

AN ANALYSIS ON THE ELEMENTS AND TYPES OF SETTING IN
NOVEL "GULLIVER'S TRAVELS"
BY JONATHAN SWIFT

THESIS

BY
NUR AFNI ALILIA
NIM : 00320070



ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

2006

AN ANALYSIS ON THE ELEMENTS AND TYPES OF SETTING
IN NOVEL GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
BY JONATHAN SWIFT

THESIS

Presented to

The State Islamic University of Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Degree of Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum)

BY

NUR AFNI AULIA

00320070



ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

2006

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the Sarjana's thesis of Nur Afni Aulia, An Analysis on the Elements and Types of Setting in Novel Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, 20 May 2006

Approved by
Advisor

Acknowledged by
Head of English Language and Letters
Department

Drs. Langgeng Budianto M. Pd
NIP. 150 327 259

Dra. Hj. Syafiyah M.A.
NIP. 150 246 406

The Dean of
Faculty of Humanities and Culture
State Islamic University of Malang

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd
NIP. 150 035 072

LEGITIMATION

This is to certify that the Sarjana's thesis of An Analysis on the Elements and Types of Setting In Novel Gulliver's Travel by Jonathan Swift written by Nur Afni Aulia has been approved by the Board Examiners as the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Language and Letters Department, The Faculty of Humanities and Culture.

Malang, 5 June 2007

The Board Examiners,	Signature
1. Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd (Chair)	1. _____ NIP. 150 035 072
2. Drs.Langgeng Budiarto, M. Pd (Member)	2. _____ NIP. 150 327 259
3. Dr. H.Ahmad Habib, M. A. (Member)	3. _____ NIP. 150 902 073

Approved by,
The Dean of Faculty Humanities and Culture

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd
NIP. 150 035 072

MOTTO

" Take any chances, Do not loose it or somebody will take of it"

Do the best, Do not feel the best one.

DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to:

My Beloved parents, thank for your support and pray for me. My brother and my sister thanks for your support and suggestions, my beloved husband thanks for the love, support, time and helping me finishing this thesis. My sweet nephew Ilham and Ayu. And of course, my beloved son Achmad Firdan Rifattullah, I love you so much.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrohmanirrokhim

Alhamdulillah, The greater thank is only to Allah SWT who has given His mercy and His guidance, so I can finish this thesis on An Analysis on the Elements and Types of Setting in Novel Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift to fulfill one of the requirements to achieve the degree of Sarjana in English Letters and Language Department at State Islamic University of Malang.

This thesis is not simple to finish and would not have been completed without the contribution and support from many people. So, I would like to express my thanks to the people who have given their time, ideas and supports.

1. Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayogo, as the Rector of the State Islamic University of Malang.
2. Drs. Dimjati Ahmadin M.Pd, as the Dean of Humanities and Culture Faculty of the State Islamic University of Malang.
3. Drs. Langgeng Budianto M.Pd, as the Advisor for the advice, help, support, correction, suggestions related to the process of writing this thesis until it can be finished.
4. All of the English Department lecturers and also the lecturers of other departments that have given their knowledge to me.
5. My mother in law, my father in law, my sister in law, and other family that I can not mention one by one, thanks for your attention and support.

6. English Department Period "2000", especially Dwi Isnaini and Arum who always give spirit and motivation, togetherness and friendship.

Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect and still needs some improvement. So, she hopes suggestions and constructive criticism to improve this thesis. And she also hopes that this thesis is useful for herself, readers, and other researchers.

Malang, 19 May 2006

Nur Afni Aulia

ABSTRACT

Aulia, Nur Afni. 2006. *An Analysis on the Elements and Types of setting in Novel Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department The Faculty of Humanities and Culture of State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor : Drs. Langgeng Budianto M.Pd.

Key words : Elements of Settings, Types of Setting, and Gulliver's Travels.

Setting is the element of fiction that refers to where and when (place and time) a character does an action. setting can not be separated from other elements of fiction because it has a function to make the story become life-like, concrete and clear.

In this research, the writer analyzes the types of setting and also its elements of setting that are used in the novel Gulliver's Travels. Setting refers to time and place in which an action occurs and also to the prevailing political, moral, and social attitudes of the society in which the characters live.

The research problems in this study are: (1) What are the elements of setting used in the novel Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift and (2) What are the types of setting are used in the novel.

This study focused on the description on the elements of setting used in the novel "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift and the types of setting used in the novel. The researcher hopes that this study provides a contribution toward the literature study, especially on the elements and types of setting.

The writer also presents the related literature about setting that consist of the definition of setting, the types of setting that consist of neutral setting and spiritual setting, the elements of setting, and the function of setting so the reader can read the theory that are related with the analysis of the thesis.

The writer start her writing by reading the theories of the setting. After reading the theories she reads and comprehending the novel as sources of data. Then after finishing reading the novel she start to analyze the setting of the novel by categorizing types of the setting and also the elements of setting used in the novel.

The result of this study are the elements and types of setting described by the author in the novel "Gulliver's Travels". The data obtained four categories, which are accordance with the division of the story. The elements of setting are illustrated that the actual geographical are found in twelve topographies. the scenery in the form of tallest tree. The details of room's interior is not found in the novel. The main's character activities are sailing and learning navigation, mathematics and physics. The story takes place in the eighteenth century. The seasons are summer and winter. The religion condition is not found in the novel. Moral condition is shown by the main

character and his family. The intellectual condition is shown by the main character and his friend. The social condition is shown by the Lilliputians. The types of setting found in the novel, namely neutral setting. The neutral setting found in the Blefuscu and in Downs. The spiritual setting is not found in the novel.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Title	i
Approval sheet	ii
Legitimation	iii
Motto	iv
Dedication	v
Acknowledgment	vi
Abstract	viii
Table of Contents	ix

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Problems of the Study	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	4
1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study.....	4
1.6 Definition of the Study.....	5

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Elements of Novel.....	6
2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements	6
2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements	10
2.2 Definition of Setting.....	10
2.2.1 Types of Setting	11
2.2.2 Elements of Setting	12
2.2.3 Functions of Setting	15
2.3 Previous Studies.....	19
2.4 Synopsis of Gulliver's Travels	20

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design.....	24
3.2 Research Subject	24

3.3 Data Source	25
3.4 Research Instrument.....	25
3.5 Data Collection	25
3.6 Data Analysis	25

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Presentation	27
4.1.1 Beginning of the Story	27
4.1.1.1 The Elements of Setting in the Beginning of the Story	28
4.1.1.2 The Types of Setting in the Beginning of the Story	29
4.1.2 The Conflict of the Story.....	30
4.1.2.1 The Elements of Setting in the Conflict of the Story.....	33
4.1.2.2 The Types of Setting in the Conflict of the Story	34
4.1.3 The Climax of the Story.....	36
4.1.3.1 The Elements of Setting in the Climax of the Story	36
4.1.3.2 The Types of Setting in the Climax of the Story	37
4.1.4 The Solution or Ending of the Story	38
4.1.4.1 The Elements of the Setting in the Solution or Ending of the Story	39
4.1.4.2 The Types of Setting in the Solution or Ending of the Story	40
4.2 Data Discussion.....	42

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion	44
5.2 Suggestion	45

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the study discusses about the reasons of writing this thesis entitled "An Analysis on the Elements and Types of Setting in Novel Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift", problems of the study, objectives the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Novel can be appreciated for having many values based on private relationship between the readers and writer. Understand the contents of the novel easier than a short story. The author of novel describes more completely intrinsic elements of novel, while in the short story the author gives the limited description. Novel has a connection with the real life because it reflects many things surround us such as people, places, events and others.

Novel as literary work may have some elements. The basic elements of the novel include setting (time and place), conflict, character, and theme. Most stories are set in present day, but sometimes the author make the settings of place varied, from village to city or an extraordinary to ordinary or vice versa. The reader follows the main character (protagonist) in a conflict with another character (antagonist) or in an internal conflict with some antagonistic psychological or spiritual force.

(Koesnosoebroto, 1988). Consciously or not, we are always in certain situation,

certain place and time if we notice it. We know that setting is very important in our live. Like in our real life, characters in the story need certain situation, place and time when they take place.

The setting is investigated because in many works of fiction, it is the most important part when the action happens. Beside that, it carries the clarity of story and gives information about plot, theme and character. Setting is also the dominant element, and has primary importance in a particular story or even in the work of a particular author. According to Howel and Memering (in Laity, 2000: 2), one of the elements of literature that can affect the actions of the characters is setting. Setting refers to time and place in which an action occurs and also to the political, moral, and social attitude of the society in which the characters live. By discovering the setting, we as readers can understand the story not only by reading for pleasure but also getting many advantages for our daily life.

The setting of a novel, the time and place of its action, is crucial to the creation of a complete work. Physical places such as deserts and outer space, as well as cultural settings such as hospitals and universities, help determine characters' conflicts, aspirations, and destinies.

Gulliver's Travels is one of the famous English works which is written by Jonathan Swift. He was best known as the author of Gulliver's Travels. It is published for the first time in 1726.

Jonathan Swift was one of the greatest novelists who have written a lot of novels. But, his work Gulliver's Travels was very successful and widely discussed.

Swift was against violence in any form. He used fiction and satire to draw attention to the political problems of his time.

Gulliver's Travels is the fictional story of Lemuel Gulliver's adventure on four voyages. Two of these voyages, first to Lilliput, a land of tiny people, and the second to Brobdingnag, a land of giants.

The study has relation to previous researcher on the same field. Akhiyat (1998) in his analysis on the setting in the novel "suluk" Abdul Jalil by Agus Sunyoto found out the kinds of setting and the elements of setting It, all of parts of novel. An analysis on the settings of Kisah Seribu Satu Siang dan Malam written by Laily (2000) studies on the kinds of setting used in the novel and how the setting influences the characters of the novel. She analyzes how the setting influences the characters. However this study analyzes the elements and types of setting in novel Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift.

Based on the consideration above, this study is focused on the elements and types of setting in novel Gulliver's Travels which is focused in analyzing Gulliver's voyage to Lilliput only.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The problems of this study are formulated as follows:

1.2.1 What are the types of settings found in *Gulliver's Travels*?

1.2.2 What are the elements of settings found in *Gulliver's Travels*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to provide descriptive knowledge of the elements and types of setting that are found in novel Gulliver's Travels.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The theoretical significance of this research is expected to be able to increase and enrich knowledge about literature, especially setting of novel for the writer herself and also for the reader.

For practical significance, this research is expected to be able to make the writer and also the readers to know and understand the way of doing research, especially literary research.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The analysis of the study is done with the limitation of the explanation about setting in the novel "Gulliver's Travels". Setting here is as intrinsic elements of literature in a prose form by involving the elements of setting and the types of setting in the novel "Gulliver's Travels".

Therefore, other elements that do not give any contribution to the study are not going to be regarded.

1.6 Definition of key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation of this study, the following essential terms are defined :

a. Setting

The term of setting refers to the point in time and space at which the events of the plot occur. (Kenney, 1966,38).

b. Elements of Setting

Elements of setting refer to the elements of which setting is composed. They are listed under four heading : the actual geographical location, the occupations and models of day-to-day existence of the characters, the time in which the action -take place and the religious, moral, intellectual, social and emotional environment of the character. (Kenney, 1966, 40)

c. Types of Setting

Types of setting refer to the types of which setting is composed. They are neutral setting and spiritual setting. Neutral setting in a work of fiction is little more than a reflection of the truth of the time or the action place of the character. While, the spiritual setting is appearing in the form of values, beliefs, traditions, carried by the characters.

d. Novel "Gulliver's Travels" is one of the greatest English novel, written by Jonathan Swift.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The sections below cover the discussions about Elements of Novel, Intrinsic Elements, Extrinsic Elements, Setting, The Kinds of Setting, The Elements of Setting, The Functions of Setting, Previous Studies and Synopsis of Gulliver's Travels.

2.1 Elements of Novel

In any literary work, each element is used or chosen by the writer only in relation by the other elements. These elements must work together to make a good story. The elements of story consist of intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

2.2.2 Intrinsic Elements

A work will be considered a literary work if each element (intrinsic element) is reflected in the structure, like theme, character, plot, point of view and setting. The simple explanation about elements of novel will be described below.

a. Theme

A theme is idea, an author's view of life which is the background of the literary work. Theme is also the meaning of the story, but it is sometimes "hidden" and not early illustrated. We can mean th: necessary implications of the whole story, not just a part of the story (Kenney, 1996: 89). The theme of fiction can be shown in

the example of F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* there are many references to popular music, especially to Negro jazz. These references contribute to our sense of the reality of Fitzgerald's portrait of America in the 1920s, but they do more. They help to comment on the shallowness of the white middle-class characters and they sometimes (very gently) remind us of an alternative culture. One might study Fitzgerald's references to music with an eye toward getting a deeper understanding of what the novel is about.

So, the theme is concerned with "what is about?" The theme of a novel is an underlying idea or wisdom that the author is presenting. The theme can be in the forms of names for his characters.

b. Character

Character is a feature which possesses moral straightness. An author may present his character either directly or indirectly. Kennedy (1983: 45) tries to define character as an imagined person who inhabits a story. The detailed discussion of character will be presented later in this chapter.

c. Plot

According to Hall (1983: 27), plot is what happens in the story, the story's organized development is usually a chain linking cause and effect. Plot is the first and most obvious quality of a story. Plot is a fact a technical term to say about a scene or tied together events in a story.

The term plot is perhaps a little more difficult to grasp, but Foster (1988: 711) in *Literature for Composition* offers an admirably comment, distinguishing plot from

story. Foster illustrates that a plot is a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. "The king died and then the queen died," is a story. "The king died, and the queen died of grief" is a plot. The time-sequence is preserved, but the sense of causality overshadows it.

Stevick (1967: 141) in his book *The Theory of the Novel* states, that the plot of any novel or drama is the particular temporal synthesis effected by the writer of the elements of action, character, and thought that constitute the matter of his invention. So, it can be said that a plot is the action of the story. It is the sequence of narrative events involving the character or the characters. One of very important thing in a fiction story is plot because the plot contains causality, cause and effect relationship. In addition, the Plot of story is the entire sequence of event composed in arrangements. This means that the author plans and arranges in such way to make all the character's action contribute toward the movement of the story. Kenney (1966:14) says, that plot is the author's arrangement of those events according, to their causal relationship,

d. Point of view

According to Barnet, Berman and Burto (1988: 714), a narrator must choose a point of view (sometimes, several points of view) from which he or she will narrate the story. The choice will contribute to the total effect that the story will have. It is the way an author permits us to observe the story. Point of view may be the first person, third person, dramatic or omniscient. According to Hills (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 89), *the first person* point of view, in which the author comes on as if he were one of

the characters in the story. The point of view of *one person* by impersonating that person as "I". The author in the third person is free to decide how much he knows about the characters in the story, the following person through his adventures and writing as "He or She". The omniscient point of view, in which the author comes on as knowing everything and every body, and can tell to the reader the thoughts of any character. In omniscient point of view, the author has total knowledge, for example "Children can not tell hatred from fear".

Grace (1965: 113) explains that now new emphasis is placed on the most effective point of view from which narrate a story, and on the wisdom of the narrator's showing rather than telling. In order for narrative to make any sense, it must have some focuses or some point of view.

e. Setting

Setting refers to the point in the time and space at which the events of the plot occur (Kenney, 1996: 38). Setting can be divided into physical setting and spiritual setting. Physical setting is a setting which the environment of the story tell about certain place, or the name of town, country, time while spiritual setting appear in the form of values, beliefs, tradition, carried by the characters. The detailed discussion of setting will be presented later in this chapter.

2.2.2 Extrinsic Elements

The other elements of fiction, in this case is novel, is extrinsic element. The extrinsic elements of novel tell about something out side the story but it is still related with the story, the social condition and the author. The extrinsic element consists of the tradition and the values, the structure of social life, view of line and political situation, religion and so on. The intrinsic element of fiction is more interesting and easier to be analyzed. It has rich explanation because it can be taken from the novel itself than extrinsic element. It also consists of the structure of fiction like plot, theme, setting, character that builds the story.

2.3 Definition of Setting

Abram (1988: 80) describes setting as the general local and historical time in which the action takes place in narrative or dramatic work, while the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.

Connolly (1988: 79) in *the Anatomy of Prose* says that setting is in a sense the time, place, and concrete situation of the narrative, the web of environment in which characters spin out their destinies. In a good story, setting is well integrated with plot and character so that the reader is hardly aware of it.

According to Wellek and Warren (1956: 22U), Setting is environment, especially domestic interiors which are viewed as metonymic or metaphoric

expression of character. Setting maybe the expression of human will. If it is natural setting, it is a projection of the will.

From the statements above, it is concluded that setting is place, time situatl.on and environment that have the function to make story becomes clearer and lift-like. It is an element of prose that relates to other elements. Setting makes the story clear and concrete. Giving setting in a story is important in order to give real impression for readers and creates certain situation that is like a real event.

2.3.1 Types of Setting

According to Kenney (1966: 38), there are two kinds of setting, namely neutral and spiritual setting. Neutral setting is the setting in work of fiction as a reflection of the time or the action place from characters. Nurgiyantoro (1995: 217) says that neutral setting is the environment of the story that tells about certain place or time such as the name of town, country, morning and evening. There are several ways on exploring the neutral setting. It depends on the author's creativity.

Kenney (1966: 38) explains that a setting a work of fiction is little more than reflection of the truth that thing happens somewhere. Most of the fiction has a vaguely contemporary setting, either urban or rural. For example, fiction on Henry Fielding's "Tom Jones", the setting is an inn and a barnyard. He recognizes that some scenes are properly set in inns, other in barnyard, also the value of a certain appropriateness of setting to event.

From the explanation above, it is concluded that the neutral setting in a work of fiction is little more than reflection of "the truth that things have to happen somewhere that tells about certain place or time.

Secondly is spiritual setting that the values embodied or implied by the physical setting. Kenney (1966:38) explains that the expectations aroused by a rural setting are absolutely neutral, because few settings are merely physical. As long as the setting is only vaguely and conventionally rural, the values suggested are likely to be vague and conventional as well. For example, setting of a "small Midwestern town" immediately suggest one set of values, while New York City suggest quite another.

Nurgiyantoro (1995: 219) stated that setting in the fiction is not limited to the place, or something physical, but it also exist in the tradition and belief in that place. This concludes that the spiritual setting the values embodied in or implied by the physical setting which suggest a certain value. Spiritual setting is appearing in the form of values, beliefs, tradition, carried by the characters. So spiritual setting is the value that covers the physical setting.

2.3.2 The Elements of Setting

Kenney (1966: 40) lists the elements of setting under four headings namely, The actual geographical location, The occupation and models of day-to-day existence of the characters, The time in which the action take place (historical period and season of the year) and Religious, moral, intellectual, social and emotional environment of characters.

Firstly, the actual geographical refers to the specific location which is stored in a fiction. The elements of place that is used may be in the form of place with specific name, initial, and location without clear name. The use of geographical setting with the specific name must reflect or at least not be in contradiction with the character in the geographical location. Each of places has its own characteristic that makes it different to other places (Nurgiyantoro> 1005:227). The actual geographical location includes topography, scenery and the detail of room's interior. Topography is description about place and district. Or, we can call that topography is description of feature that the author wants to describe or for more detail it is the description of an area. Scenery is the environment of the place which carries on the truth of tile story. It can be illustrated by beautiful trees, high mountain, plain river, large sea or big city. The detail of room's interior includes the furniture, the size of the room, color of the wall, or the position of something like big beautiful piano is placed on the table, the picture is hung on the wall (Kenney, 1966:38).

Secondly, is the occupation and models of day-to-day existence of the characters. Readers are able to get information about how the characters live and do in their daily activities and environment through this occupation and models of dayto-day existence of the characters. It: will give information about how the characters live in their environment and what the characters do in their daily activities. This information will attract the readers to read because they can get some informatior and details of the character's disposition.

Thirdly, is the time in which the action takes place i.e. historical period and season of the year. It can give the readers clearer understanding about the time, when the characters do special thing in certain event. It includes the historical period, season of year etc. Describing the time is important because it will make the readers easy to understand the time of the story, e. g. the nominal of the year, the era of an emperor or others.

Fourthly, is religious, moral, intellectual, social and emotional environment of characters. It has function to support the story in order to naturally presentation like the fact or the real life. If we do not include these factors, our story will be lack of natural nuance and it will not be an interesting story. It includes the psychological and sociological values exist in the character environment. The writers of fiction need to describe the spiritual and social values exist in the character's environment, so that the story becomes logic and life-like.

From the description above, we can conclude that each element above reveals to us the background of event on the novel that contain place, time or incident and indicating the religious, moral, intellectual, social and emotional conditions which concerns the way of life tradition and the way of thinking of a certain society.

2.3.3 Functions of Setting

Kenney (1966) explained that there are seven function of setting as follow.

1. Setting as Metaphor

Novel as a work literature is rich of metaphorical expressions, especially to use the style element efficiently. It relates with the setting as metaphor. Sometimes, in the fiction there is a description of setting which has function as projection or objectification of the condition of internal character, or special spiritual condition. For example, the fog that lingers so oppressively in Charles Dickens' Bleak House serves as a kind of metaphor for the spiritual malaise and confusion of the characters (Kenney, 1966: 41).

According to Wetlek and Austin (1956: 291), setting is environment, especially description of room's interior has functioned as metaphor and expression from the character. In daily life activities, it is used to express the needs. Metaphor is related to the experience, although it is physical or culture and of course the culture it self different one to another between countries that the expression will be different. Metaphor expresses the experiences of physical setting or culture in every place but it different with the spiritual setting.

In other word, setting has the function as metaphor when the setting shows the condition of the characters. The description of setting also shows the internal character.

2. Setting as Atmosphere

Kenney (1966:41) states that atmosphere has been talked about defined, because it refers to the emotional reaction, rather than stated. It is a kind of mood or emotional aura suggested primarily by setting and helping to establish the reader's expectation. A suggestion of mystery and foreboding may be established. For instance, by a description of shape dimly seen in the darkness, a sunny morning, and stormy, they carry with their emotional aura.

Burroway (in Koenosubroto, 1988:82) said that labels setting and background as atmosphere and that the story must have atmosphere because without it, the characters will be unable to breathe. At last, setting as atmosphere refers to emotional reaction that readers and sometimes the characters have to the setting of the work.

3. Setting as the Dominant element

Setting is one of the elements of primary importance in a particular story or event in the work of particular setting, like character. Certainly, George Elliot's *Middlemarch* setting, particularly the spiritual setting, strikes us as at least as important as plot and character. In this novel, plot and character seem to exist primarily as a means of revealing the effects of setting on human life (Kenney, 1966:42). From the explanation above, it is concluded that place as the dominant element must be one element in a unified artistic whole.

4. Time as the Dominant Element

In many works of fiction, the time in which the action occurs is very important. Kenney (1966:42) explains that in many works of fiction, the time in which the action occurs is very important. This is especially true of historical fiction as time affects the life of all the character. The custom and moral conventions of a particular time, part of the spiritual setting, may be of great importance even in works of fiction that are not intentionally historical. For example Thomas Hardy that gave his *Jude the Obscure* a contemporary setting; that is he set in his own period. It is Jude's inability to find personal fulfillment within the moral framework, the spiritual setting, of that is the basis of his tragedy. The particular terms of a moral conflict are related to a particular period does not necessarily mean that the works dramatizing this conflict are lacks of universality.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the setting of time as the dominant element is very important in the story. This is especially in historical stories, time affect the life of all the characters.

5. Place as the Dominant Element

Literary work of fiction in which the spatial setting, or place, is dominated generally classified as examples of local color or regionalism. Regionalist seeks, to investigate the effects on character of a particular geographical setting, which means a spiritual as well as physical setting. The regionalist's interest in what it is like to live in a particular place is not in any sense a rejection of universality. The process of being influenced by the region in which one is born and raised is a

universal process. Moreover, we may well discern within the particular mores of a particular place. Further patterns of behavior are universal (Kenney, 1966:43).

6. Setting in non Realistic story

The reader may be disturbed to note that most of what has been said of setting applies to fiction in a more or less realistic mode. In fact, no specific discussion of setting in these genres is necessary.

In fantastic as in realistic fiction, setting may serve the function we have been discussing and ranging, like the setting in the realistic fiction, from the neutrals to the vital and essential. What has been said of the setting in realistic fiction applies as well to setting in non realistic fiction.

7. Setting and the note Story

Setting can be dominant element in a work fiction, but setting never exists by itself. It is always a part of an artistic whole and must be understood as such. Some readers turn to fiction out of a fascination with character. Certainly fiction can satisfy such an interest, but an interest in character divorced from the other elements of fiction is a psychological rather than literary interest. Readers may turn to fiction for what it can tell them of other time or place.

In evaluation, we have the right to demand vividness in the presentation of setting. But the vividness we should demand should be appropriate to the story as a whole. A vivid description of a setting may be an artistic flaw; it destroys the overall design of the work. For the best fiction, the rendering of setting is never an end in itself. Setting must be one element in a unified artistic whole, and we must

ask setting as character not only what interest it has in itself but also what it contributes to the complex whole that is the work of fiction (Kenney,1966: 43).

2.4 Previous Studies

This research is related to previous studies as follows. Firstly, Nadlofah (2002) with her thesis entitled "An Analysis on the Setting of Morning, Noon, and Night by Sydney Sheldon" analyzed the kinds and function of setting that is used in Sydney Sheldon's novel. She found that there are two kinds of setting that are used in that novel, neutral and spiritual setting. She also mentioned that the functions of setting that is used in that novel are setting as metaphor and setting as atmosphere.

The second is "The influence of setting on the development of Philip's characters in the Great Expectations by Charles Dickens "written by Hayatin (1999). She found out that Pip Philip's character are fright but honest. In addition, there are three settings that influence Pip Philip's characters: setting at Mr. Joe Gregory's House, Miss Havisam's house and in London.

Nafiah (2003) analyzed the elements and the kinds of setting used in the novel of 12obinson Crusoe by Daniel Davoe in her thesis "An Analysis on the elements and kinds of setting in Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Davoe". She has found that there are eleven topographies, which are described clearly. The kinds of setting that are used in the novel are neutral and spiritual setting.

In addition, Fitri (2002) with her thesis entitled "The role of setting in shaping Hamlet's character in tragedy of Hamlet Prince" found that the tragedy of Hamlet,

prince Denmark has neutral and spiritual setting that create psychological condition on the main character, Hamlet.

Another previous study is an analysis on setting written by Azkiyah (2000). She found two kinds of setting used in the novel *Kisah Seribu Satu Siang dan Malam* by Naguib Ivlahfouz. Those are neutral setting and spiritual setting. She analyzed that the author does not mention the neutral setting clearly but he only mention that the story is happened in a district without giving the specific name of the district. She also analyzes how the settings influence the characters. The change of Sultans's character is influenced by Sahrzad's existence, and the cases of his society.

2.5 Synopsis of Gulliver's Travels

Gulliver's Travels recounts the story of Lemuel Gulliver, a practical-minded Englishman trained as a surgeon who takes to the seas when his business fails. In a deadpan first-person narrative that rarely shows any signs of self-reflection or deep emotional response, Gulliver narrates the adventures that befall him on these travels. Gulliver's adventure in Lilliput begins when he wakes after his shipwreck to find himself bound by innumerable tiny threads and addressed by tiny captors who are in awe of him but fiercely protective of their kingdom. They are not afraid to use violence against Gulliver, though their arrows are little more than pinpricks. But overall, they are hospitable, risking famine in their land by feeding Gvilliver, who consumes more food than a thousand Lilliputians combined could Gulliver is taken into the capital city by a vast wagon the Lilliputians have specially built. He is

presented to the emperor, who is entertained by Gulliver, just as Gulliver is flattered by the attention of royalty. Eventually Gulliver becomes a national resource, used by the army in its war against the people of Blefuscu, whom the Lilliputians hate for doctrinal differences concerning the proper way to crack eggs. But things change when Gulliver is convicted of treason for putting out a fire in the royal palace with his urine and is condemned to be shot in the eyes with poisoned arrows. The emperor eventually pardons him and he goes to Blefuscu, where he is able to repair a boat he finds and set sail for England..

After staying in England with his wife and family for two months, Gulliver undertakes his next sea voyage, which takes him to a land of giants called Brobdingnag. Here, a farmer discovers him and initially treats him as little more than an animal, keeping him for amusement. The farmer eventually sells Gulliver to the queen, who makes him a courtly diversion and is entertained by his musical talents. Social life is easy for Gulliver after his discovery by the court, but not particularly enjoyable. Gulliver is often repulsed by the physicality of the Brobdingnagians, whose ordinary flaws are many times magnified by their huge size. Thus, when a couple of courtly ladies let him play on their naked bodies, he is not attracted to them but rather disgusted by their enormous skin pores and the sound of their torrential urination. He is generally startled by the ignorance of the people here--even the king knows nothing about politics. More unsettling findings in Brobdingnag come in the form of various animals of the realm that endanger his life. Even Brobdingnagian insects leave slimy trails on his food that make eating difficult. On a trip to the

frontier, accompanying the royal couple, Gulliver leaves Brobdingnag when his cage is plucked up by an eagle and dropped into the sea.

Next, Gulliver sets sail again and, after an attack by pirates, ends up in Laputa, where a floating island inhabited by theoreticians and academics oppresses the land below, called Balnibarbi. The scientific research undertaken in Laputa and in Balnibarbi seems totally inane and impractical, and its residents too appear wholly out of touch with reality. Taking a short side trip to Glubbdubdrib, Gulliver is able to witness the conjuring up of figures from history, such as Jutius Caesar and other military leaders, whom he finds much less impressive than in books. After visiting the Luggnaggians and the Struldbrugs, the latter of which are senile immortals who prove that age does not bring wisdom, he is able to sail to Japan and from there back to England.

Finally, on his fourth journey, Gulliver sets out as captain of a ship, but after the mutiny of his crew and a long confinement in his cabin, he arrives in an unknown land. This land is populated by Houyhnhnms, rational-thinking horses who rule, and by Yahoos, brutish humanlike creatures who serve the Houyhnhnms. Gulliver sets about learning their language, and when he can speak he narrates his voyages to them and explains the constitution of England. He is treated with great courtesy and kindness by the horses and is enlightened by his many conversations with them and by his exposure to their noble culture. He wants to stay with the Houyhnhnms, but his bared body reveals to the horses that he is very much like a Yahoo, and he is banished. Gulliver is grief-stricken but agrees to leave. He fashions a canoe and

makes his way to a nearby island, where he is picked up by a Portuguese ship captain who treats him well, though Gulliver cannot help now seeing the captain-and all humans-as shamefully Yahoo like. Gulliver then concludes his narrative with a claim that the lands he has visited belong by rights to England, as her colonies, even though he questions the whole idea of colonialism.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method used in the study that comprises some namely: research design, research subject, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3. 1 Research Design

This research is conducted to study the elements and types of setting in novel Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift. So, the descriptive research is chosen because this research describes and interprets the setting that occurs in the plot of the novel. This study uses qualitative research because the data are in the forms of utterances or words. This study uses the data of intrinsic element and analyzes the element inside the novel as a literary work that is the setting in Gulliver's Travels. The settings are analyzed and described based on the objectives of this study.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this study is the setting found in the Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift. The study focuses on analyzing the kinds of setting and the element of setting found on the Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift.

3.3 Data Source

The main data source in this study is the novel of Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift. The writer takes the text of the novel to be analyzed.

3.4 Research Instrument

The key instrument of this research is human that is the researcher herself. The human instrument is used because it is not possible to take the data using other instruments.

3.5 Data Collection

The data source in this study is a novel Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift. In such of this case, the writer uses documentary technique. This method is an attempt to trace the sources of information which are relevant to the study.

The steps of collecting the data here were reading and comprehending the novel as sources of data written by Jonathan Swift and this step was an obligation for doing this study. The next was choosing the data which have relation with the purpose of the study. This step was done through reading the novel for a month, and the last step was arranging the data systematically in accordance with the problem of the study.

3.6 Data Analysis

The writer analyzes and describes the data step by step as followed. For the first is presenting the data obtained from the data sources. Presenting the data here is

writing the data result before discussing in order that the readers know the data. The next is the writer analyzes the data related to the objectives of this research. After analyzing the data, she categorizes it based on the elements of setting. Then she categorizes it based on the types of setting. And the last is drawing conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This study analyzes and discusses the data collection of the study of the novel *Gulliver's Travels* which focuses on the kinds of setting and its elements that are found in the novel *Gulliver's Travels* in his two voyages namely, a voyage to Lilliput and a voyage to Brobdingnag. The data presentation is divided into four deviations which are accordance with the plot of the story. Each of the data presentation is followed by discussion and conclusion.

4.1 Data Presentation

4.1.1 The Beginning of the Story

The author of the novel "Gulliver's Travels, Jonathan Swift began the story when Gulliver lived with his family up to he decided to go on board a ship bound to the East and West-Indies. It is described on page 3 up to page 4.

My father had a small estate in Nottinghamsire; I was the third of five sons. He sent me to Emanuel College in Cambridge at fourteen: years old, where I resided three years, and applied myself close to my studies: but the charge of maintaining me (although I had a very scanty crlloxazncE) being too great for a narrow fortune, I was bound apprentice to Mr. James Bates, an eminent ofsurgeon in London, with whom I continued four years, and my father now and then sending me small sums of money, I laid them out in learning navigation, and other part of mathematics, useful to those who intend to travel. When I left Mr. Bates, I went down to my father where by the assistance of him and my uncle John, and some other relations, I got forty pounds and a promise of thirty pounds a year to maintain me at Leyden, there

I studied physic two years and some months, knowing it would be useful in long voyages. (page: 3)

But, my good master Bates dying in two years after, and I having few friends, my business began to fail. Having therefore consulted with my wife, and some of my acquaintance, I determined to go to sea again. I was surgeon successively in two ships, and made several voyages, for six years, to the East and West Indies; by which I got some addition to my fortune.

The last of these voyages not proving very fortunate, I grew weary of the sea, and intended to stay at home with my wife and family. I removed from the Old Jury to Fetter-Lane, and from Thence to Wapping, hoping to get business among the sailors; but it would not turn into account. (page: 4)

4.1.1.1 The Elements of Setting in the Beginning of the Story

The data presented above, shows that the topography is in Nottinghamshire. Gulliver as the main character was born and lived with his family in this city. The scenery is in the sea. It has relation to the main character's ambition, namely his intention going to the sea.

The second element is the occupation and models of day-to-day existence of the character. It is found that the activity of Gulliver was learning mathematics and navigation in London and learning physics in Leyden.

The author did not describe the historical period and the season of the year. The last element of setting is the religious, moral, intellectual; social, and emotional of the character. The researcher did not find the religious environment in this part. The moral environment is shown in the main character's family. He lived in a good family. His parents and his uncle cared about their son by giving small sums of money and giving assistance when the main character told his design to become a sailor. In another environment the intellectual environment is shown by the main

character's father. He considered that education is very important. So, he gave a competent share of learning to his son. His father sent him to London. He learn mathematics and navigation. The social environment is described that Gulliver is one of Vower class family in the society. He has prospect of rising fortune by traveling in some places to alter his condition.

4.1.1.2 The types of Setting in the Beginning of the Story

The researcher did not found both neutral and spiritual setting in this part. It is concluded that the element of setting in the beginning of the story is the actual geographical location. It is consist of topography, meanwhile the scenery and the detail of room's interior is not found in this part. The topography was just described in Nottinghamshire. The main character's activity is learning mathematics and navigation in London and learning physics in Leyden. The author did not describes the historical period and the season of the years in this part. The religious, moral, intellectual, and emotional environments are shown in his family. The religious environment is not found in this part. The moral environment is shown by his father and his uncle's great care to the main character. Intellectual environment is shown by the importance of education in his family. Social environment of the main character is very poor.

4.1.2 The Conflict of the Story.

It is described when the character decided to go on board a ship bound to the East-Indies for the Antelope on the fourth of May, 1699 up to finally he was shipwrecked in Van Diemen's land on the fifth of November, 1699. it, is described on page 4 up to page 37.

After three years expectation that things would mend, I accepted an advantageous offer from Captain William Prichard, master of the Antelope, who was making a voyage to the South- Sea. We set sail from Bristol, May 4, 1699, and our voyage at first was very prosperous.

That in our passage from thence to the East-Indies, we were driven by a violent storm to the north-west of Van Diemen's land. By an observation, we found ourselves in the latitude of 30 degrees 2 minutes south. Twelve of our crew were dead by immoderate labour and ill food; ; the rest in a very weak condition. On the fifth of November, which was the beginning of summer in those part, the weather being very hazy, the seamen spied a rock, within half a cable's length of the ship; but the wind was so strong, that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately split. (page:4)

What became of my companions in the boat, as well as of those who escaped on the rock, - or were left in the vessel, I cannot tell ; but conclude that they were all lost. For my own part, I swam as fortune directed me, and was pushed forward by wind and tide. I found myself within my depth; and by this time the storm was much abated. The declivity was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore, which I conjectured was about eight o'clock in the evening. I then advanced forward near half a mile, but could not discover any sign of houses or inhabitants; at least I was in so weak condition, that I did not observe them.

I lay down on the grass, which was very short and soft where I slept sounder than ever I remember to have done in my life, above nine hours; for when I awaked, it was just daylight. I attempted to rise, but was not able to stir. In a little time I felt something alive moving on my left leg which advancing gently forward over my breast, came almost up to my chin; when bending mine eyes downwards as much as I could, I perceived it to be a human creature not six inches high, with a bow and arrows in his hands. I felt at least forty more at the same kind following the first. I was in the utmost astonishment, and roared so loud, that they all ran back in a fright.

I found the demands of nature so strong upon me, that I could not forbear showing my impatience by putting my finger frequently on my mouth, to signify that I wanted food. The Hurgo understand me very well. He

descended from the stage, and commanded that several ladders should be applied to my sides, o which above an hundred of the inhabitants mounted, and walked to my mouth, laden with baskets full of meat, which had been provided and sent thither by the King's order. (page:8)

Fifteen hundred of the Emperor's largest horses, each about four inches and a half high, were employed to draw me to the metropolis, which, I said, was half a mile distant. (page: 11)

When I found myself o my feet, l looked about me, and must confess I never beheld a more entertaining prospect. The country round appeared like a continued garden, and inclosed fields, which were generally forty foot square, resembled so marry beds of flowers. These fields were intermingled with woods of half a stang, and the tallest trees, as I could judge, appeared to be seven foot high. (page:l3)

His imperial Majesty spoke often to me, and I returned answer, but neither of us could understand a syllable. After about two hours the court retired, and I was left with a strong guard, to prevent the impertinence, and probably the malice of the rabble, who were very impatient to crowd about me as near as they durst; and some of them had the impudence to shoot their arrows at me as I sat on the ground by the door of my house. But the colonel ordered six of the ringleaders to be seized, and thought no punishment so proper as to deliver them hound into my hands, which some of has soldiers accordingly d4 I took them all in my right hand, put five of them into my coat-pocket, and as to the sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man squalled terribly, and the colonel and his officers were in much pain; especially when they saw me take out my penknife; but I soon put them out of fear; for, looking mildly, and immediately cutting the strings he was bound with, l set liim gently in the ground, and away he ran. -I treated the rest in the same manner, taking them one by one out of my pocket. (page:l6)

I had now made a good progress in understanding and speaking their language. The Emperor had a mind one day to entertain me with several of the country Shows. wherein they exceed all nations I have known, both for dexterity and magnisificence.

I was diverted with none so much as that of the rope-dancers. This diversion is only practice by those persons who are candidates. for great employments and high favour at court. l had a good fortune to divert the Emperor one day, after a very extraordinary manner. A desired he would order several sticks of two foof high, and the thickness of an ordinary cane, to be brought me ; where upon his Majesty commanded the master of woods to give directions accordingly. I took nine of this sticks, and fixing them firmly in the ground, then I took four other sticks, and tied them parallel at each corner; then I fastened my handkerchief to the nine sticks that stood erect. when I finished my work, I desired the Emperor to let the troop of his best horse, come and exercise upon this plain. As soon as they got into order, they

divided into two parties performed mock skirmishes, discharges blunt arrows, and drew their swords, fled and pursued, attacked and retired. The parallel sticks secured them and their horses from falling over the stage; and the Emperor was so much delighted, that he ordered this entertainment to be repeated several days. (page: 26)

Some time after, asking a friend at court how they come to fix on that determinate number, he told me that his Majesty's mathematicians, having taken the height of my body by the help of a quadrant, and finding it to exceed theirs in the proportion of twelve to one, they concluded from the similarity of their bodies, that mine must contain at least 1728 of theirs, and consequently would require as much food as was necessary to support that number of Lilliputians. By which the reader may conceive an idea of the ingenuity of that people. (page: 31)

The first request I made after had obtained my liberty, was, that I might have license to see Mildendo, the metropolis. The city is an exact square. Each sides of the wall being five hundred foot long. The two great streets, which run across and divide it into four quarters are five foot high. The town is capable of holding five hundred thousand souls. The houses are from three to five stories. The shops and markets well provided. The Emperor's palace is in the center of the city, where the two great streets meet. It is enclosed by a wall of two foot high, and twenty foot distant from the buildings. (page: 32-33)

One morning, about fortnight, after I had obtained my liberty, Redressal principal Secretary of Private Affairs came to my house attended only by one servant. For, said he, we labour under two mighty evils, and the danger of an invasion by a most potent enemy from abroad. There have been two struggling parties in this empire; under the names of Tramecksan and Slamecksan, from the high and the low heels of their shoes, by which they distinguish themselves. Besides, our history of six thousand moons make no mention of any other regions, that the two great empires of Lilliput and Blefuscu. It began upon the following occasion. It is allowed on all hands that the primitive way of breaking eggs before we eat them, was upon the larger end; but his present Majesty's grandfather, while he was a boy, going to eat an egg, and breaking it according to the ancient practice, happened to cut one of his fingers. These civils commotions were constantly fomented by the monarchs of Blefuscu and when they were quelled. The exiles always fled for refuge to that empire. It is computed that eleven thousand persons have, at several times, suffered death, rather than submit to break their eggs at the smaller end. (page:36)

I desired the Secretary to present my humble duty to the Emperor, and let to him know, that I thought it would not become me, who was a foreigner, to interfere with two parties, but I was ready, with the hazard of my life, to defend his person and state againts all invaders. (page:37)

4.1.2.1 The Elements of Setting in the Conflict of the Story

The actual geographical location is described that the topographies are found in Bristol, Van Diemen's land, Lilliput and Mildendo. Bristol is described when Gulliver began his adventures on board a ship. Van Diemen's land described when his ship got a violent storm and shipwrecked in this island. Lilliput is described when Gulliver become a prisoner of Lilliputians. Mildendo is described when he got his freedom. The scenery is tallest trees. It is found in the fields of the country of Lilliput when Gulliver bring towards this city. The details of room's interior is not found in this part.

The occupation of day-to-day existence of the character in the conflict of the story is as the prisoner of the Lilliputians. The people of the Lilliput chains Gulliver, but allow him to walking and saw their beautiful country.

The time in which the action take place is found on the fourth of May 1699. it is described when Gulliver accepted an advantageous offer from Captain William Prichard to the South-Sea. The seasons was in the beginning of summer and the weather was very hazy and the wind was so strong until he shipwrecked in Van Diemen's land.

The last element is religious, moral, intellectual, social, and emotional environment of the character. The religious environment is not found in this part. Moral environment is shown by the main character and the Emperor of Lilliput. Moral environment of the Emperor of Lilliput is shown when Gulliver indicates that he was hungry and thirsty, then he ordered his servants to bring him baskets of meat

and two large barrel of wine. And other moral environment is shown by Gulliver, when some of the soldiers disobeying orders from the Emperor, and try to shoot arrows at him. As punishment, the brigadier ties up six of these offenders and places in Gulliver's hand. But then Gulliver cuts loose his ropes and sets him free. He does the same with the other five. It shows that Gulliver has a good moral environment

The intellectual environment is shown by the main character and the Lilliputians. The intellectual environment that shown by Gulliver is when he made entertainment by builds a platform from sticks and his handkerchief and invites horsemen to exercise upon it. The emperor greatly enjoys watching this new entertainment. And the intellectual that shown by the Lilliputians is their ingenuity in measuring Gulliver's body and exceed the proportion of Gulliver's food was must contain at least 1728 of theirs. The social environment is shown by the Lilliputians when they supplied some foods and drinks for Gulliver.

The last environment is emotional environment. It is shown by the main character. He is surprised when he saw the people of Lilliput which is about six inches high.

4.1.2.2 The Types of Setting in the Conflict of the Story.

The neutral setting is found in Blefuscu. This places are visited by the main character after bound to Lilliput. The researcher did not found the spiritual settings in this part.

It is concluded that the actual geographical location is found in form four topographies. Those are in Bristol, Van Diemen's land, Lilliput and Mildendo. The scenery are found in the fields of the country of Lilliput, the tallest trees. The details of room interior is not found in this part. The occupation of the main character is as the prisoner of Lilliputians. the time of the story began in the fourth of May 1699. the seasons was the beginning of summer and the weather was very hazy and the wind was so strong. There are four environments of the character are found in this part. Those are moral environment, intellectual, social, and emotional environment. The moral environment is shown by the main character to the Lilliputians and the other moral environment is shown by the Emperor of Lilliput to the main character. The intellectual environment is shown by the main character in learning the language of Lilliputians and made new entertainment for the Emperor and the Emperor was enjoy it The social environment is described by the Lilliputians when giving the main character baskets of meats and two barrels of wine. The last is emotional environment is shown by the main character. First is , he was surprised to discover the Lilliputians which is not six. inches high.

Meanwhile the neutral setting are described in Blefuscu. The spiritual settings are not found in this part.

4.1.3 The Climax of the Story

This part is described when Blefuscudians to launch a war against Lilliput. It is described on page 37 up to page 40.

The Empire of Blefuscu is an island situated to the north-east side of Lilliput, from whence it is parted only by a channel of eight hundred yards wide. I avoided appearing on that side of the coast, for fear of being discovered by some of the enemy's ships, who had received no intelligence of me, all intercourse between the two empires having been strictly forbidden during the war. I had formed of seizing the enemy's whole fleet; which as our scouts assured us, lay at anchor in the harbor ready to sail with the first fair wind. (page:37)

I walked to the north east coast over against Blefuscu. I waded with what haste I could, and swam in the middle of about thirty yards till I felt ground; I arrived at fleet in less than half an hours. The enemy was so frightened when they saw me, that they leaped out of their ships, and swam to the shore, where there could not be fewer than thirty thousand souls. I then took my tackling and fastening a hook to the hole at the, grow of each, I tied all the cords together at the end. While I was thus employed, the enemy discharged several thousands of arrows, many of which I stuck in my hand and my face. (page: 38)

I then took of my spectacles, and waiting about an hour, till the tide was a little fallen, I waded through the middle with my cargo, and arrived safe at the royal port of Lilliput. (page:39)

The Emperor concluded me to be drowned, and that the enemy's fleet was approaching in a hostile manner. This great prince encomiums, and created me a Nardac upon the spot, which is the highest title of honour among them. (page:40).

4.1.3.1 The Elements of Setting in the Climax of the Story

The first element of setting is the actual geographical location. It is described in the Empire of Blefu.scu. The scenery of this empire is described by the author that situated to the north-south-east side of Lilliput, from whence it is parted only by a channel of eight hundred yards wide. And another scenery is described when Lilliput

was in war situation against the empire of Blefuscu. It is shown by the invasion from the Blefiiscudians to the Lilliput. The details of room interior's is not found in this part.

The occupation of models day-to-day of the main character is described that he was still become the prisoner of Lilliput. And asked him to help the empire of Lilliput over against the Blefuscudians.

The author did not describes the historical period in this part. The seasons of the year in this part was the wind is fair.

Last element is the environment of the main character. There are moral environment and emotional environment only. Moral environment is shown by the Emperor of Lilliput by giving him the highest title honour as his help over against Blefuscudians. It is shown that the Emperor has a good moral environment. The emotional environment is shown by the people of Blefuscu, they all was afraid when they saw Gulliver and they leap out of their ships and swim to the shore. Meanwhile the religious, intellectual and social environment is not found in this part.

4.1.3.2 The Types of Setting in the Climax of the story

Both of the neutral and the spiritual setting is not found in this part.

It is concluded that the elements of setting in the climax of the story are found that the actual geographical location, in the form of topography is described by the empire of Blefuscu with the scenery are situated to the north-east side of Lilliput, from whence it is parted by a channel of eight hundred yards wide. And the other scenery is

described when Lilliput in war situation over against the empire of Blefuscu.

The details of room's interior is not found in this part. The second element is the occupation and model of day-to-day of the character is described still as the prisoner of Lilliput. The historical of period is not described by the author. The seasons was is fair winds. The last element found that there are two moral environment and emotional environment only. It is shown by the main character and by the emperor of Lilliput. The emotional environment described by tt~e people of Ble'fuscu, they all was frightened by the existence of Gulliver. The author did not describes the religious, intellectual and social environment in the climax of the story. The types of setting is not found in this part.

4.1.4 The Solution or Ending of the Story

It is described by the author when the delegation arrives from Blefuscu with offering a peace up to Guliiver left the island, in the twenty fourth of September 1701. It is found on page 41 up to page 69.

About three weeks after this exploit, there arrived a solemn embassy from Blefuscu, with humble offers of a peace. ; which was soon concluded upon conditions very advantageous to our Emperor. They began with many compliments upon my valour and generosity, invited me to that kingdom in the Emperor their master's name, and desired me to show them some proofs of my prodigious strength, of which they had heard so many wonders.

Accordingly, the next time I had the honour to see our Emperor, I desired his general license to wait on the Blefuscudians monarch, as I could plainly in a very cold manner. (page:41)

His Majesty presented me with fifty purses of two hundred sprugs a-piece together with his picture at full length, which I put immediately into one of my gloves, to keep it from being hurt. (page: 66)

I set sail on the twenty-fourth day of September 1701, at six in the morning. And when I had gone about four leagues to the northward, the wind being in the south-sea, at six in the evening I descried a small island about a league to the north-west. I advanced forward, and cast anchor on the all-side of the island, which seemed to be uninhabited. (page:67)

It is not easy to express the joy I was in upon the unexpected hope of once more seeing my beloved country. We were now in the latitude of 30 degrees of south; there were about fifty men in the ship; and here I met an old comrade of mine, Peter William who gave me a good character to the Captain. This gentlemen treated me with kindness. (page:68)

We arrived in the Downs on the thirteenth of April 1702. the rest of my cattle I got safe on shore, and set them a graing in a bowling green at Greenwich, where the fineness of the grass made them very heartily. The short time I continued in England, I made considerable profit by showing ma cattle to many persons of quality, and others; and before I began my second voyage, I sold them for six hundred pounds. (page: 68)

I stayed about two months with my wife and family; for my insatiable desire of seeing foreign countries would suffer me to continue no longer. I left j jiteen hundred pounds with my wife and fixed her a good house at Redriff. (p,age:69)

4.1.4.1 The Elements of Setting in the Solution or Ending of the Story.

The actual geographical location in form of the topographies are described in some places. Those are an island, Downs, England, Greenwich and Redriff. An Island is described when Gulliver dropped anchor and ate some food and slept well for about six hours. Downs is described as the Gulliver's destination after leaving the island. England is described when Gulliver arrived in this country. Greenwich is described when Gulliver his sheep fed heartily on the fine grass. Redriff is described when Gulliver resembled with his wife and children for two months and bought a nice house for his family. The scenery is described at the sea, because this scene has relation with the character activity, namely traveling all by the way. The occupation and model of day-to-day of the character existence of the character is found that the

activities of Gulliver were making voyages to Lilliput and England. The historical period is in the twentyfourth of September, 1701. It is described when Gulliver left the island with an English captain. The season is the wind was so favorable.

The religious environment is not found in this part. The moral environment is honest and kind environment. It is shown when Gulliver's friend taken him up from the sea, and had spent much money that he wanted sincerely. Then, the intellectual and social environment is not found in this part last environment is emotional environment. It is described when Gulliver saw a British flag on the ship, and he can not express his joy at the hope that he once more seeing his beloved country. It is shows his happy feeling.

4.1.4.2 The Types of Setting in the Solution or Ending of the Story.

There are one type of the setting found in this part only, these are neutral setting. The neutral setting is found in Lilliput. This place is just described as the main character's destination after leaving -the island. The spiritual setting is not found in this part.

It is concluded that the actual geographical location is found in an Island, Lilliput, England, Greenwich and Redriff. The scenery is at the sea. The detail of room's interior is not found in this part. The main character's activities are making a voyages. There are two environments which found in this section. The moral environment is honest and kind environment. The emotional environment is shown

by the main character when he saw a flag of British and he felt very joy. The type of setting found in that the neutral setting is described in Downs.

4.2 Data Discussion

In accordance with the data presentation and analysis above, the elements of setting on the whole story are found that the actual geographical location; topographies are Nottinghamsire, Bristol, Van Diemen's land, Lilliput, Mildendo, Blefuscu, an Island, Downs, England, Greenwich, Redriff. The beginning of the story began in Nottinghamsire. The solution or ending of the story is described that Gulliver's destination after leaving the island is Downs. The scenery in the story, generally describes the sea because Gulliver spent his live time on sailing. Other sceneries are also the tallest trees. The detail of room's interior is not found on the whole of the story. The second element of the occupation and model of day-to-day existence of the character. It is described that generally the main character's activity is sailing to some places. It is described in the conflict and solution of the story. The historical period of the story is not described by the author in the beginning of the story. Gulliver shipwrecked on the island in 1699. it is found in the conflict of the story. He left the island in 1701. it is described in the solution of the story. The seasons are described that there are summer and winter. The last elements is religious, moral, intellectual, social and emotional environment. The religious environment is not found on the whole of the story. The moral environment is also described on the

main character's family, the Emperor of Lilliput and Blefuscu and his friends. He lived in a honest and kind environment. It is found in the beginning up to the solution or ending of the story. The third environment is intellectual environment_ This environment is shown by Gulliver's father who revered the importance of education. It is described in the beginning of the story. The intellectual environment is also shown by the main character in the beginning up to the conflict of the story. The social environment is described that Gulliver lived in a pleasure environment where in NottYnghamsire and in the land of Lilliput. They had high sense of social. The last is emotional environment. It is described by the main character and the Lilliputian; other emotional environment also shown that he lived in a loyal and a care environment. Those environment are shown in the conflict of the story up to the solution of the story.

This story describes that the types of setting are found neutral only., those are in Blefuscu and Downs. This place is found in the conflict of the: story. Downs is I described in the solution or ending of the story.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the result and the discussion in the preceding chapter, the following conclusion and suggestion are formulated.

5.1 Conclusion

The first element of setting on the form of actual geographical location is found that there are eleven topographies. Those are Nottinghamshire, Bristol, Van Diemen's land, Lilliput, Mildendo, Blefuscu, Downs, an Island, England, Greenwich and Redriff. Generally, all the events take place in two places; in Lilliput and at the island. The scenery are the tallest trees. The details of room's interior is not found on the whole of the story. The second element is the occupation and model of day-to-day existence of the character. Those are sailing, and learning navigation, mathematics and physics. The third element is the time in which the story takes place, it is on the eighteenth century. The seasons are summer and winter. The last element of the setting is in the form of both moral as well as the intellectual, social and emotional environment. The moral environment is shown by his family and his friends. He lived in an honest and kind environment. Intellectual environment is described by his father and the main character. The social environment is shown by the Lilliputians, when Gulliver hungry and thirsty. The emotional environment of the character is loyal and care environment.

The types of setting are neutral setting. The neutral setting are found in Blefuscu and Downs. The spiritual setting is not found on the whole of the story.

5.2 Suggestions

After reading and analyzing Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift the writer knows that there are many other literature aspects that can be analyzed from this novel. This study suggests to the next researcher to analyze other literature elements of this novel like theme, plot, message, character etc. So we can understand the characteristic of literary work more.

From this novel the writer can take an important values that we can learn of it, that is humanity and respectable between Gulliver and the Lilliputians. Although Gulliver is their prisoner, they gave him drink and some foods and they treat him well. The king of Lilliput told him about their country, culture, rules etc and on the other hand.

The last, it is hoped this study can be used for reference in conducting and broadening in the same field concerning with the setting. This study give suggestion for future researchers to study the other aspect of literature or study the setting as intrinsic element of Gulliver's Travels than compare it with the original setting as extrinsic element using genetic structuralism theory.

