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Gulliver's Travels : A Critical Analysis

GRADUATION THESIS

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PREFACE

Literature has always fascinated me and reading between the lines to find hidden messages have made works more interesting for me to read. For that matter, I thought, I would concentrate on a British writer Jonathan Swift who could be read and enjoyed by both children and grownups alike but from different perspectives. Reading Gulliver's Travels as a boy and then as a grown up made me realize how majoring in the English Department broadened my perspective and enabled me to have better understanding in the works of art.

I extend my warmest gratitude to the President, Dr Suat Gunsel, of the Near East University for having established such a highly esteemed department in the university and also my most sincere thanks go to our chairperson, Associate Prof. Dr. Gul Celkan for having helped me all through my four years in the department. I also wish to thank her for her assistance in preparing this graduation thesis.

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INTRODUCTION TO GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

About 1714, the Scriblerus Club was formed with Alexander Pope, John Arbuthnot, John Gay, Thomas Parnell and Swift as its best known member. This group published a collection of writings called the *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*, which were intended to satirize pedantry, and "false tastes in learning." As part of the Scriblerus material, Swift chose to write of Martinus' adventures in distant places.

Scriblerus was to travel to a place where he would encounter little people, and he would also travel to a country composed of philosophers. The Scriblerus Club, however, soon disbanded, and Swift apparently put these writings aside until 1720 or 1721 when he began *Gulliver's Travels* in earnest. He probably used some of this early Scriblerus material in the "Voyage to Lilliput" and in the "Voyage to Laputa" but *Gulliver's Travels* in its final form was substantially a new work filled with many political allusions referring to events which occurred after 1714.

Parts I and II were probably written first, and then Swift completed the "Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms" about 1723. By 1725, the *Travels* were completed and revised. Swift wrote to his friend, Charles Ford, on August 14, 1725: "I have finished my Travells, and I am now transcribing them; " I have finished my Travells, and I am now transcribing them; they are admirable things and will wonderfully mend the World."

In 1726, Swift went to England and, on October 28, 1726, *Gulliver's Travels* was published anonymously by Benjamin Motte. Motte, however, made several printing errors and also made additional omissions in the text. Certain corrections were made by Motte in an edition of the *Travels* which he published in 1727, but many of the original omissions made by Motte, who was afraid of legal prosecution because of some of the allegorical references, remained. In 1735, George Faulkner, a Dublin printer, issued an edition of

Gulliver's Travels which included the passages omitted by Motte. One important section was omitted, however, by all of the eighteenth-century publishers. This passage, which concerned the rebellion of the people of Lindalio (Dublin) against the Wood coinage proposal, occurs near the end of the third chapter in the "Voyage to Laputa." This material, omitted intentionally by Motte and probably inadvertently by Faulkner, was not included in editions of Gulliver's Travels until the last decade of the nineteenth century. The Faulkner text of 1735, with the addition of the Wood coinage passage, is generally taken to be the best text of Gulliver, but Professor Arthur Case, an eminent Swift scholar, favors the Motte 1727 text.

JONATHAN SWIFT

Jonathan Swift was born in 1667 in Ireland of English parents. Though born in Ireland, he refused to identify himself as Irish and he considered himself an Englishman. His father died before he was born, and he and his mother lived in poverty. After taking his degree at Trinity college in Dublin he went to England at the age of 21.

In England, he became the secretary of Sir William Temple who was a distant relative of Swift. Sir William was an important salesman, writer and a man to whom Swift gradually admired. Service with Sir William Temple continued during 1690's. Because of some interruptions Swift had to return to Ireland for several times. Swift acquainted with many famous people, including the King William III. He learned many things based on politics and he began to share the literary and intellectual excitement of the times. From time to time he dealt with poetry in which he never gained any success that he expected. His failure in poetry was a kind of discouragement for Swift who never attempted again to write poems. John Dryden, being his cousin greatly criticized his poetry in a negative way.

In 1697 Swift wrote, in prose, The battle of the Books which was an amusing satire.

Swift had his M.A. degree from Oxford in 1692, hoping that the degree he gained from Oxford would help him to advance in the established English church. Unfortunately, he was not able to receive church favors in England and he had to return to Ireland where he was ordained an Anglican priest in 1695. He began his clerical ministry at Kilroot in the same year. In 1696 he was back again at Temple's estate where remained for a long time.

Next, we see him serving as a secretary and chaplain to the Earl of Berkeley in Dublin Castle. But Sir William had left behind a duty for Swift, that of helping to edit for publication his letters and memoirs.

Swift's association with Temple was important in the development of his powers and personality as well. He met socially cultivated and enlightened people like Temple, Lady Temple and the Earl of Halifax.

Temple's well-stocked library was useful to Swift who took full advantage of it. As secretary, Swift not only had the opportunity to meet with important people like the King, but also he met with some other people who were so close to King. Swift had the chance to talk about constitutional issues with the King, King's adviser and the Earl of Portland. Swift's contact with Temple and Temple's writings, made him familiar with history, politics and cultural subjects. He became the tutor of Esther Johnson, an intelligent girl who lived in Temple's household. With Esther Johnson, whom he later called "Stella" Swift formed a close relationship. Their friendship was so close that there had always been an unresolved question as to whether the two were married. Some of Swift's most delightful letters were addressed to her and her friend, Rebecca Dinley, an older companion of Esther Johnson.

Swift's literary gifts began to attract notice. In 1704, he published in London A tale of a Tub and The Battle of the Books both written some years before. Although these two books were published anonymously, their writer was soon generally known among literary men in England.

Satire, which hold up vice and foolishness to scornful laughter was as popular in the eighteenth as it is today. Swift, begin aware of the new, developed his powerful prose and created his works in a satiric way.

SWIFT IN ENGLAND:

Swift visited England between 1700 and 1709. One of his stay in England lasted 21 months, when he was sent to negotiate with the English government for certain financial advantages for the Established Church of Ireland.

When the Whig government gave him no satisfaction in his demands, Swift, more a church man than a party man, switched to support of the Tories, who were about to come into power and who promised the favor he sought.

During this stay in London he also amused the town by writing under the pen-name of Isaac Bickerstaff.

During the years between 1710-1714, he spent his time in London. The Tory government praised him and used his incomparable journalistic pen to further their policies. For a time he edited the government's party newspaper, The Tory "examiner." He was on the friendliest terms with the two principal ministers of Her Majesty's government, Robert Harley and Henry St. John.

During Swift's stay in England his wit, geniality, and capacity for friendship made him very much in demand for both glittering occasions and intimate parties. He enjoyed the friendship of leading writers like Alexander Pope and John Gay.

In those years of glory Swift suffered from attack of pain and illness resulting from Meniere's disease, which brought him deafness, headache and nausea. Swift had always suffered by these attacks in England.

Apart from making friends with people, Swift also made some enemies with his pen. When the question of a reward for his services arose, his attack, on people like the Duke and Duchess of Matborough and Duchess of Somerset greatly harmed him. He had hoped for at least a deanship at a church somewhere in England but he received the position of Dean of St. Patrias Cathedral in Dublin. His enemies, he thought, had reminded the Queen that he was the author of A tale of a Tub a book in which the Queen was demeaned.

Six years after Queen Anne's death and the Fall of the Tory government, Swift tended his duties at St. Patrick's. In England, the triumphant Whig, scattered Swift's friends to prison, to France and to places of refuge from Whig prosecution.

In 1720, Swift was able to arose his fame to its utmost point. By championing Irish causes against England in such powerful satiric writings as **The Drapier's Letters** and **A modest Proposal**, he established himself as the only Irish patriot of the century to unite the Irish effectively. His popularity was so solid that once the Whig's first minister Robert Walpole was on the point of arresting him. Finally Swift created his best known " G. Travelles " work on which he spent more than five years in 1726.

Swift entered into a serious decline. Some three months before he turned seventy-five he was legally declared of unsound mind, unable to care for himself. His last years were pitiful. He had, in his own words, become " a drivell and a show, " and after much suffering he died on October 19, 1745.

Chronology of important Dates.

1667- Jonathan Swift born in Dublin, Ireland, November 30.

1686- Swift at Trinity College, Dublin.

1689- Swift become secretary in the household of Sir William Temple in Surrey, England. Met " Stella ".

1690- Swift returned to Ireland.

1691- Swift rejoins Temple household

1692- M.A., Oxford. First published poem " Ode to the Athenian society."

1695- Ordained as priest in the Church of Ireland (the Irish branch of the Anglican Church)

1699- With Sir William Temple again; probable date of composition of

A tale of a Tub

1701- Awarded D.D (Doctor of Divinity) degree from Dublin University.

1704- A tale of a Tub, The Battle of the Books, and The mechanical Operation of the Spirit published anonymously.

1707- Swift in London as emissary of the Irish clergy.

1708- The Partridge - Bickerstaff Papers.

1710- Swift renounced Whigs, joined Tories; editor of the " Examiner ", a Tory newspaper ; began the " Journal to Stella " (September 1, 1710 - June 6 , 1713).

1711- " Argument Against Abolishing Christianity " ; " The Conduct of the Allies " ; " Miscellanies in Prose and Verse " ; " A new Journey to Paris " .

1713- Swift appointed Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

- 1714- Formation of the Scriblerus Club ; beginning of long Whig supremacy under Walpole.
- 1720- A proposal for the Universal Use of Irish Manufacture ; probable beginning of composition of **Gulliver's Travels**.
- 1725- **The Drapier's Letters** ; great popularity in Ireland; the British repeal the law which prompted **The Drapier's Letters**.
- 1726- Visit to England, as Alexander Pope's house-guest; **Gulliver's Travels** published anonymously.
- 1727- Last trip to England ; Pope-Swift **Miscellanies**, Vols. I and II published.
- 1728- Death of Stella; Pope-Swift **Miscellanies**, Vol. III.
- 1729- **A Modest Proposal**.
- 1732- Pope-Swift **Miscellanies**, Vol. IV
- 1736- Pope-Swift **Miscellanies**, Vol. V
- 1742- Guardians appointed to care for Swift's affairs, because of mental deterioration.
- 1745- Swift died, October 19.

SWIFT'S ENGLAND

The eighteenth century had many names. It was called as "Neoclassic Age " " The Augustan Age " and " The Enlightenment ". Perhaps the most commonly used term was the " Age of Reason ". 18th century was devoted to reason and common sense, literary rules and regulations, and to the spirit of liberty and skepticism. Most of the political and literary historians discovered great differences in this period.

It is worth noticing the two workable literary arrangements which divided the period in to two parts. The Neoclassic trend and Pre-Romantic trend were the main concepts in this period. If we are to look at the Neoclassic trend we can say that much attention was given to the works of Homer, Aristotle and Horace.

On the other hand, the Pre-Romantic era which occurred in the later part of the eighteenth century, placed more emphasis on descriptions of nature, subjective flights of imagination and a wider variety of verse form and meter.

Since the Augustan Age in England was characterized by an increasing amount of wealth gained from trade and manufacturing, the century saw a vast increase in reading. Newspapers, magazines, journals started circulating.

The most famous journal was " The spectator " which was edited by Richard Steele and Joseph Addison. Men gathered at coffee houses, which were extremely popular. At these coffee house one could read, discuss literature, politics, science and any other topics on which one could show great affinity. The eighteenth century was a period when literature flourished.

Apart from the journal called "The Spectator", the poetry of Alexander Pope and the works of Daniel Defoe received acclaim in this period. Especially one of Daniel Defoe's book called Robinson Crusoe became very famous right after its publication.

On the other hand Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* was, of course, one of the high points among the literary works produced in the early part of this century.

Apart from the advancement in Literature, there was progress in the field of science as well. A group called The Royal Society was trying hard to show the power of science.

Swift and many other men of letters at this time attacked and satirized the Royal Society. Swift and the others were opposed to pedantry, which they believed the Royal Society fostered.

Since the 18th century was a period of skepticism, writers like Swift tended to use "satire" in their works aiming to mock and attack the things which seemed ridiculous.

SUMMARY OF BOOK I

“ A VOYAGE TO LILLIPUT “

Gulliver introduces himself as the third son of five. His father had a small estate in Nottinghamshire. He was sent to Emanuel College in Cambridge. When he was at the age of fourteen. He stayed there for three years and he applied himself close to his studies. Although the charge of maintaining him was limited, it sufficed him for a great fortune. Gulliver was made apprentice to Mr. Bates who was a surgeon in London. Along with his medical studies, Gulliver pursued navigation and “ other parts of the Mathematics “ useful to those who had great intentions related to travelling.

After 4 years with Mr. Bates, Gulliver decided to study medicine at Leyden University. Next, we see him serving under Captain Abraham Pannell as surgeon to the ship called “ Swallow “. He married Mary Burton, daughter of a hosier in Newgate street. Gulliver’s medical practice in London did badly. He went back to sea for several voyages. In 1699, he had the opportunity to sail to the South seas on a boat called “ Antelope “ under Captain William Pritchard. Near Van Diemen’s Land (Tasmania), the ship was driven violently north-west by a storm and wrecked. Of six who were on the boat, only Gulliver managed to swim until he could touch the bottom of the sea. He managed to swim up to the shore. Being extremely tired, he fell into a profound sleep. He slept about 9 hours on the grass which was very short and soft. When he woke up, he found his arms, legs and hair fastened to the ground. He also felt several slender ligatures across his body. These ligatures were Lilliputians as he later learnt.

He was kept a prisoner by these little men and there fore had to obey whatever these little men asked Gulliver to do. He seemed on the point of breaking the strings, but the little men discharged such a volley of stinging arrows at him. He thought that the only way to escape would be to wait until

the night. The Lilliputians erected a platform from which a little ligature of great importance tried to talk to Gulliver. Gulliver made signs to show his hunger and thirst. By the speaker's orders, little ladders were set up against Gulliver's sides and delicious meats and wine were brought to him. After this hospitality, Gulliver thought not to hurt any of these ligatures who entertained him.

As the result of the drug that had been put into his wine, he fell asleep again. When he woke up, he saw that these little men were in an attempt to draw Gulliver into their capital (Mildendo) by the help of the fifteen hundred of the king's horses. In the city, he was housed in an abandoned temple which was thought to be the largest in the kingdom. Gulliver was chained to this building by one leg and he was viewed by thousands.

Gulliver saw around Mildendo a country beautifully cultivated. The country seemed like a continued garden to him. But problem was to be able to escape the crowd and disburthen himself of an uneasy excremental accumulation of two days. He managed to solve his problem by creeping into his temple house . Later on he saw the Emperor. The Emperor who was taller than the other seemed to be a noble and energetic prince. But, he was unable to find a tongue they knew in common.

Gulliver become a national problem in Lilliput. Nobody was quite sure of what should be done if Gulliver would break the strings. There went on some debates related to Gulliver's maintenance. Questions like letting him go to death by not giving any food emerged in the minds. An idea of poisoning him was at its utmost point. Finally, they decided to supply the needs of Gulliver, and for this job, hundreds of Lilliputians were assigned. Some scholars were responsible for instructing him in their language. Its request for his liberty wasn't really ready to search Gulliver and make a detailed inventory of what they found in his pockets. As the result of this search, a shining scimitar and a pistol were found in his pocket which terrified all of the Lilliputians.

Thinking of his freedom, he increased his intimacy with Lilliputians and nourished the Lilliputians' trust in him. He was greatly impressed by the court entertainments and he admired their dexterity and magnificance. He was particularly impressed by the skill of the dancer who was trying to jump higher than anyone else without falling from a suspended rope. But the most skillful was Flimnap, the treasurer.

Gulliver wanted to show something good which he thought would be for Lilliputians' own good. He allowed the Emperor's cavalry to test their horses' skill by jumping them over Gulliver's hand or foot, or to perform military exercises on his handkerchief after he suspended it on four sticks in order to make a little stage. Lilliputians liked these exercises which would be repeated several times. By this time, Gulliver's liberty was opposed by Skyresh Bolgolam. He considered Gulliver a personal foe. Bolgolam consented in exchange for being allowed to dictate the terms on which Gulliver should be freed. The conditions were eight in number. Gulliver wasn't able to depart from their dominion without their license; he wasn't permitted to come into metropolis without their express order; he wasn't allowed to walk in meadow or field of corn; he was asked to be careful; he would be their ally against the enemies in the island; he would help in managing certain great stones.

Right after gaining his liberty, Gulliver wanted to see the city called Mildendo with great desire. The city which he aimed to see was like a square surrounded by a wall two and a half feet high and eleven inches wide. The streets of the city were so narrow that he had difficulty in walking without causing any damage. Residents were looking at him with a great admiration and some preferred to show great affinity by advancing up to his shoulders from the roofs of their houses. He thought that he had never seen such a crowded city in his life because the city was capable of holding more than five hundred thousand inhabitants.

Gulliver went on wandering, and he came to the Royal Park where he spent most of his time cutting the largest trees to make stools. By making two stools to stand on, he was able to step into the palace enclosure and inspect it. On his way back to his home, he saw the young princess with her attendance. She smiled to Gulliver with a great enthusiasm.

Two weeks later Reldresal, principle secretary of private affairs, visited Gulliver. He explained to Gulliver of what their country had been suffering from. He mentioned the two menacing evils which caused so many controversies. The first thing he mentioned was the danger of invasion from the rival kingdom of Blefuscu and the second one was the internal dangers from political divisions between the high heels, known as Tramecksan, and the low heels, known as Slamecksan. He mentioned that the domestic divisions were involved with a related quarrel between big Endians and little Endians. The reason for the quarrel went back to times when the present Lilliputian Emperor's grandfather had ordered the people to break their eggs at the smaller end instead of at the larger end as tradition had always dictated. This was a sort of innovation to those ligatures who used to break the eggs at the larger end. Resistance to this innovation had caused six rebellions where one emperor had lost his life, another his crown, and 11000 Lilliputians lost their lives. The emperor of Blefuscu, calling the new manner of breaking eggs a fundamental religious error, had received big Endian exiles from Lilliput for ages. Because of that reason, the Majesty of Lilliput trusting in Gulliver's strength wanted him to take part in state affairs. Gulliver announced his readiness to defend the emperor and his state from all the invaders.

Gulliver became a public hero. He observed and studied the Blefuscuian fleet from across the 800-yard channel which separated the two hostile kingdoms. He was able to wade to the Blefuscuian coast without being seen and there he had prepared before. He fastened a hook to each of the fleet he found. Blefuscuians, on the other hand discharged their arrows at him. He managed to protect his eyes by the help of his spectacles which

went unnoticed by anyone. He pulled the ships he captured to Lilliput. The emperor made him a Nardac (man of highest honor) on the spot , Gulliver refused the idea of enslaving them. He didn't want to be an instrument of bringing a free and brave people into slavery. The emperor of Lilliput was offended by this refusal and he changed his manners towards Gulliver. Gulliver, on the other hand, replied once again that he would never help to take a brave nation's freedom away. He thought that these two nations would live in peace forever.

Gulliver was invited to visit the Blefuscudian court and he accepted this invitation with a great desire. But, on the other hand, Lilliputian emperor didn't appreciate his desire to visit the Kingdom. The emperor and his friends thought that Gulliver's friendship with Blefuscudians could result in disaffection for the emperor.

King of Blefuscu wanted to negotiate with Lilliputians and therefore, Gulliver was the one who was thought to be the most suitable person to hold the peace process because Blefuscans knew how Gulliver had prevented the king from destroying all their ships.

Later on Gulliver become an enemy of the empress. When her apartments were found burning at night, Gulliver extinguished the fire by urinating upon it. But the empress didn't appreciate the way Gulliver used to extinguish the fire. She resolved that she would never ever use these apartments and promised to take her revenge on Gulliver.

Gulliver started dealing with Lilliputian's laws, customs and their way of learning. First of all he saw that their customs were different in comparison with his own country's laws. False accusers were put to death after the accused had proved their innocence and those falsely accused were reimbursed four-fold from the accusers estates for all the charges and inconveniences of the trial.

Fraud was thought a greater crime than theft, because it took advantage of trust, whereas one could easily guard against mere theft. Gulliver was interested in their way of writing as it looked very strange to him. They were writing from one corner of the paper to the other. In addition to this information, he was told something odd which made him think on the consequences. He was informed that they buried their dead with their heads directly downward. The reason of their doing this lies behind the fact that they believed in reincarnation.

To Lilliputians' ingratitude was a capital crime, for he who injured his benefactor must be an enemy to all men. They considered children under no obligation to parents for bringing them into the world, nor were parents allowed to rear their own children. Public nurseries and schools cared for the children from infancy and educated them in ways appropriate to the rank to which they belonged. Boys of noble families were kept busy and well supervised, and their parents were allowed to see them only twice a year. On the other hand, children of business and manufacturing families were sent to work as apprentices at the age of 11. Girls were also educated with special care.

Gulliver learned much about Lilliputians and their customs but unfortunately he was found guilty for what he had done.

He was found guilty for making water within the precincts of the royal palace, for refusing to destroy Blefuscuian power after he had captured its fleets for helping the Ambassador of Blefuscu, for getting prepared to travel to Blefuscu.

Flimnap and Bolgolam demanded the most painful death for the betrayer. One of Gulliver's friends, being against them, (called Reldresal) wanted to help Gulliver as much as he could. He supported Gulliver and he wanted Gulliver to be given a less serious punishment.

Gulliver thought of destroying the whole Lilliputian empire. But the remembrance of the favors he had received led him go to the court of Blefuscu, where he was royally welcomed.

Three days after arriving at Blefuscu, Gulliver luckily found a vessel which he thought had been lost by some ship in a storm. He thought to leave the country (kingdom) with this vessel. But first of all he needed to have the permission from the emperor of Blefuscu. In fact, Gulliver and the Emperor of Blefuscu had good connections as he had prevented the emperor's ship from being destroyed. Meanwhile, the kingdom of Lilliput wanted Gulliver to be killed and to remove his high rank known as Nardac. Gulliver asked the emperor of Blefuscu if he could leave the country. The emperor of Blefuscu gave permission to Gulliver, and later on Gulliver tried hard to make necessary repairs of the vessel. Besides finding provisions for his journey, Gulliver took aboard some of the small cattle and sheep of Blefuscu, and in addition to that a full-length picture of the emperor. But the Emperor took care not to allow Gulliver to depart with any Blefuscudians, even with their own consent and desire.

Not long after sailing from the island, he was picked up by one ship which was under the command of captain John Biddle. Gulliver told the captain about his incidents but the captain couldn't believe Gulliver's stories until he saw the small cattle and other trophies from Blefuscu. On April 13, 1702 Gulliver arrived home in England. He made a great fortune by exhibiting his little animals to people of noble families. His financial improvements allowed Gulliver to leave his wife in comfortable circumstances, and he went away for his next voyage.

Commentary and critical analysis

(Book I - A voyage to Lilliput)

In the book called " A voyage to Lilliput " Gulliver travelled to a place called Lilliput. Lilliput becomes a part of the real world because it is reached exactly as any other part of the real world is reached; one board an English ship in an English port and sails under an English captain until one arrives at Lilliput. Perhaps, at the moment, Gulliver thinks nothing of the fact that the Lilliputian sea is so shallow that he can touch the bottom a mile away from shore or that the grass in which he sleeps is " very soft and short " but both " facts " are appropriate to the little people and the little land he has come to visit. Swift keeps everything so small in Lilliput. Gulliver's meals are also smaller than the wings of an English Lark, (what looked like shoulders and loins of mutton at his meal) trees are seven feet high; the large gate of the kingdom's largest temple building is four feet high and two inches wide.

Swift's Lilliputian words-**tolgo phonac, Langro dehul san, Hurgo** and so on have led scholars to believe that Swift constructed the languages of his exotic lands on careful principles.

Gulliver's " unnatural murder " is thought to refer to the execution of that " royal holy martyr", the " sainted " Charles I in 1649. The large polluted temple is thought to be Westminster Abbey, where Charles was condemned to death.

Swift's frequent presentation of natural function can easily be seen in the beginnings of " a voyage to Lilliput " and other parts of his travels as well. As part of the book is aimed at battling man's pride. This kind of passage reminds man that he " is " an animal. Swift forever railed against man's romantic misconceptions of himself, as he does here and in some of his poems : **A beautiful Young Nymph going to Bed, The Lady's Dressing Room, Strephon and Chloe** and some others.

Since Swift's day, the emperor of Lilliput has been taken to represent, in some ways, George I of England. Swift used his irony in the presentation since he didn't find George admirable.

In making the emperor an awesome figure to his people because he towered above them nearly the breadth of a fingernail, Swift ridicules the "difference" between the politically great and small. Kings rarely exhibit real superiority over other men; indeed, they are often not even the natural equals of others.

The search for Gulliver's pockets has at least two meanings. It is an amusing "example" of how people can misconceive and misinterpret matters unfamiliar to them. On one level, the search belongs to a children's story. On a deeper satiric level, the search has always reminded readers of the Whigs' diligent search into the public and private affairs of the Tories after Queen Anne's death.

"Flinnap" represents Robert Walpole, whose official position was, like Flinnap's, that of treasurer. But, in fact, he became the first prime minister in English history, leading the Whig government and dominating English policy for twenty one years (1721 - 42). After the death of Queen Anne, he had been chairman of the committee to impeach Swift's Tory friends, and Swift enjoyed satirizing Walpole, who is here ridiculed as politically agile but still a "mere" politician. The King's cushion represents the Duchess of Kendal, one of King George I's mistresses, whom Walpole was believed to have bribed in order to return to power in 1721. The three threads represent the three British Royal Orders of the Garter, the Bath, and the Thistle, here presented as rewards for contemptible subservience, leaping and creeping at the whim of the prince. Walpole influenced George I to revive the order of the Bath in 1725 as being, or so the Tories jeered, a thrifty mean at paying off political debts.

Skyresh Bolgolam, "of a morose and sour complexion" is a Swiftian creation designed to ridicule the Earl of Nottingham, once (1680 - 84) First Lord of the Admiralty, whom Swift had lampooned as "dismal" in some

ballads in 1711. Nottingham had referred to Swift in parliament as a "clergyman" hardly suspected of being a christian, "yet still" in a fair way of being a Bishop".

Swift continues to expose the foolishness of man's pride. Bolgolam, six inches tall, displays astonishing presumption in adopting Gulliver as a personal enemy.

The two parties called "Tamecksan" and "Slamecksan" as George I did the Whigs; but his son had friends in both camps-hence the hobble that results from his having one high and one low heel. The prince of Wales (later George II) showed such ambiguous political leaning in England.

The Big Endians, represent the Roman Catholics of England and little Endians the Protestants. Blefuscu stands for France, where Catholics and Tory exiles received refuge and assistance, where the English royal family, and from which England received threats of invasion. Swift's Endian allegory briefly accounts for over 150 years of England history from the time of the Protestant break from Rome. Charles I would be the emperor who lost his life, James II the one who lost his throne. That Big Endians could not hold "employments" refers to the Test act, Which barred military and civil offices to all who failed to "take the Sacrament" in the Anglican church.

In "A voyage to Lilliput" the capture of fleet here suggests the Tory claims of having destroyed French naval power in the War of Spanish Succession. As a matter of policy Marlborough (Whig champion), the Tories systematically emphasized the fact that England was a naval, not a land power.

Here, therefore, Gulliver represents the ministers Harley, Bolingbroke and their fellow Tories. Swift "uses" Gulliver at other times to represent different people. Gulliver's refusal to help in the complete destruction of Blefuscuian power suggests the Tory rejection of Whig demands to pursue the Tories were accused of irraging the Treathy of Utrecht, 1713.

The empress's horror at Gulliver's well-intended help has usually been considered a reference to Queen Anne's horror of Swift's **a fable of a Tub** and her consequent refusal to make him a bishop-all despite the fact that Swift's book supports Anne's Church of England against both Catholics and dissenters.

Swift is highly ironic in having Gulliver describe the excellent laws and customs as "very peculiar" and say that he would try to justify them "if they were not so directly contrary to those of my own dear country". Those of his own dear country would be much improved by "not" being contrary to those of Lilliput.

Swift is concerned with the event surrounding the Treaty of Utrecht and the conduct of the Whigs after the death of Queen Anne. The secretary of the court action against Gulliver mocks Walpole's aptly named Committee of Secrecy that brought charges of treason against Harley, Bolingbroke and other Tory leader, after the Queen's death. We may note that "only verbal licence" suggest the Tory contacts with French diplomats toward a peace treaty (1711 - 12) carried on without written authorization under the Great Seal.

Gulliver describes how the emperor's celebrated speeches on his own leniency and mercy always set the kingdom trembling because they always precede some inhuman punishment or savage executions. Thus, Swift satirically touches a horror of 1716, when an address of the House of Lords, praising the "endearing tenderness and clemency" of King George I, was closely followed by the executions of the Tory leaders of a 1715 rebellion. And, of course, the reader can't miss the parallel irony related to the emperor's decision to blind Gulliver in the name of mercy.

Just as Lilliput tried to have Gulliver returned for trial, the English Whig government sought to have French return English exiles. Along with the political allegory, Swift remembers to develop Gulliver's character.

In my opinion Gulliver has won the confidence of the reader as being trustworthy, a man of integrity and humanity. Gulliver, representing his culture's power and his nation's nature, perfectly satisfied the reader with his intellect and judgement. Gulliver reacted well to the situation he confronted in book I.

SUMMARY OF BOOK II

A voyage to Brobdingnag

in 1706 Gulliver had an opportunity to travel once more. He left his country and set sail on a boat called "Adventure". The weather was good for sailing until they reached Good Hope in south Africa where they landed to get fresh water. They had to stay there for the winter, however, because the ship needed repairs and the captain was ill. In the spring they left Africa and sailed round the island of Madagascar into the Indian Ocean. But on 19th April the Wind began to blow so violently that they were all driven to the east of the Molucca islands. On the 2nd of May the wind abated and the sea was calm. Their captain who knew well all parts of the world, warned them that there would be a huge storm the next day. So they prepared the ship as well as they could in order to any damage to the ship. The captain was right. The winds began to get stronger. They were wild, dangerous winds blowing from the south this time. The wind was blowing so violently that it drove their helpless ship eastwards into the Pacific Ocean.

After struggling with the wind and waves for several days they found themselves in a place that nobody had ever been or seen before. These were large islands with a small piece of land joined to them. The captain sent some of his sailed. Gulliver was returned he was astonished that the sailors, with whom he had come to the island were already in the boat. They were rowing as fast as they could towards the ship. Gulliver shouted to tell them that they had forgotten him but suddenly he saw the huge creature walking after them into the sea. Gulliver's mind was trouble, thinking this solitary island would be his end. The following day he shouted because of his fear and unfortunately was captured by one of the huge creatures and taken into a hause.

The one who kept Gulliver was one of the farmer's workers. In the farmer's house Gulliver became close with the farmer's daughter. She showed great affinity to Gulliver. She took complete charge of Gulliver. She was mainly concerned with his dressing. In addition to that, she took the responsibility of sewing shirts for him and washing him.

Unfortunately news about Gulliver spread through the country so fast that people wanted to come and see this little creature with great curiosity. The neighbours flocked to view this curious human-shaped animal which, set upon a table could easily speak their own language. A friend of the farmer to use this little creature in making money. The farmer agreed to his friend's proposal and decided to take Gulliver to the market in order to make money.

Gulliver was carried to the market in box a few holes to allow in some fresh air. Since his arrival to the town he had been entertaining the viewers by asking questions, turning himself about and dancing. He was so successful that he was asked to repeat his show everyday except Wednesday. Two months after his arrival, Gulliver set out with his master and nurse on a tour of the cities in the kingdom. Glumdalclitch (the little nurse) carried Gulliver on her lap in a box lined with soft cloth, to prevent any injury from the jolts of the horse. In Lordrulgrud which was known as the capital city, he was forced to make shows ten times a day although he opposed to be shown.

As a result of his hard work, Gulliver grew tired and lost weight. His master, thinking he would soon die decided to sell him to the Queen who found this creature so amusing. She willingly paid a great price for him. When the king first saw Gulliver he was so astonished that he called three of his scholars in order to find out what Gulliver's origin was. Gulliver was first thought to have been an embryo but this idea was rejected due to his well formed limbs and his beard proved he had been living for several years.

After several debates they came to the conclusion that he was a " relplum Scalath " a freak of nature.

him away. These were the incidents Gulliver suffered in great embarrassment, danger and pain.

The maids of honor after invited Gulliver to their apartments in order to see its (his) skills. Gulliver tried to do his best in order to impress them.

One day Gulliver witnessed the execution of a murderer. He was terribly surprised to see the big head which was cut off and the large amount of blood that came out of the body.

Because Gulliver was cheered by the mention of the sea, the Queen offered to have a boat built for him to sail. With it she supplied a wooden pond trough 300 feet long, 50 feet wide, and eight feet deep, which, when filled with water would allow Gulliver to show his skills in rowing and entertain the ladies.

Gulliver recalled his most dangerous adventure. Once, he was captured by a monkey and taken away. He suddenly found himself 900 feet above the ground. He nearly faced death but finally he was rescued by one of the brave man.

Gulliver tried to please the king and Queen by employing his mechanical genius in making such things as a comb from the stumps of the king's beard and " cane " chairs from the combings of the queen's hair. He also devised a system in order to play Glumdalclitch's spinet by running up and down the keyboard and banding keys with two large poles. Gulliver showed many other things in order to display his talents. The king appreciated all things showed by Gulliver, but his main concern was to get some information about Gulliver's country, the climate of his country, the institutions, and the history of England as well. The king was so curious that he wanted to elicit as much information as possible from Gulliver.

Gulliver spoke of the House of Peers, representing the noblest, most ancient and wealthy families. Their valor, fidelity and skill in arms and arts qualified them to share in the legislature. With them were associated man of holy living selected by the prince and his wisest counsellors. Gulliver also

went on mentioning the other part of the parliament which was the House of commons. In his brief account he told that the house of the parliament consisted of gentleman freely selected by people. Gulliver went on mentioning the judges who were over the courts and responsible for deciding punishment for criminals. In addition to his explanation, he gave brief explanations based on the army and he emphasized how strong and undefeated it was.

The king listened, took some notes, but said nothing until Gulliver finished. For several days he continued his explanations of the British history over the last hundred years. The king asked questions like what educational preparation was received by Lords, how they were selected, what the motives for advancement were, whether the holy lords were selected for their religious knowledge, how a commoner was selected. In addition to these questions, the king asked questions related to the court of justice asking how well qualified the judges were, what reward they received for their decisions, and whether they were admitted to the lower senate. The king also wanted to know why Englishmen showed great importance to army, either Gulliver's country enjoyed fighting.

Gulliver tried to answer all these questions with great patience but the king came to the conclusion by the help of his notes that Gulliver's country had done nothing for the last hundred years. The king went on saying that Englishmen must be a quarrelsome people or must be surrounded by troublesome neighbours, and their generals must be richer than their kings. He was puzzled at the idea of an well-organized army in times of peace.

The king saw through the corruption of English life and institutions that the nobles were effete and vicious, that the parliament a collection of ignorant, corrupt and idle men. The king thought that Gulliver's people were "the most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the surface of the earth".

Gulliver had done his best, artfully eluding many of the king's questions and even considerably improving on the strict truth about England, wishing to

Gulliver had done his best, artfully eluding many of the king's questions and even considerably improving on the strict truth about England, wishing to hide the faults and magnify the virtues of his country. But his endeavour had unfortunately failed.

Gulliver wanted to please the king by giving him a secret which he thought would be of great use. He told the king about gunpowder and its effective power. Gulliver mentioned the fields to utilise, and emphasize its power to destroy armies, ships and walls. Gulliver's offer to teach the king how to make it was refused by the king who considered that the inventor of this gunpowder must have been evil. Later on Gulliver took the opportunity to give a speech in which he point out some European superiorities to the Brobdingnags. Gulliver made comparison between the laws of Brobdingnags and those of his country. He saw that their statements which were parts of their law were not elaborate. They were all very easy to understand due to their simplicity and style. Gulliver also mentioned the army of Brobdingnag which was well-disciplined and well-trained.

Gulliver hoped to return to England one day. But the ship in which he had arrived in Brobdingnag was the first that had ever come near the shore. He couldn't see any possibility to leave the country. He began to thing more and more about his family and his home. He realised that he had been in Brobdingnag for about two years. When the king and the Queen travelled to the south coast, Glumdalclitch and Gulliver went with them. Gulliver really wanted to be close to the sea again, which he hadn't seen or even smelt for so long. As Glumdalclitch was ill, he demanded from the young servant to be taken down to the beach for some fresh air. His demand was accepted by the young servant. He was in hi travelling box where he fell asleep. When he woke up, he found himself flying in the air and realised he was being carried by a huge eagle. After four hours, the eagle dropped the box into the sea and Gulliver was eventually picked up by an English ship. He sailed safely home to his wifef and daughter in England. He told what had happened to him in brobdingnag and showed the proofs he had managed to take out from his box.

Commentary and Critical Analysis

(Book II A voyage to Brobdingnag)

In this book Swift places his wonderland in a unmapped part of the world like Lilliput.

Gulliver makes nothing of his humiliating position as the plaything of a little girl, the equal of a toy or doll, but his dignity as a man is erased despite his affection for Glumdalclitch. To her, he is a pet, not a person, the equal of a pet lamb she had lost. His humiliation will soon be greater, when he becomes a public curiosity men pay to see.

Gulliver has become a slave, a thing that is bought and sold, and his humiliation deepens as he becomes a specimen, a subject of laboratory examination. But Swift is here more interested in ridiculing the scholars and through them the modern philosophers of his time. The scholars narrowness prevents their imagining, an environment in which a creature like Gulliver might be capable of surviving, and their final determination, which merely pins a meaningless term to Gulliver, is Swift's jeer at modern philosophy's new ways of distinguishing old ignorance "to the unspeakable advancement of human knowledge". The Brobdingnags, however, are not at all fools. The king has a better understanding that his scholars, as he shows by questioning the farmer, Gulliver and Glumdalclitch, and in beginning to believe their story.

For some time the story is read as though Swift's organizing principle is to exploit all imaginable ways of belittling human self-esteem. To the reader who is willing to recognising the truth of Swift's analysis, the author is succeeding very well. The Brobdingnag king, like Gulliver himself, peers through the outer surfaces into the realities beneath.

In "A voyage to Brobdingnag" Swift incessantly hammers against man's and women's vanity and pride. Here and elsewhere (especially in some of his poems), he undermines romantic notion of love and romantic noyion of self-glorification.

Swift shows that Gulliver is by nature ridiculous, and his vanity will not fail to supply onlookers with enough to laugh about.

Gulliver's account of England, like his account of Lilliput, first presents the country as a utopia. Prior to beginning his account, Gulliver makes clear his patriotic enthusiasm.

Swift sounds a solid Tory line and opposes such Whig policies as financing wars by running up a national debt and keeping a standing army in peacetime. The Tories consistently charged that the Whig government was wasting the national wealth in mismanagement and corruption. (The expenses of the government were twice as large as the income). And the remark about generals richer than kings would remind English readers of the Whig general, Marlborough, who made a very good thing financially of war-or so the Tories maintained.

In a passage of Splendid irony Swift comments on the king's reaction to the gunpowder proposal. Swift ased his irony in order to show the bad effects of weapons on people.

Swift was not satisfied with the lawyers of his time and demeaned them with his " satire " saying that they have no knowledge, and opinion as well. In those times lawyers were hard to believe, and they were away from importiality, therefore, Swift focused on their lacking knowledge.

As it is known Swift was fond of reading books; one of his main concerns was the libraries. He suggests that a good library might better contain a modest number of serviceable much used volumes than a vast collection of unread books.

Swift was at point to emphasise the psychological effect on Gulliver living among the giants. He has lost his mental bearings, as he did among the Lilliputians, were he failed to realise he had no need to defend the honor of Flimnap's wife. Now he supposed that he would step on his own size unless they get out of his path.

Again, we see Gulliver leaving the country by sea in an English ship, making Brobdingnag part of the real world and emphasising that what ever happened in Brobdingnag may happen in an other country of the world. In my opinion Swift meant his country, England rather than considering another country. Because Swift's main concern was to compare his own country with this unreal (utopia) land.



SUMMARY OF BOOK III

A voyage to Laputa, Balnibardi, Luggnagg, Glubbdubdrip and Japan

Gulliver had only been at home for about ten days when a friend of his asked Gulliver to join him on journey to the East Indies. Gulliver in fact still wanted to see different places of the world.

He was offered to be paid a great amount of money which he thought would suffice him and his family for a long time. Gulliver, persuading his family to let him go, set on sail in 1706. On their way to indo-China coast Gulliver was blown in a storm and his ship was driven many miles eastward. Unfortunately they were seen and chased by two other pirate ships and Gulliver's crew was caught by the two pirate ships. They decided to keep the sailors to help sail the ship, but Gulliver was thought to be useless for the sea with a little bit of food which he thought would suffice him not more than a few days.

Gulliver, sighting several islands, sailed from one to another until on the fifth day he arrived at the last one.

It was a deserted island where he spent a night in a dry cave. His mind was troubled, thinking that he would arrive at his miserable end in this solitary island. The next day when he woke up he noticed that although the sun was hot enough, the air suddenly seemed cooler. At first he thought that there might be a cloud covering the skies but when he took a glance upwards toward the sky he was astonished to see a large island in the sky between him and the sun.

The bottom surface of the island looked flat, smooth and shiny from the reflection of the sea. Viewing through his pocked glass, he could see people running around the island. Not only was he startled at seeing an island floating in the sky, but was thrilled at seeing people on the island as well.

Gulliver thought that the only way to attract their attentions would be by waving his arms and shouting. As the result of his endeavors, the island descended to about 100 yards from above the spot where Gulliver stood. He was sent down a seat on a chain and was pulled up to the island.

Gulliver was greeted by a large crowd of people. He discovered that they were all the same in their appearances. Their heads were inclined either to the left or to the right. One of their eyes turned inwards and the other upwards. Their clothes carried designs of outer space and musical instruments because of their interest in these two fields.

Right after discovering their different attire, Gulliver saw something amazing. Servants carried short sticks to which were attached blown bladders containing dried peas or small pebbles. With these sticks the servants would flap the mouths or ears of people nearby. Gulliver learned that these people were absorbed in such intense thought that they had to be aroused whenever they had occasion to speak or listen. Consequently, by the help of these sticks people were reminded to listen when someone spoke to them.

Later on Gulliver was taken to see the king, but had to wait for at least an hour as the king was struggling with a difficult mathematical question.

The king, having been warned by his servants, spoke in a polite way to Gulliver and ordered his servants to show Gulliver a room.

In Laputa Gulliver was fitted with clothes in the most unusual way. The tailor took his measurement and after seven days the clothes arrived. Unfortunately the clothes were poorly made because of an error in calculation.

Gulliver started to become familiar with the language Laputans used in common and he learned their way of thinking as well. Gulliver described Laputa as a circular land, about 8 kilometres in diameter, covered with many houses and buildings. He discovered that the island was moved by a simple machine which used magnets in order to pull the island closer to land or push it higher into the sky. He found it difficult to talk with Laputans, as they had little interest in anything except music and mathematics. They were all very worried about the future of the earth, the sun, and the stars. Because of that reason, they often discussed the possible end of the world in great anxiety.

One day the Laputan king asked Gulliver some questions on the state of mathematics in England but showed no interest in English religion, government, laws, history or manners.

The women, on the other hand, were very fond of strangers who came to court from the continent below. Their husbands were so absorbed in mathematical problems that, unless the flapper was near, they never noticed their wives enjoying the company of their lovers from below. Although women had such intentions to see the continent below, they were not allowed to leave the country.

Gulliver wanted to explore the island and he did his best in order to get some further information based on the island. He described the island as a flying island which was circular in its shape. "The island's diameter was about four miles and a half, its thickness was about 300 yards. Its movement was controlled by a magnetic lodestone about six yards in length and three yards thick, sustained by strong adamant axle and so perfectly balanced that any one could easily move it."

By the help of this perfect system the island could easily move downward and upward. Since Laputans had great interest in outer space they developed their telescopes and they were able to observe most of the stars which had never been seen by the inhabitants living in the earth. Gulliver, noticing their superiority in the fields of astronomy started making some comparisons between Laputa and Europe. And finally he came to the conclusion that Laputans were far beyond the people in Europe.

Laputans had discovered two satellites about Mars, revolving from the center of the planet exactly three and five times of its diameter, the first in ten hours and the second in twenty one.

The King of Laputa was prevented from being an absolute tyrant because his ministers owned estates on the mainland below and they refused to join with the king to subject the country entirely to his will. In case of rebellion, the king used the island to cut off rain and sun from the rebellious parts of the mainland, and he was able to throw some rocks and stones from above. In addition to that, he could easily lower the island if he had any intentions to crash everything below.

Gulliver became familiar with the people living in the island but he wanted to leave the island as well. In fact no one treated him in a bad way but he was neglected by the inhabitants of Laputa, because Gulliver's knowledge in mathematics and astronomy was limited. Gulliver, demeaned by these people, decided to leave the island as quickly as possible.

He received permission to leave the island through the influence of a great Lord who was a relative of the king. The Lord was in many ways a gifted man of honor and integrity, and had served the kingdom well. But on the other hand, he was considered to be ignorant and stupid due to his understanding in the fields of mathematics and astronomy.

Gulliver had the opportunity to descend to Banibarbi, the mainland, and to its capital city known as Legado. Introduced by a letter from the king's great relative, Gulliver was received in a kindly way by Lord Munodi.

Munodi aimed to show the country to Gulliver and therefore they both started wandering around the city. Gulliver was surprised to see people working in an excellent soil with developed tools and equipment where there was no hope of an expected harvest. Gulliver, on the other hand noticed that people lived in poverty and misery as if they were expecting their miserable ends. He saw the house which were dilapidated and seemed as if they were ruins. Munodi's estate and the lands surrounding it seemed like a paradise in comparison with those who lived in misery and bad conditions. Gulliver, having found himself in a great conflict, had asked the reason why the people in this city were suffering from poverty.

The lord called Munodi, told Gulliver that he avoided the new agricultural methods of his neighbors and practised the old-fashioned but proven methods of his fathers. Munodi told that about 40 years ago some men had gone up to the floating island on business, acquired some knowledge of mathematics, and on their way back to Legado, they decided to build an academy of projectors in this city.

These people trusted the knowledge they acquired from the floating island. They promised to enable one man to do the work of tens of people, to build place in one week that would last forever, to increase the amount of the crops, and to bring numerous other benefits. But unfortunately non of these projects had come true. The country was at its most miserable state.

Munodi, following his father's old-fashioned methods, lived in wealth. His house was built according to the ancient rules and was surrounded by gardens. As an example of the effects of the new methods, Munodi told Gulliver that those people trusting their knowledge in mathematics, had also promised Munodi to make use of his river which was flowing near his house.

100 people planned to pump water up a mountain to secure the advantage of falling water for turning the mill instead of using the river that already existed. After they had worked on this project, they couldn't accomplish their work and left the river.

Later on Gulliver was given permission to see the Academy of Legado. Gulliver was received very well by the warden of the Academy. The Academy contained at least 500 rooms. Gulliver saw a man dressed in rags, working on a project to extract sunshine from cucumbers so that man might warm the air on cold summer days. Later on Gulliver entered another room where there was a filthy man working on a project to reduce human excrement back to its original food. Other researchers were trying to build a house from the roof down, as do the spider and the bee; to produce gunpowder by heating ice and plough fields by planting acorns and chestnuts everywhere, and letting hogs root them up. This would save the expense of ploughs, draft animals and labor. In addition to these experiments, there were other experiments proceeding.

In another part of the Academy, Gulliver met a project on speculative learning. Here, he saw a wonderful machine invented by a professor who assured him that anyone could be capable of writing great books on philosophy and arts with the help of this invention. All that was needed was to operate the machine, which jumbled words into different positions, making new arrangements. Many of these were already collected and bound in volumes. In the school of languages, the professors sought way of improving their own tongue and writing.

They were trying to reduce all language to nouns, omitting the other parts of speech. Their ultimate target was to abolish all words what so ever by having man carry around things as they wished to communicate on. Gulliver watched some of these professors as they met in the streets, open their huge packs of things, and use them to converse for an hour at a time. By their own

method they intended to abolish all language barriers among men. In the mathematics school, students were attempting to learn by eating wafers on which was written the desired knowledge, but as yet the experiment hadn't been successful.

Gulliver thought that the school of political projectors were distressingly out of their minds, for they proposed that king should choose their favorites according to their wisdom, capacity and virtue; that ministers should promote public wealth; that merit, great abilities and eminent services should be rewarded. Gulliver said that these were mere imaginations that would never come true.

One of the professors was more practical. He would treat the diseases that afflicted the body politically as physicians treat the natural body. For the first three meeting days of the legislative body, he would have physicians study what each senator needed. On the fourth, they would administer the proper medicines. In order to correct the poor memories of court favorites, he would have their associates jot their memories by giving "a tweak by the nose, or a kick in the belly, or tread on his corns, or lug him thrice by the ears, or run a pin into his breech, or pinch his arm black and blue, to prevent forgetfulness;" and repeat the treatment as often as necessary until the business was accomplished. Senators, he thought, should be obliged to vote contrary to the way they argue, for that way of acting would insure the public good.

Gulliver gained so many information about the school of projectors and decided to sail to the island of Luggnagg as the beginning of a voyage back home to England. But before Gulliver went to Luggnagg, an official he had met in Lagado, persuaded him to visit the small island of Glubbdubrip. It was the island where there were sorcerers and magicians. The president was the best magician of them all. He had some very strange servants who were all ghosts and used by the order of the president twenty-four hours a day.

Gulliver became familiar with the ghosts as the result of his visits to the president. One day Gulliver was asked to call a ghost and Gulliver accepted this offer with pleasure.

He called the spirit of Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar and Brutus. He could not remember how many more ghosts he called to appear but he was very interested in their answer to his questions, which often seemed to offer a different view of history from the one he had been taught when he was at school.

However, it was the time to leave Glubbudubrib, and to sail to Luggnagg, a much larger island to the south-east of Japan. But since he wanted to see Aristotle and Homer, he had to stay there one more day, Gulliver learned their secrets and gained much more knowledge than he expected.

In Luggnagg, Gulliver represented himself as a Dutchman in hopes of getting Japan, for the Dutch alone of Europeans were received there. To his majesty of Luggnagg, Gulliver sent the conventional request to have the honor of licking the dust before the royal footstool, but he found the words to be more than mere form. He was commanded to crawl on his belly toward the throne, licking the floor as he went. As Gulliver was a stranger, the floor was cleaned before his approach; but those who had powerful enemies at court would find the floor strewn with extra dirt when it was their turn to approach the king. And the king had a brown powder to sprinkle in the paths of those he chose to destroy by a gentle death. The floor-licker in such a case ceased to be troublesome within 24 hours.

Gulliver thought that the Luggnagians were polite and generous people. According to his way of thinking some of them had a sort of pride which was peculiar to all Eastern countries. Later on, Gulliver heard of the "Struldburgs" meaning immortal men. To any family a child might be born

whose forehead was marked with the red circular spot of immortality. Gulliver, at first, thought that one might be so lucky to have an immortal child.

Then we see Gulliver fall into a long dream in which he was a "struldburg". But the Luggnaggians laughed at his ignorance. His glowing plans were all wrongly based upon the supposition that the struldburgs would remain human and not decay beyond the use of either intelligence or body. But, whenever a "struldburg" saw a funeral, he wished he might have one. The reason was that they were getting older and continuing to decline in every way. They remembered nothing at all, so that at last they could not form a sentence. They were like foreigners in their own country. According to Gulliver, women seemed more horrible than the men.

Gulliver described the "strulbrugs" as something out of the ordinary. He stayed in Japan too short a time to see what the Japanese knew of these unusual creatures.

The Japanese almost penetrated Gulliver's disguise as a Dutchman because he asked to be excused from the ceremony imposed on the Dutch, that of trampling the crucifix. The Emperor suspected Gulliver might not be a real Hollander, but a Christian instead. However, he gave secret orders that his officers should pretend to omit the ceremony through mere forgetfulness, lest Gulliver have his throat cut during the voyage home on a Dutch ship. A malicious Dutchman did, in fact, try to have Gulliver forced to perform the act, and as the Dutch "Amboyna" sailed home, Gulliver had to evade questions about not treading the crucifix. But he arrived safely at Amsterdam, then went to Downs (which was near Dove) and soon he was at home after a period of five years and six months.

Commentary and Critical Analysis

(Book III A voyage to Laputa, Balnibardi,

Luggnagg, Glubbdubriband Japan)

At the beginning of the 3rd book, Swift shows the heathen Japanese captain appear humane, kind, civilized by contrasting him with the supposedly christian Dutchman. Swift is reflecting this relation between Dutchman and English man in a negative way. Swift satirized Dutchman's attitude towards Gulliver, on the other hand, praised the Japanese who was non-christian. The reason for his doing this is because of the method he used (satire, irony). The Tories had several grudges against the Dutch for having an antimonarchy , for having religious toleration which meant the anti-established Church and for being the most successful commercial people in Europe. The struggle between the two countries in fact lies behind politics. Politically, the Tories argued that in the War of the Spanish Succession England suffered and won battles on the European continent but unfortunately the Dutch took most of the profit.

As mentioned in the third book there appeared a flying island which can be surprising for the readers. It was Swift's first scientific wonder which was a gigantic one. Men had dreamed of flying machines since at least the time of the Greeks. Swift's idea of flying island shows that he showed affinity to some scientific principles.

Swift combines his inclinations for making fun of by the help of his talent for satire. The island's name " Laputa " is more likely considered to be of Spanish origin. " Laputa " in Spanish means " the whore ". We see Swift making fun of the words and creating funny things which are left for deeper understanding. Sometimes the things he creates may be beyond anyone's comprehension that every single point need special knowledge and talent to be sorted out.

Swift is having a hilarious time with one of his favorite targets, the eccentricities and impracticalities of those devoted to pure science. Swift says nothing here about applied science. Nor does he seem to realize that the flying island is the most magnificent achievement in applied science. He is also satirizing a court filled with frenzied devotees of music, who are as cracked as the devotees of pure mathematics.

Swift's ridicule concerning the scientists is not aimed at the predictions, but at the people who waste their time worrying over possible cosmic calamities over which man can have no control and in which he would quickly disappear. Swift, generally does aim at scientists whose speculations lead them and other to such tears.

Swift, through Gulliver, gives a long and particular " philosophical account " of the structure and operation of the great lodestone. He is mocking, by imitation, the Royal Society's learned papers.

The astronomer, Charles P. Oliver, has called Swift's prophecy about the satellites of Mars and the main facts about their orbits " the most astonishing ' prophecy ' of the past thousand years as to whose full authenticity there is no shadow of doubt ". the prediction came a century before the telescope existed that could possibly reveal them, and a century and a half before the satellites were discovered. (1877) Thus, Swift's satiric mockery has been undermined by the facts discovered since his time; his satire has backfired here.

In the 3rd book the nobleman, who assists Gulliver, has been thought to represent the Prince of Wales, later George II, in whom the Tories placed hopes of better days. The Prince of Wales lacked enthusiasm for the musical and scientific interests of his father's court. Munodi who seemed to be kind in the 3rd book is sometimes identified as Robert Harley and sometimes as Bolingbroke. And Mundoni is devoted to the good old-fashioned (Tory) ways of doing things, with excellent result, exactly the opposite of the new, untried, ruinous ways of the Whigs. On the agricultural level, this would indicate an endorsement of experiences over untried scientific innovations.

In Swift's third book he also satirises the interests and the experiments of the Royal society, some of which are here distorted for Swift's satiric purposes. Even Benjamin Franklin who had been a peading scientist of Swift's own century, could satirize the impracticality and wastefulness of researches proposed by learned societies. The reader can find some information in Franclin's " letter to the Royal Academy ".

Sometimes Swift is known with his " blame- praise " irony to suggest what he thinks ought to be. Formerly, he praised or merely presented things in order to suggest what ought not to be. The effect is a sarcastic commentary on the corruption's of governments in their discharge of duty. They " right " conduct of public affairs becomes an impossible chimera, something, that never entered into man's head. Swift through Gulliver shows a bitter contempt for the arrangements of his own world. In my opinion it is this development which makes the passage most noteworthy, and the suddenness of the development, for we have not observed Gulliver in the process of forming the judgement that had to precede such an outburst " against his own ration and kind".

Gulliver's violence over the polital situation always surprises the reader. He seems to have already reversed some of his opinions on his own dear country. By suggesting some shocking remedies of the end, he implies that the disease is serious and that it is an epidemic one. But, on the other hand, the reader is always aware of his attitude and think on the things that had been satirized by Swift. Swift, having some knowledge in politics criticizes the opponent party which is of no use for him and therefore he tends to reflect the party's way of working, its false functions, extravagance, and changing opinions. Swift in this 3rd book liked to mock the method the Whigs used to discover evidence of treason in the trial of Bishop Attebury. Twice he suggests the evidence the wigs had industriously extracted from the bishop's chamberpot. " The Tour " suggests the code name for Bolingbroke, ha Tour.

Again Swift's treatment sharply distinguishes between Aristotle and his followers and commentators. There is as great respect for the master as there

is contempt for the followers. The theory of attraction for which he has Aristotle predict refutation is Newton's system based on gravitation.

Swift's favourite travel books, with their stories of Oriental despotism, seem to be reflected in Gulliver's encounter with this monarch. As far as it is understood Swift draws upon fact whenever he alludes to the unique privileges of the Dutch in Japan. In 1638, right after the anti-Christian disturbances in Japan, European contacts with the Japanese had to be through Dutch or Chinese traders. By this touch of reality, Swift gives the travels some verisimilitude.

SUMMARY OF BOOK IV

A voyage to the country of the Houyhnhnms

it was not long before he started his next voyage, on 7th September, 1710, but this time as the captain of his own ship. The owner of the ship wanted Gulliver to sail to the Indian Ocean to do some business for him there, but he was very unlucky. On the way, he had to employ some new sailors from Barbados, but they were men of very bad character. Gulliver heard them whispering to the other sailors several times, but he didn't suspect what they were planning. One morning, as they were sailing round the Cape of Good Hope, they attacked him and tied him up. They told him they were going to take control of the ship and become pirates. There was nothing Gulliver could do. They left him, alone, on the beach of a small island in the middle of the Indian Ocean.

As the ship sailed away, he realized he had no idea where he was. Soon, he observed some repulsive animals. They had no tails, but had long claws, and climbed trees as nimbly as squirrels. Gulliver thought that these were the ugliest animals he had ever seen in all his travels.

As Gulliver moved along a road, one of these beasts approached him, stared at him, raised one of its forepaws to ward him, and for its frightening impertinence received a blow from Gulliver's sword. Its roar brought forty of the beasts who made faces around Gulliver. Gulliver tried to keep them away by waving his sword in the air, but their wild cries frightened him, and the horrible smell from their bodies made him feel sick. Suddenly, all the beasts ran away: A horse was approaching. He looked with wonder at Gulliver, examined his hands and feet, and blocked Gulliver from leaving the spot. When Gulliver attempted to pet him, the horse shook his head, removed the petting hand with his forefoot, and seemed to neigh something in one peculiar language. When another horse came along, the two horses walked up and down together, while neighing to each other. They seemed like two important

people discussing a difficult problem. Gulliver watched this with astonishment, and decided that if the animals in this country seemed so sensible, the human being had to be the most intelligent creatures in the world.

The two horses examined Gulliver's hand and clothes with wonder. Their behaviour was so orderly and intelligent that Gulliver believed them to be two magicians in the form of horses. He addressed them as magicians, offering a bracelet to either one for a ride to any house or village. The horses discussed the situation, frequently using the word "Yahoo". During their conversation Gulliver also used the word "Yahoo" which surprised the horses. They taught him the exact pronunciation of that word and of another, "Houyhnhnm". Gulliver's learning ability amazed the horses. Later on, the first hours made signs to Gulliver to follow him.

After a three-mile walk Gulliver and the horse entered a low strawroofed house. The horse neighed with authority to three horses and two mares in a smooth clay-floored room and left Gulliver to wait in the second room, where Gulliver prepared his trinkets for the master of the house. He heard the horses conversing in the next room. Gulliver feared, his sufferings had disturbed his mind. He pinched himself to test whether he was dreaming. He wasn't. He was awake and waited to be taken to the lord of the house. Gulliver, expecting to be introduced to human being, was introduced to a lovely mare, a colt, and a foal sitting on well-made straw mats in the third room.

Gulliver was again examined, again heard the word "Yahoo" several times, and then was taken outside to be compared with one of the filthy animals he had first met in this land. These ugly beasts, called "Yahoos" had human faces which looked very similar to Gulliver's face. On the other hand Gulliver's clothes most astonished the horses because they made his body unlike that of the beast. The horses didn't realize that clothes were detachable.

An old horse, drawn in a sledge by four Yahoos, arrived for dinner, during which Gulliver was again discussed. Pleased with his conduct, the horses taught him several new words. Gulliver was getting used to the conditions of this land. He slept in a separate lodge between the house and the Yahoos' stable.

Due to his eagerness to learn, Gulliver made Swift progress in the Houyhnhnm language. He thought that this language was like Dutch or German. One of the horses took the responsibility of educating Gulliver, and adapt him to the condition that he might encounter during his stay in this land.

At the end the three months, he began to understand the Houyhnhnm's curiosity related to his arrival at this land. Gulliver started telling the story of his arrival at this land, and later on he explained that all the important people in his country looked like "Yahoos".

He was taught the exact meaning of "Houyhnhnm". It meant "horse". All the Houyhnhnms of the neighborhood came to see the wonderful Yahoo, conversed with him, and helped Gulliver so much that in five months he was able to speak their language fluently. They could not altogether think him a Yahoo, because of his clothes and some other differences from the beasts. But the secret of Gulliver's clothes was discovered one morning when a servant horse was surprised to see Gulliver without his clothes on. The master Houyhnhnm couldn't understand why anyone would be prompted to conceal parts of the body that nature had given. Nevertheless, he allowed Gulliver to remain partly dressed while being examined again. To him, Gulliver appeared a perfect Yahoo despite his smooth, white skin, his shortage of hair, his lack of long claws, and his habit of walking upright on his hind legs.

But the main difference was his capacity for speech. He begged the master not to call him a Yahoo.

Later on Gulliver informed his host that in all other known countries, men like him were the presiding rational creatures and horses were brutal

animals. But he stated his astonishment to see "Horses" ruling the whole country. He told that he would tell everything he heard of when he get back to England. But he was sure that he would be accused of telling "lies" since this was hard to believe.

The horse was deeply distressed by Gulliver's explanation, as it was not used to doubting or not believing, he didn't know how to behave when doubts occurred ; and he couldn't comprehend Gulliver's explanation of how men "lie" and "misinterpret".

When Gulliver described the care, uses and abuses of horses in England, the master showed indignation, wondering how Yahoos would dare venture upon a Houyhnhnm's back and expressing a noble resentment on hearing of English horses being beaten, castrated and trained to the service of Yahoos.

The master found Gulliver different from the Yahoos of Houyhnhnm land. Gulliver was cleaner and less deformed. But unfortunately he had less real advantages than the Yahoos. His nails were of no use ; his forefeet were of no use for walking ; using only two feet for walking, he was always in secure against falling ; he couldn't feed himself without using aforefood. Gulliver's account of his voyage to the country of these horses also greatly puzzled the Houyhnhnm, especially the part that explained why pirates dared not return to their native land. Neither could he understand the reasons why men committed evils like treason, murder, theft, rape.

Gulliver was asked to tell something of English history. Upon this question he started telling the 1688 Revolution, the war of the Spanish succession in which millions of people lost their lives and almost 100 cities were captured. He discussed the innumerable causes of wars, corruption of ministers, religious disagreements. He continued to educate the horse in man's artificiality. He told the horse that man did not fight with his natural weapons. Later on the horse learned of fire arms, swords, of mines and countermines, of dismemberments and carcasses left to dogs and many other details of how men make war. The Houyhnhnm stopped him, afraid that

simply by hearing such things he would grow accustomed to them and become corrupted.

The horse wondered how "law" that aims, to preserve all, could be any man's ruin.

Gulliver explained that lawyers are men bred to prove, by multiplying words, that black is white and white is black, depending upon how they are paid. As an example, he described litigation over the ownership of a cow, the real owner of which is under serious handicaps because his side is just. Judges are chosen from lawyers who have grown old. Gulliver told about their duties and their way of working.

He assumed the Houyhnhnm that outside their own specialty, lawyers are far from the brilliant creatures that one might suppose and are, in fact, the most ignorant and stupid group in England.

Gulliver went on describing the use of money and he also mentioned the power of it. He told that money was the only device to possess anything that comes to mind. As money was power, most of the people lived miserably in order to support one rich man. Later on Gulliver described "trade" in detail and tried to explain its functions upon people who were in an attempt to lead a good life. He explained how England sends her large amount of food and drink overseas to trade for the materials of diseases to supply the intemperance of her males and the vanity of her females. He explained that wine was the most desired beverage(drink) by the English people.

Gulliver explained the physical evils that follow unwise eating and drinking, and those that accompany consorting with diseased prostitutes. Being a physician, Gulliver unveiled the whole mystery of curing the sick. Gulliver presented the chief minister of state as a creature wholly exempt for joy and grief, love and hatred, pity and anger; at least made use of no other passions but a violent desire for wealth and power. He went on telling everything that came to his mind related to the peculiarities of the state minister.

Finding Gulliver superior to the Yahoos in shape, color, and cleanliness, the Houyhnhnm supposed his guest to be of a noble family in his own country. Gulliver corrected the horse's notions of nobility, which in England, he said, meant consuming one's vigor and contracting diseases among odious females and, after ruining one's fortune, marrying a meanly born, disagreeable, physically unsound female merely for her money. The children of such unions were generally sickly and deformed, unless the wife had found them a healthy father among her servants or neighbours. Noble blood was so commonly known by a sickly appearance that a healthy nobleman was suspected to be a father by a coachman or a groom. The minds of the nobility matched their feeble bodies. But the assembly of nobles was the court of highest appeal in England, and no law could be enacted without its consent.

Gulliver made a comparison to see both mankind and their attitudes towards life. He started understanding that the life of human beings were full of corruption. He found man's honor unworthy and incapable of defence before the wise Houyhnhnm.

Further, Gulliver decided not to leave this country and live till the end of his life. In addition to this information he declared that as things turned out, he was glad that he gave as favorable an account of man as the facts would allow.

The master Houyhnhnm came to the conclusion that Gulliver's people were animals who used only their natural corruptions in any case. Gulliver passed on another subject which was to do with the arts and government. For learning, government, arts and manufacturers, the Houyhnhnm found no parallel among the Yahoos unless it was in the possession of the ruling Yahoo in each band of favorite whose office was "to lick his master's feet and posteriors and drive the females to his kennels. The favorite, hated by the whole herd, held office till a worse could be found, and when he lost favor, was covered entirely by the excrement of all the district's Yahoos.

The Houyhnhnm pointed out that some Yahoo traits were not evidently paralleled in Gulliver's own people. The Yahoos held their females in common like other animals; the pregnant females admitted the males, as other animals do not; and they loved nastiness and dirt, unlike any other animal. Gulliver said nothing about these observations, because on the first two he couldn't claim a distinction for man, and on the third there were no hogs in the country to rival the filthiness of Yahoos. The master could not explain the conduct of young Yahoos, who seemingly needed nothing, hid away and howled until they were brought to their own senses by being given a strenuous work.

In addition to this, the master also described some habits of the female Yahoos as well. Gulliver, after master's explanation, discovered that censure and scandal, should have place by instinct in women kind.

Having a great desire to walk among Yahoos, Gulliver asked permission and his demand was accepted. He was accompanied by one of the master's servant. While he walked among them, he found them to be nimble creatures who constantly gave off a repulsive odor. He discovered that the red-haired ones were more mischievous than the others.

Among the Houyhnhnms, the principal effort was to cultivate reason. By reason they so lived and acted that they had no idea of what evil in a rational creature could be. And since, with them, truth was clearly obvious, they had no conception for the meaning of "opinion". in addition to that they were unaware of some concepts which were so crucial for the mankind. The master horse gave some details about the marriages of Yahoos, virtues, and civility as well. Their marriages were arranged very reasonably, with a care to choose colors that would mix well. among them marriage was never violated, though each partner bore the same friendship and benevolence towards the others as he did towards Houyhnhnms.

Young Houyhnhnms were all reared to industry, strength, speed and hardiness. Four times a year in each district, a prize was awarded to the young Houyhnhnms who showed the greatest dexterity in physical exercises.

The master Houyhnhnms told Gulliver that every fourth year a representative council of the nation met to consider the problems of the country and found remedy for all of them.

It was almost the end of Gulliver's stay in Houyhnhnm land and Gulliver was about to leave the land. But a great council of the horses gathered to debate the question whether to terminate the Yahoo or not. Borrowing from Gulliver's account of how horses are managed in England, the master Houyhnhnm proposed that the youngest of the Yahoos be castrated so that they would be rendered tame and that in a generation the race of Yahoos would cease to exist. Apart from the issue related to Yahoos in debate, there appeared some other issues which concerned Gulliver, but of these he was not informed at the time.

Gradually Gulliver became more familiar with Houyhnhnms and learned that they had no written language and all kept their knowledge by tradition. They had no international relations, and their people were reasonable and orderly.

They measured the year by the help of sun and moon, knew of eclipses, but had very little knowledge based on astronomy. Their buildings were of a single kind but well contrived for the climate. He discovered that they lived to 70 or 75 years. They only died of old age, and they died very reasonably, without either joy or grief on their own part or that of their relatives.

It has been a long time since Gulliver arrived at this land and he was accustomed to the place. All his problems of food, clothing, furniture were solved. His health was perfect and also his mind at ease. He was leading a good life which was free from the annoyances and humiliations of a corrupted society. Sometimes he had the opportunity to speak to noble horses and by taking advantage of this affinity with the horses, he gave his opinions in some debates in which he participated. Suddenly, when he had settled down living a happy life among the horses, he received a message which stated that he must leave the land.

Gulliver expected to perish trying to leave the country, and he shrank from any return to his own odious kind, yet he agreed to leave. In six weeks time, by the help of a servant horse, Gulliver constructed a canoe covered with Yahoo skin and a sail of the same material. He sailed towards an island he could see from about five leagues away.

After leaving the land, Gulliver thought of his plans. He went away with the hope of finding an uninhabited island on which he could support himself for life. Returning to civilization, with its corruptions and its incitements to renewed viciousness, seemed an intolerable nation to him. Later on he saw a sail but fled from it as threatening his return among men, and he paddled into the neighborhood of the savages again. But that the ship sent a party of men ashore to get water. Four of them found Gulliver hiding, trembled in fear and hatred. The boat was under the command of the Portuguese captain, Pedro de Mendez. Gulliver described him as kind, courteous and generous person. He formed close relationship with the captain and he told the captain that he had been a traveller and therefore he had such troublesome journeys.

The captain promised to take him back to his country and finally after 5 years he reached his family. He was welcomed and embraced by his wife.

In the fare well to reader, Gulliver first insisted on his total truthfulness. He gave only plain fact because he intended to inform, not amuse. A traveller's chief business, he announced, should be to make men wiser, not dazzle them with wonders. And Gulliver wished for a law requiring an oath of travellers that what they publish is true. He did expect that future travellers might detect errors of fact in his description of the countries he had found and make the world forget him. Such eclipse would be a great mortification if he wrote for a fame, but his sole intention has been the public good. That intention was proven by his mere presentation of the virtues of the noble Houyhnhnms, which will necessarily shame man in their vices.

Commentary and Critical Analysis

(Book IV - A voyage to the country of the Houyhnhnms)

At the beginning of the 4th book Gulliver is so revolted at the sight of the first filthy animals that he doesn't see their resemblance to human beings. Because of the intelligence signs of the horses, Gulliver expects to find people of extraordinary intelligence governing this country. Swift, in preparing this last book attempted to change the air of the context and it is explicit that the horses seem to be as if they are somehow deified. In my opinion Swift managed to create an atmosphere in which the reader would face with confusions and difficulties. The writer's inclination was to keep all readers wondering as far as the consequences are concerned.

Gulliver justifies discussing his diet by saying that other travel books treat the subject and that his readers might think it impossible for him to subsist in such a country for three years. He is, in reality, pursuing his intention to "flay the world", to strip off the outer coverings of things and expose what lies beneath. In general, what appears to the eye is artificial and wasteful as well as superficial. Here the suggested artificiality and waste is in food and its preparation, which men commonly busy, pamper, and sicken themselves with by indulging far beyond what nature demands. The Yahoo's gluttonous and disgusting diet contrasts with Gulliver's simple, healthy fare and suggests the excesses of self-pampering and gluttonous men.

Swift, in Book IV, creates a new thing adds it to the literature. We can almost always see primitivism in his book (IV). The type Swift presents shows the reader the primitive life as virtuous, simple, reasonable, and therefore healthy, happy and worthy of imitation. A contrasting type of primitivism would be that of the philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, who described early human life as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, short". The Yahoos were not solitary, but the rest of the description fits them. As it is

understood from the context that they don't have rationalistic thoughts or point of views. They are brutal creatures.

The Houyhnhnms, as we can see, are ruled completely by reason. Therefore, since lying is against the reasonable and natural purpose of speech, the horses have no word or a substitute for the word " lying ". Lying is, like rich foods or wealthy clothes, a part of the artificial, as contrasted with the natural life. The horses don't need such word in their vocabulary.

In the discussion that took place between Gulliver and the horse, Gulliver's explanation of the crimes in his own country makes the horse like one whose imagination was struck with something that never was seen or heard of before. In this passage Swift makes a key point about the whole book of Gulliver; activities that men carry on all the time in measureless superabundance are utterly contrary to reason. To a truly reasonable creature, man's usual conduct would be virtually incomprehensible and in addition to that impossible to carry on.

Despite being a churchman, Swift is remarkably able to belittle serious religious problems. In the first book there emerged a question related to which end of an egg should be broken. Here, in the fourth book, dealing with the religious causes of wars, Swift ridicules the controversy over Christ's real presence in the consecrated species as a question of whether bread be flesh or wine be blood.

Having firmly established the principles of reason and nature as background to what he reports of England, Swift simply describes the " facts ". The satire will take care of itself, for the reader is always comparing what " is " with what nature and reason indicate " ought to be ".

Walpole is, of course, the target of the furious description, for, in England, : " first minister " meant Walpole. But unfortunately the satire would fail to be universal one if it spent its energy on one poor Walpole. Instead of doing that, the passage suggests all first ministers and master politicians and

attitudes towards the politicians. Swift being a Tory writer, tended to give place with regard to politics in his works.

If we as a reader concentrate on the Houyhnhnm life, though appropriate to animals lacking man's passions. But, in the Houyhnhnms, Swift has isolated, for serious consideration the rational part that supposedly distinguishes man from the brutes. Swift seems to be saying, "If man were rational, if he could truly be ruled by reason, he would live as do the noble horses"; and, thus considered, the Houyhnhnm life "is" relevant in man's self-examination, self judgment and determination toward reform. Man "could" live somewhat nearer the ideal of pure reason.

CONCLUSION

Gulliver's Travels consist of four unrelated adventure stories which were presented in the form of travel books. They seem to be imaginary voyage books due to those places like Lilliput which in fact do not exist in the world.

Swift, being a satirist, aimed to show human nature, relationships, public affairs through the eyes of Gulliver in these four travels. Gulliver is a character who directs the travels and attracts the attention of the reader. In my opinion the character of Gulliver serves as part of the structure of a book presumably intended to bring readers to a particular frame of mind, to a conviction, to a new way of thinking and living.

If we are to have a look at the plot of these travels, we can easily notice that there is no plot in "Gulliver's travels". Plot is a systematic plan which serves to achieve a writer's purpose. Swift's plot is against the complacency and the peace of mind of his readers. Although he dislikes any sort of plot, Swift is always for the usage of satire. He used "satire" as a kind of weapon in ridiculing the things or events which seemingly needed to be satirized. In Gulliver's Travels he managed to include a great deal of satirical reference to the political events in which he had taken part, both in England and in Ireland. His main concern was to reflect the political situation of his era. Most of the political situations of his era have been satirized by Swift that the reader at a first glance could miss the significant points of the structure. Presumably, the reader can understand the deepest meaning of the structure after second reading.

Apart from " satire " irony becomes more than verbal in Gulliver's Travels. It becomes part of the entire structure of the book, so that often the meaning and eventually the deepest meaning is seen indirectly.

The reader definitely knows that Swift's opinion is quite the opposite of Gulliver's. Because of that reason Swift's intention must always be carefully distinguished. Four of the books represent attacks on European society. Swift's main concern was to attack on lawyers, judges, royal courts, justice (so-called), government organisations and practices, king's officers, science, physicians, education, the luxury that feeds on trade, the dishonesty of European history and of the names of noble families. Consequently, one might say that all Swift's concern was related to the corruption of European culture. He aimed to reflect all these aspects of his time by his irony and satire. As I mentioned before, it is obvious that these travels are the genre of travel literature. Gulliver definitely travels from place to place and publishes his journals for the edification of those who have never been abroad. His scrupulous detailing of events, places, actions, etc. may be considered as one of the main features of travel literature. In addition to this peculiarity of "Gulliver's Travels ", we can find the elements of philosophic voyages as well. Especially Gulliver in his travels discovers people who are more advanced in morals, more simple in their needs than Europeans and so he is able to satirize existing institutions. Gulliver, upon becoming acquainted with the language and manners of the various countries, can argue the respective merits of them compared to Europe. Naturally, such discourse becomes an example for the reader to see how "Gulliver's Travels " can be considered as philosophic masterpiece.

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