

**THE HERO JOURNEY OF LEMUEL GULLIVER IN
THE NOVEL “GULLIVER’S TRAVELS” BY
JONATHAN SWIFT: ARCHETYPAL APPROACH**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2019**

TITLE PAGE

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THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
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2019**

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**THE HERO JOURNEY OF LEMUEL GULLIVER IN
THE NOVEL “GULLIVER’S TRAVELS” BY
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**By:
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THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
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This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

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ABSTRAK

Tesis ini membahas tentang hero journey dari seorang tokoh utama, Lemuel Gulliver di dalam novel "Gulliver's Travels" yang ditulis oleh Jonathan Swift. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan tentang perjalanan pahlawan, Lemuel Gulliver. Peneliti fokus pada hero journey dari tokoh utama di dalam novel ini. Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, terdapat tiga bagian utama yang dianalisis dalam hero journey: Departure, Initiation dan Return. Dalam menganalisa ketiga bagian ini, peneliti fokus pada tahap perjalanan Lemuel Gulliver mulai dari kehidupannya yang berpisah untuk memulai pertualangan, perubahan yang terjadi ketika ia pergi sendirian setelah tengah perjalanan dan bagaimana Lemuel Gulliver kembali ke lingkungan tempat tinggalnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisa novel untuk mengetahui setiap tahap dari teori hero journey oleh Joseph Campbell. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi dengan membaca novel "Gulliver's Travels" dan juga memilih data yang terkait dengan perumusan masalah. Dalam menyajikan penelitian, peneliti menggunakan metode informal, karena menjelaskan dan membentuk dengan menggunakan kata-kata dan kalimat. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan tiga belas langkah hero journey yang ada di dalam perjalanan Lemuel Gulliver.

Kata kunci: *Perjalanan Pahlawan, Pendekatan Arketipe, Pemisahan, Perubahan, Perjalanan Pulang*

ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses about the hero journey of a main character, Lemuel Gulliver in the novel "Gulliver's Travels" written by Jonathan Swift. The purpose of this research is to describe the journey of the hero, Lemuel Gulliver. The researcher focuses on hero journey from the main character in this novel. In conducting this research, there are three main parts that the analyzed in hero journey: Departure, Initiation and Return. In analyzing these three parts, the researcher focuses on the stages of Lemuel Gulliver's journey starting from his separated life to begin the adventure, the initiation that occurred when he went alone after the journey and how Lemuel Gulliver returned to where he lives. This research uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the novel to find out each stages of hero journey, the theory by Joseph Campbell. In collecting data, the researcher uses the documentation method by reading the novel "Gulliver's Travels" and also choosing data based on the formulation of the problem. In presenting the research, the researcher uses informal method, because it explain using words and sentences. Related to the results of the research, the researcher has found thirteen stages of hero journey in Lemuel Gulliver's journey.

Keywords: Hero Journey, Archetypal Approach, Departure, Initiation, Return

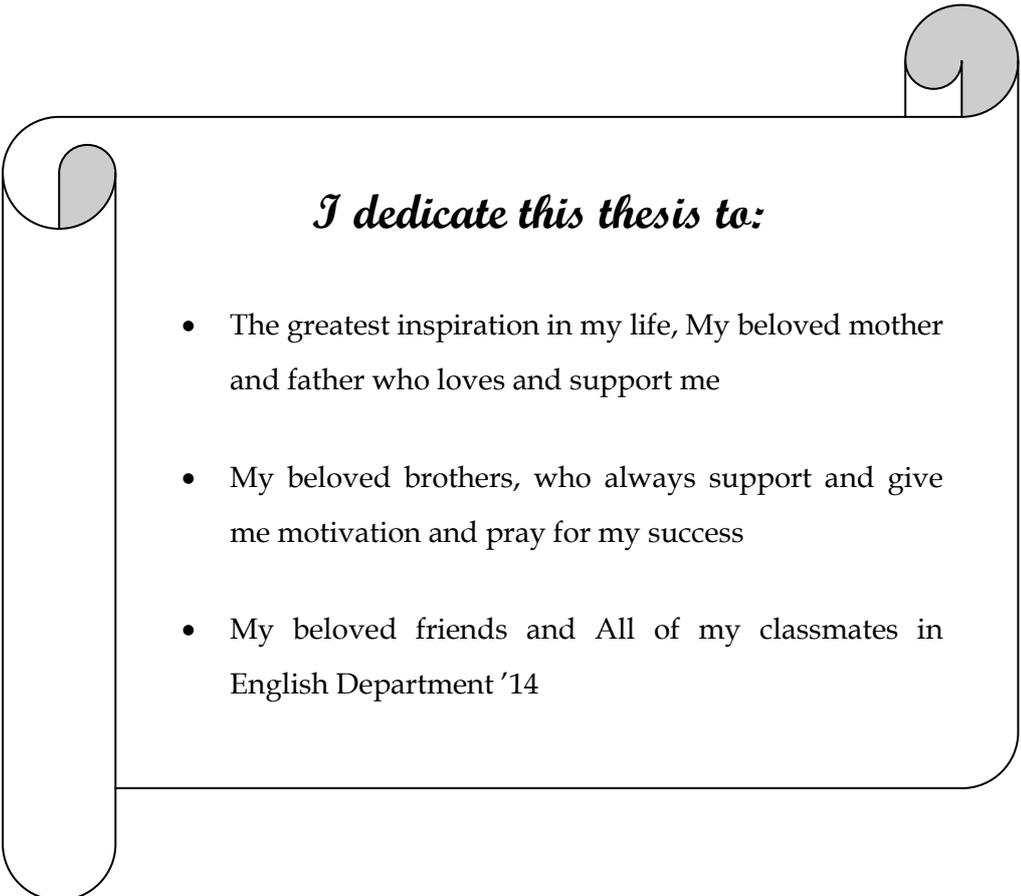
MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Do the best and pray.
God will take care of the rest.

- Anonymous

.. What you believe, You can achieve it ..

- Sophie Turner



I dedicate this thesis to:

- The greatest inspiration in my life, My beloved mother and father who loves and support me
- My beloved brothers, who always support and give me motivation and pray for my success
- My beloved friends and All of my classmates in English Department '14

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still imperfect. Therefore, critics and suggestions will always be accepted by researcher. With all the limitation, the researcher realizes this thesis will not be finished without any help and support from her beloved father and mother for the love inspiring and blessing her and the researcher also wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Robby Satria,S.S.,M.Hum. as her advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

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May God given mercy, peace and love for them. Amen

Batam, 09th August 2019

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
TITLE PAGE	ii
SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS	iii
DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY	iv
APPROVAL PAGE	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
MOTTO & DEDICATION	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research.....	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem.....	6
1.3 Limitation of the Problem.....	6
1.4 Formulation of the Problem.....	7
1.5 Objective of the Research.....	7
1.6 Significance of the Research.....	8
1.6.1 Theoretical Significance.....	8
1.6.2 Practical Significance.....	8
1.7 Definition of Key Terms.....	9

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Archetypal Approach.....	11
2.2 Hero Journey.....	13
2.2.1 Departure/Separation.....	15
2.2.1.1 The Call of Adventure.....	15
2.2.1.2 Refusal of the Call.....	16
2.2.1.3 Supernatural Aid.....	16
2.2.1.4 The Crossing of the First Threshold.....	16
2.2.1.5 The Belly of the Whale.....	17
2.2.2 Initiation/Transformation.....	17
2.2.2.1 The Road of Trials.....	18
2.2.2.2 The Meeting with the Goddess.....	18
2.2.2.3 Woman as the Temptress.....	18
2.2.2.4 Atonement with the Father.....	19
2.2.2.5 Apotheosis.....	19
2.2.2.6 The Ultimate Boon.....	20
2.2.3 Return.....	20
2.2.3.1 Refusal of the Return.....	20
2.2.3.2 The Magic Flight.....	21
2.2.3.3 Rescue from Without.....	21

2.2.3.4 The Crossing of the Return Threshold	22
2.2.3.5 Master of the Two Worlds	22
2.2.3.6 Freedom to Live	22
2.3 Previous Study	23
2.4 Theoretical Framework.....	27

CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design	29
3.2 Object of the Research.....	30
3.3 Method of Collecting Data	31
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data	32
3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result.....	33

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS & FINDING

4.1 Preliminary Analysis	34
4.1.1 Plot in Gulliver’s Travels	34
4.1.2 Characters in Gulliver’s Travels	38
4.1.2.1 Major Character	38
4.1.2.2 Minor Character	39
4.1.3 Point of View Gulliver’s Travels	45
4.1.4 Setting in Gulliver’s Travels	46
4.1.5 Theme in Gulliver’s Travels	46
4.2 Hero Journey of the Main Character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” Novel by Jonathan Swift.....	48
4.2.1 The Departure Stages of the Main Character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” Novel by Jonathan Swift	48
4.2.1.1 The Call of the Adventure.....	49
4.2.1.2 Refusal of the Call.....	50
4.2.1.3 Supernatural Aid	51
4.2.1.4 The Crossing of the First Threshold.....	52
4.2.1.5 The Belly of the Whale	53
4.2.2 The Initiation Stages of the Main Character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” Novel by Jonathan Swift	54
4.2.2.1 The Road of Trials	55
4.2.2.2 The Meeting with the Goddess	56
4.2.2.3 Woman as the Temptress	56
4.2.2.4 Atonement with the Father.....	57
4.2.2.5 Apotheosis.....	58
4.2.2.6 The Ultimate Boon.....	58
4.2.3 The Return Stages of the Main Character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” Novel by Jonathan Swift.....	59
4.2.3.1 Refusal of the Return	60
4.2.3.2 The Magic Flight.....	60
4.2.3.3 Rescue from Without	61
4.2.3.4 The Crossing of the Return Threshold.....	61
4.2.3.5 Master of the Two Worlds	62

4.2.3.6 Freedom to Live 63

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion 65

5.2 Suggestion 66

REFERENCES 67

APPENDIXES

Appendixes 1. Curriculum Vitae

Appendixes 2. Letter of the Research Permitting

Appendixes 3. Jonathan Swift (Author) Biography

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 2.2 The Cycle of Mythology.....	14
Figure 2.4 Theoretical Framework.....	27

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Literature is commonly known as a written works of art. Usually refers to the novels, drama, poetry that made by human. Human can express everything in their mind in order to create a good and interesting literary works and focuses on giving pleasure to the readers. “Literature is referred to as the whole of written expression, with the limitation that not every written document can be categorized as literature in sense of the more exact word”. The definitions, therefore, as usual additional of adjectives included such as “artistic” to distinguish the literary works from texts of daily used such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents, and scientific writings (Klarer, 2004). By the definition above, we can concluded that literature refers to the study of written works which means writing formed with letters because literature deals with ideas, human thoughts and emotions. In literature, there are several types of fictional literary works including novel, prose, poetry, drama and so forth. As the one type of literary works that can be inspired many people and most loved by the readers is novel.

Novel refers as a form of literature that is most popular in the world. Novel has two elements, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements which are both related to each other because they influence each other in a literary work. Most novels are themed about friendship, romance and also adventure story. there are two types of

novel based on real or not events, namely fiction novel are novel that are not real or do not occurs in real life and non-fiction novel is a novel that has happened in real life. According to Abrams (1971:110), “The term of the novel is comes from the Italian word ‘novella’ which means ‘ little new thing’, which is a short story in prose”. The novel is long narrative that is distinguished from short stories. As the fiction literary works, novel has greater character variations and greater plot compilations. Novels can have a storyline such as tragic, satirical, or romantic. However, novels and short stories have the same elements. Plot, characters, point of view, and themes are all the elements for both. In analyzing the novels, there are various kinds of approaches in literature which can be applied, including historical, feminism, archetypal, sociological, psychological and so on.

In literature, an archetype refers to images, symbols, idea, patterns, themes and character type that we found repeated throughout literature. Archetypes can be revealed in myths, religion, folklore, dreams, fantasies, drama and literature relying on the help of anthropology, psychology, history and religion to identify and explains the human experiences. There are three types of archetypes including characters archetype, situations archetype and symbolic archetype.

The researcher chooses the novel as the object of analysis in this research. The choosen novel is a novel of “Gulliver’s Travels” that was written by Jonathan Swift. Jonathan Swift was born on November 30, 1667, Irish author, clergyman and satirist. Under the care of his uncle, he received a bachelor's degree from Trinity College and then worked as a statesman's assistant. Swift graduated from Kilkenny Grammar

School in 1674-1682 and he continued at Trinity College Dublin in 1682-1689. He was a clever man and at the age of twenty five years old, he has earned a master of arts degree. In honor of his services, he was buried in the courtyard of the church of the Cathedral of St. Patrick Dublin. Eventually, he became dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. Swift died October 19, 1745 at the age of seventy eight years. He best remembered for his 1726 book named "Gulliver's Travels".

In conducting this research, The researcher will going to discusses the novel because this novel tells about the journey from the main character. The novel is one of the greatest and best known novel from its author. Gulliver's Travels novel tells about the story of Gulliver who went on four separate journey in "Gulliver's Travels". Each journey was preceded by a violent storm. All of the four voyages brings new scenery for Gulliver's life and new chances for satirizing the conditions of England. The first journey trip is to Lilliput, where Gulliver was huge like giant, tall and all of the Lilliputians considered as all small people. The trip to Lilliput also made Gulliver aware of his own personality. He learned that morality is more than anything for someone. He learned that one must not fulfill orders that were wrong from anyone, because he did not obey the Emperor on his way to Lilliput. The second voyage is to Brobdingnag, the land of Giants where Gulliver looked as small as the Lilliputians to him. Gulliver is afraid, but his bodyguards are surprisingly gentle. Gulliver's third trip is to Laputa. In Laputa, the people are over thinker and silly in other ways. His fourth voyage is to the land of the Houyhnhnms. In several years, Gulliver stays with the

Houyhnhnms, he was told that time to leave the island that has come for him, Gulliver fainted from sadness.

The main character of the novel is “Lemuel Gulliver”, He was born in England. In sixteen years old, when he was a young man, he studied to be a doctor. Gulliver worked in London at first, but it was not easy to make money there. He decided to work as a ship's doctor. Gulliver love travelling, and he enjoy makes several voyages. It was his interesting life.

In discussing the novel, the researcher uses archetypal approach to analyze “Gulliver’s Travels” novel because archetypal is used to describe the literary works related to adventure of a hero defends during the journey in the story. One of the experts of archetypal approach is hero journey theory which proposed by Joseph Campbell. In his theory, Campbell’s divided the hero journey into three stages. The first is Departure, in this stage contains the hero who begins his or her journey to be visiting a place, firstly to starts the hero’s journey, the hero begins from the ordinary world. The second stages is Initiation, which mean contains the hero has to go through many trials in order to get what the hero has come to take. The last stage is Return, which means the hero comes back to the land or home from his long journey. Each stages also divided into several different stages and the researcher will explains them in the next chapter.

This Joseph Campbell theory used before in the journal entitled “Joseph Campbell’s Monomyth in Agatha Christie’s Novel *Murder on the Orient Express*”

(Wahyuni, 2018). In this journal is to discuss about the monomyth theory and to analyzed whether this theory is commonly used in myth, usually used in myths and legends that can be applied to a mystery fiction novels so that the main character in the novel can be described as a hero. In conducting this research, the researcher used qualitative methods with a descriptive analysis. Related on the result of the analysis, the researcher found that the monomyth theory was applied to the novel “Murder on the Orient Express” and the main character is described as a hero with some adjustments.

From all of the explanation above, it can be concluded that the researcher is attracted with the main character because of his interesting journey and from the beginning to the end of the adventure story in the novel are shown, the topic is interesting to analyze because the main character, Lemuel Gulliver is a brave and smart young man because he believed that he could travel alone to far off lands. This novel also interesting and entertaining the story of the novel, it has many good moral values and for the movie it is present in an animation, film or movie. Therefore, the researcher would like to apply the hero journey theory on the main character. As her analyzing, the researcher uses archetypal approach by Joseph Campbell in his famous book entitled “The Hero with Thousand Faces” that are seventeen stages in the hero’s journey. In conclusion, the researcher would like to analyze the “THE HERO JOURNEY OF LEMUEL GULLIVER IN THE NOVEL “*GULLIVER’S TRAVELS*” BY JONATHAN SWIFT: ARCHETYPAL APPROACH.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, in this research the researcher identifies the problems as follows:

1. The departure stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.
2. The initiation stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.
3. The return stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.
4. The archetypal images of the main character used in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.
5. The archetypal pattern of the main character found in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher limits the problems as follows:

1. The departure stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.
2. The initiation stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.

3. The return stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the formulation of the problems are stated as follows:

1. What are the departure stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift?
2. What are the initiation stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift?
3. What are the return stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift?

1.5 Objective of the Research

After formulating the problem above, the objective of the research are stated as follows:

1. To describe the departure stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.
2. To reveal the initiation stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.
3. To figure out the return stages of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by Jonathan Swift.

1.6 Significance of the Research

Based on the objective of the research above, the significance of the research can be formulated as follows:

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research is to increase the knowledge in Department of English literature especially for readers or students who are interested in studying archetypes in literary works and guides the students to understand about hero's journey in novel for further research.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this research is significant to help the readers understand how to analyze the novel through hero's journey and to gain the knowledge to analyze this research. The researcher also hoped that this research can be as useful and give information for the readers who want to analyze the novel and to know about the beautiful adventure of the main character in "Gulliver's Travels" novel according to Joseph Campbell's theory.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Based on what the researcher explained in the background of the research above, representatives of the key terms which will be common to the readers can be seen as follows:

Hero journey : Hero journey is a journey that is an archetypal story patterns, common in ancient myths and modern adventures. Furthermore, it explained the typical adventure of the archetypes known as the hero.

Archetypal Approach : Archetypal approach is an approach that there is a collection of images, idea or patterns, characters and symbols are representing in literature. It identifies these patterns and discusses on how they function in the works.

Departure : Departure means where the hero leaves their home, from the ordinary world to the unknown world before starts his adventure. The first section of the story is about the separation of the hero from the normal world.

Initiation : Initiation means the events when the hero faced it during his journey. In the main part of the story the hero is initiated into true heroic stature by various

trials and rites. Through daring and battle, the true character emerges.

Return

: Return means when a hero come back to his homeland from a long journey during on his adventure. After initiation the hero can cleansed and return in triumph to deserved recognition, although this in itself may not be without its trials and tribulation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In the second chapter, the researcher would like to discuss Joseph Campbell theory, review of previous research and theoretical framework. In this research, the researcher uses archetypal approach to analyze the hero journey of the main character in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel that applied in the research.

2.1 Archetypal Approach

Archetypal approach is used to analyze literary works especially novel about the hero journey, fantasy or adventure story. Archetype is a concept first developed in psychology by Carl Jung. As Carl Jung first applied the term archetype to literature. He acknowledged that there are universal patterns in all stories and mythologies regardless of culture or historical periods and hypothesized that parts of the human mind contain the collective unconscious shared by all members of the human species, a kind of universal. Joseph Campbell took Jung’s ideas and applied them to world mythology. In “A Hero with a Thousand Faces”, among other works, he refined the concept of hero and the hero’s journey. An archetypal patterns in literature bring patterns that we all unconsciously respond in similar way to a conscious level. The term archetype can be applied to images, themes, symbols, ideas, character types and plot patterns. Archetypes can also be expressed in myths, dreams, literature, religion, fantasy and folklore.

Guerin, et al. (2005:190) states that Archetypal consists of three motives or patterns; creation, eternity (immortality) and hero journey. The three archetypal aspects are summarized by the researcher as the following.

1. Creation

This is basically fundamental in all archetypal patterns which each mythology explains how humanity, the cosmos, and nature are related to the supernatural.

2. Eternity (immortality)

This is another basic pattern that has two basic narrative forms, escaping from time and mystical immersion into cycle time.

3. Hero archetype or hero journey

It's about transformation and redemption. Guerin, et al. (2005) stated that there are three parts of hero archetypes:

a. The quest, the hero made several long trips where he had to do impossible tasks, fight monsters, solve puzzles that could be answered, and overcome obstacles to save the kingdom.

b. Initiation, the hero experiences a series of torturous trials in passing a series of ignorance and immaturity trials for a social and spiritual. Initiation which usually consists of three phases, namely separation, transformation, and return. Like the quest, this is the archetypal phase of death and rebirth.

c. The scapegoat sacrifice, a good hero of the tribe or nation identified, he must die to redeem for the sins of people and restore the land to be fertile.

Nowadays, the archetype is always used to explore stories, especially novels (fantasy, myths or hero journey). A hero in a novel who is traveling for many conscious or unconscious purposes in a story and experiences his own new world can be analyzed by using the archetypal approach.

2.2 Hero Journey

Joseph Campbell was an American author, teacher, anthropologist, and professor who discussed a lot about mythology and religion in the world. Joseph Campbell was born on March 26, 1904 in suburb of New York City. He is also famous for his inspiration that says experience is the basis of human life. Joseph Campbell became an author of several books on mythology such as *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*, *The Power of Myth*, and *The Masks of God*. His philosophy and thoughts are often shortened as *Follow Your Bliss*.

The Hero's Journey refers to the narrative pattern identified by an American scholar named Joseph Campbell who appears in the storytelling, drama, myths, religious ritual, and psychological developments. This explained the typical archetype of adventure is known as the hero. The theory of Hero's Journey that was developed by Joseph Campbell consists into three stages namely; the first is Departure which has five stages, the second is Initiation which consists of six stages and the last part is Return which consists of six stages. Joseph Campbell said the theory of hero's

journey is related to the Carl Jung hero archetype theory which he later developed into the hero's journey stage in the book "The Hero with a Thousand Faces" (Campbell, 2004). Joseph Campbell in "The Hero with a Thousand Faces" describes the narrative pattern as follows.

"A hero ventures forth from the world of common day into a region of supernatural wonder; fabulous forces are there encountered and a decisive victory is won; the hero comes back from this mysterious adventure with the power to bestow boons on his fellow man".(Campbell, 2004:28)

As the quotation above, Joseph Campbell used the term of monomyth for the theory that he developed to be seventeen stages of the journey that every hero goes through. The seventeenth stages are the narrative of a hero journey which is part of the monomyth stated by Joseph Campbell.

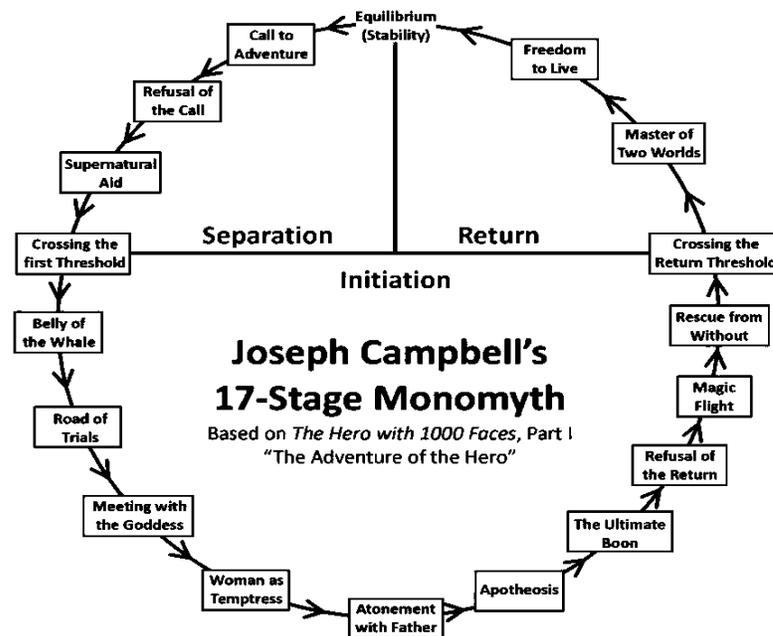


Figure 2.2 The Cycle of Mythology

The above picture shows that there are seventeen different stages in the hero journey according to Joseph Campbell. It starts from Departure from ordinary world, then the sequence events in special world (Initiation) and Return to the ordinary world. For the definition of each parts, the researcher would like to giving explanation one by one in details as the following.

2.2.1 Departure/ Separation

This is the first part in hero journey is called Departure. Departure means where the hero leaves their home, from the ordinary world to the unknown world before starts his adventure. The departure has five sub stages such as the call of the adventure, refusal of the call, supernatural aid, the crossing of the first threshold and the belly of the whale.

2.2.1.1 The Call of Adventure

The call of the adventure refers to the initial call to participate in adventure, where the call of adventure indicates destiny has called a hero from his community to an unknown zone. (Campbell, 2004:53). That means which the hero begins his journey, travelling to a place and leaves their home to faced by something to begins his adventure in his first journey, this might occurs that makes the hero must act to solve the problem. In the other words, hero's journey is the beginning in this stage. The words "call" it is come from the person that support the hero's to be.

2.2.1.2 Refusal of the Call

Refusal of the call refers to rejection of vocation because the hero feels doubt, anxiety and fear of the situation he is facing. At this stage the sentiment of the reader becomes negative due to the refusal of the hero to act (Campbell, 2004:54). As like the explanation about this stage, the hero try to resist adventure because he is afraid, because the hero feels hesitant, anxious, and afraid about the situation that the hero is facing.

2.2.1.3 Supernatural Aid

This stage is refers meeting with a protective figure who gave magical power. After the hero has successfully dealt with the negative feelings that possessed him, a wise man or mentor emerges who gives a hero of weapons or gives a new strength or knowledge to confront his enemy (Campbell, 2004:66). In this stage means that the hero gets a magical helper to continue the journey, usually from a mentor may be advice, gift, weapon, magic or supernatural miracle on his adventure, it is something physical to help him hero on his journey.

2.2.1.4 The Crossing of the First Threshold

This stage is willingness to go on an adventure. Heroes leave their homeland to adventure to restore peace to their homeland. The zones is darkness, the unknown and dangerous. He prepares to face a new world with rules that are totally different from his place of origin (Campbell, 2004:71). It means the hero ready to leaves from his

normal world and have willingness to go for crosses the first time threshold into his adventure. The hero learns and face the rules of his new world that are different from his origin place.

2.2.1.5 The Belly of the Whale

The belly of the whale refers to the hero leave the place of origin for adventure. In this stage the hero first set foot in a new world, transit to the field of rebirth and symbolized in the image of the womb of belly of the whale throughout the world. Here, the hero will meet a light exam as an opening to know the situation in the new world and the difficulties he will face in the future (Campbell, 2004:83). In this belly of the whale stage represents the final separation of hero must have to be apart from ordinary world in his adventure. After that, the hero will have a test as an opening to find out the situation in the new world and the difficulties he will face in the future. This is a turning point in the hero journey where the hero is swallowed up by bigger monsters or representatives of evil and comes out with a new feeling of self.

2.2.2 Initiation/Transformation

The second part in hero journey is called Initiation. Initiation means the events when the hero faced it during his journey. The initiation has six sub stages namely the road of trials, the meeting with the goddess, woman as the temptress, atonement with the father, apotheosis and the ultimate boon.

2.2.2.1 The Road of Trials

In this stage, the hero facing the obstacles on the way. It is a series of tests that will form a hero to be better prepared to face the enemy. Here will be seen the development of the character of the hero (Campbell, 2004:89). The road to trials is refers to a sequence of tests, tasks, or challenges that the hero must undergo as part to starts the transformation of the hero. Often the hero must be completed by the hero to reach and achieve his goal.

2.2.2.2 The Meeting with the Goddess

The Meeting with the goddess refers to meeting with women who provided assistance in their adventures. This stage is a representation of a hero who meets a girl, or someone he loves which can affect the storyline (Campbell, 2004:100). It means the hero meets a woman who represents all included love. Campbell's stated the goddess mix up with the Mother of the Earth. This stage is a mystical marriage with "Queen of the World Goddess" which simultaneously to mother, sister, mistress and bride.

2.2.2.3 Woman as the Temptress

Meeting a hero with an evil person, not always in a female figure. This evil figure makes the hero lose his motivation to defeat the enemy and switch to something else that makes the hero fall asleep. Joseph Campbell symbolized this with the figure of a woman whose temptations often make heroes complacent (Campbell,

2004:111). In this stage, it means the hero is tempted to fall off the path chosen by a woman who is tempting, or more metaphorically by the temptation of material life that she has chosen to leave as part of her quest. The hero feels the temptation of the flesh, the temptation he cannot give if he wants to win the gift. Campbell talked about how a hero, a pure soul, was tainted with the smell of flesh and felt disgusted with the goddess.

2.2.2.4 Atonement with the Father

In this stage, facing a person who has power over a hero. Joseph Campbell used his father as the controller of one's life and had power over his son because in ancient mythology, father had the greatest power. This figure has enormous power and must be killed so that the hero can complete his mission. This stage becomes central and becomes the culmination of the previous stages (Campbell, 2004:120). In other words, it is the figure of hero's father, the hero must face his father, or father figure, who represents great strength and the power of life and death for hero. This is the center of the journey, when the hero undergoes such a transformation, perhaps the result of visible death and transfiguration.

2.2.2.5 Apotheosis

This is the heroes reach a higher level. In ancient mythology, this happened with the death and life of the hero again. In this stage the hero gets enlightenment to be able to proceed to the next stage (Campbell, 2004:157). In this stage, when hero

dies a physical death, or dies to the self to live in spirit, the hero moves beyond the pairs of opposites to a state of divine knowledge, love, compassion and bliss. That is a period of rest, peace and fulfillment before the hero begins the return.

2.2.2.6 The Ultimate Boon

In this stage, the hero achieves the goals from the results of previous hero battles. This could be a gift or achievement obtained after the hero sacrificed a lot for the benefit of the society (Campbell, 2004:160). The ultimate boon is what the hero went on the journey to get the achievement goal of the quest for the hero. This can be milk of heaven, a concoction of life, holy objects, magical charms, or just a big achievement.

2.2.3 Return

This is the third or final part in hero journey is called Return. Return means when a hero come back to his homeland from his long journey during on his adventure. The Return has six sub stages namely refusal of the return, the magic flight, rescue from without, the crossing of the return threshold, master of the two worlds and freedom to live.

2.2.3.1 Refusal of the Return

The refusal to return to the place of hero came because the hero had felt comfortable and accustomed to his new world, and fell asleep with the title of hero he

had gotten in the new world (Campbell, 2004:179). In this stage, after the hero finds happiness in enlightenment in another world, the hero may not want and refuse to return to his ordinary world because the hero wants to stay with happiness place.

2.2.3.2 The Magic Flight

The magic flight refers to magical return trip. This stage where the hero goes and appears miraculously somewhere (Campbell, 2004:182). In this magic flight stage shows the hero sometimes have to escape with the boon, where the hero goes and appears miraculously in somewhere. It can become a dangerous adventure returns from his journey as it was to go on it.

2.2.3.3 Rescue from Without

The hero was saved by someone else who saved him from a new world full of supernatural travel. This also applies to heroes who do not know when to return to their former lives and need the help of their friends to remind them of this (Campbell, 2004:192). As the statement above, the hero uses to help and guidance during his adventures, he may need help on his way back to get back to humanity. This is especially true if the hero has fallen under the spell of a magical nature, and needs the community to come to his door to remind him of ordinary tasks.

2.2.3.4 The Crossing of the Return Threshold

The hero's journey back to his old life. Heroes use wisdom and the knowledge gained during the trip is shared with the wider community. This task is usually very difficult to do (Campbell, 2004:201). In this stage, the hero must cross over from the land of darkness to the land of light or brighten, and to bring his newly won wisdom to the people who live there.

2.2.3.5 Master of the Two Worlds

Achieving the strength of the soul and body as well as the assets obtained from the results of travel are things that change the world. The hero has the power that makes him deserve a high position in society (Campbell, 2004:212). As the statement above, it means the hero has become comfortable and achieving the strength of the soul and body. For the Buddha, this was a moment under the Bodhi tree when he attained enlightenment, he became the ruler of the material and spiritual world. In general, when a hero loses attachment to limitations, ambition, hope and fear, wins victory on physical and spiritual planes. The hero has become comfortable and competent in both the inner and outer worlds.

2.2.3.6 Freedom to Live

Freedom to live is the last stages from Campbell's monomyth theory, in this stage refers to free from the fear of death and live a life without remorse. This was obtained by a hero because he managed to master spiritual and physical strength.

Now a living hero without fear of his future destiny and remorse in the past. Here the hero reaches his greatest happiness, whether it be married, becomes king, or returns to adventure (Campbell, 2004:221). At this stage, freedom from the journey is over and finally able to feel relax, free from the negative feelings such as worry, fear, expectation, anxiety and other emotions that confused the hero from living in here and now which keeps the hero away from living in the moment.

2.3 Previous Study

In this research review, the researcher found more than five journal articles that analyzed the same topic about hero's journey. Each journal from the previous researchers has a different way to analyze the hero journey. There are also some previous researchers who have analyzed about "Gulliver's Travels" novel in a different way. The first journal is by Robert G. Blair from New Mexico State University. In his research, he discussed about the novel entitled "*A Hero's Journey: Simba's Assent to the Throne*". In analyze the research, he used Joseph Campbell theory. He just identifies the nine stages of the hero's journey as they pertain to Simba's journey found in the movie about "The Lion King". The researcher described the theme of the hero's journey and how they can function as a guide for life. He also discussed from the circle of life of Simba to completed as well as his hero's journey (Blair, 2016).

The second researcher is Hayfaa A. Ahmed from Diyala University entitled "The Hero Journey of the Main Character in Charles Dickens' "*Great Expectations*"

as a Bildungroman Novel by Oliver Twist". In her research, She discussed the adventure of a main character in the novel Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens. She used qualitative research in doing her thesis. She concluded that Oliver has passed three stages of hero journey. In the departure part, he decided to run away from a person who has taken him. Then, in the transformation, he choose London as his new environment, and begins his journey to find his freedom. He looks for an environment where everyone can accept him (Ahmed, 2017).

The third researcher is Ali Taghizadeh from Razi University entitled "Penetrating into the Dark: An Archetypal Approach to Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness". In their research, The research paper is aimed to provide an archetypal analysis of the character Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness which in turn gets its most effective impetus from Carl Jung's theory called "collective unconscious". He discussed the novel "Heart of Darkness", the heroes always stay on the ship. They travel to the 'heart of darkness' to gain valuable knowledge and "to see" into things. After they survived the trip, they returned home and began a new life and to share knowledge with fellow beings. In this case, the hero of the novel in his search fulfills the first requirement of "seeing" and then revealing what he has seen (Taghizadeh, 2015).

Next researcher are Mohammed Taheri and Jalaly from Bu-Ali Sina University about "The Archetype of The Hero's Journey in Odyssey". In here, the researcher used the theory by Joseph Campbell to analyzed the hero journey of the Odyssey. The researcher found that he only used the hero journey of twelve stages in Odyssey. The

Odyssey is about the major character in the second novel experienced the toughest obstacle along the way back. Starting from the battle against the Ciconians, the war against the cyclops who massacred all of his friends, to the storm that sank his ship and took him to the giant savage land which killed all the remaining men. Not enough to get there, he also had to deal with a variety of terrible monsters until then Zeus destroyed his ship and made him stranded on Ogygia Island. His refusal to become a god led him to the Phaiachian Nation who drove him home to meet his wife and child again (Taheri & Jalaly, 2013).

The fifth researcher is Muhammad Naeem Ahmed from Majmaah University, in her journal entitled "Exposition of Corruption in Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift: A Textual Analysis." This article journal discussed about the various instances of corruption revealed in Gulliver's Travels written by Jonathan Swift. The qualitative content analysis method of textual analysis has been employed to describe and interpret various characteristics of the text in terms of its exposition of corruption. The research systematically investigates all the four parts of the novel and concludes that the description of political and moral aspects of corruption is dominant in the text, though traces of intellectual and educational unscrupulousness can also be found. Furthermore, instances of political corruption are recurrent in the voyages to Lilliput, Brobdingnag and Houyhnhnms whereas the voyage to Laputa is distinguished for the account of intellectual corruption. The study, which is unique in its analysis of the exposition of human vices and follies in the novel under the definition of corruption rather than satire, will not only deepen an understanding of

the instances of corruption in the eighteenth-century English society but also add to the appeal of the novel to the students of English Literature (Ahmed, 2019).

The last researcher are Gyuchan Lim and Jaedong Lee from Dankook University entitled “Storytelling Design for Collaborative Learning based on the Hero’s Journey.” The research aims to design a collaborative learning content by analyzed the storytelling techniques, and to suggests and applying method to individuals by increasing the concentration on collaborative activities. Collaborative learning is an educational method that focuses on exchanges opinions between students and incubated independent problem solving abilities. Therefore, they analyze the hero’s journey, which has become the archetype of the story of hero. Each individual follows a journey that contains a sequence such as being a hero, getting guidance from a wise mentor, working with an assistants, defeating an antagonist’s conspiracies, overcoming trials and finally to reach the learning goals (Lim & Lee, 2014).

From all of the journals article based on previous researchers above, the researcher concludes that hero journey has seventeen stages based on Joseph Campbell theory. From all the researchers above, they are analyzed with different analysis in their research and different ways with the journals article above. Some of the stages are not applied and also not found in the novel. For example, the researcher do not applied some stages based on joseph Campbell theory. However, this research intended to describe how the hero journey of the main character that found in the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel by using Joseph Campbell theory. The hero journey of

main character survives his many journeys started since he was young to the end of return. In this research is uses a qualitative research which related to the topic.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is a way of explaining the develop thoughts or theories on what the possible answers can be. The following diagram tells about the concept of thought of this research as follows:

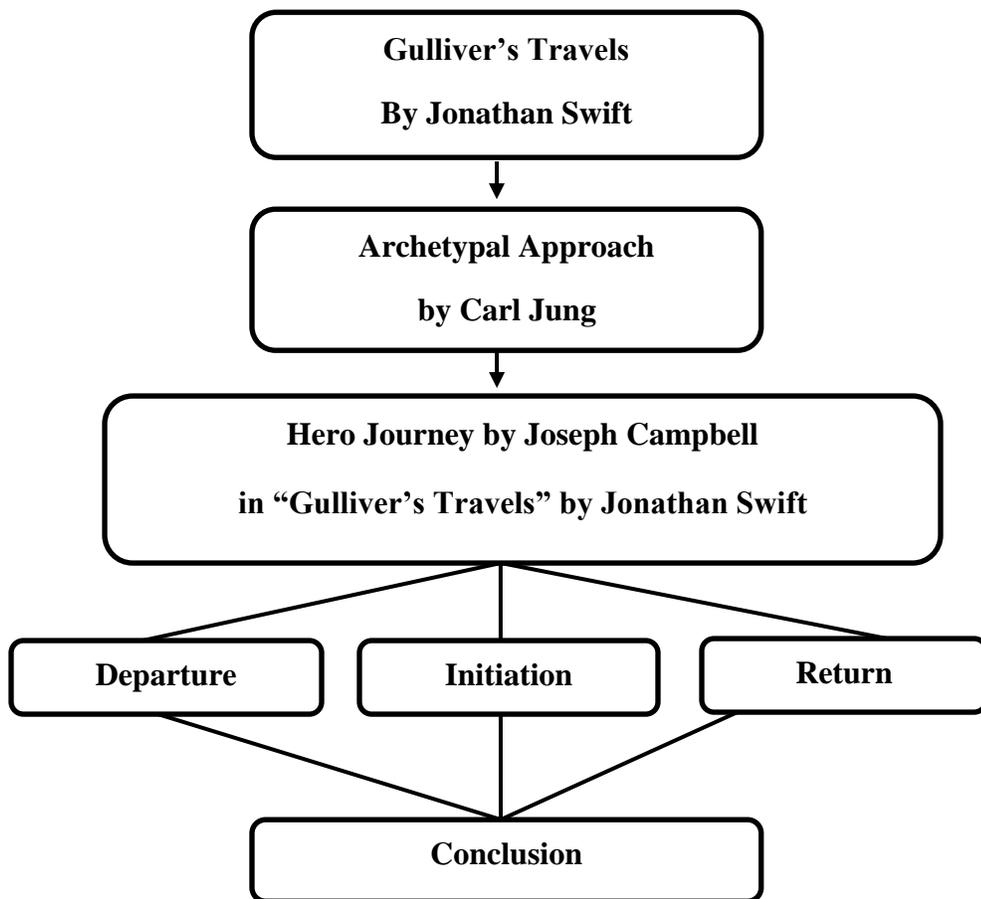


Figure 2.4 Theoretical Framework

Based on figure 2.4 above, the researcher uses an archetypal approach that related to Joseph Campbell theory of main character that found in the novel as the object of the research. In Joseph Campbell theory consists of three steps namely departure, initiation and return. Joseph Campbell also divided the hero journey into seventeen sub-stages of hero journey such as departure or separation which has composed of five sub-stages, initiation or transformation which consists of six sub-stages, and the last is return of the hero which consist of six stages. In conducting this thesis, for this Joseph Campbell theory helps the researcher to analyze and focuses on the hero's journey of the main character that found in the novel "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

In this chapter, the researcher includes information about the data and approaches including; the research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of data analyzing, and method of presenting research result that be applied to discusses in this research.

3.1 Research Design

This researcher uses qualitative research design because the main data from this research are such as words, phrases, clauses, the sentences, discourse and expressions which are taken from the “Gulliver’s Travels” novel. The method applied in this research is descriptive qualitative method. This method aims to analyze the adventure journey of the hero in novel “Gulliver’s Travels” by Jonathan Swift. According to Endraswara (2011:5) the descriptive qualitative means that the method in the research which is formed to described into words, sentences, or some pictures if it is necessary, not the numerals.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive analysis is research that includes describing the results through means, standard deviations, and range of scores while qualitative research is a tool for explore and understand the meaning individuals or groups that describe to a social or

human problem (Creswell, 2014). From the explanation about descriptive and qualitative, we can be concluded that descriptive qualitative is the study not only to explain through the problems that will be examined and observed, but also other purposes. The purpose of descriptive qualitative research will be a guideline for us when conducting a research. The purpose of descriptive qualitative research is in the same with the formulation problems and research questions or identification of research problems. This is because the purpose of this study will be to answer questions that were previously appointed by the formulation of the problem as well as research questions or problem identification. This purpose also determines how to analyze the results of research by making an analysis using this research method. The approach in this research is used an archetypal approach by Joseph Campbell theory which will be used as to analyze the hero journey of the main character in the novel of “Gulliver’s Travels” by Jonathan Swift.

3.2 Object of the Research

The researcher used the novel “Gulliver’s Travels” as the source of the data. “Gulliver’s Travels” is often described as the first English novel was written by Jonathan Swift, first the novel was originally published in England, in October 28, 1726, it was his most famous work and considered as a classic novel. In Jonathan Swift’s works of fiction, there is a main character in the novel namely Lemuel Gulliver. Jonathan Swift was born on November 30, 1667, Irish author, clergyman and satirist. Under the care of his uncle, he received a bachelor's degree from Trinity

College and then worked as a statesman's assistant. Eventually, he became dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. He was best remembered for his 1726 book named "Gulliver's Travels". The object of the research is about the hero journey of the main character that seen in "Gulliver's Travels" novel by Jonathan Swift.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The research data collection method is to uses documentation. The data in this research were taken from "Gulliver's Travels" novel. In addition, the researcher uses the documentation method (Creswell, 2014) as collecting data by reading the novels, journal articles, and others.

In this research, the researcher will use the written format in the novel "Gulliver's Travels". There are two kinds of research data namely secondary data and primary data. The primary data for this research are taken from the novel "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift. Secondary data or supporting data that to support for this research are taken from several journals and books. The techniques of the data collecting in this research based on the librarian research method. First, the researcher read the whole chapters of the novel "Gulliver's Travels" many times, second, the researcher underlined the utterance that indicate hero journey in the novel and make a note from the quotations that related to hero journey. Finally, the researcher analyze all the collected data based on the Joseph Campbell theory.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Data which is obtained from documentation must be processed to obtain the results of the analysis. Because this research is a descriptive qualitative, the researcher uses intrinsic and extrinsic ways to analyze the novel "Gulliver's Travels". According to Abrams, a literary work as something that stands free from what is often called "extrinsic" relationship with the poet, or to the audiences, or with the world of the environment. Instead of describing the literary product as independent and autonomous objects, or as a world in itself, which must be contemplated as end in itself, and to be analyzed and assessed only by "intrinsic" criteria such as complexity, coherence, equilibrium, integrity, and the interrelation of that component elements (Abrams, 1999). The intrinsic consists of plot, theme, setting, climax, the characters and so on. The extrinsic that is the researcher wants to analyze is the hero journey of the main character by using Joseph Campbell theory.

After the data was obtained, the researcher uses the categorization to categories all of the data based on theory by Joseph Campbell of hero journey that have been collected. According to Chenail cited in Given's book, categorization is a main component of data analysis qualitative that investigators use to group designs that observed in meaningful units or categories of the data. Through this process, categories are often created by groups that get together of data that are previously encoded (Given, 2008). The results of this process may lead to the develop or domains from the categories. In this research, the techniques of analyzing the data in this research will be done as follows:

1. Reading the novel “Gulliver's Travels” by Jonathan Swift for several times.
2. Underlined the utterances from main character that indicate hero journey.
3. Collecting the data from “Gulliver's Travels” novel.
4. Next, categorizing the data about hero journey in “Gulliver's Travels” novel related to Joseph Campbell theory.
5. After that, the data are analyzed associated with the formulation of the problems.
6. The last, the researcher draws the conclusions of the outcome of the analysis based on the data that have been analyzed.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

In presenting the results of the research, usually there are two methods that can be used, namely formal and informal. Formal presentation method means the analysis the data of research that presented by using symbols, signs, tables, and diagrams. In contrast, informal presentation methods are analysis the data of research presented by using words or sentences. Creswell (2009) stated that qualitative research is presented by using words. In conducting this research, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative or informal method as a presenting of the results of the research. In other words, the data will be described by applying words and sentences to analyzing the hero’s journey in the “Gulliver's Travels” novel.