CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Summary

Satire is ridicule of human folly or vice, with the purpose of bringing about reform or at least of keeping other people from falling into similar folly or vice. The term is often used by every artist including writer in his works. Typically, artists and writers use their works to satirize everything that is unsuitable with their may satirize their minds. They countries, their surroundings, their government, and so on. The term satire is also found in Jonathan Swift's <u>Gulliver's</u> Travels, the novel which is analysed in this study. The matter that is discussed from the novel is its satirical attacks.

Gulliver's Travels itself for children is a story book which tells the adventures of Gulliver in the island of Lilliputians, in the island of giants, in the flying island, and in the island of horses. While for mature readers, if they look deeply into the novel, it is a satire on every aspect of men's life.

The satirical attacks that can be found in the novel vary. It can be described such as follows:

41

- A satirical attack on politicians for easily saying something, but cannot figure out how to do it, always ready to degrade themselves by performing humiliating games, hoping for coloured ribbons, money, or titles, bloody-minded and treacherous.
- A satirical attack on political system which indicates that political system is sometimes done wrong and is often done wrong nowadays.
- A satirical attack on government for not being compounded of common sense, justice, mercy, and understandable laws.
- A satirical attack on religious war for it seems absurd that so many men could be killed over what is seemingly so-unimportant-war.
- A satirical attack on tyranny for making the people in tyrannized country difficult to develop and leads them dead.
- A satirical attack on customs and laws for not being ideal, sensible, clear, and serve to keep men honest, happy, and free.
- A satirical attack on on men's intellect: how they use it and how they misuse it. From this satirical attack, said that men's intellect sometimes it can be is misused bу themselves. Men sometimes work without considering the ends to be attained or without

considering whether or not the works are useful for them.

- A satirical attack on men's pride in reason and science in which it is stated that reason and science are cold, unfeeling and lack of human values.
- A satirical attack on education which leads to modern destruction by making gunpowder as an example.
- satirical attack on history which includes the connection between history and historians, between history and literary commentators, and between history and politicians. This indicates that historians are liar and history is not what it seems. Most literary commentators and most historians are said to they write misrepresent the authors and the people about. It also indicates that history is the tool Of. politics which misread and miswritten for selfish reasons of politicians.
- A satirical attack on experience especially about the theory that 'experience is the best teacher' and also about men's accumulated experience which indicates that experience cannot be relied on.
- A satirical attack on men in general which indicates that men are contradictory. They love each other but they also fight, dispute, cheat and betray. Their uncertain and extreme patriotism, glorification of war

and admiration of power makes them the dangerous creatures. They also use their motives to increase their power to kill. They make sinful jobs as their profession or make jobs sinful. They often do wrong way in order to get what they want.

- A satirical attack on men's desire to live longer for it is actually wrong because sometimes in their lives, people experience or face bad things in her life which often makes them think that they would better be dead especially when they realize that they are not capable of handling those bad things.

5.2 Further Research

considering the result of the thesis, the thesis By. writer thinks that the good matter to be analyzed for further research on Gulliver's Travels is the real description of the story in Jonathan Swift's era. The research should include all similarities between the events in the story and the events in Jonathan Swift's era. for example the war between Lilliputians and Blefuscudiands actually similar to the War of is the Spanish Succession. If the research is done well, it will give the readers deep understanding about the history of English culture.

44

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Benton, William and Helen Hemingway Benton. 1977. The New Encyclopaedia Britannica. Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.
- Emery, H.G. and K.G. Brewster, 1936. The New Century Dictionary of the English Language. New York: P.F. Collier and Son Corporation.
- Erskine-Hill, Howard. 1993. Jonathan Swift: Gulliver's. Travels. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Greenberg, Robert A. 1961. Jonathan Swift: Gulliver's Travels—An Annotated Text with Critical Essays. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc.
- Hornby, A.S. 1984. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Little, Graham. 1966. Approach to Literature. Sydney: Science Press.
- Little, William, H.W. Fowler and J. Coulson. 1959. The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles. London: Oxford University Press, Amen House.
- Morris, William. 1969. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. New York: American Publishing Co., Inc.
- Murry, J. Middleton. 1955. Swift. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Ltd.
- Perrine, Laurence. 1969. Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry. 3rd Edition. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, Inc.
- Swift, Jonathan. 1983. Gulliver's Travels: Charnwood Large Type. Leicestershire: F.A. Thorpe (Publishing) Ltd.