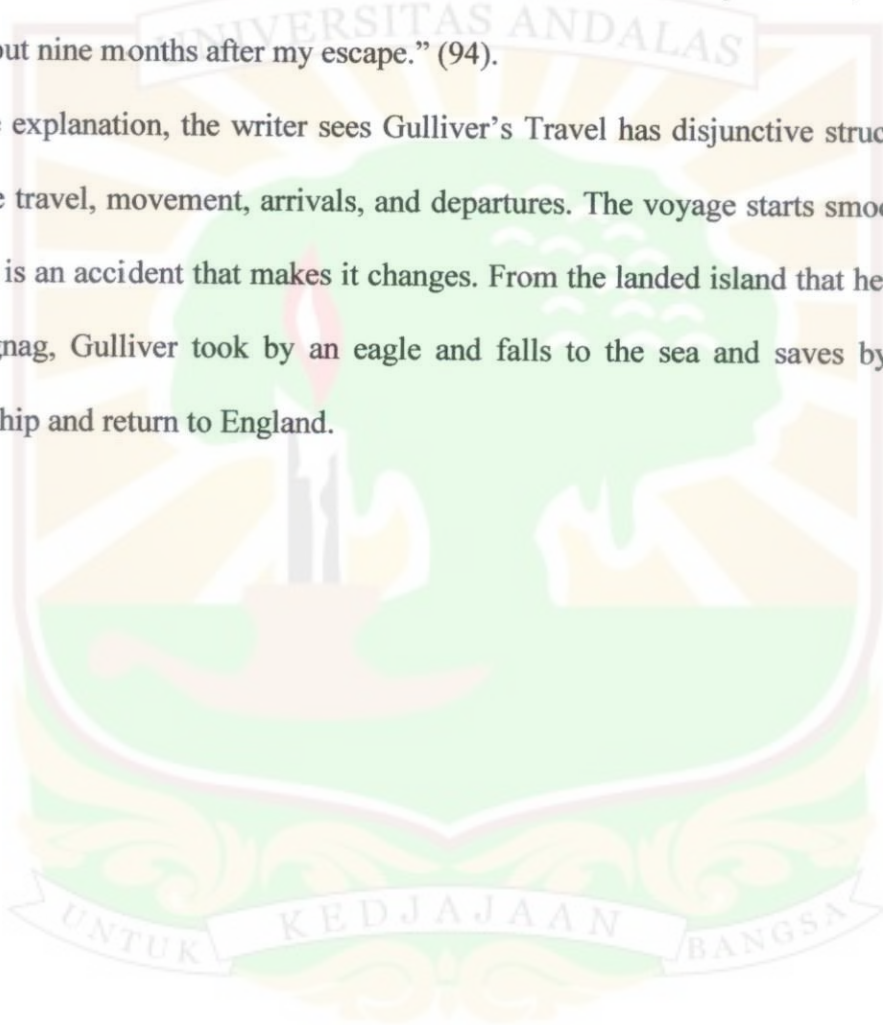
Mr. Thomas Wilcocks, an honest worthy Shropshire man, observing I was ready to faint, took me into his cabin, gave me a cordial to comfort me, and made me turn in upon his own bed, advising me to take a little rest, of which

I had great need. Before I went to sleep I gave him to understand that I had some valuable furniture in my box, too good to be lost...” (91)

At the ship, Gulliver talks about his experience in Brobdingnag to the captain. But he never came out to the outside of the cabin, until the ship arrived in the harbor.

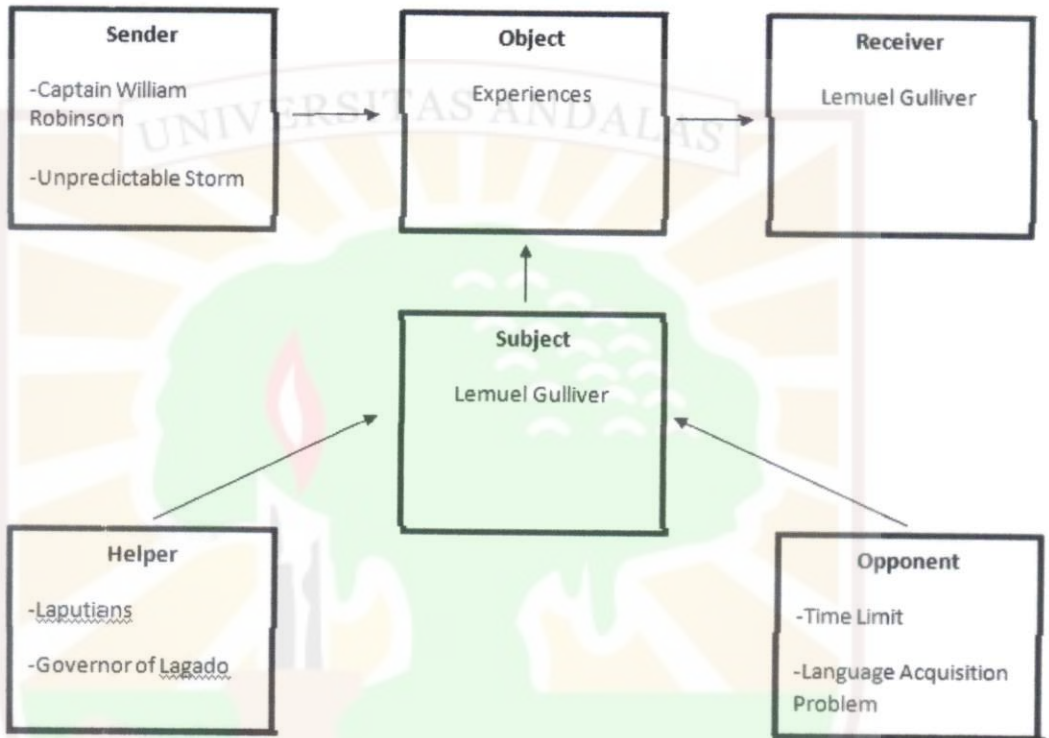
“...we came into the Downs, which was on the third day of June, 1706, about nine months after my escape.” (94).

From the explanation, the writer sees Gulliver’s Travel has disjunctive structure. There are travel, movement, arrivals, and departures. The voyage starts smoothly but there is an accident that makes it changes. From the landed island that he lost, Brobdingnag, Gulliver took by an eagle and falls to the sea and saves by the English ship and return to England.



3.3 Gulliver Voyage in Laputa, Balnibarbi, Glubbdubdrib, Luggnagg, and Japan

3.3.1 The Actant Chart



From the chart, it can be seen that Lemuel Gulliver is the subject. Lemuel is a surgeon ship and he curious to sail again. Gulliver agrees the offer from Captain William Robinson besides he loves to sail. The sail starts when the pirates capture him and Lemuel Gulliver left in a canoe where he finds his way to an unknown land. In this land, Gulliver has found several islands which are have special characteristics. Then he travels from one place to another and he had been helped by Laputians and Governor of Lagado. Gulliver learns much on these lands about sciences but he hasn't much time for study in each place. At the end, he gets a ship to England through Japan.

3.3.2 The Syntagms

3.3.3.1 Contractual Structure

After taking the problem in a voyage before, Gulliver accepts the offer to set the sail and become surgeon ship again. He was offered by Captain William Robinson to have sail with him. The captain accepts the favor of Gulliver to double his salary.

“...Captain William Robinson, a Cornish man, Commander of the *Hopewell*, a stout ship of three hundred tons, came to my house...he plainly invited me, though with some apologies, to be surgeon of the ship; that I should have another surgeon under me besides our two mates; that my salary should be doubled to the usual pay...” (95)

The problem rise when his wife didn't allow Gulliver to have another voyage. Gulliver must find a way to convince her and get the permission to have another voyage. Gulliver realizes that the captain who offered him is an honest man, so he really wants to help him in his voyage.

“He said so many other obliging things, and I knew him to be so honest a man, that I could not reject his proposal...The only difficulty that remained, was to persuade my wife, whose consent however I at last obtained by the prospect of advantage she proposed to her children.” (95)

The sail starts smoothly as well as their planed, before the storm coming out and driven to the north- northeast and then to the east. The problem comes when then pirates come to take the ship and captured them.

“We had not sailed more than three days, when a great storm arising, we were driven five days to the north-northeast, and then to the east; after which we had fair weather, but still with a pretty strong gale from the west. Upon the tenth day we were chased by two pirates, who soon overtook us, for my sloop was so deep laden, that she sailed very slow, neither were we in a condition to defend ourselves.” (95)

Then Gulliver tried to negotiate with the pirates to mercy them all. The pirates tell him that everyone will not die. But they have their own decision where everyone sent to their pirate ships and Gulliver will have his own canoe.

“I spoke Dutch tolerably well; I told him who were, and beg him in consideration of our being Christians and Protestants, of neighboring countries, in strict alliance, that he would move the Captains to take some pity on us...after several questions, which I answered in great humility, he said we should not die...my ment were sent by an equal division into both the pirateships, and my sloop new manned. As to myself, it was determined that I should be set adrift in a small canoe, with paddles and a sail...” (96)

The writer assumes that Gulliver sail with Captain William Robinson had some problem which are hit by the storm and captured by the pirates. Gulliver negotiates with the pirates in order to save their lives. Everyone is alive as promised and Gulliver adrift in a small canoe. It proves that the contractual structure here shows the contract that Gulliver assigned with Captain William Robinson break by unpredictable situation.

3.3.3.2 Performative Structure

After adrift by the pirates, Gulliver sails to the nearest island. At the last sailed he found the island which has rock and grass with smelling herbs. Here, Gulliver took some foods and finds a place to sleep.

“I found the island to be all rocky, only a little intermingled with tufts of grass and sweet smelling herbs. I took out my small provisions, and after having refreshed myself, I secured the remainder in a cave, whereof there were great numbers. I gathered plenty of eggs upon the rocks, and got a quantity of dry seaweed and parched grass, which I designed to kindle the next day, and roast my eggs as well as I could.” (96-97)

In several days, Gulliver wants to have a walk around. He looks at far away that some people moving up and down from the island which floating in the air. Gulliver doesn't believe with his vision about the island which makes him astonishment.

“I stood upon a height about two hundred yards from the shore, and saw this vast body descending almost to a parallel with me, at less than an English mile distance...But at the same time the reader can hardly conceive my astonishment, to behold an island in the air, inhabited by men, who were able (as it should seem) to raise or sink, or put it into a progressive motion, as they pleased.” (97)

For instance, the island comes to Gulliver and takes him up. Gulliver sees the people in this island which have different features and they have skilled in music instruments.

“Their heads were all reclined either to the right or the left; one of their eyes turned inward, and the other directly up to the zenith. Their outward garments were adorned with the figures of suns, moons, and stars, interwoven with those fiddles, flutes harps, trumpets, guitars, harpsichords, and many other instruments of music, unknown to us in Europe.” (99)

Then, these people sends him to the top of the island to see the King and the Queen at the royal palace. Here, the King and the Queen served him with sixth foods in the table. Gulliver also asks about several things in their language to recognize the names of it.

“My dinner was brought, and four persons of quality, whom I remembered to have seen very near the King’s person, did me the honor to dine with me. We had two courses of three dishes each. In the first course there was a shoulder of mutton, cut into an equilateral triangle, a piece of beef into a rhomboides, and a pudding into a cycloid. The second course was two ducks, trussed up into the form of fiddles; sausages and puddings resembling flutes and haut boys, and a breast of veal in the shape of a harp...while we were at dinner, I made bold to ask the names of several things in their language; and those noble persons, by the assistance of their flappers, delighted to give me answers...” (100)

The dinner has finished and the Gulliver’s questions have been answered. Gulliver knows the island that he dined here a couple minutes before is Laputa. From what he asked before about the question, he has interpreted the island in his own understanding.

“The word, which I interpret the *Flying or Floating Island*, is in the original *Laputa*, whereof I could never learn the true etymology. *Lap* in the old obsolete language signifies *high*, and *untuh*, a governor; from which they say by corruption was derived *Laputa*, from *Lapuntuh*. But I do not approve of this derivation, which seems to be a little strained. I ventured to offer to the learned among them a conjecture of my own, that *Laputa* was quasi *lap outed*; *lap* signifying properly the dancing of the sunbeams in the sea, and *outed*, a wing, which however I shall not obtrude, but submit to the judicious reader.” (100-101)

In addition, Gulliver has known better even when the King gives an order to move to northeast and by east. It is pointed to Lagado which is the metropolis of the whole kingdom. The voyage is taken four days and an half to arrive in a town near Lagado which is part of the continent that named as Balnibarbi.

“...when I went next to court, was able to understand many things the King spoke, and to return him some kind of answers. His Majesty had given orders that the island should move northeast and by east, 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 an half.” (101)

In this town, Gulliver known that everyone usually used figurative language in mathematics terms. They express the beauty of a woman, scenery, animal, or anything else by the terms. He realized on his way to the capital city.

“Their ideas are perpetually conversant in lines and figures. If they would, for example, praise the beauty of the woman, or any other animal, they describe it by rhombs, circles, parallelograms, ellipses, and other geometrical terms, or by words of art drawn from music, needless here to repeat.” (101)

After realizes some characteristics of the people in this continent, Balnibarbi, Gulliver understand that he must leave it. He cannot say that he was treated badly in this town but he feels that something had wrong here. There is some reason that makes him decide to leave it.

“On the side, after having seen all the curiosities of the island, I was desirous to leave it, being heartily weary of those people. They were indeed excellent in two sciences for which I have great esteem, and wherein I am not unversed; but at the same time so abstracted and involved in speculation, that I never made with such disagreeable companions.” (108)

At the day Gulliver leaves the town, the King gives some gift and also the letter of recommendation to a friend of King in Lagado. Soon after Gulliver left the town, he found the person's house which is the King's friend who is the Governor of Lagado.

“I soon found out the person's house to whom I was ended, presented my letter from his friend the grandee in the island, and was receive with much kindness. This great lord, whose name was Munodi, ordered me an apartment in his own house, where I continued during my stay, and was entertained in a most hospitable manner...this Lord Munodi was a person of

the first rank, and had been some years Governor of Lagado, but by a cabal of ministers was discharged for insufficiency.” (109)

Here, Gulliver is invited to look at the city building, Gulliver very curious about this and it makes Governor of Lagado delighted. Gulliver heard about the Academy that makes him want to go there. But, there is a reason that makes Governor of Lagado cannot accompanied him, so he sent his recommendation over Gulliver.

“In a few days we came back to town, and his Excelency, considering the bad character he had in the Academy, would not go with me himself, but recommended me to a friend of his to bear me company thither. My Lord was pleased to represent me as a great admirer of projects, and a person of much curiosity and easy belief; which indeed was not without truth, for I had myself been sort of projector in my younger days.” (111)

The Academy is very large and modern. It runs by the Warden which kindly to show him around. Everyone here loves to have an experiment. They can do experiment toward many things. Gulliver amazes with a man that wants to extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers. Then, he gives him some money that was given before from the King.

“This academy is not an entire single building, but a continuation of several houses on both sides of the street, which growing waste was purchased and applied to that use...I was received very kindly by the Warden, and went for many days to the Academy. Every room has in it one or more projectors, and I believed I could not be in fewer than five hundred rooms...He had

been eight years upon a project for extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which were to be put into vials hermetically sealed, and let out to warm the air in raw inclement summers. He told me he did not doubt in eight years more he should be able to supply the Governor's gardens with sunshine at reasonable rate; but he complained that his stock was low, and entreated me to give him something as encouragement to ingenuity, especially since this had been a very dear season for cucumbers. I made him a small present, from my lord had furnished me with money on purpose..." (112)

In short, Gulliver found many things in this Academy and he also learned many things. But he realizes that he start to thinking about to return to England. So he decided to leave this town and starts his way to go home.

"I saw nothing in this country that could invite me to a longer continuants, and began to think of returning home to England." (120)

Gulliver finds his way to return in England by take the course to Luggnagg. He hired two men to show his way and also help him to carry his bag. But the problem comes when he knows that the ships to Luggnagg cannot be ready in short time. Therefore, Gulliver decided to take the short course to the little island of Glubbubdrib because he thinks that it might be the best way rather than waiting.

"The island of Luggnagg stands southeastward of Japan, about a hundred leagues distant...affords frequent opportunities of sailing from one island to the other. I determined therefore to direct my course this way, in order to my return to Europe. I hired two mules with a guide to show me the way, and

carry my small baggage...A gentleman of distinction said to me since the ships bound for Luggnagg could not be ready in less than a month, it might be no disagreeable amusement for me to take a trip to the little island of Glubbdubdrib, about five leagues off to the southwest.” (121)

From explanation above, the writer can conclude that Gulliver has performative structure. Gulliver learned several things in Laputa, Balnibarbi and Lagado. He learned about the language first because he knows that it is the most important thing to have conversation with the people. Then, in the Academy, Gulliver sees the science that he never knows before, because everyone here loves to have experiment in new things. After learn much in the Academy, Gulliver decided to go home in England soon. So he takes his way to Glubbdubdrib before because he cannot takes straight to Luggnagg.

3.3.3.3 Disjunctive Structure

In Glubbdubdrib, Gulliver is found a fact that this is a land of magic. There are some customs that build for them which one of it has determined that marriage must in same tribe.

“Glubbdubdrib, as nearly as I can interpret the word, signifies the island of *Sorcerers* or *Magician*. It is about one-third as large as the Isle of Wight, and extremely fruitful; it is governed by the head of a certain tribe, who are all magicians. This tribe marries only among each other, and the eldest in succession is Prince or Governor. He has a noble palace, and a park of about

three thousand acres, surrounded by a wall of hewn stone twenty feet high.”

(121)

After arrives on the island, Gulliver and his crews go to the Governor and they are presented to his chamber. Gulliver surprises when he saw the Governor’s servants vanish instantly. The Governor said to him that it is okay and it doesn’t hurt him. The Governor also invites him in a dinner where a ghost served foods for them.

“When we arrived at the island, which was about eleven in the morning, one of the gentlemen who accompanied me, went to the governor, and desired admittance for a stranger, who came on purpose to have the honor of attending on his Highness...he dismissed all his attendants with a turn of his finger, at which to my great astonishment they vanished in an instant, like visions in a dream when we awake on a sudden...I had the honor to dine with the Governor, where a new set of ghost served up the meat, and waited at table.” (121-122)

In sum up, the day where Gulliver has to leave Glubbudrib had come. He realizes that he must return to Maldonada, port because the ship was ready to sail to Luggnagg. Then, Gulliver and his crews set sail to Luggnagg and came in April 1709.

“The day of our departure being come, I took leave of his Highness the Governor of Glubbudrib, and returned with my two companions to Maldonada, where after a fortnight’s waiting, a ship was ready to sail for Luggnagg. The two gentlemen, and some others, where so generous and kind as to furnish me with provisions, and see me on board. I was a month

in this voyage...On the 21st of April, 1709, we sailed into the river of Clumegnig, which is a seaport town, at the southeast point of Luggnagg.”

(128)

Luggnag is the place where Gulliver visits after Glubbudrib. Gulliver recognizes that the Luggnaggians is polite and generous. But, Gulliver found something that he can't believe that citizens are immortal.

“The Luggnaggians are a polite and generous people, and although they are not without some share of that pride which is peculiar to all Eastern countries, yet they show themselves courteous to strangers, especially such who are countenanced by the court...One day in much good company I was asked by a person of quality, whether I had seen any of their *Struldrugs*, or *Immortals*.” (131)

Here Gulliver has been asked by the gentlemen who spoke in Balnibarbi language. The gentlemen asked his favor if he was born as *Struldrugs*. He answered it easily. He just wants to know how he cares himself and pass the time.

“The gentleman to whom I addressed my discourse, because (as I have already observed) he spoke the language of Balnibarbi...they were desirous to know in a particular manner, what scheme of living I should have formed to myself, if it had fallen to my lot to have been born a *Struldrug*. I answered, it was easy to be eloquent on so copious and delightful a subject, especially to me who have been often apt to amuse myself with visions of what I should do if I were a king, a general, or a great lord; and upon this

very case I had frequently runover the whole system how I should employ myself and pass the time if I were assure to live for ever.” (132)

Gulliver set the date where he wants to leave Luggnagg. He took a vessel to go to a small port town named Xamoschi. It was taken fifteenth days to arrive.

“In six days I found a vessel ready to carry me to Japan, and spent fifteenth days in the voyage. We landed at a small port town called Xamoschi, situated on the southeast part of Japan.” (137)

Before return to England, Gulliver must take a ship to Amsterdam because there isn't any ship to England straight. So, he decided to go to Amsterdam first and then go to England.

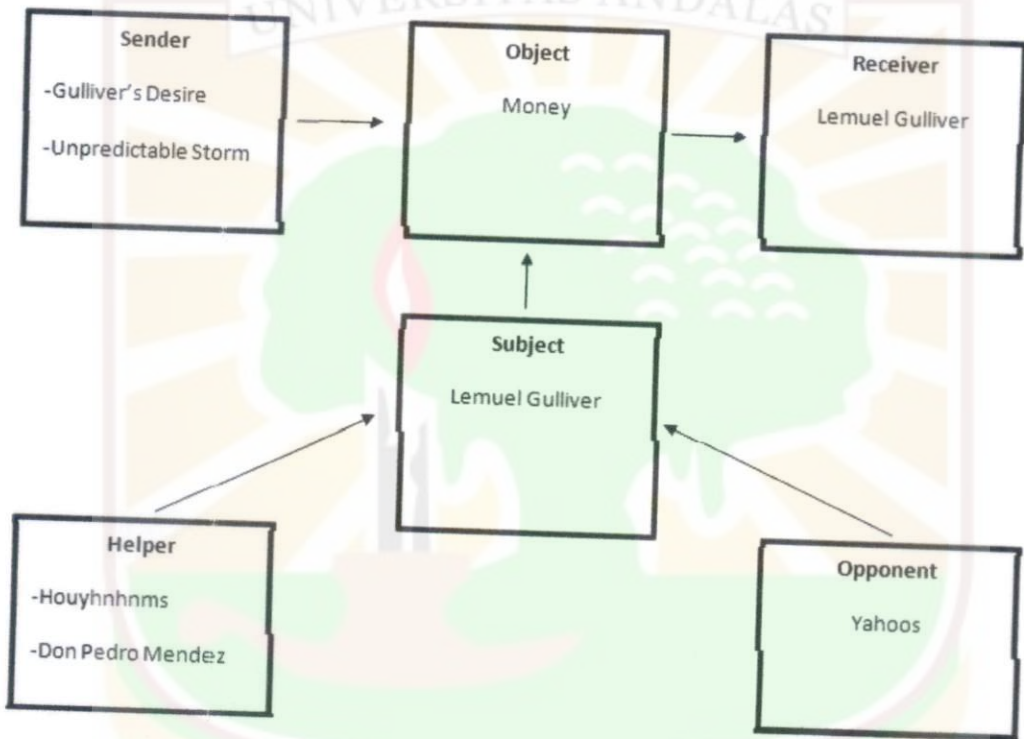
“On the 10th April we arrived safe at Amsterdam, having lost only three men by sickness in the voyage, and a fourth who fell from the foremast into the sea, not far from the coast of Guinea. From Amsterdam I soon after set sail for England in a small vessel belonging to that city.” (138)

From the explanation, the writer sees Gulliver's Travel has disjunctive structure. There are travel, movement, arrivals, and departures. The voyage starts smoothly but there is an accident that makes it changes. From the landed island that he found, a floating island named as Laputa, Gulliver took his way to England by passing in Maldonada port to wait the ship to Luggnagg. So, Gulliver wait the ship a while in Glubbudrib then back again to Maldonada to set sail to Luggnagg. Here, he continues his course to Japan where he can find the ship to England. But there is a problem that the ship to England is not there. As the result,

he must to take a ship to Amsterdam first and then find a ship to return to England.

3.4 Gulliver Voyage in Houyhnhnms

3.4.1 The Actant Chart



From the chart, it can be seen that Lemuel Gulliver is subject. Lemuel is a surgeon ship and he curious to sail again and he want to collect more money for his family. Gulliver agrees the offer to be a Captain on the ship. The sail starts with an accident which is his men against him. Then, Lemuel Gulliver stranded to unknown land. In this land, Gulliver has found the creatures named, Houyhnhnms and Yahoo. At the end, he gets a ship to England by join a Spanish ship who leads by Don Pedro Mendez.

3. 4. 2 The Syntagms

3. 4. 3. 1 Contractual Structure

This voyage starts when the situation was established. Gulliver has been home with his family for five months in very happy condition. But, his desire to be a Captain pushes him to have another travel and collect the money for his family. He must left his family again to collect some money.

“I continued at home with my wife and children about five months in a very happy condition, if I could have learned the lesson of knowing when I was well. I left my poor wife big with child, and accepted an advantageous offer made me to be captain of the *Adventure...*” (140)

Gulliver set the sail on August 1710 and he also met the captain Pocock of Bristol in the sea but there is a storm coming toward the ship after took several days in the sea and they parted. As the result, many of his men were died and he must find the replace. He recruits some person in Leeward Islands and Barbadoes in order to accompany him in sail. But the man that he recruited has a planning to seize the ship.

We set sail from Portsmouth upon the seventh day of August, 1710; on the fourteenth we met with the captain Pocock of Bristol, at Teneriffe, who was going to the bay of Campechy, to cut logwood. On the sixteenth he was parted from us by a storm...I had several men die in my ship of calentures, so that I was forced to get recruits out of Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands, where I touched by the direction of the merchants who employed me, which I had soon to much cause to repent; for I found afterwards that

most of them had been buccaneers...These rogues whom I had picked updebauched my other men, and they all formed a conspiracy to seize the ship and secure me..." (140)

Then, one of men that seizes the ship come down and talks to Gulliver. He has ordered to ashore him in near island. They prepare the long boat and let him wear the best clothes. They row Gulliver to the island that they didn't know about it even when he asked them properly. They just said that they don't know as well as him.

"Upon the ninth day of May, 1711, one James Welch came down to my cabin; and said he had orders from the Captain to set me ashore...They forced me into the long boat, letting me put on my best suit clothes, which were as good as new, and as mall bundle of linen, but no arms except my hanger...they rowed about a league, and them set me down on a strand. I desired them to tell me what country it was. They all swore they knew no more than myself..." (140-141)

Gulliver is leaved by his traitor crew to the land which lately he recognizes as Houyhnhnms. Here, Gulliver found that this land was lived by kind of animals. It proved by the tracks on the road. He observes the kind of animal that he looks on his place. He looks on their physical characteristic while observe it which lately he recognizes as Yahoo.

"The land was divided by long rows of trees, not regularly planted, but naturally growing; there was plenty of grass and several fields of oats...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 animals in a field, and one or two of the same kind sitting in trees...Their heads and breast were covered with a thick hair, some frizzled and others lank; they had beards like goats, and along ridge of hair down their backs and the fore parts of their legs and feet, but the rest of their bodies were bare, so that I might see their skin, which were of a brown buff color.” (141)

Here, the writer assumes that Gulliver had to be a Captain. He had faced problems such as hit by the storm and some of his men are dead. The new crew starts to seize him and hold him in the cabin. Then they decided to ashore him to near island and left him there. It proves that the contractual structure here shows the contract that Gulliver assigned to be a Captain break by unpredictable situation.

3. 4. 3. 2 Performative Structure

After analyzing the first animal that Gulliver has found in this land, he also has found the animal which has different attitude rather than the animal that he founded before. Gulliver looks on their characteristics is like human being which are rational, calm, cautious, and so on. So he determined this kind animal is the right thing to ask some information about this land.

“...the behavior of these animals was so orderly and rational, so acute and judicious, that I at last concluded they must needs be magicians, who had thus metamorphosed themselves upon some design, and seeing stranger the way, were resolved to divert themselves with him; or perhaps were really

amazed at the sight of a man so very different in habit, feature, and complexion from those who might probably live so remote a climate.” (143)

Gulliver recognizes the names of the animal that he observed before. He heard two words that repeated by them several times and try to pronounce it toward them. They respond it by silent and Gulliver keep trying to pronounce it better than before. Then Gulliver tries to understand that the words are the name of these animals.

“I could frequently distinguish the word *Yahoo*, which was repeated by each of them several times...I endeavored to practice this word upon my tongue; and as soon as they were silent, I boldly pronounced *Yahoo* in a loud voice...Then the bay tried me with a second word, much harder to be pronounced; but reducing it to the English orthography, may be spelt thus, *Houyhnhnm*.” (143)

Then the horse tries to ask Gulliver to walk with them to the house. The horse tries to learn about Gulliver. The horse starts to make a comparison between Gulliver and Yahoo. The horse gives him the test in order to prove that Gulliver is not kind of Yahoo.

“The sorel nag offered me a root, which he held (after their manner, as we shall describe in its proper place) between his hoof and pastern; I took in my hand, having smell it, returned it to him again as civilly as I could. He brought out of the Yahoo’s kennel apiece of ass’s flesh, but it smell so offensively that I turned from it with loathing: he then threw it to the Yahoo, by whom it was greedily devoured. He afterwards showed me a wisp of hay,

and fetlock full of oats; but I shook my head, to signify that neither of these food for me. And indeed, I now apprehended that I must absolutely starve, if I did not get to some of my own species..." (145)

Several days gone by, Gulliver has learned some words and of course has been accepted by Houyhnhnms because he is not a Yahoo. But the horses want to teach Gulliver their words. They said the name of the thing that he pointed and he write down in his journal to remind the pronunciation of the words.

"My principal endeavor was to learn the language, which my master (for so I shall henceforth call him) and his children, and every servant of his house, were desirous to teach me...I pointed to every thing and inquired the name of it, which I wrote down in my journal book when I was alone, and corrected my bad accent by desiring those of the family to pronounce it often...the curiosity and impatience of my master were so great, that he spent many hours of his leisure to instruct me. He was convinced (as he afterwards told me) that I must be a Yahoo, but my teachableness, civility, cleanliness, astonished him; which were qualities altogether so opposite to those animals." (148)

Gulliver also known the type of this kind of animal, Houyhnhnms that love to said in one meaning. They speak one to another to deliver the message of information of facts. It means that they are not allowed to lie or they learned to deliver the truth. This is the attitude that Gulliver learned from Houyhnhnms.

"My master heard me with great appearances of uneasiness in his countenance, because *doubting*, or *not believing*, are so little known in this

country, that the inhabitants cannot tell how to behave themselves under such circumstances. And I remembered in frequent discourses with my master concerning the nature of manhood in other parts of the world, having occasion to talk of lying and false representation, it was with much difficulty that he comprehended what I meant, although he had otherwise a most acute judgment. For he argued thus: that the use of speech was to make us understand one another, and receive information of facts..." (152)

For instance, Gulliver had learned the language and also observed the situation on Houyhnhnms which told him that what they said is truth. Then he has his own perception after living with Houyhnhnms that lead him to one understanding. He is part of Yahoo as his master statement that he recognized after all as a truth.

"As I ought to have understood human nature much better than I supposed it possible for my master to do, so it was easy to apply the character he gave of the Yahoos to myself and my countrymen; and I believed I could yet make farther discoveries from my own observation." (170)

From explanation above, the writer can conclude that Gulliver has performative structure. Gulliver learned several things in Houyhnhnm. He learned about the language in the beginning because he knows that it is the most important thing to communicate. Here, he learned about the attitude of Houyhnhnms that always give the truth to others. Then, Gulliver's master assumed that he is a part of Yahoo from his story.

3.4.3.3 Disjunctive Structure

The day when Gulliver has taken off from Houyhnhnm has come. He prepared a canoe as his transportation. He thanked to his master and everyone else who had taught him in the land. Then, the voyage starts after the wind supports the canoe and it helped him to not paddle so much.

“When all was ready, and the day came for my departure, I took leave of my master and lady and the whole family, my eyes flowing with tears, and my heart quite sunk with grief...I began this desperate voyage on February 15, 1714-5, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The wind was very favorable; however, I made use the first only of my paddles; but considering I should soon be weary, and that the wind might chop about, I ventured set up my little sail; and thus with the help of the tide I went at the rate of a league and a half hour; as near as I could guess. My master and his friends continued on the shore till I was almost out of sight...” (181-182)

In his way to return to England, Gulliver is helped by a Spanish ship. The captain named Don Pedro Mendez. He is a good man and treats him like a best friend. He offered Gulliver to eat or drink and wanted to know what he desired.

“His name was Pedro de Mendez; he was a very courteous and generous person; he entreated me to give some account of myself, and desired to know what I would eat or drink; said I should be used as well as himself, and spoke so many obliging things, that I wondered to find such civilities from a Yahoo.” (185)

Don Pedro Mendez invites him to go to his house in Lisbon. They were arrived in November 1715. He cared about Gulliver looks so he gave him a cloak to cover up clothes. Here, Gulliver knows that Don Pedro Mendez have no wife. He also told to Gulliver that there is an English ship in the port and ready to sail.

“We arrive at Lisbon, Nov. 5, 1715. At our landing the captain forced me to cover myself with his cloak, to prevent the rabble from crowding about me...The captain had no wife, nor above three servants, none of which suffered to attend at meals...He told me there was an English ship in the port just ready to sail...” (186)

In 24th day of November, Gulliver has left Lisbon and return to England by taking an English ship. Before he leaves this place, Don Pedro Mendez accompanies him to the ship and lent him some money. In the ship Gulliver doesn't want to go out and pretending to be sick till arrived.

During this last voyage I had no commerce with the master or any of his men; but pretending I was sick, kept close in my cabin. On the fifth of December, 1715, we cast anchor in the Downs about nine in the morning, and at three in the afternoon I got safe to my house at Rotherhith.”

(186-187)

In England, Gulliver meets his family, it surprises because they assume that he had die on the sea. Here, Gulliver knows something that he learned in Houyhnhnm, everyone has two sides which are Yahoo and Houyhnhnm.

“My wife and family received me with great surprise and joy, because they concluded me certainly dead; but I must freely confess the sight of them

filled me only with hatred, disgust, and contempt, and the more by reflecting on the near alliance I had to them. Foral though since my unfortunate exile from the Houyhnhnm country, I had compelled myself to tolerate the sight of Yahoos, and to converse with Don Pedro Mendez, yet my memory and imagination were perpetually filled with the virtues and ideas of those exalted Houyhnhnms.” (187)

From the explanation, the writer sees Gulliver’s Travel has disjunctive structure. There are travel, movement, arrivals, and departures. The voyage starts smoothly but there is an accident that makes it changes. Gulliver left in an island which is known as Houyhnhnm. Then he leaves the island after get some understanding of Houyhnhnms. He met the captain of a Spanish ship who brings him to Lisbon. He treated Gulliver as his own friend and he also accompanied him to the ship that will take Gulliver to England.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the novel *Gulliver's Travel* by using theory that proposed by A.J. Greimas, the writer finds that there are four actants and four syntagms that showed in the novel which have one subject. The subject is Lemuel Gulliver who has four voyages to several countries. The objects of his voyages are to get the money and experiences.

From the four voyages, the writer assumes that *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift has similar problem in order to have the voyages that was assigned to Gulliver. Each voyage has break by unpredictable situation that leads Gulliver to an unknown land. The Actant chart divides each voyage although the subject did not change. And the Syntagm will generate the actants in three structures for each voyage.

As the result, the writer concludes that *Gulliver's Travel* has similar contractual structure which is "the unpredictable situation." The situation sends Gulliver to several voyages by the storm. In addition, Gulliver helped by the storm and has completed his objective. Further research, the writer suggests analyzing the novel by using colonialist ideology in order to gain the critical analysis of the novel.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Annora, Vivi. Satire as Seen through Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels. Padang: Bung Hatta University, 2000.
- Barry, Peter. Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2002.
- Carter, David. Literary Theory. Reading: Pocket Essentials, 2006.
- Fitriyani, Harma. The Major Character's Struggle of love in Thomas Hardy's Far From The Madding Crowd. Padang: Andalas University, 2008.
- Handayani, Mike Betri. An Application of A. J. Greimas Structural Analysis on Tolkien's The Hobbit. Padang: Andalas University, 2010.
- Hawkes, Terence. Structuralism and Semiotics. 2th ed. London and New York: Routledge, 2003.
- Hébert, Louis. "Actantial Model." Tools for Text and Image Analysis: An Introduction to Applied Semiotics (n.d.): 49.
- Klarer, Mario. Introduction to Literary Studies. London: Routledge, 2004.
- Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004.
- Scholes, Robert. Structuralism in Literature an Introduction. U.S.: Yale University Press, 1975.
- Selden, Raman. The Theory of Criticism. New York: Longman, 1988.

Semi, M. Atar. Metode Penelitian Sastra. Bandung: Angkasa, 1993.

Swift, Jonathan. Gulliver's Travels. Project Guttenberg, n.d.

Tyson, Lois. Critical Theory Today: A User Friendly Guide. New York:
Routledge, 2006.

Internet Resources:

Paij, Adamz Hoem wurk. Perceptions of Satire in Gulliver's Travels. 14 January
2011

<<http://www.byzantinecommunications.com/adamhoward/homework/highschool/gulliver.html>>.

