

**THE ANALYSIS OF CYRUS SMITH AS A HERO IN JULES
VERNE'S *THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

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MALANG
2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**The Analysis of Cyrus Smith as A Hero in Jules Verne’s *The Mysterious Island*** is my original work. I do not include materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Here by, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only one person who is responsible for that.

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APPROVAL SHEET

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MOTTO

“Yok Bisa Yok”

Melakukan apapun yang saya bisa terlebih dahulu dan berusaha sebaik mungkin selama saya bisa melakukannya akan tetap saya lakukan apapun yang terjadi.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, who have always been supporting of my efforts to complete this thesis. It was also because of their prayers and efforts that I was able to complete this thesis.

I'd also want to thank my pals for their encouragement while I worked on this thesis.

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This thesis is intended as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in the Department of English Literature. The title of this thesis is *The Analysis of Cyrus Smith as A Hero in Jules Verne's The Mysterious Island.*

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Malang, October 18, 2021

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ABSTRACT

Ramadhan, Rachmad Fajri Khairul (2021) The Analysis of Cyrus Smith as AHero in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum
Key Words: Adventure Formula, Hero, Structuralism.

According to Cawelti, Hero is an individual or a group of people overcoming obstacles and dangers to accomplish some critical or moral mission. They would often receive the favors of one or more people as a kind of side benefit (Cawelti, 1976). In this study, the researcher analyzes Cyrus Smith's character in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island* to get a comprehensive understanding of the hero character as well as the efforts the character provides as a hero. This study is part of literary criticism as the researcher studies and analyzes a literary work using structuralism approach and applying Cawelti's adventure formula. There are four formulas introduced by Cawelti, namely Adventure, Romance, Mystery, and Melodrama. However, the researcher chooses to specifically apply the adventure formula to analyze the hero character in *The Mysterious Island* by Jules Verne. The result of the study shows that Cyrus Smith is an ordinary hero whose characteristics are portrayed through his actions, dialogs, and the author's narration. The portrayal of the ordinary hero goes in line with Cawelti's definition of ordinary hero, namely someone who has more ability in their group and gains favors from other people. Meanwhile the efforts to make his friends survive are providing comfort, obtaining food, making medicine, sharing knowledge, providing safety, and manufacturing tools.

مستخلص البحث

رمضان ، رشاد فجري خير (2021) تحليل دور سايروس سميث كبطل في " لجول فيرن الجزيرة الغامضة ".
أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك
إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: د. سيتي ماسيتوه ، محمد هم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: صيغة المغامرة ، البطل ، البنيوية.

وفقًا لـ Cawelti ، البطل هو فرد أو مجموعة من الأشخاص الذين يتغلبون على العقبات والمخاطر لإكمال بعض المهام النقدية أو الأخلاقية. غالبًا ما يتلقون المساعدة من شخص واحد أو أكثر كنوع من المزايا الجانبية. (Cawelti, 1976) في هذه الدراسة يقوم الباحث بتحليل شخصية سايروس سميث في عمل جول فيرن بعنوان *الجزيرة الغامضة* للحصول على فهم شامل لشخصية البطل والجهود التي تبذلها الشخصية كبطل. هذه الدراسة جزء من النقد الأدبي حيث يقوم الباحث بدراسة وتحليل العمل الأدبي باستخدام منهج البنيوية وتطبيق صيغة المغامرة الخاصة بكاولتي. هناك أربع صيغ قدمتها Cawelti ، وهي Adventure و Romance و Mystery و Melodrama. ومع ذلك ، اختار الباحث تطبيق صيغة المغامرة على وجه التحديد لتحليل شخصية البطل في *The Mysterious Island* لـ Jules Verne. تظهر نتيجة الدراسة أن سايروس سميث هو بطل عادي يتم تصوير خصائصه من خلال أفعاله وحواراته ورواية المؤلف. يتماشى تصوير البطل العادي مع تعريف Cawelti للبطل العادي ، أي شخص لديه قدرة أكبر في مجموعته ويكسب مزايا من أشخاص آخرين. وفي الوقت نفسه الجهود المبذولة لجعل أصدقائه البقاء على قيد الحياة وتوفير الراحة، والحصول على الغذاء، مما يجعل الطبوتقاسم المعرفة، وتوفير السلامة، وتصنيع الأدوات.

ABSTRAK

Ramadhan, Rachmad Fajri Khairul (2021) Analisis Cyrus Smith Sebagai Pahlawan dalam Karya Jules Verne *The Mysterious Island*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing : Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum
Kata Kunci: Formula Petualangan, Pahlawan, Strukturalisme.

Menurut Cawelti, Pahlawan adalah seorang individu atau sekelompok orang yang mengatasi rintangan dan bahaya untuk menyelesaikan beberapa misikritis atau moral. Mereka akan sering menerima bantuan dari satu orang atau lebih sebagai semacam keuntungan sampingan (Cawelti, 1976). Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis karakter Cyrus Smith dalam karya Jules Verne *The Mysterious Island* untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang komprehensif tentang karakter pahlawan serta upaya yang diberikan karakter sebagai pahlawan. Kajian ini merupakan bagian dari kritik sastra karena peneliti mengkaji dan menganalisis sebuah karya sastra dengan menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme dan menerapkan rumus petualangan Cawelti. Ada empat formula yang diperkenalkan oleh Cawelti, yaitu Adventure, Romance, Mystery, dan Melodrama. Namun, peneliti memilih untuk secara khusus menerapkan rumus petualangan untuk menganalisis karakter pahlawan dalam *The Mysterious Island* karya Jules Verne. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Cyrus Smith adalah pahlawan biasa yang ciri-cirinya tergambar melalui tindakan, dialog, dan narasi pengarangnya. Penggambaran pahlawan biasa sejalan dengan definisi Cawelti tentang pahlawan biasa, yaitu seseorang yang memiliki kemampuan lebih dalam kelompoknya dan mendapatkan bantuan dari orang lain. Sedangkan upaya agar teman-temannya tetap bertahan adalah memberikan kenyamanan, memperoleh makanan, membuat obat, berbagi ilmu, memberikan keamanan, dan pembuatan alat.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the research background as the essential explanation for how the research will be carried out. This chapter also includes the topic of discussion, which is utilized in this research. Furthermore, a research issue is offered for discussion, as is the purpose of the study to emphasize of this research.

A. Background of the Study

Literary works can show everything in life. Literary works can explain how there are many life forms and the problems or conflicts experienced by every human being who lives in this world. The scratches can make all these things of the hand of an author who creates them in the form of a work of fiction that all literary connoisseurs can enjoy. Literary works can also teach many things if we read them carefully— feelings of empathy, courage, kindness, and other items related to life. The messages in literary works also include things that we can make as reminders or suggestionsthat connoisseurs of these literary works can take. So that if they experience aproblem in their life, they will be able to solve the problem by taking examples from literary works that they have read before. This is also the reason why researchers use this literary work as the object of their research. Adventure is one of the most common subjects in oral storytelling – they have always fascinated people and form the basis for some of our earliest literature.

But adventure is, by its very nature, inherently linked to the environment, technology, and infrastructure of the society in which it exists. As these change, the nature of real and imagined adventures also changes, affecting what we write and what we read. In this essay, researcher will discuss how the nature of adventure

depends on setting and situation, speculate about how these have changed and will change through time, and throw out some ideas about how this might affect the literature of adventure of the future. Because the adventure genre novel also has many messages and lessons that can be taken in the novel. One example that researchers can take from the story used by researchers is that if we cannot use our strength, we can still use our brains by devising strategies and trying to solve the problem.

And based on the meaning written in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the term or definition of literature covers two things: literature as art and literature as science or knowledge. There are other opinions about literature as a life product that includes social, philosophical, and religious values, originating from a reintroduction or a matter that embodies a new concept (Suyitno 1993). There are also some writers on the difference of opinion, which is an exciting thing in truth. Because readers can learn a lot about life by seeing what matters to one another, that too is an answer to why novelists like to look for social problems related to other people and difficulties experienced by characters in stories in literary works. One type of literary work is a novel. The novel is one type of literary work in prose and fiction, which tells or illustrates a story experienced by a character in detail, complex, and accompanied by various problems in the novel. And there are also solutions to problems faced by each character and the main character in the story.

There will be one or two problems in every story that will continue to grow and develop as the story progresses. But from that, it will make literary works more interesting. And it doesn't just stop there, but these problems must be faced,

which will solve the problem. If the story stage has resolved the issue, then the story can be resolved. It can be concluded that it is like human life in general, meeting problems, solving them, and finally solving them. Like the story in the novel *The Mysterious Island* by Jules Verne, the main problem was shown at the beginning of the novel's story when the five characters escaped from prison using hot air balloons. And how a striking consistency in the story is Cyrus Smith, an important figure who keeps the storyline connected to the end. And the role of Cyrus Smith will be discussed in this study because problems can lead to a better life later. As one of the imaginative works and functions as fun entertainment, literary works also add to the reader's innerexperience.

The Mysterious Island is one of the sequels of the novel by Jules Verne. This novel is a novel from French, which is then translated into English. This novel was created in 1875 and is a sequel to the crossover of *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas* (1870) and *In Search of the Castaways* (1867-68), which is also a famous work by Verne. However, the theme is different from the previous two books, but this book is becoming one of Verne's famous works to date. Jules Gabriel Verne is a French person born on February 8, 1828, until the end of his age, March 25, 1905. He is a novelist, poet, and also French playwright. Verne is considered one of the most influential writers in France and much of Europe, where Verne had a broad influence on avant-garde and surrealism. His reputation can also be different in France because some people often say he is a writer of popular fiction or children's books. However, since then, his novel has been translated into another language that has been printed frequently since the 1980s, and its literary reputation has

increased. And here are some of the works he has made during his lifetime. *Around the World in Eighty Days*, *Journey to the Center of the Earth*, *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas*, *The Mysterious Island*, *From the Earth to the Moon*. These five, and most of Verne's novels, were published in the Voyages extraordinary series.

Jules Verne's novel *The Mysterious Island* tells the story of five prisoners of war who try to escape using hot air balloons and are stranded on a mysterious uninhabited island. At the beginning of their journey, problems immediately fell upon them all, and an unexpected storm appeared before them when they had just flown in a hot air balloon. Bad weather with a location that makes it impossible to land above sea level inevitably has to land wherever it makes the story even more curious. What's more, in a situation where the hot air balloon they are driving has leaked and must immediately get off the balloon. They do various ways to keep the hot air balloon on top by lowering all the hot air balloon basket weight. Until they all have to hold on to the rope used to tie the hot air balloon to the passenger basket. However, due to heavy rain and strong winds, one of the most influential people in the group, Cyrus Smith, disappeared with a dog that they also brought with them at the time. So, in the end, they all had to experience the unexpected and were stranded on an island that was not clear where it was and looked uninhabited. Thus, the problem that has existed since the beginning of the story, to how they have to survive without their architect or an important person in their group, look for him and make sure he lives, and also continue to survive on the island until they can find a way out of the island. Cyrus Smith is also a character who is considered the

most important in all things concerned in the group.

Researcher chose this novel to be used as thesis research material because this novel has rarely been used as material for previous research. It is still rare that researchers research this novel in Indonesia. And according to the researcher himself, even though it is considered a less famous book today, it has its charm to be examined. In the story, Cyrus Smith depicts who can have an essential role in the group. How can he create simple tools that are very helpful in survival and use his intelligence for other things to save his friends from the uninhabited island? Even though Cyrus is an important figure, he also needs the help of his four friends, and they help each other when there is a problem they have to face. Moreover another thing that also made researchers interested in taking this novel was the adventure element in this novel. The title of the book *The Mysterious Island* makes a starting point in this novel. The title to the content can make readers interested in reading it and make readers feel as if they are on an adventure with the five characters.

In this study, researchers used structuralism theory to analyze the intrinsic elements in the story and find out how Cyrus Smith tried to save his friends. Structuralism theory put forward by researchers has almost similarities about how and what is in the story and also how we analyze it (Prasetia, 2020). For example, Robert Stanton's theory states that the intrinsic element is divided into two parts: the story's facts and the meaning. He divides the story's facts into four parts: plot, characters, settings, and themes. In contrast, the meaning of a story includes title, point of view, style, tone, symbolization, and irony (STANTON, 1958).

Some studies also use the same technique when researching a literary work.

This study also uses the adventure formula to support the structuralism theory and the theoretical basis used. The theory of the adventure formula was put forward by John G. Cawelti, who revealed that adventure is started by a person or a group of which there are various things they must face to achieve their desired goals (Cawelti, 1976). In several studies that the author also found, most of them analyzed the characters in the novel. They examined their characteristics when faced with problems or something he did when he wanted to help his friends from dangerous things. And the main character that stands out in the story can usually be considered a hero in the story, with his abilities or skills that he can face various problems and challenges that he will face later. As in Jules Verne's novel, *The Mysterious Island*, about the strategies and efforts made by Cyrus Smith, the researcher tries to find out how his efforts to save his friend while on the uninhabited island and his plan in solving the problems faced by his group.

B. The Problems of the Study

Based on the explanation in the background of the study above, this study is projected to answer the following problems:

1. How is Cyrus Smith presented as a hero in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island*?
2. What hero characteristics represented by the Cyrus Smith characters in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island*?

C. Objectives of the Study

Relating to the problem statements, hence the objectives of this research as follows:

1. To identify how Cyrus Smith is presented as a hero in *The Mysterious Island* by Jules Verne.
2. To discover the hero characteristics represented by Cyrus Smith characters in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island*.

D. Significance of the Study

Besides the purposes above, this study is also expected to give theoretical and also practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefits

This research is expected to contribute to literary work that leads to structuralism theory and adventure formula theory proposed by John Cawelti. This contains information about how the adventure is and consists of literary works about how Cyrus Smith is regarded as a hero and how his actions in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island* are beneficial to literature, especially for students of literature.

2. Practical Benefits

This study using one of the literary theories. Researchers are required to develop an aim that will aid in the comprehension of literary works based on the intrinsic elements of Cyrus Smith's character, who employs his abilities and intellect in the Jules Verne *The Mysterious Island* book, to which later readers will apply structuralism and adventure theory.

E. Scope and Limitation

In preparing the researcher, the researcher aims to answer the question, as well as the researcher appropriately, focuses on approach structuralism to examine the

intrinsic elements of Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island* and discover how Cyrus Smith's position as a hero and his efforts are in helping his friends to survive on this mysterious island.

F. Definition of Key Term

To prevent misunderstandings between the writer and the reader, the researcher intends to clarify the meaning of the key terms used in this study. And researchers are trying to classify it in the following ways:

1. Structuralism

Structuralism is a conceptual way of looking at the world in terms of structure. The essence of structuralism is how not all things can be understood in isolation; they must be seen in the context of the larger form to which they belong. Given its propensity for scientific categorization, structuralism denotes the relationship between "units" (surface phenomena) and also "rules" (how units can be put together). For example, in language, units are words, while the meaning of the rules themselves are the grammatical forms that order words (Mambrol, 2016).

2. Adventure

The adventure entails a unique encounter or sequence of events that is characterized by excitement or suspense. It is out of the ordinary and often entails an unexpected challenge. A private eye can face risk, and a mystery story can contain uncertainty, but we don't refer to these as adventures because they occur in a well-defined world. The only true unknown is the criminal's name. Adventure is a less constrained and more open-ended type (Farmer, 2012).

3. Hero

A hero is an individual or group overcoming obstacles and dangers and accomplishing some critical and moral mission. Often, though not always, the hero's trials are the result of the villain's machinations. In addition, the hero frequently receives, as a kind of side benefit, the favors of one or more attractive young ladies (Cawelti, 1976).

G. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies used in this research. Either it uses the same approach and theory to analyse different literary work, or applies different approach to analyse the same novel. The first previous study is a thesis written by Rendra Pambudiaji in 2008 entitled *The Chronicle of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*. The thesis focused on analysing the theme and sub-themes that only exist in novels, namely in *The Chronicle of Narnia* as it aims to find the theme and sub- themes which exist in the novel. The researcher applies an intrinsic or structure approach, which is arguably very suitable in applying literary works (Pambudiaji, 2008). According to the thesis, Pambudiaji found one theme with three sub-themes. Namely the big theme, the prophecy of the savior to release some magical land from one of the tyranny who makes the citizen suffer. Meanwhile the sub-themes are prophecy, belief, and struggling. Although using different research materials, the similarities in this study are using a structuralism approach that supports his research to do a thesis.

The next is a research conducted by Dharsono and Edward Novianto in 2014. The title is *The Heroic Characteristics of the Elric Brothers: A Case Study of and Adventure Formula* which published in Unika Seogijapranata. This research

uses an adventure formula and focuses on the heroic characteristics of the Japanese animated character, *Full Metal Alchemist Brotherhood* and aims to discover how is the hero character portrayed in the *Fulmetal Alchemist Brotherhood* animation. In their study, Dharsono and Edward Novianto (2014) from Soegijapranata Catholic University Semarang explain how the Elric brothers experienced adventure elements. This study did not use novels or short stories as the data but the Japanese animation, or at this time, it was called anime. Using the theory of John Cawelty, the researcher examines what they do and how their characters are in the animation, also how the elements of adventure and heroism are found in the main character (Dharsono, 2014).

The third previous study is a study conducted by Talitha Sabrina El-Jihan in 217 entitled *Re-defining Hero as Depicted in Lyra in Philip Pullman's The GoldenCompas*. The study was published on Digital Library UIN Sunan Ampel. The study also focuses on describing how Lyra's figure in Phillip Pullman's adventure novel *The Golden Compas*. The researcher discusses how the main character is usually a man who is strong, courteous, and hard to beat. Still, Lyra is a female main character described as a different figure in this novel because of her innocence and immaturity. This study has two points of analysis. The first is it analyzes how the character of Lyra as a hero can be identified from her physical and action-filled depiction of her character in the novel using character and character theory as well as the concept of adventure story formulation by John Cawelti. The second is it uses deconstruction analysis as the primary analysis of this research is to analyze how Lyra leads herself as a hero who is different from

most heroes and is identical to Margeri Hourihan's work, namely the theory of hero deconstruction. With the addition of several other sources, an actual result from the deconstruction analysis of this study is to redefine the perception of heroes in adventure fiction, especially in Lyra's character in the novel *The Golden Compass* (El Jihan, 2017).

The fourth is research from Linda Agustin in 2019, a student from Jember State University entitled *A Formulaic Structure Analysis in Cassandra Clare's The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones*. Researcher discusses the formula in the novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* by Cassandra Clare. The formulation in this novel is done using or elaborating the story's narrative structure, which includes setting, characters and characterizations, and plot. The concept of religiosity in this novel makes the researcher interested in researching it. It is also related to the American cultural background of religiosity; that's why this study uses the John Cawelty formula theory. Standardization is needed to find narrative structure in formulas. It consists of three formula elements: the setting, characters, characterizations, and plot. To show the relationship between procedure and culture, the discussion in this thesis examines the problem of constructing the concept of religiosity as novel escapism, which also aims to find the meaning of American religious culture represented in the contents of the novel (Agustin, 2019).

The last one was researched by a student from UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Yuli Andriyani in 2019, entitled *The Construction of Adventure Formula Through Heroes in Rick Riordan's The Red Pyramid*. The study raised the topic of adventure formulas. It aims to discuss the heroes who compose the adventure

formula in the novel *The Red Pyramid*. This study also focuses on two points. First, the heroes are depicted in the story, and second, how the heroes develop the adventure formula in *The Red Pyramid* novel. To analyze the two points, the researcher used Joseph Campbell's hero journey theory. In addition, researchers also use the adventure formula theory by John Cawelti as a support to analyze the data. This study discovered that the hero is depicted through some of the journey stages; the first is a departure, the second is initiation, and the last is the return. These three stages ultimately allow the heroes to create adventure formulas as part of popular literature (Andriyani, 2019).

Based on the previous studies mentioned above, some of them are analyzing different novels applying the same theory and approach, namely adventure theory and structuralism approach. The remaining also applies Joseph Campbell's theory the monomyth to analyse the hero's journey stages in discovering the hero's character development. On the other hand, this analysis also applies structuralism approach and adventure theory by John Cawelty. However, the novel the researcher analyze is different from the previous studies. Unlike the previous studies, this research analyzes *The Mysterious Island* by Jules Verne which differs this study with other studies. This study also focuses on Cyrus Smith's character and aims to give a comprehensive explanation of Cyrus Smith's character as a hero and his adventures in the novel.

H. Research Method

This study's research method covers research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This study is classified as literary criticism because this study aims to analyze a literary work, namely *The Mysterious Island* novel by Jules Verne. Based on the study's topic, the researcher aims to examine how Cyrus Smith becomes an essential character in this story. For the theory of the thesis, the researcher used the adventure formula from John Cawelti, which used the perspective of a hero according to the theory. Meanwhile, the structuralism approach used as the data is taken from the intrinsic elements of the novel. Robert Stanton, who put forward the inherent component of his theory, includes four details: plot, character, setting, and theme. While the meaning of the story or the deepening of the story can be obtained from the title, point of view, language style, symbolization, and the irony contained therein (STANTON, 1958).

2. Data Source

This study's main objective is a novel titled *The Mysterious Island*, written by French author Jules Verne and it's from crossover sequel the other story and published in the French in 1875. This novel has 491 pages in total, with an Adventure Novel genre. Even though Jules Verne himself is considered the person who writes adventurous children's stories, he wrote the stories that had his interests that led the researchers to choose this book as research material. The data contained in the story include words, phrases, paragraphs, and the sentences contained therein. In addition, and to support the primary data, researchers also use several sources from books, journals, articles, and various other written sources that can be found via the internet.

3. Data collection

The data collection technique used is reading the novel thoroughly. The next is rereading the novel and underlining the parts that are essential to be the data. The last is classifying the data according to Cawelty's adventure formula.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, there are several steps the researcher applies in the data analysis. Namely, reading the classified data. The next is identifying Cyrus's character as a hero in the novel. Lastly, analysing and pointing Cyrus's way to save his friends in their journey. Furthermore, the analysis uses structuralism approach and applies John Cawelty's adventure theory to analyse the data.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is divided into six subchapters. The first subchapter explains and supports this study by examining it using the structuralism method. This method is applied to assist and support this study. The second subchapter outlines the main theory that is applied as the research instrument. The formula by John G. Cawelti is the theory. The third subchapter explains the major topic of this study, how the hero is typical, and what a hero performs in each narrative. The remainder of the subchapter explains how the author attempts to conclude and classify in general the traits that frequently arise in the description of the hero figure itself.

A. Structuralism

This study uses a structuralism approach in which two elements are arranged in a series of stories and divided into several parts. The intrinsic and extrinsic elements, which are the two critical elements, will be essential in this research. The character analysis in this study also actually involves an intrinsic element in the story.

We can also call structuralism the intrinsic element of thinking or assuming how literary works are considered structured phenomena that mutually realize one another. The structuralism that emerged as a trend in the 1950s challenged the New Criticism and rejected Sartre's existentialism and his notions of radical human freedom; instead, it focuses on how cultural, social, and psychological structures determine human behavior. It tends to offer an integrated approach to human life that will cover all disciplines (Mambrol, 2016). In a broader sense, structuralism is a way of looking at the world in terms of structure. The essence of structuralism

itself is about the belief that "things cannot be understood in isolation, they must be seen in the context of the larger structure of which they are apart. The larger structural context does not exist by itself but is shaped by how we view the world. Consequently, there is a movement away from the interpretation of individual literary works towards a more considered understanding of structures and can contain them in structuralist criticism.

Structuralism covers three basic things: first is wholeness, which means that all literary works can be connected to create a good unity for readers; the second is transformation, which means that literary works can change at any time and continue. So that it can create new elements, and the last one is about self-regulation in which structuralism has its autonomy system from other sources for its change procedures (Pambudijati, 2008).

Structuralism becomes more objective because it is based on the literary sentence itself without influencing other aspects that can change existing meanings. Literary works are also known as the aesthetic masterpieces of the authors who made them. Structuralism includes several things that can be seen, in the structuralist response to epistemology, especially in the relationship between humans and their perceptions and the language system related to objective words (Scholes, 2015). From an epistemological perspective, a basic understanding means a job or event in society becomes everything because of a reciprocal reality between one part and another and becomes a whole. The relationship is not always positive, such as equality and harmony; there are also negative things, such as conflicts and problems. It can also be interpreted as an emphasis on structuralism itself, on a text

that is free from the innermost thoughts of an author whose brains and brains are the center of the formation of literary works that he makes. And this is also what we call the intrinsic aspect that is always present in any literary work. The beauty of the sentences created depend on the use of the language used in the story. Also, it uses the correlation between elements such as characterization, conflict, plot, and setting.

The intrinsic approach is one of the many approaches. It is finally used in this study by analyzing literary works only from within and seeing the influence that comes from outside elements. This approach is used when the researcher wants to examine the intrinsic aspects of a literary work. An author's background supports extrinsic elements when we want to research the work, such as the social environments surrounding the author. Because an author also lives in a social setting and is a small part of it, its mindset can be affected.

Structuralism is a way of looking at reality not from an individual perspective but through its relationship. In this case, Wittgenstein once said that a sentence is a complete reality, not entirely of thought, and it is a fact that states or causes the problem to exist. Like objects that enter into other entities related to one another, structuralism is in this context. The statement of an object is always associated with an existing structure. In structuralism, form is part of the structure. The structure of a fact in literature also includes the construction of the problem, which is also part of the overall problem in literary facts.

From the various explanations above, it can be concluded that structuralism can be imagined as a genre in literature. This theoretical and methodological

instrument functions as an understanding and means of expressing the content or messages in the literary work as a whole and comprehensively. Content or message in a literary work can also be a learning material in terms of kindness and wisdom; it can also be the basis of an ideology that supports human thinking and the environment.

B. John G. Cawelti Theory of Adventure Formula

The Analysis Of Cyrus Smith As A Hero In Jules Verne *The Mysterious Island* uses the adventure formula theory proposed by John G. Cawelti. His book, also entitled *Adventure, Mystery, and Romance: Formula Stories as Art and Popular Culture* (1976), explains how several elements are put together to build a text and become the basis of particular literary works that have been made before.

In his book, Cawelti explains how in general, "the literary formula is a narrative convention structure or it could be said that it is dramatic which can later be used in many other individual works. There are two common uses of the term formula that are closely related to the conception that will be put forward. The first usage refers to a pattern of conventions that are usually quite specific to a particular culture and period and do not have the same meaning outside of the particular context at hand. In the second general literary use, namely, the term formula refers to a larger type of plot such as when men meet women, men and women misunderstand, men, get women. This general plot pattern is not necessarily confined to a particular culture or period" (Cawelti, 1976).

Based on the statements that have been stated previously, there are two fundamental differences about their use that Cawelti has expressed. This usage

describes the basic patterns of popular adventure stories in general, which are not limited to a specific culture or period and the archetypes of existing stories. The ways in adventure stories have little in common with creating stories that use particular periods and cultures. It is called an archetypal story using a formula or narrative structure that is used repeatedly. There are also some formulated general patterns that other authors have followed. The general concept in the story must be varied and innovative so that the readers can enjoy it comfortably. The essential elements in the novel will also create natural emotions for the readers, for example, in adventure novels and romantic stories.

Cawelti explains that one of the important problems connected with the study of literary formulas is understanding general story types that underline the diversity of formulaic construction. It is called a form of moral fantasy (Cawelti, 1976, p. 37). In this research, the type of formulaic genre should be comprehended to know the popular genre in the story. And one of the things used in this research is the adventure formula.

The hero becomes the center in this story, where the hero comes to an obstacle or danger to complete some of the missions he has to do. Moreover, the focus of this type of genre is the hero and the story obstacles that the hero must solve. Cawelti said there are two ways to explain how a superhero is. First, superheroes with extraordinary powers and abilities, or secondly, just as ordinary people. At the beginning of the story, usually, the hero is presented as an average person and then becomes extraordinary with his strength. From these two things, the character's characterization is equally strong and has significant

differences, which becomes the identification bond between the hero and the audience or reader.

More sophisticated adults generally prefer the "ordinary" hero figure who is dominant in the fictions of those usually considered the other literary work written by different authors. Some of the most famous writers of this type have combined the superhero with a certain degree of sophistication. Beyond the two general adventure patterns of the superhero and the ordinary hero, specific adventure formulas can be categorized in terms of the location and nature of the hero's adventures. This seems to vary considerably from culture to culture, presumably concerning those activities that different periods and cultures see embodying a combination of danger, significance, and interest. New periods seem to generate new adventure formulas while, to some extent, still holding on to earlier modes. Adventure situations that seem too distant either in time or in space tend to drop out of the current catalog of adventure formulas or pass into another culture area. Thus, tales of knightly adventure, still widely popular in the nineteenth century, no longer play much of a role in adult adventure literature. The more recent cultural situation - crime and its pursuit, war, the west, international espionage, sport - have primarily usurped the battle with dragons and the quest for the grail (Cawelti, 1976, pp. 40-41).

C. Hero Characteristic

In literature, a hero is the principal character in a book; the word is also used in a specialized meaning for any person venerated in a people's old tales or in early heroic epics such as Gilgamesh, the Iliad, Beowulf, or La Chanson de Roland.

These mythical heroes are members of a royal class that existed in the early stages of a people's history, and they outperform ordinary men in skill, strength, and courage. They are frequently born into their position. Some, such as the Greek Achilles and the Irish C Chulainn (Cuchulain), are of semidivine birth, have great beauty, and are very precocious. Some, like the Anglo-Saxon Beowulf and the Russian Ilya of Murom, are dark horses, taking their time to mature (Augustyn, 2019).

The hero's typical employment is war or risky adventure. He is surrounded by aristocratic peers, and he is gracious to his supporters while being merciless to his adversaries. In addition to his fighting abilities, he is ingenious and skilled in a variety of crafts; he can construct a house, sail a boat, and is an exceptional swimmer if stranded. He is occasionally crafty and skilled in advice, as Odysseus was, but a hero is not typically prone to much subtlety. He is a guy who does rather than thinks, and he lives by a personal code of honor that accepts no qualifier. His reactions are typically intuitive, predictable, and unavoidable. He welcomes a challenge and, on sometimes, even seeks calamity.

Thus articulated, the hero's ethics appears oversimplified by modern standards. In his bragging and competitiveness, his love of presents and prizes, and his concern for his reputation, he is infantile. He is occasionally reckless and rash, putting his life—and the lives of others—in jeopardy for trivial reasons. Roland, for example, perishes because he is too arrogant to call for aid when he is overpowered in combat. Nonetheless, the hero continues to captivate intelligent readers and is a foundational influence in writing (Augustyn, 2019).

Based on the theories and references that the author reads, the author tries to conclude and classify in general the characteristics that often appear in the description of the characteristics of the hero character itself. Mostly the stories describe the sense of leadership, sense of problem-solving, and sense of creativity.

D. Sense of Leadership

Leadership is described as the capacity to persuade a group to work toward a common objective. (Robbins et al., 2015) There has been an explosion of leadership literature. More than 2,000 books on leadership were produced in 1999 alone (Dulewicz & Higgs, 2003) some of them even repackaged Moses and Shakespeare as leadership gurus. (Barrett et al., 2004, p. 354) Despite the fact that much has been written on leadership, there is no agreement on the optimal blend of leadership attributes. It is risky to overestimate the skills of a competent leader.

(Morrison & Lumby, 2009) Adair was perhaps the first to establish that leadership is a teachable and transferable talent, rather than an innate quality. (Ancona et al., 2009) The wonderful part about leadership is that we can all learn and grow as leaders. Though some of us are born with attributes that make it easier to become leaders, everyone of us may learn leadership abilities. You can become a successful leader if you have the drive and the willpower. (Barling et al., 1996) David Thomas believes that leaders are 90% created, if not more. (Blagg & Young, 2001) It is general knowledge that excellent leadership is critical to increasing an organization's productivity.

E. Sense of Problem Solving

Problem-solving theory and practice show that thinking is more essential

than information in addressing issues and that thinking may be taught in situations when little or no understanding of the problem is required (Krulik & Rudnick, 1987, p. 3). As a result of this assumption, problem-solving proponents have promoted content-free heuristics as the fundamental component of problem solving, while relegating the knowledge base and the transfer or application of conceptual information to a secondary role (Carson, 2007). However, when one examines the definition of issue solving, the knowledge base and the transmission of that information are the most important factors in problem resolution.

From the animal innovation, the use of existing behaviors to address novel difficulties or the development of novel behaviors to meet challenges (Kummer & Goodall, 1985) has been proven to play a significant role in the ecology and evolution of numerous species. For example, bird species that are effective invaders of unfamiliar settings have higher rates of innovation than failed ones (Sol et al., 2002). Furthermore, avian taxa with high innovation rates were shown to have a bigger number of species (Nicolakakis et al., 2003), and intra-specific innovation has been linked to enhanced reproductive success [(Cole et al., 2012)–(Wetzel, 2017)]. Despite the study effort spurred by these implications, the literature on determinants of individual innovativeness yields mixed results (Griffin & Guez, 2014), and the issue of whether attributes make some people more creative than others remains unanswered.

F. Sense of Creativity

There is a point of view in the literature that offers a way out of the situation in the use of research results of creative processes. Preferences are given to these

types of thinking that are used in the solution of professional problems while aesthetics, visual arts, and design courses are introduced in the curricula (Zhuravlyova & Zhuravlyov, 2015a). The development of creative thinking is a necessary prerequisite for developing unique educational content. This prerequisite should be the primary criterion in the modernization of educational material for a notion of elite education in the modern university.

The term of "creativity" encompasses a variety of mental traits that enable the creative process to be carried out. Observation, sensitivity to new challenges, panoramic thinking, selective memory, fluency and flexibility, originality of thought; the ability to switch from one activity to the other solutions; independence, singularity, originality, the paradoxical ability of foresight, intuition and imagination, erudition are all creative qualities (Zhuravlyova & Zhuravlyov, 2015b). The next characteristic of the creative personality is self-regulation, which includes focusing on the solution of a fantastic idea, aiming for a certain type of activity, and tenacity of concentration. At the level of awareness, a correct and unambiguous presentation of the problem and issue organizes and guides the action of the subconscious mind, allowing the phase of "insight and discoveries."(Zhuravlyova & Zhuravlyov, 2015b)

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will explain the results of the research that has been done and the discussion on the novel *The Mysterious Island* by Jules Verne, which uses the theory of adventure formula from John G. Cawelti. The first part presents the results that show Cyrus is seen as a hero or the most respected person in his group. Using a structuralism approach will later support the characteristics of the characters, their language style, their way of speaking, and the point of view of their friends. Then the second part discusses hero characteristics portray in Cyrus Smith character. Applying the adventure formula by John G. Cawelti, it will also explain how Cyrus is portrayed as well as what efforts he made to help his friends survive in Jules Verne's novel *The Mysterious Island*.

A. Cyrus as A Hero

As explained before, according to Cawelti (1976), a hero is the center fantasy of the adventure story. The certain amount of heroes in a literary work is also varied, they are either an individual or a group of people. Cawelti (1976) also added that a character is indicated as a hero are those who overcome dangers and obstacles and intend to accomplish some important and moral mission. Throughout the journey, the hero's trials often come from the villain which results in the hero achieving prizes as a the side benefit of the actual aim of the journey. The hero also sometimes gets the favor of a nice lady.

After reading and analyzing Cyrus' character in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island*, the researcher concludes that Cyrus is a hero character as he was presented with a condition where he has to overcome an obstacle, namely to survive

on an unknown and uninhibited island. Furthermore, he is to help his comrades alongside a dog and a castaway from the islet miles away from the island he is stranded at. However, instead of gaining favors from a nice lady and trials from the villain, Cyrus gains his comrade's trust and the trials come from the nature around him. Thus, the researcher concludes that Cyrus' journey is excluded from those romance-themed stories. Furthermore, as the study uses a structuralism approach, the researcher found Cyrus' character as a hero is portrayed through the characterization. Namely, through the indirect characterization which explains a character implicitly through the narration without blatantly pointing to the actual characteristics of the character. The characterization is either through the author's narration, Cyrus' dialogs, or other characters' thoughts and dialogs of Cyrus.

...it was better to be with Cyrus in a desert island, than without him in the most flourishing town in the United States. With him, they could want nothing, with him they would never despair. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 78)

The engineer had confidence, because he felt capable of extorting from this wild country everything necessary for the life of himself and his companions; the latter feared nothing, just because Cyrus was with them (Verne, 2010. Pp. 93)

The data above shows that Cyrus gains trust from his friends. The three of his friends think that it was better to be with Cyrus stranded on an uninhibited island than be without him in a well-progressed country. This indicates that they believe in Cyrus's abilities to help them survive in the wild. They know that Cyrus would know what to do in the hardest time possible as Cyrus is capable of many things. Furthermore, according to the data, they would feel despair, namely, struggle and uncertainty, even lost if they were off without Cyrus in a beautiful town in the United States. On the other side, their trust is supported by Cyrus' confidence to make everything and anything in the wild. In conclusion, Cyrus is a

hero character as it goes in line with Cawelti's explanation that a hero would often gain trust from other characters throughout their journey.

*'isn't Cyrus here?' replied the reporter.
'is not our engineer alive? He will soon find a way of making fire for us!' 'With what?'
'With nothing.'* (Verne, 2010. Pp. 78)

The data above stands as additional proof that Cyrus gains the trust of his friends. This data occurs when the colonists, as to what Cyrus and his friends call themselves, need a fire. Either to lighten the night or to warm themselves from the cold. However, for being stranded on an uninhabited island with no match and several failed attempts in rubbing stones and dry sticks, the fire is not lighted. Hence, they give the task to Cyrus as they trusted him to light one with nothing, as one of Cyrus' comrades said. It shows that the comrades share their confidence with Cyrus and without a doubt, he will give them a nice view for the sore eyes, namely a fire. It shows that they believe Cyrus could make a tool for them to survive. Furthermore, the data also stands as proof that Cyrus and his friends have to survive in the wilds without any help. And lighting fire is the first task they had to overcome in living on the uninhabited island.

During this time Cyrus was rejoined by a devoted servant. This man was a negro, born upon the engineer's estate, of slave parents, whom Cyrus, an abolitionist by conviction, had long since freed. The negro, though free, had no desire to leave his master, for whom he would have given his life. He was a man of thirty years, vigorous, agile, adroit, intelligent, quick, and self-possessed, sometimes ingenuous always smiling, ready and honest. He was named Nebuchadnezzar, but he answered to the nickname of Neb. (Verne, 1875, p. 30)

When Neb learned that his master had been taken prisoner he left Massachusetts without waiting a moment, arrived before Richmond, and, by a ruse, after having risked his life twenty times, he was able to get within the besieged city. The pleasure of Cyrus on seeing again his servant, and the joy of Neb in finding his master, cannot be expressed. But while he had been able to get into Richmond it was much more difficult to get out, as the watch kept upon the Federal prisoners was very strict. It would require an extraordinary opportunity in order to attempt an escape with any chance of success, and that occasion not only did not present itself, but it was difficult to make. (Verne, 1875, p. 30)

Aside from his comrade's trust, Cyrus also shows several common hero characteristics. The first is a savior as his friends alongside himself stand as the damsels he has to save. Being stranded on an island gives the mission to survive, namely to save himself and his comrades. The first data explains that Cyrus becomes a savior for negroes like Neb. Neb was Cyrus' ex-slave. Even though Neb was released, he chose to remain loyal to his master. Cyrus himself could not refuse the sincerity of a servant and finally accepted Neb as his servant. The next data mentions how with Neb's loyalty, wherever Cyrus goes, he will always follow him and accompany him wherever his master goes. Until the news that his master was arrested, Neb chose to rush to free his master and fled with him. It can be concluded that one of Cyrus's roles as a hero is that of saving a nigger who became a slave and freeing him from slavery for good also released a nigger who would later become Cyrus's servant. Moreover, because of the kindness done by Cyrus, one of the negroes became his loyal servant and also became the most trusted person by Cyrus.

For further explanation of the hero, Cawelti (1976) divides the hero's kind into two. Namely the superhero and the ordinary hero. Cawelti (1976) explains that the identification of a superhero is like between child and parents and involves the complex feelings of envious submission and ambiguous love characteristic of that relationship. As the researcher read thoroughly about the novel, Cyrus is not of this category. Throughout the story and the data found by the researcher, Cyrus does not appear to be a dominant or a submissive man or his friends. Cyrus appears more of a man who listens and discusses their next step in survival, even to his ex-

slave. He would listen and accept his comrade's thoughts and choose to undergo the plan according to his and the comrade's agreement.

On the other hand, the ordinary hero is just an ordinary human being but has the ability and personality that excels in his group (Cawelti, 1976). They are those who are generally ordinary men who have been removed from their habitual life and placed in a situation that forced them to behave like a hero (Farmer, 1977). This explanation goes in line with Cyrus's journey. He was an engineer who knows his doing like the back of his hands. However, as he escaped from Richmond, the city where he was prisoned, and stranded on the unnamed island, he was forced to act heroically. He was forced to make his friends and himself survive. Namely by undergoing several efforts which later would be explained in the second part of the analysis. The data is shown below.

Cyrus Cyrus was a native of Massachusetts, an engineer by profession, and ascientist of the first order, to whom the Government had given, during the war, the direction of the railways, which played such a great strategic part during the war. (Verne, 1875, p. 28)

Cyrus Cyrus was also the personification of courage. He had been in every battle of the war. After having begun under General Grant, with the Illinois volunteers, he had fought at Paducah, at Belmont, at Pittsburg Landing, at the siege of Corinth, at Port Gibson, at the Black River, at Chattanooga, at the Wilderness, upon the Potomac, everywhere with bravery, a soldier worthy of the General who said "I never counted my dead." And a hundred times Cyrus Cyrus would have been among the number of those whom the terrible Grant did not count; but in these combats, though he never spared himself, fortune always favored him, until the time he was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Richmond. (Verne, 1875, p. 29)

Furthermore, Cyrus's character has a lot of experience in his life so he also has many skills in various things, and later those abilities can make him survive with his group. The abilities include manufacturing tools such as pottery, magnifying glass, telescopes, and many more. These abilities show that Cyrus is a knowledgeable man, or according to the colonists, a walking book. The story in the

novel also shows Cyrus Cyrus as the most respected and highly reliable person in his group for when he disappears, the colonists, especially Neb, kept looking for him. They believe that with Cyrus, they would get through anything possible. According to Cawelti, such an explanation of the character even meets the requirements that a Hero is just an ordinary human being but has the ability and personality that excels in his group (Cawelti, 1976). It can be ascertained that one of Cyrus Cyrus's roles as a hero is Cyrus Cyrus is a person who is always relied on in his group wherever he is placed.

*'I'm not alone!' Said Cyrus at last.
'How many people do you wish to bring with you?' asked the sailor.
'Two; my friend Spille, and my servant neb' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 33)*

As explained before, Cyrus is a savior. This motion also appears several times in the journey. Namely, Cyrus is a savior of mankind and animals. Cyrus as a savior of mankind is proven by the data above when he did not leave his friends behind at the Richmond when he plans to flee from the country using the Balloon made by Jonathan Forster. Jonathan Forster is a determined Southerner who build the balloon so the Governor of Richmond could reach General Lee at the Secessionist camp. However, the plan to fly is canceled as a storm invades Richmond for several days. Thus, a sailor named Pencroft came to Cyrus intending to escape Richmond together. Even though Pencroft came to Cyrus alone, he let his friends, namely Spillet and Neb at the time, know of this plan.

"I am not alone!" said Cyrus at last. "How many people do you wish to bring with you?" asked the sailor. "Two; my friend Spilett, and my servant Neb." (Verne, 2010. Pp. 33)

'You hope, then, Cyrus, to succeed in reforming the man?' asked the reporter. 'Yes.'
Replied the engineer. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 306)

Further proof of Cyrus stands as the savior of mankind continues in the

middle of the journey. The second data above shows that there is a man before the colonist, and the condition of the man is of who needs reforming. The man was later known by the name of Ayrton. Ayrton is a castaway brought by Pencroft and Herbert from Tabor Island, the island close to Lincoln Island - the name they gave to the inhabited island they are stranded at -. Ayrton was a man who forgot how to speak and act like a man. This is the result of his grief and regret of his past years when he was a swindler and pirate. However, he was thrown at Tabor Island to lament for his crime has become too much. Cyrus, who has seen the lost man intends to bring humanity to Ayrton's life once more despite his friend's will to leave the man be. Thus the researcher concludes that Cyrus is the embodiment of a hero as he saves the castaway from being alone and is left slipping away from mankind forever.

The construction of this corral did not take less than three weeks, for besides the palisade, Cyrus built large sheds, in which the animals could take shelter. (Verne, 2010. Pp.250)

The next is Cyrus stands as the savior of an animal. For being on an isolated island, Cyrus understands that he would have to build both shelters for themselves and the animals around him. He would also understand that the animal would be of use for them in the future. Furthermore, the sheds are made for three functions. Namely to give shelter to the animals, especially musmons, a large pack of wild sheep, to stand as a storage house, and to protect the colonists from the said animal as musmons are very powerful animals. Cyrus fears the colonist will have to face the musmons' fury when they were out hunting for food unarmed for they would bear great pain from the wrath. Therefore, Cyrus with his friends help build the

sheds. Namely, a building functions as the storage house and shelter of musmons.

The sheds would later be known as the coral with Ayrton living nearby as the guard.

On the way the sailor could not help repeating, 'island or continent! To think of that, when at one's last gasp! What a man!' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 73)

'No, don't be uneasy, Pencroft; we shall not be here then, as we have no wish to die here, and hope to get away some time.' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 176)

Another characteristic that portrays Cyrus as a hero is the determination that comes along with the unyielding character. This characteristic is shown through Cyrus' dialog and the author's narration in the novel. The data above are one of them. The first data shows how Cyrus places his full attention to find whether the place they landed at was an island or a continent. Cyrus, after being separated from his friends and on a brink of death, with a small weak voice still asks where they are so he would know what to do next. This shows how determined Cyrus is to flee from the island. Meanwhile, the next data shows how unyielding the determination was. That he always hopes to get away from the island for he wished to be back to their beloved country, the United States.

'Well, my dear Cyrus,' said Gideon Spillet, 'here is a very secure retreat, we'll hid in the depths of the rock, but it is, however, uninhabitable.' *'Let us go on with our exploration,' said Cyrus Cyrus. 'Perhaps lower down, nature will have spared us this labour.'* (Verne, 2010. Pp. 151)

The engineer was not a man who would allow himself to be diverted from his fixed idea. It might even have been said that he did not observe the country at all, either in its configuration or in its natural products, his great aim being to climb the mountain before him, and therefore straight towards it he went. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 87)

Throughout the survival journey, Cyrus' determination to get away from the island did not waver. For he keeps the hope up as he tries to find ways to survive on the island alongside finding a way to get away and waiting for the right time to

do so. The first data shows Cyrus' firm will to find shelter, a cave or so to stay the night and save them from the cold night as they were sleeping in the open wild last night. Even though Spillet, the journalist said that the depth of the rocks is the safest way they found throughout their search for a shelter and wish to stay there, Cyrus gave the opposite opinion. He believes that there is a better shelter up ahead and asks his friends to keep going. Moreover, after a long search, they find a more comfortable and safer shelter than the rocks before. This shelter later is known as the Granite House. Furthermore, the second data shows Cyrus' firmness in his passion for finding whether the land they stood at is an island or a continent. He knows that he would not know it only through looking around the beach and plants around him. He would not discover the truth if he is not climbing the mountain before him. Hence, he climbs the mountain to find the information.

'We must avoid showing ourselves before knowing with whom we have to deal,' replied Cyrus Cyrus. 'I trust that there are no natives on this island; I dread them more than anything else. Where is Top?' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 104)

As Cyrus possesses determination in his character, comes along carefulness. By means, he gives a careful and precise judgment to his surroundings. As mentioned in the novel, Cyrus is the embodiment of courage which is the same meaning as determination. On all his actions, he would think carefully of the next step and consider every possibility which would occur before them if they do the step. Thus, careful actions are included as a way of Cyrus' portrayal as a hero. The data above shows that Cyrus is being careful and considers that they have to stay hidden despite the knowledge it was an uninhabited island they are at. Cyrus is being careful because even though there were natives on the island, it is

unseemingly they would welcome intruders. Yet again the addition of wild beasts and dangerous terrain surrounds them.

'It is necessary to guard against the possible attack, so that we shall not be obliged to watch every night, or to keep up fire. And then, my friends, we must foresee everything. We are here in a part of the Pacific often frequented by Malay pirates-' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 134)

'but trust me, and do not break the chest, which may be useful to us. We must convey it to Granite House, where we can open it easily, and without breaking it. It is quite prepared for a voyage; and since it has floated here, it may just as well float to the mouth of the river.' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 200)

Cyrus's carefulness does not stop even though they found a great shelter, for danger would come anytime and anywhere on the island. The first data presented above shows that they need not watch the night but blow out the fire at their shelter every night. Cyrus believes, that Lincoln Island is somewhere in the Pacific which is known as where Malay pirates roam. Thus, he suggests putting out the fire to prevent any danger, especially the pirates, lured toward Lincoln Island. Cyrus also is afraid that the fire would lure wild beasts to their hiding place if they were to light them. Meanwhile, the second data portrays how Cyrus thought it would be better to open the chest without breaking it. For he believes that the chest might be useful for them the next time. Therefore, he opted to bring the chest to Granite House to open it carefully with the tools at the house.

The engineer's plan was this: to minutely survey the valley forming the bed of the river, and to cautiously approach the neighbourhood of the corral; if the corral was occupied, to seize it by force; if it was not, to entrench themselves there and make it the centre of the operations which had for their object the exploration of Mount Franklin. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 441)

Cyrus, being the determined, precise, and careful man he is, is always on guard. He is always alert to his surroundings which are portrayed through the

narration provided by the author. As he was aware even the smallest mistake they made on the island will lead them to perish. He either would be anxious about the nature around them or of his friends. One time, there's no answer from Ayton from the Corral. A corral is a place where Ayton lives and keeps the animals safe. This happens when the pirates intrude the Lincoln Island. Thus, Cyrus with Pencroft, Spillet, and Herbert went to check the corral to see if Ayton was safe. However, before entering the corral, Cyrus comes up with the plan as shown in the data. He believes that they should be prepared for two things. The corral is occupied by the pirates and the opposite.

'I am not certain. I must consider. I must visit the mountain. In a few days I shall learn more on this point.' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 498)

'Then we will pay a visit to Dakkar Grotto. I wish to inspect it. At any rate I will come back for you in two hours.' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 499)

Close to the end of their journey, Cyrus's determination and alertness turn into desperation. The volcanic mountain on Lincoln Island is erupting. They feared the volcano will explode, thus, as the first data shows, Cyrus choose to climb the mountain to see if it was just a small eruption or what they feared would happen. From the observation, Cyrus sees the cloud and pitters of lava start to come out of the mountain. However, he was not sure of his observation. Henceforth, he told his friends of them and wills to check Dakkar Grotto. Dakkar Grotto is a cave where Captain Nemo's submarine was before it sink. It is named after Captain Nemo's name himself. Cyrus intends to inspect the cave as he was told before by Captain Nemo that Lincoln Island would not survive the blow of Mount Franklin. Thus, he wished to find out if the information was true.

'Here, my friends, is the small corner of land upon which the hand of the Almighty has

thrown us. We are going to live here; a long time, perhaps. Perhaps, too, unexpected help will arrive, if some ship passes by chance. I say by chance, because this is an unimportant island; there is not even a port in which ships could anchor, and it is to be feared that it is situated out of the route usually followed, that is to say, too much to the south for the ships which frequent the archipelagoes of the Pacific, and too much to the north for those which go to Australia by doubling Cape Horn. I wish to hide nothing of our position from you — (Verne, 2010. Pp. 98)

The engineer had previously made known to him the result of the exploration which he had made the day before, and on this point, the reporter shared Cyrus's opinion, that although he had found nothing, a secret still remained to be discovered. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 276)

Another characterization that shows Cyrus as a hero is the characterization of man as an honest hero. It appears through the dialogs and the narration presented by the author which shows that Cyrus is a man of his words and an honorable man. The data above proves the motion. That Cyrus would not hide every fact that he would and already discover. The first data shows that since the beginning, Cyrus was not sure that the island they landed at is an uninhabited island with port and ship. Thus, he told his friends that it would take some time to flee from the island for the island if the island is uninhabited but rich in nature productions. Meanwhile, the second data proves the first data. Namely Cyrus' statement that he will speak the truth about their journey. Cyrus speaks of his discovery of a closed mysterious tunnel inside the Granite House. He did not find anything inside when he explored the passage, however, Cyrus was certain that there is something within the tunnel. Thus, he told his friends of the discovery and his thought of the tunnel.

'My friends,' said the engineer, 'it is useless at any rate as regards the Nautilus, to discuss the question of submarine vessels. The Nautilus is not ours, and we have not the right to dispose of it. Moreover, we could in no case avail ourselves of it. Independently the fact that it would be impossible to get it out of this cavern, whose entrance is now closed by the uprising of the basaltic rocks, Captain Nemo's wish is that it shall be buried with him. His wish is our law, and we will fulfil it.' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 488)

Cyrus is being honest not only to his friends but also to Captain Nemo, a man whom they met for the first time at the cave within Lincoln Island. Captain

Nemo is a man who mysteriously helps them survive on the island. Being honest and true to his word he is, he prevents his friends from discussing the Nautilus, the submarine owned by the dying Captain Nemo. The Captain requested to let the submarine sink and they are to leave the submarine without taking any fortune. However, even after the dying request, the comrades are still talking and discussing the Nautilus. That the submarine would be of help to get them out of the island. However, Cyrus keeps the thought of it from his comrades. That they have to do what they promised before at the hearing. Thus, the researcher concludes that Cyrus is portrayed as a hero through his characteristics and honesty is one of them.

The engineer, accordingly, regardless of fatigue, leaving Pencroft and Neb to arrange the beds, and Gideon Spillet to note the incidents of the day, began to follow the edge of the plateau. Going towards the north. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 91)

On the other side, Cyrus also possesses another heroic characteristic, namely sacrifice. Sacrifice is one of the common heroic characteristics as sometimes the journey calls for the hero to leave his habitual and abandon his comfort to gain a muchgrateful thing. And as Cawelti (1976) said, which later prizes the hero with the trustor favor from a beautiful lady. The same goes with Cyrus' case. As shown by the data above, went to the edge of a large field at the high land to inspect where they were. He walks accompanied by Herbert despite his weariness and fatigue, giving away his time and comfort to rest the night to find out the information about Lincoln Island. Even after finding they could not go further until he found a deep opening that leads to the inside of a volcano. He continues his inspections even though it was dark around. In the end, he finally found out that they were on an island. All his determination and sacrifice did not go

futile.

The explanation above then shows that Cyrus is an ordinary hero character as he was stranded on an island which forces Cyrus to act heroically. In the beginning, he was a man of courage who possesses many abilities. Throughout the journey, Cyrus's characteristics do not change as he was only forced to apply his ability in his daily life as the embodiment of the ordinary hero portrayal. The portrayal of the heroic characteristics is shown through the narrations, Cyrus' dialogues, and other characters' dialogues. Which includes the characterization of the character. These characteristics and abilities, undoubtedly, are the cause of Cyrus gaining his friends' trust and loyalty. Therefore, the researcher concludes that Cyrus is an ordinary hero.

B. Hero Characteristics Portray in Cyrus Smith Character

Cyrus, the ardent engineer who led the group, embodied colonial determination and scientific modernity. As Verne points out at length in his novels, scientific knowledge, manufacturing expertise, and engineering ingenuity are the keys to dominating the elements. Cyrus's calm determination, resourcefulness, dependability, and wisdom mark him as an imperial type of superman. Island civilization is an exercise in problem-solving rather than a continuous and arduous endeavor.

The colonization process moves from problem to problem rather than from effort to effort. As a result, displaced people are not content with just surviving but are engaged in activities that present a virtual template for colonial enterprise — surveillance, mapping, naming, hunting, planting and breeding, manufacturing,

building, and civilizing (Farmer, 2012). They intended to make a 'little America' of the island; Pencroff asks that: 'we do not consider ourselves outcasts, but colonizers, who came here to settle' (Verne, 1875, p. 69).

The presence of Cyrus in their group became the thing that changed their lives on the island, starting from simple discoveries then becoming beneficial discoveries for their group. Nature has also helped them survive; without the natural resources on the island, they might not live long on the island. After they got used to the island and knew what they had to do, they began to call them invaders, no longer exiles. Because they came and settled on the island to survive and do whatever they could to stay on the uninhibited island.

It is mentioned before that Cyrus' effort is part of his adventure analysis of a hero character. However, the researcher chooses to divide the analysis to make the analysis of the data easier. These efforts are to help portray Cyrus' character as an ordinary hero. Namely, the hero who appears to be an ordinary human being but has the ability and personality that excels in his group (Cawelti, 1976). These are characteristic portray made by Cyrus with his skill, namely to help them survive on an uninhibited island, Lincoln Island. Moreover, the researcher divides the characteristics portray into several parts. They are sense of leadership, sense of problem solving, and sense of creativity. On the other hand, all of the efforts are made through manufacturing nature productions and observing the surroundings of the island.

1. Sense of Leadership

Leadership is one of Cyrus' characteristics that is illustrated in this novel.

Cyrus' leadership style is based on personality and traits of leaders, as well as Situational and Contingencies factors that influence leadership and behavior styles when he tries to survive with his group on the *Mysterious Island* (Kumar, 2018). This capability held by Cyrus has actually been demonstrated at the start of the story in this novel, his companions who are also in the same group or group as he trusts Cyrus is leading the group. They couldn't or wouldn't endure long if Cyrus wasn't with them on the enigmatic island. Examples can be found in the following data:

The next day, the 28th of March, when the engineer awoke, about 8 o'clock, he saw his companions beside him watching, and, as on the day before, his first words were,

"Island or continent?"

It was his one thought.

"Well, Mr. Smith," answered Pencroff, "we don't know."

"You haven't found out yet?"

"But we will," affirmed Pencroff, "when you are able to guide us in this country."

"I believe that I am able to do that now," answered the engineer, who, without much effort, rose up and stood erect.

"That is good," exclaimed the sailor. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 80)

When Cyrus goes missing, the company fears that they may not be able to live on the island for long. One of the group members, Pencroff, also stated, "We will know shortly when Cyrus can guide us on this island," showing the significance of Cyrus' position in guiding his group. Cyrus is usually the one who makes the first step in everything; he will strive to plan from the smallest details, take them into consideration, and then discuss them with his group. Cyrus always prioritizes what he believes to be more essential, and then he will do other tasks that he believes he can complete on his own. As in the following passage from the novel:

It was about 7 o'clock in the morning when they left the camp. No one seemed dismayed by the situation. They had faith in themselves, no doubt; but the source of that faith was not the same with Smith as with his companions. They trusted in him, he in his ability to extort from the wilderness around them all the necessaries of life. As for Pencroff, he would not have despaired, since the rekindling of the fire by the engineer's lens, if he had found himself upon a barren rock, if only Smith was with him.

"Bah!" said he, "we got out of Richmond without the permission of the authorities, and it will be strange if we can't get away some time from a place where no one wants to keep us!" They followed the route of the day before, flanking the cone till they reached the enormous crevasse. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 93)

According to the narrative evidence above, Cyrus has more capable capacities than the other members of the group, thus he is referred to as a versatile engineer, and all members of the group in the novel believe in Cyrus Smith's leadership figure. In practically every situation, the gang followed the instructions or intentions of a Cyrus Smith. Cyrus's significant impact on his group has caused them to believe and trust him. Even though he doesn't talk much, the engineer always impresses his companions with his abilities.

"Look, my friends, upon this little corner of the earth, on which the hand of the Almighty has cast us. Here, perhaps, we may long dwell. Perhaps, too, unexpected help will arrive, should some ship chance to pass. I say chance, because this island is of slight importance, without even a harbor for ships. I fear it is situated out of the usual course of vessels, too far south for those which frequent the archipelagoes of the Pacific, too far north for those bound to Australia round Cape Horn. I will not disguise from you our situation."

"And you are right, my dear Cyrus," said the reporter, eagerly. "You are dealing with men. They trust you, and you can count on them. Can he not, my friends?"

"I will obey you in everyting [sic], Mr. Smith," said Herbert, taking the engineer's hand.

"May I lose my name," said the sailor, "if I shirk my part! If you choose, Mr. Smith, we will make a little America here." (Verne, 2010. Pp. 97-98)

The confidence of his friends, who have witnessed Cyrus's direct attempts to assist them. In the end, they owed Cyrus a profound debt of gratitude for their time on the island. Cyrus' leadership talents are not emphasized at the start of the novel, but it is through his perseverance in his resolve that Cyrus is recognized by

his friends while on the island. His comrades also feel that Cyrus, an engineer with leadership talents, can help their group live, survive, and one day escape from the unknown island through the efforts they put in together with big hope in front of them.

2. Sense Of Problem Solving

Cyrus is the first to process food ingredients in an effort to solve a problem by ensuring the survival of his companions. As all organisms are aware, food is the most vital factor in keeping living things alive. As a result, without food, one will experience hunger. Hunger leads to weakness. When a person is weak, he or she is unable to continue working. As a result, Cyrus and his buddies must create or prepare food ingredients on the island in order to survive.

The next day the settlers went to collect some, and returned to Granite House with an ample supply of cycas stems. The engineer constructed a press, with which to extract the mucilaginous juice mingled with the fecula, and he obtained a large quantity of flour, which Neb soon transformed into cakes and puddings. This was not quite real wheaten bread, but it was very like it. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 268)

Cyrus' attempt to create and prepare the available food ingredients is to produce flour from Cycas stems, a plant Herbert discovered on the island. Cyrus gathered his buddies and told them how to remove the Cycas trunk after discovering it. As a result, they receive a lot of flour after extraction, which Neb then uses to make cakes and puddings. As a result, the extraction of Cycas stalks to manufacture flour is highlighted as one of Cyrus' attempts to help his comrades live, as well as how he handles the major problem that they sorely require at the moment.

Another thing that Cyrus does is make medicine to help his companion with his condition. He applied the medicine to his friend's wounds in order to heal or treat them. The medicine produced by Cyrus is in powder form. He creates

medication after Herbert is hurt by pirates and his wound causes fever. Fighting with pirates resulted in two injuries to Herbert. Specifically, on his back and in front of his torso. It was caused by the pirates' sticks being hurled at him and stabbed near his torso. Cyrus sought to acquire a plant that could reduce Herbert's body temperature after seeing him hurt.

Cyrus Cyrus went himself to cut from the trunk of a species of black willow, a few pieces of bark; he brought them back to Granite House, and reduced them to a powder, which was administered that same evening to Herbert. (Verne, 2010. Pp.430)

According to the information, the Willow tree, notably the dark willow, will aid in temperature reduction. The powder from the black willow is taken from the tree's bark or skin. Gideon Spillet, a Peruvian, believes that the bark of the willow tree may be used to replace quinine. Specifically, a fever-relieving medication, particularly for malaria. As a result, the powder acts as a febrifuge or antibacterial for Herbert's wound. Furthermore, Cyrus's made medicine works really well because Herbert's fever does not arise at night or throughout the day. As a result, the drug represents Cyrus' attempt to remedy the problem of Herbert's wound.

In some aspects, Cyrus has to do with helping his buddy, Pencroff, overcome his difficulties by proposing to build a ship that will be used to explore the islands surrounding Lincoln Island or the mystery island. Another mission of the ship was to locate raw resources that may be used on Lincoln Island.

When Pencroff was possessed of an idea, he would not rest till it was executed. Now, he wanted to visit Tabor Island, and as a boat of some size was necessary, therefore the boat must be built. He and the engineer accordingly determined upon the following model:—

The boat was to measure thirty-five feet on the keel by nine feet beam—with the lines of a racer—and to draw six feet of water, which would be sufficient to prevent her making leeway. She was to be flush-decked, with the two hatchways into two holds separated by a partition, and sloop-rigged with mainsail, topsail, jib, storm-jib and brigantine, a rig easily handled, manageable in a squall, and excellent for lying close in the wind. Her hull was to be constructed of planks, edge to edge, that is, not overlapping, and her timbers would be

bent by steam after the planking had been adjusted to a false frame. (Verne, 2007. Pp 260)

Cyrus is highly supportive of his friends' ideas in forming plans and other things that can benefit the group in his obligations as a group leader and as someone who is trusted in his group to accomplish anything, especially in terms of manufacturing products or innovations developed by him. This was demonstrated when one of his buddies, Pencroff, had the idea to build a ship, which they eventually completed together. The goal of building the ship was to explore additional islands around Lincoln Island, which is why Pencroff conceived the concept, which was subsequently fulfilled by Cyrus and the rest of his company. This is perhaps another talent that Cyrus possesses in resolving some of the troubles that his crew has been facing on the island.

The next knowledge of Lincoln Island Cyrus shares with his comrades is of the condition of the volcano on the island. In their fourth year at Lincoln Island, the volcano which Cyrus believes to be extinct started to erupt. With desperation, the colonist keeps building the vessel with the hope the vessel would carry them outside the island before the mountain burst. However, they grow even more anxious as the ground on Lincoln Island keeps shaking, signifying that the mountain is still alive through earthquakes. Therefore, Cyrus chooses to inspect the mountain from a closed surface. After the inspection, Cyrus found that the cloud starts to come out of the mountain. Alongside vomiting flames and rocks from its bottom.

'Then we will pay a visit to Dakkar Grotto. I wish to inspect it. At any rate I will come back for you in two hours.' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 499)

Even after knowing of this information, Cyrus pursues to go to Dakar Grotto

to strengthen his knowledge. For he would know for sure if the mountain is going to burst or it is just a small eruption. Cyrus intends to go to Dakkar Grotto of all places as Captain Nemo has told of the danger would come at last at the island. That he wished for Cyrus to check at the depth of Dakkar Grotto the truth of his words. Upon observing the depth of Dakkar Grotto, Cyrus found out that Lincoln Island is nothing like another pacificisland. That the base of the land walls as a passage for the lava to generate. However, with the strong wave and the eruption going on, Lincoln Island will not hold the ground for it will be blown away soon.

Aside from the knowledge of the island location, namely the latitude and longitude, and the condition of the mountain, Cyrus also shares his knowledge of how to manufacture tools for the colonists. This knowledge of how to make a tool however would be described as a tool part of the analysis. In conclusion of the analysis above, the researcher believes that giving knowledge of the island's condition is one of Cyrus's efforts to make his friends along with himself survive.

'These, my friends,' said the engineer, 'are the arrangements which appear to me best to make before the fog completely clears away. It hides us from the eyes of the pirates, and we can act without attracting their attention. The most important thing is, that the convicts should believe that the inhabitants of the island are numerous, and consequently capable of resisting them...' (Verne, 2010. Pp.373)

Aside from safety from the nature around them, Cyrus also provides safety from the pirates who one time attacked Lincoln Island. On the third year of their stay at Lincoln Island, a pirate's vessel suddenly decks beside Lincoln Island. One of the pirate's ships crew was someone Ayrton knows. However, when the pirates know the Island was inhabited, they immediately charge to rob them. However, according to Ayrton, they have not to know how much the colonists are. Therefore, Cyrus suggested that they would fight the pirates in three teams which were placed

in several places on the island. Cyrus and Herbert and the Chimneys which include in protecting the Granite House, Gideon Spillet and Neb guard the mouth of Mercy, the lake which leads to the inside of Lincoln Island, meanwhile Ayrton and Pencroft take a spot at the islet. The spots were suggested because when they fire the guns toward the pirates, they would believe that they are outnumbered which would give an advantage for the colony

'We must take refuge in Granite House while there is still time, and the convicts cannot see us.' (Verne, 2010. Pp.382)

However, the ambush toward the pirate ship did not succeed as the ship were directed to the channel at Mercy Lake. After hopelessly firing the ship, Ayrton and Pencroft then decide it is useless to keep firing. Henceforth, they run toward Cyrus to report the problem as it was better to be together in the critical time. According to Pencroft, the pirate ship would reach the Granite House in ten minutes. Thus, Cyrus suggested climbing up Granite House and hiding there. They would also hide at the upper passage of the Granite house thus even though the pirate did discover the doors to enter the Granite House, they would not know where the colonists hide. however, before the ship reached the Granite House, it was blown out and split into two by Captain Nemo. From the explanation, the researcher concludes that Cyrus' effort to save his friends is made through the suggestion to fight and hide from the pirates.

During these two days Cyrus busied himself in executing a project which would completely guard Granite House against any surprise. It was necessary to completely conceal the opening of the old outlet, which was already walled up and partly hidden under grass and plants, at the southern angle of Lake Grant. (Verne, 2010. Pp.400)

Even though the ship was split into two by Captain Nemo, six of the pirates survived and roamed around Lincoln Island. Hence, the danger of intruders is still

present. By upstanding before new danger, Cyrus thinks of ways to get away and keep his comrades safe. Firstly, he sent out Ayrton to the Corral to look out for the sheep. Cyrus suggested that one of them would accompany Ayrton but Ayrton said it was not necessary. Hence, he went to the Corral alone. The next is Cyrus would close the opening of the old outlet. Namely the door where Cyrus and the colonists first found the cavern, the Granite House. One could say that the opening is the back door of the Granite house. Cyrus intends to close the back door to Granite House by adding plants and grass around them therefore the pirates would not know that the place was the back door to Granite House. This concealing was done so Cyrus and his friends are saved from a surprise attack. Therefore, they would gain a little safety from the effort.

The engineer's plan was this:—To minutely survey the valley forming the bed of the river, and to cautiously approach the neighborhood of the corral; if the corral was occupied, to seize it by force; if it was not, to entrench themselves there and make it the center of the operations which had for their object the exploration of Mount Franklin. (Verne, 2010. Pp.441)

Aside from acquiring safety, Cyrus would also check his comrades if they were safe and sound. Upon executing his plans, Cyrus would not leave the plan. For example, when he suggested Ayrton guard the Corral. Cyrus does not only say so but also checks if Ayrton was safe at the Corral. That he was not in lack of food or any other thing. The data above stands as proof that Cyrus would always make sure that his comrades are safe. Namely to make sure Ayrton is safe and to prevent the other comrades from danger if the pirates were to occupy the corral. After Cyrus sent Ayrton to the Corral, he would always send telegrams to keep Ayrton in contact. However, one time Ayrton was not answering the message back. Hence, Cyrus suggested that they have to check on Ayrton to see if he was safe and leave

the Granite House and Neb behind as the guard.

Upon arriving at the corral, Cyrus found out that the cable of the telegraph was cut and Ayrton was nowhere to be found. He intended to find Ayrton but he was not sure if Ayrton was alive or death has come upon him. Moreover, the pirates shot Herbert and they could not continue the expedition to search for Ayrton as they have to tend to Herbert's wound and were surrounded by the pirates outside the coral. Even though Cyrus could not fulfill his wish to find Ayrton, the wish itself has proven that Cyrus would look for Ayrton later. It also shows that he would always be made sure that his comrades are safe. Therefore, it shows that Ayrton checking on Ayrton at the Corral is one of Cyrus' efforts to keep his comrades safe.

The engineer one evening imparted to his friends a plan which he had conceived for fortifying the corral. It appeared prudent to him to heighten the palisade and to flank it with a sort of blockhouse, which, if necessary, the settlers could hold against the enemy. (Verne, 2010. Pp.459)

After the pirate attack, thanks to Captain Nemo's help, the colonists were free from danger. Cyrus immediately repairs the cable which connects the corral with the Granite House. Moreover, according to all the dangers the colonists went through when the pirates attacked the corral, Cyrus concludes that they have to strengthen the palisade around the coral. Cyrus believes that the Granite House is out of the question in the matter as it was placed far from eyes to see. However, the corral with only the palisade and all that it contains would be a great place to penetrate by the pirates and any other intruders that maybe would come in the future. Therefore, Cyrus decided to heighten the palisade with more tall woods with sharp tips. He would also add blockades around the palisade to double the security.

According to the explanation above, Cyrus' effort to make his friends

survive is through giving and making sure that they are safe from all the danger. The acquiring and making sure of the safety is done through making more rooms at the Granite House, tying both ends of the ladder, giving the ambush arrangements, suggesting to take refuge at the Granite House, concealing the opening at the old outlet to Granite House, visiting the Corral to look for Ayrton, and strengthening the security around the Corral.

3. Sense of Creativity

Knowledge is one of Cyrus's efforts in helping his friend survive is portrayed throughout the journey. As we know, one would not be able to continue what they are doing without the knowledge of the creativity in his work. The same goes with writing this thesis. The researcher would not be able to finish the analysis without learning the topic, theory, and novel. Thus, in surviving Lincoln Island, Cyrus needs to discover any knowledge regarding the island itself and attempts to survive. Henceforth, he shares the knowledge of the island he gained through observing the nature around them and teaches his abilities to manufacture things, and gives them pieces of information of the discoveries. This effort goes in line with his honest self. He believes that all the information he bears has to be shared so they would discuss the next step of the adventure together. In this part, the researcher provides four dates of Cyrus getting and sharing knowledge as his effort to survive on the island.

It was now necessary to complete the observations of the evening before by measuring the height of the cliff above the level of the sea. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 119)

During these preparations Cyrus arranged everything for his astronomical observation. He chose a clear place on the shore, which the ebbing tide have left perfectly level. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 124)

The first and second data above is related as both data show Cyrus' intention to measure the island's position. The position here means the latitude and longitude of the island. Cyrus believes that he could measure the location of Lincoln Island through a simple process of elementary geometry. From his observation, Cyrus found out that the granite cliff on Lincoln Island is 333 feet in height. Cyrus also concludes that the location of Lincoln Island is in the thirty-seventh degree of southern latitude. However, he believes that the process was imperfect with the five degrees error. Hence, Lincoln Island must be located between thirty-five and the fortieth parallel.

On the other hand, the second data is conducted to find the longitude of the island. The observation is done next to the sea and in addition to the astronomical observation. From his observation, Cyrus found that Lincoln Island is placed between the thirty-fifth and 37 thirty-seventh parallel, and between the hundred and fiftieth and the hundred and fifty-fifth meridian to the west of the meridian of Greenwich. From the result of his observation, added with the memory of the world map, Cyrus knows that Lincoln Island is positioned at such a distance from the closest inhabited country that they would need a well-made and machined vessel to cross the ocean. All the knowledge he gets from the observations, he shares all with his friends so they all know their condition and the need to work harder to build a vessel that later would help them leave the island.

Manufacturing tools is an example of Cyrus's inventiveness that appears frequently throughout the narrative. According to the author's narration, Cyrus is a guy with various talents, knowledge, and experiences. He guides the colonists

throughout their journey. He would also teach them how to construct a variety of items to help them live on the desolate island. Cyrus makes the tools entirely from natural materials and employs traditional techniques. Cyrus created a variety of instruments, including burning glass, field glass, pottery, telegraphs, and many more.

*'Had you a burning glass, sir?' asked Herbert of Cyrus.
'No, my boy,' replied he, 'but I made one.' And he showed the apparatus which served for a burning glass. It was simply two glasses which he had taken from his own and the reporter's watches. Having filled them with water and rendered their edges adhesive by means of a little clay, he thus fabricated a regular burning glass, which, concentrating the solar rays on some very dry moss, soon caused it to blaze. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 86)*

The first tool Cyrus made was a burning glass. The burning glass was made right after Cyrus gains his power and health back after being thrown by the tempest. The glass is also made by Cyrus as he saw how desperate the colonists were to obtain fire. Either it is to warm them or to lighten the night. Aside from warming and lightning during the night, the fire would also be useful for them to cook their food. According to the data, the burning glass was made by combining the glasses from Cyrus' and Gideon Spillet's watches. The glasses were tied together so that they could contain water. Furthermore, by concentrating the solar rays on the dry grass, Cyrus succeeds in lighting a fire for his comrades. Therefore, Cyrus's success in making a burning-glasses is one of his effort to make his friends survive.

*Now fuel, wood or coal, was ready for immediate use, an oven must be built to use it.
'What is this oven for?' asked Pencroft.
'To make the pottery which we have need of,' replied Cyrus. 'And of what shall we make the oven?'
'With bricks.' 'And the bricks?'
'With clay. Let us start, my friends, to save trouble, we will establish our manufactory at the place of production. ...' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 111)*

This paste made regular pipe clay, with which they manufactured bowls, cups moulded on stones of a proper size, great jars and pots to hold water, etc. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 114)

The next tool Cyrus manufactured is pottery. It is a tool that is made of clay.

In manufacturing the tool, build an oven at first. It is where the clay would be burned so the pottery is dry and ready to use. According to the data above, the pottery was made from clay. The first step was to soak the clay in water. Then, Cyrus would mix them with his hands and feet. When the clay dough is formed, Cyrus divided them into several doughs in the same amount. The dough then is formed into bowls, cups, jars, and pots which later would be of use to keep the food in their storage room. When the clayware is made, Cyrus would burn them in the kiln or an oven they build from bricks. As the clays were dried, the claywares are ready to be used.

'Then, Captain,' said Pencroft, 'we are going to work iron ore?'
'Yes, my friend,' replied the engineer, 'and for that-something which will please you- we must begin by having a seal hunt on the islet.' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 128-129)
At length, after many trial and much fatigue, on the 25th of April several bars of iron were forged, and transformed into tools, crowbars, pincers, pickaxes, spades, etc. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 133)

Another tool Cyrus manufactured is metallic tools, such as pickaxes, hammers, nails, and many more. The material Cyrus needs to make the metallic tools are coal, ore, mineral, rock, or sand which contains metal, and seal skin. Upon executing his plan, Cyrus would first hunt seals as he needs the seal skin as the blowing machine. The blowing machine functions as the treatment for the ore Cyrus would like to manufacture. After obtaining the skin, Cyrus and Herbert look for coal and ore. To obtain the iron and metal from the ore, Cyrus applies the Tubalcain method. Namely a method where the coal and ore are simply formed into cubic mass, and to the center of which the wind from the blowing machine is directed. Even though the operation of making the metallic tools is difficult, Cyrus and the colonists continue the project. After forging crowbars, pickaxes, pincers, and spades, Cyrus continues to forge saws, chisels, hammers, nails, and many more.

These tools would later help the colonists to build the house, gates, bridges, etc. Therefore, the forge of metallic tools is included in Cyrus' efforts to make his friends survive on Lincoln Island.

To obtain sulphuric acid, Cyrus had only one operation to make, to calcine the sulphate of iron crystals in a closed vase, so that the sulphuric acid should distil in vapour, which vapour, by condensation, would produce the acid. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 146)

The next is obtaining sulphuric acid to make nitro-glycerine some kind of powder which later is used to blow the Granite house. Through their journey, they found a cavern which they chose to be their house. However, the caverns were too cramped for the colonists to stay. It also only has one way in and out. Therefore, Cyrus intends to blow the cavern a little to make some doors and rooms inside the cavern. The sulphuric acid is also used to blow rocks beside the Granite house to block and change the lake's watercourse so it would not flood the Granite House but falls to the other side of the house instead. The process of obtaining nitroglycerine is not short and easy. Cyrus would at first calcine the sulfate of iron crystals in a closed pot which takes twelve days. Then he would make an azotic acid from the sulphuric acid. The last is Cyrus would mix the azotic acid with glycerine. Thus, he obtained nitro-glycerine.

Cyrus, therefore, resolved to proceed without any further delay to the fabrication of a strong rope ladder, which, once raised, would render Granite House completely inaccessible. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 159)

As the novel described, the Granite House's doors are placed far from the ground that the colonists need a tool to climb up and down to the ground. At first, they thought it was enough to use the opening at the outlet where they first found the cavern. However, it was hard to reach the Granite House through the opening. Therefore, Cyrus suggested making a ladder that will be placed near one of the

Granite House's doors. His comrades immediately agreed to the idea. The ladder was manufactured by tying several canes or poles. The ropes were made by thin but strong plants. They were also made from the fibers of vegetables found on the island. The ladder would be tied to the rock near the door so they could raise the ladder when it is not needed. It would also prevent any uninvited guest to climb up the ladder. However, they would also tie the other end to the ground as they were attacked by a group of apes who raise the ladder and do not let the colonists climb up the house.

This operation did not last more than four and twenty hours. The wicks, after several trials, were made of vegetable fibers, and dipped in the liquefied substance, they formed regular stearic candles, molded by the hand, which only wanted whiteness and polish. They would not doubtless have the advantages of the wicks which are impregnated with boracic acid, and which vitrify as they burn and are entirely consumed, but Cyrus Cyrus having manufactured a beautiful pair of snuffers, these candles would be greatly appreciated during the long evenings in Granite House. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 166)

The manufacture of candles as Cyrus' effort to make his friends survive is indicated as the candles would be of use in the nighttime. The candles also give the colonists the ability to spare their woods as they function as the light. The manufacture of the candles is done with oleic, margaric, and stearic acids as the materials. These materials are obtained from the seal's fat. The operation was simple, he would heat the fat along with the sulphuric acid he obtained before. He would then separate the glycerine. Lastly, Cyrus easily separates the olein, the margarin, and the stearin. These acids would later be given sufficient pressure so the oleic acid is dawning and produce the margaric and stearin acid in the form of a candle. Cyrus does not forget to add a wick or the taper of the candle. Hence the candle is manufactured.

Lastly, on the south, from the mouth to the turn of the Mercy where the bridge was to be

established. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 240)

The next effort Cyrus made to keep the colonists surviving on Lincoln Island is building a bridge to connect the Granite House with the Prospect Heights. Prospect Heights is a part of the island which is surrounded by Lake Grant, Mercy River, and the sea. The thought of building the bridge comes up after the attack of the apes, now as the colonists call them, the quadruplets and quadrumana. The bridges would be built across the Mercy River to the Prospect Heights and would function to ease the communication between Granite House and the south of the island. Before the apes attack, the colonists were at the Port Balloon before. Port Balloon is the place where they found the balloon fabric and it is three miles away from the Granite House. Cyrus also intends to isolate Prospect Heights from the next attack of wild animals and make it a shelter. Therefore, after he brings up the idea of building the bridge, his friends immediately agree.

'You once spoke of an apparatus which would take the place of the long ladders at Granite House, captain,' said he; 'won't you make it some day?' 'Nothing will be easier; but is this a really useful thing?'

'Certainly, captain. After we have given ourselves necessaries, let us think a little of luxury. For us it may be luxury, if you like, but for things it is necessary. It isn't very convenient to climb up a long ladder when one is heavily loaded.' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 254)

According to the data above, Cyrus once spoke of a lift. Namely, a tool that would help the colonists to climb up and down the Granite House easily. However, Cyrus does not bring the topic up as there was already a ladder to do so. On the other hand, Pencroft reminds the engineer of the idea. According to Pencroft, they have already used to living at Lincoln Island, and they have all the necessaries and spares of everything in the storage room. Then, he desired a little luxury in his life. By making the lift, the luxury to climb up and down the Granite House will be

provided as they will save their energies from climbing up and down bringing a great load of supplies. The lift would also function as the apparatus that will help Top, Cyrus' dog, up to Granite House. Therefore, Cyrus builds the lift as Pencroft requested.

Cyrus attempted to manufacture glass, and he at first put the old pottery-kiln to this new use. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 256)

Field-glass is the next tool Cyrus manufactured with the help of Herbert. On the 17th day of March, after the success of building the lift, Cyrus continues his project to manufacture a field glass. This field glass will function as a tool for the colonists to look out the sea and the island from the far with the hope to see a ship or two sail on the water. Meanwhile, it would also function as a tool to look for their hunt and keep an eye on possible dangers near the Granite House. The manufacture of the field glass is done at the old pottery kiln near the Chimneys, where Harding first made clayware at. The materials to make the field-glass are some of what they already obtain, namely sand, chalk, and soda. Either it is carbonate or sulfate. While Cyrus takes the production of the glass, Herbert is appointed to make the tube. According to Herbert, the making of the tube was fun as he was to blow the glass that it turns into weird shapes. However, they are perfectly satisfied with the result.

He knew as much about shipbuilding as about nearly everything else, and he had at first drawn the model of his ship on paper. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 261)

Cyrus then busied himself in drawing the plan of the vessel and making the model. (Verne, 2010. Pp.458)

Another tool Cyrus made is the vessel. There are two times Cyrus leads the making of a vessel. Namely when Pencroft asked him to make the vessel, and when

mount Franklin was erupting. The first vessel was made because Pencroft has requested the engineer to build it. The vessel was built using fir woods which according to Pencroft, it is an easy wood to work with as well as it has a similar enduring of the water with elmwood. In building both ships, Cyrus would draw the model at first so they would have the pictured vessel they would make. The first vessel is named Bonadventure. The vessel later is used to save Ayrton from Tabor Island and disappears after the pirate attack. Meanwhile, the second vessel, which is built larger and stronger than the previous one is unfortunate as it was blown away by the eruption of Mount Franklin. The vessel was intended to escape from the island before the mountain blew. However, the mountain exploded before the building is finished.

However, before returning to the dockyard, Cyrus conceived the idea of fabricating certain machines, which greatly excited the curiosity of his companions. He took a dozen of the whale's bones, cut them into six equal parts, and sharpened their ends. 'This machine is not my own invention, and it is frequently employed by the Aleutian hunters in Russian America. You see these bones, my friends; well, when it freezes, I will bend them, and then wet them with water till they are entirely covered with ice, which will keep them bent, and I will strew them on the snow, having previously covered them with fat. Now, what will happen if a hungry animal swallows one of these baits? Why, the heat of his stomach will melt the ice, and the bone, springing straight, will pierce him with its sharp points.' (Verne, 2010. Pp.266)

The next tool Cyrus made hooks from whale's bones. One day on 3rd May, Neb scream near the window as he saw a stranded whale at the beach. However, the whale was dead as it was shot by a harpoon. Upon getting fats and kinds of milk thanks to heaven. The milk stands as the replacement for cow's milk even though it differs in taste and color. Cyrus then intends to make a hook from the bones. He would bend them and covered them with water until it turns into ice so they will keep at their best form. Then, Cyrus would layer them in the whale's fat and place them at the hunting place. This tool functions the same as a fishing hook. That the

hook is placed inside or around the bait. When the animal took it, they would immediately be wounded and Cyrus and his friends would immediately bring the animal home for food. The hook would also help them to spare the ammunition in their hunting. Therefore, making a hook from the whale's bones is one of Cyrus' efforts in keeping his friends alive on the island as it helps them gain food.

Cyrus could have utilized the second fall which flowed into the Mercy to establish his motive power, the first being already occupied with moving the felting mill, but, after some consultation, it was decided that a simple windmill should be built on Prospect Heights. The building of this presented no more difficulty than the building of the former, and it was moreover certain that there would be no want of wind on the plateau, exposed as it was to the sea breezes.

'Not to mention,' said Pencroft, 'that the windmill will be more lively and will have a good effect in the landscape!' (Verne, 2010. Pp.315)

The next tool Cyrus made is a windmill. The intention to build the windmill comes up after the third harvest of the colonist's cornfield. It also causes the colonists to need a mill to ground the corn into flour. Therefore, by taking great advantage of the sea breezes, Cyrus begins his project. Cyrus looks for the timber for the frame and machinery of the mill. The materials include two large stones as the mill, one stone as a still stone meanwhile the other one as the moving stone, and cuts from the balloon that functions as the four frames. Informing the frames, Cyrus applies iron clamps so the frames are secured. Cyrus also does not forget to make the model of the windmill at first, thus the project would go accordingly to the plan. For half a month, the colonists build the windmill. At last, on 1st December, the manufacture of the windmill finished and the next day, the colonists enjoy a magnificent loaf of bread.

'Why! How are you going to manage that, captain?' asked Pencroft. 'Do you by chance happen to think of establishing a telegraph?'

'Exactly so,' answered the engineer. 'Electric?' cried Herbert.

'Electric,' replied Cyrus.

'We have all the necessary materials for making a battery, and the most difficult thing will

be to stretch the wires, but by means of a drawplate I think we shall manage it.' (Verne, 2010. Pp.330)

According to the data above, another effort Cyrus made to make his friends survive at Lincoln Island is by making a telegraph. The idea of making the device comes to the engineer when the mysterious things are still happening which later they would know that it was Captain Nemo's doing. As Ayrton requested to live at the Corral, the colonists never let him be all alone. They would always visit him anytime possible. However, Cyrus is always thinking ahead that maybe in the future Ayrton at the Corral of the Granite House residence was in need to inform each other quickly. However, the road between the two-places is not an easy one. Therefore, Cyrus started the manufacture of the telegraph so they could talk to each other without having to go far away and waste their energies.

Cyrus' approach of keeping his pals safe includes his creativity, which is also a skill. In this analysis, safety represents Cyrus' efforts and his characterization as an ordinary hero character in the story. Cyrus' description of a hero character stated safety as the aim of his quest is to ensure that his buddies survive on the island, and that they are safe and sound. Meanwhile, Cyrus' endeavor to save his pals is exemplified by what he does and suggests to his companions throughout their experiences on Lincoln Island. It is anticipated that Cyrus' actions and recommendations would not cause her friends or herself pain or displeasure. Cyrus takes many steps to ensure his safety, including finding refuge, building a house, and a variety of other creative endeavors to save his companions.

The fiber was intended to burn five and twenty minutes, and, in fact, five and twenty minutes afterwards a most tremendous explosion was heard. The island appeared to tremble to its very foundation. Stones were projected in the air as if by the eruption of a volcano. The shock produced by the displacing of the air was such, that the rocks of the

Chimneys shook. The settlers, although they were more than two miles from the mine, were thrown on the ground.

They rose, climbed the plateau, and ran towards the place where the bank of the lake must have been shattered by the explosion.

A cheer escaped them! A large rent was seen in the granite! (Verne, 2010. Pp. 148-149)

The data above shows Cyrus's effort to build a shelter. Namely a house to sleep in and live in throughout their adventure. It shows that Cyrus blew out a place, namely the place near what they have known as Granite House. The Granite House was a cavern at first. They found the place after the long journey from where they were blown by the tempest. Cyrus and his friends then decide that the cavern would be where they make the shelter. Cyrus understands that the cavern needed to be rebuilt to make it more comfortable for them to rest for a long period. Thus, Cyrus manufactures sulphuric acid to blow the cavern. The blow is also intended to change the watercourse so it would not flood the cavern anymore but to the lake near the Granite house. When the blow-out succeeded, Cyrus needed to divide the rooms for each of them and other rooms, such as the dining room and storage room. The doors to the rooms also are placed high from the ground that they need to climb up to reach the place. Thus, the Granite House gives them safety from animal attacks and intrusion from invaders as they could also be high in height.

'Let us tie its lower end down firmly,' replied Cyrus. (Verne, 2010. Pp. 239)

The next is an effort to acquire safety for his friends is tying both ends of the ladder to the top and the ground to prevent any difficulties. As the Granite House's doors were placed in a high place, the colonists need a ladder to get up and down the house. Therefore, they made a ladder from ropes which they obtain by following Cyrus' instructions. However, one time, a group of apes invaded

the Granite House and would not let the colonists get up to it by bringing the ladder up. They made a mess within the Granite House with the colonists waiting hopelessly for them to throw out the ladder. However, thanks to Master Jub, one of the apes who later becomes their company, they could climb up to Granite House. After the incident, Cyrus suggested also tying the end of the ladder at the ground firmly so the incident would not happen again.

Another of Cyrus' efforts to help his companions survive is to provide comfort or relief to them while they are alive. The road to survival will be difficult without comfort. Every stride the intruders took would make them nervous. As a result, Cyrus attempted to reassure his traveling companions. The narrative of the author portrays comfort. The comfort is provided so that his pals can rest and avoid suffering. The comfort that Cyrus provides for his pals inspires his engineering prowess to manufacture garments for them, as seen by the statistics below.

The operation, ably directed by Cyrus, was a complete success. The wool, previously impregnated with a solution of soap, intended on the one hand to facilitate the interlacing, the compression, and the softening of the wool, and on the other to prevent its diminution by the beating, issued from the mill in the shape of thick felt cloth. The roughnesses with which the staple of wool is naturally filled were so thoroughly entangled and interlaced together that a material was formed equally suitable either for garments or bedclothes. It was certainly neither merino, muslin, cashmere, rep, satin, alpaca, cloth, nor flannel. It was "Lincolnian felt," and Lincoln Island possessed yet another manufacture. The colonists had now warm garments and thick bedclothes, and they could without fear await the approach of the winter of 1866-67. (Verne, 2010. Pp.268)

It is known that the previous winter, they had to get through it with the previous clothes from their escape and Cyrus thinks it would be cold and uncomfortable to wear the same outfits through the next winter. Thus, he told his friends of a project of making clothes. Namely from wool, which they would later get from the sheep at the corral. According to the novel, Cyrus would get rid of the fat and the oily substance of the wool by soaking the wool for one day. The

temperature of the water has to be seventy degrees. When the wool is dried, it is the to be compressed thus it results in a solid and rough material. Cyrus and his friends compress the rough material by hitting it with flat-surfaced wood. It is known as how ancient times made clothes. Hence, through Cyrus's knowledge of softening the materials, they achieve comfortable garments which makes them fear nothing of discomfort and cold for the next winter.

'My friend," answered Cyrus, "we will not constrain you in anything. You wish to live at the corral, so be it. You will, however, be always welcome at Granite House. But since you wish to live at the corral we will make the necessary arrangements for your being comfortably established there.' (Verne, 2010. Pp. 320)

Aside from manufacturing garments for his friends, Cyrus also suggests building a house at the Corral. The house was for Ayrton to live at the Corral. Ayrton was thankful that he was allowed to live at Lincoln Island and that he was brought back to his humanity. However, he thought he was not worth sleeping at the Granite House, thus he ask to sleep at the Corral with the wild sheep instead. Hearing the request from Ayrton, Cyrus could not do anything but suggest the colonists build a house for him. The house was built, complete with furniture and a weapon to keep Ayrton safe from dangers. As Ayrto wanted to keep a close eye on the sheep at the corral, the house was also built several feet height from the ground so Ayrto would easily guard the Corral. From the analysis, the researcher concludes that one of Cyrus' efforts to make his friends survive on the island is through providing comfort by making garments and a house.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After examining the data, the researcher draws conclusions and makes recommendations based on the preceding chapters. In this chapter, the researcher offers the findings of the overall analysis as well as recommendations for future research relevant to this study.

A. Conclusion

There are two major discussions in this study, namely the way of Cyrus' portrayal as the hero, and his efforts to make his friends survive. According to the analysis above, it could be concluded that Cyrus is the ordinary hero in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island*. He is portrayed as the character through his actions, dialogs, and author's narration which follows Cawelti's the adventure formula. According to Cawelti (1976), the ordinary hero is someone who has more ability in their group. The hero in adventure story is also portrayed as someone who would obtain other's favor and respect. This motion goes in line with the portrayal of Cyrus Smith as he possess heroic characteristics which lead to the favor of his friends. The characteristics are courage, determination, honest, savior, and precise.

Meanwhile, the characteristics of the hero described in Cyrus Smith have several parts that make him the hero character himself in the story. Some things such as a sense of leadership, sense of problem-solving, and sense of creativity are strengths possessed by Cyrus Smith as a hero in this story. He has many impacts and makes a significant contribution to his group's survival while on the mystery island. His prowess in various ways is also a plus point for Cyrus, geographical understanding, simple invention, extraordinary ideas, and his ability to lead are his greatest strengths in the novel's main storyline. Moreover, these characteristics help

portray Cyrus Smith as an ordinary hero as the analyses are connected and supported.

B. Suggestion

As the researcher focused only on Cyrus character in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island*, there are more field to be analyzed in the novel. The researcher's suggestion is for other researcher to study other characters in the novel. They are Neb, Gideon Spillet, Pencroft, Herbert, and Ayrton. Furthermore, the researcher only applies the adventure formula by Cawelti in analysing the data which provides the other researcher to study other focus from Cawelti's literary formulas. The other literary formulas are romance, mystery, and melodrama. Furthermore, the researcher also suggest for other researcher to analyze further of Cyrus character using the same theory, applying the study as the previous study on the research.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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