

## Aspect of Sarcasm

### 諷刺の諸法

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#### Abstract

On this thesis, we take up not only the incident of Gulliver's travels, but a person who treated him heartlessly and insensitively. Jonathan Swift wrote his works unidentifiedly through his life. The reason why he wrote them unidentified are not only the Act on the publishing being strictly punish the person who censures the Government, sometimes put them to death, but also the Government being afraid of his keen satire makes the people of the Kingdom retrieve their spirits of their independence. Above all, Swift severely criticize a person respond not to his devotion, and the policy did not show any improvement, and the nation did not make any efforts, with satire. His dexterous technique of rhetoric will captivate the reader into ecstasies.

Keywords: Gulliver's travels, Jonathan Swift, Satire, Marlborough

#### Chapter I Prologue

Before we go to discuss the Problem why did Swift deal the matters on Guliver's Travels with satires, we should examine his background in his letter to Bolingbrokr<sup>1</sup>, we can get following reminiscence. It will show us his disconsolated feeling of being deprived of.

I remember when I was a little boy; I felt a freat fish at the end of m line, which I drew up almost on the ground; But it dropped in, and I believe it was the type of all my future disappointment.

Swift always bothered with the feeling that he would frustrate if he might shipwreck, and being afraid of being wrecked.

In 1702, he wrote "Discourse of the Contests and Dissentions between the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome", with the consequences, they had upon both those States, for the covering fire to the Whigs<sup>2</sup> standing on it's side, but they did not recompense for his contributions as a pamphlets writer with remuneration. Also they promised his accomplishment of his promotion in the Church, but their engagement ended merely Court

Promises, so he inclined to commit in the Torys<sup>3</sup>, so they counted his inclination toward the Torys as betrayal..

It was caused by the Whig's alteration of manifestation itself. Swift was primarily against "the Spanish Succession War<sup>4</sup>", because of increasing in taxation which affects repercussions to the daily life of nations heavily. Swift generally stood on the High Church<sup>5</sup> which always against the war, but the Whigs wanted to continue the war, they played up the nonconformist<sup>6</sup> by respiting of the application of "the Test Act<sup>7</sup>" so they could take them in his alley.

So Swift's changing his standing point from the Whigs to the Torys was entirely due to the Whigs.

#### Chapter II Various Styles of Satire

English historian, G.M.Trevellyan<sup>8</sup> exhibited the atmosphere in those days in his book, "History of England" represented that the Cabinet of Godolphin<sup>9</sup> started in 1702 with the Torys and resulted in 1710 with the Whigs. The first ministry under the Queen Anne's reign was so called, the Torys cabinet, but these still kept large number of the Whigs ministers in them. It was so called the coalition cabinet of Godolphin, the Torys with Marlborough<sup>10</sup>, the Whigs.

Even when under the reign of King William 3rd, there were very faint organization of the party where there were many Whigs ministers without showing any sign of resignation to the Torys. We can hardly classify them into the political party.

In 1707, Swift was said to entreat to discharge. "The Conditional Restraint of Annates" by the church of Ireland, but this schema ended up with failure.

When he revisited London in 1709, he kept company with the leaders of the Whigs, but they did not appreciate his exertion for the Whigs, and treated him indifferently, in contrast of frigid attitude toward him. On that occasion, the Duke Oxford<sup>11</sup>, one of the Torys leaders who returned to the power recently appreciated the vigor of Swift's literary style and influences of his political pamphlets.

The most important reason why he committed to the Torys was his sentiments of being forfeited and of being estranged by the Whigs who had been devoted by Swift for many ears. Swift misunderstood their attitudes toward him as friendly and well disposedly. On the other hand, Duke Oxford had the power to see into future, he already made Defoe<sup>12</sup>, the author of "Robinson Crusoe", articulate the information's around the Kingdom, and made it use in propaganda. He has perspicacity in usefulness of political pamphlet and advertisement. Swift's devotion to the Torys was not because of his character, conducting with the faith to his religion, and he did not stick to the partisan politics. Their behaviours toward him stirred his fury and were described as follows.

Whenever makes ill Returns to his benefactor, must needs be A common Enemy to the rest of mankind, from when he hath Received no obligation and therefore a Mob is not fit to Live. Such a Mob is not fit to live.<sup>13</sup>

It can be said that the fury which sprung up from ingratitude toward him roused his enthusiasm for the writing and the publication of Gulliver's Travels with harsh satire.

### Chapter III Observations in Gulliver's Travels

Swift showed his motivation in writing Gulliver's Travels in his book as follow.

What qualifications were necessary in those who are to be created new Lords. Whoever the Humour of the Prince, a Sum of money to a court Lady, or a Prime Minister, or Design of strengthening a Party opposite to the public Interest, ever happened to be Motives in these Advancements. What Share of Knowledge these Lords had in the Laws of Their Country, and how they came by it, so as to enable them To decide the Properties of their Fellow-Subjects in the last Resort. Whether they were always so free from Avarice, Partialities, or Want, that a Bride, or some other sinister view, Could have no place among them.<sup>14</sup>

Gulliver's Travels is said to be the book of satire, because of the sufficiency of the requirements for the theory which was found on 14 articles of Menippos's<sup>15</sup> 4 definitions of satire by Mikhail Bakhti<sup>16</sup>, especially on the distinction of its formations. It connotes the travels to the unknown countries; somewhere formed social function in the appearance of Utopia. Lilliput, Dwarf country, and Brobdingnug. Giant country, everything's in big size, send the hero, Gulliver, attacks the current political affairs confidently which we can easily realize and verify in those days daily events, appeals to the readers with fantastic fairy tales, seeks for what is right and search for the truth to consent the readers to be reasonable. Laputa, Floating Island above the surface of the land, where there are many citizens in the slanted figure, and the King's ear and mouth works differently. Which caused them thought disorder.

Invisible underworld, Blubdudrib, where there are many great men in our history still living, Gulliver asked them abyss wisdom, and they show us the chimerical project in Lagado, there are many scientists working for the unexpected study.

Finally he adventured in quaint country, Houyhahums, where the horses governs Yahoos, being human figure in the psychological abnormal conditions.

Gulliver's Travels also said to be the literature written with the satire in using the patterns like Menippos styles which gave us a sign by showing passions very closed to be insentit. All of these are allegory of present condition of the Kingdom.

## Chapter IV Analysis of Satire

We can easily assert that Gulliver's Travels can be typified the book written with the technique of Menippos. The composition of Menippos have two elements, lectures and entertainment, congested with Verse and Prose.

Luckianos<sup>17</sup>, ancient Greek satirist, who wrote satirical dialogue with genuine, refined Greek, criticizes its imitative techniques and subjects in writing, and with offensive against the simplicity and the corruption of politics and religion.

Why did John Dryden make reference to Lucianos and discuss his works with satire? It is needless to say that satire is a literary technique which brings the folly and the wickedness of human beings into light, and ridiculed them.

Dr. Samuel Johnson<sup>18</sup> committed himself in his Dictionary on satire which charge the naught behavior and sill philosophy.

According to the O.E. D. it makes definition of satire, as follows.

In early use a discursive composition in verse treating of A variety of subjects, in classical use a poem in which Prevalent follies of vices are assailed with ridicule of With serious denunciation. Full dish which is alleged to have Been used for a dish containing various kinds of fruits, and For food compared of many different ingredients.

"Absalm and Achitohel!, written by John Dryden<sup>19</sup>, Dr. Samuel Johnson prized it very highly, is said to be a masterpiece of a political satirical poem. He prescribed about the derivation of satire in his "The life of Lcian at the Dramatic poesy and other critical Essays" with similar ways. Luchianos also ridiculed the transience of the prosperity on the earth in his "dialogues of the Dead".

## Chapter V Swift's Case

In the case of Swift, we took his "Tale of tab" as an example by comparing his bias of satires with that of Menippos. According to the description in the O.E.D. Tub represent in the protestant church, which was used when the priest preach before their believers.

Swift satirically depicted people who spent single

lives, and dwelled on with common sense, got used to live in tubs as their hangouts, passed their lives like as beggers.

How did Swift handle the matters with satire in Gulliver's Travels?

The keynote to his bitter satire is derived from an old Irish Maxim, "Whenever you se the head, hit it". He attacked his enemy in requital of ingratitude toward his devotion. To understand his intensive tone and shade of his satire, it is better to reconstruct the social attitude as it was, and we requested to get presence to realize his direct and strict way of using satire.

In "Lilliput", adopted events of which hold many kindersight, we can find the evidences for the allegory with historical investigation.

For instance, Swift depicts the emperor as a relative to George 1st with the same techniques as Pope<sup>20</sup> caricatured George 2nd in his "Epistle and Augustus" with his "praise under served is scandal in disguise" method.

Now we draw out the metaphorical subjects and persons to interest by analogy from Part I, Chapter III in Gulliver's Travels as much as possible.

High Heels: Torys Low Heels: Whigs. Bug Endian: Roman Catholic Small Endian: Protestant. Blefusque: France. Bolglam\* Nottingham. Lalcom: Devonshire. Flimnap: Walepole etc

The victor in the sea battle against Blefscue manifests no less than that of Marl borough's victory at Blenheim, and the extinction with the tinkle seems to have represented the illegal negotiation of "Treaty of Utrecht<sup>21</sup>" and the rejection of the use of the room means that Archbishop Sharp and Duchess Somerset instigate the Queen Anne not to appoint Swift as anyone in the charge of the Bishop in England. They exhibit a "Tale of Tub" to the Queen, and she misidentified its true intention she shattered Swift's desire that he was longing for his being a Bishop in England.

Swift made a mystery of the origin of his dowhfal clear in his letter to Erasmus Lewis on July 6.1714, as follow

"the Dragon is accused of having betray'd his friends yesterday upon the matter of three Explanatory Articles of the Spanish treaty of commerce, which he allowed not to be beneficial,

and that the Qu, might better press for their changed if it was the same the sense of the house they ought to be so, the address then passed without negative.

Gulliver's attempt to escape from Lilliput in Part one can be seen allegory of Bolingbroke's affair who was driven the political power away and exiled to France. The Part one in Gulliver's Travels ended to the Tories being loosed its political power. Against those who treated him hostilely, he beat them individually.

## Chapter VI Excluded for Paragraphs.

In 1896, G.A.Aitken published the papers which were compiled into the excluded four paragraphs in the first edition of Gulliver's Travels by Ford as an appendix. These four paragraphs treated the rebellion of "Lindalino" against "Laputa".

And in 1899, G.R.Dennis reprinted Scott's edition of Gulliver's Travels, restored with excluded four paragraphs.

The descriptions in these paragraphs were undoubtedly about the argument over the mintage of Wood's<sup>22</sup> half penny with allegoric, radical portrait.

We can easily take out as many metaphorical expressions I comparison as follow.

Lindalin; Dublin. Laputa; England. Balnibarbi; Ireland. Lagado; London. Grand Academ of Lagado; Roal Society of London. High Spires; Church. Tall Rock; Priest. PILLERS OF Stones: Free Citizen. Rock in the middle of The city; St. Patrick Church. Four Large Towers; the Privy Council, the Grand Jury, the Two Houses of Irish Paraiaments. Etc...

And they also implied how to subdue the revolution, as follows.

In the Town intended to be destroyed should have in it any Any tall Rocks, as it generally falls out in the Larger Cities, A situation probably chosen at first with a View to prevent such a Catastrophe; or if it abound in high Spires or Pillers Of Stone, a sudden Fall might endenger the Bottom or under Surface of the island.<sup>23</sup>

We presume that the description "the Vast Quantity of the most combustibile Fuel" is the very indication of Drapier's<sup>24</sup> letters itself. He proved it to be true that the Whigs entrapped his political opponents and incarcerated them by making use of paraphrasing.

In the Chapter Six "Laputa", he makes a description of the insurrection of the Jacobite<sup>25</sup>, which broke out at 1715, for which he took Francis Atterbury<sup>26</sup> as its subject character, who was exiled to France because of his being opposed to the George 1st of his succession to the throne for its illegality to the regulation, with which the Whigs picked up some words, and change its syllables and letters of words for its convenient way to find out the quite different new meanings to accuse the political foe, and of his dog being lame, he described circumstances as follow in the Gulliver's Travels.

I told him, that in the Kingdom of Tribnia (Britani), by the Natives called Langden (England), where I had long so journed, The Bulk of the people consisted wholly of Discoverers, Witness, Informers, Accusers, Prosecutors, Evidences, Swearers, together With their several subservient and subaltern. These Papers are delivered to Set of Artists very dextrons in Finding out the mysterious Meaning of Words Syllables and Letters. For Instance, they can decipher a Close-stool to signify A Privy-Council; a Floch of Geese, a Senate, a Lane Dog, an Invader; The Plague, a Standing Army. A Buzard, a Ministers, The Gout, A high Preist; a Gibbety a Secretary of State, a Chamer Pot, A Committee of Grandees

From the above common sentences "OUR BROTHER Tom hath just got the piles", they strike out skillfully quite a different phrases "a Phot is brought home the Tour". We assured that the Whigs intended to clear the Jacobite away.

Considering like this, we come to think that the representation of wind mill in Moundi is the allegorical criticism against the economic policy of the Whigs.

## Chapter VII "Conclusion"

His way of satire gradually turned the course away from the delusion of persecution toward the construction of a ideal foundation of the nation and the improvement of

the human nature as the reasonable beings.

For the politics, he putted his estimation on the Gothic, and he asked us whether the spiritual world dominates over the present, or the ancient.

He read the invincible spirit in their countenances, and the radiances in their eyes, he also argue over as follows.

I was struck with a profound Veneration at the Sight of Brutus; And could easily discover the most consummate Virtue, the greatest Intrepidity, and Firmness of Mind, the truest Love of his Country, and general Benevolence for Mankind in every Lineament of his Countenance.<sup>27</sup>

In the chapter 10 of "Laputa" and "Lugnugg", he conceived his fear for senulity belonging to "Struldbruggs".

they had not only all the Follies and Infirmities of other old Men, but many more which arose from the dreadful Prospect of never dying. They were not only Opinionative, Peevish, Covetous, Morose, Vain, Talkative, but incapable of Friendship, and dead to all natural Affection.<sup>28</sup>

He was convinced that the rational progress is essential to the mankind by which we can make the world, where the envy, disagreement and unfairness do not exist, and he tried to fulfill the circumstances with admonishing against the mankind with harsh satire.

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### Appendix

Eliminated Four Paragraphs form Part Three Chapter Three in Gulliver's Travels of its first edition.

About three Years before my Arrival among them, while the King was in his progress over the Dominions, there happened an extraordinary Accident which had like to have put a Period to the Fate of that Monarchy, at least as it is now instituted. Linalino the second City in the Kingdom was the first his Majesty visited in his Progress. Three Days after his Departure, the Inhabitants, who had often complained of great Oppressions. shut the Town Gates, seized on the Governor, and with incredible Speed and Labour erected four Large Towers, one at every Corner of the City (which is an exact Square) equal in Heigh to a strong Rock that stands directly in the Center of the City. Upon the Top of each Tower, as well as upon the Rock, they fixed a great Loadstone, and in case their Design should fail, they had provided a vast Quantity of the most combustibile Fewel, hoping to burst there with the adamantine Bottom of the Island, if the Loadstone Project should miscarry.

It was eight Months before the King had perfect Notice that the Lindalinians were in Rebellion. He then commanded that the Island should be wafted over the City. The People were unanimous, and had laid in Stone of Provisions, and a great River runs through the middle of the Town. The King hovered over them several Days to deprive them of the Sun and the Rain. He ordered many Packthreads to be let down, yet not a Person offered to send up a Petition, but instead thereof, very bold Demands, the Redress of all their Grievances, great Immunitys, the Choice of their own Governor, and other like the Exorbitances. Upon which his Majesty commanded all the Inhabitants of the Island to cast great Stones from the lower Gallery into the Town; but the Citizens had provided against this Mischief by conveying

their Persons and Effects into four Towers, and other strong Buldings and Vaults under Ground.

The King being now determined to reduce this proud People, ordered that the Island should descend gently within fourty Yards of the Top of the Towers and Rock. This was accordingly done; but the Officers employed in that Work found the Descent much speedier than usual, and by turning the Loadstone could not, without great Difficulty keep it in a firm Position, but found the Island iclining to fall. They sent the King immediate Intelligence of this astonishing Event and begged his Majesty's Permission to raise the Island higher; the King consented, a general Council was called, and the Officers of the Loadstone ordered to attend. One of the oldest and expertest among them obtained leave to try an Experiment. He took a strong Line of an hundred Yards, and the Island being raised over the Town above the attracting Power they had felt. He fastened a Piece of Adamant to the End of his Line, which had in it a Mixture of Iron mineral, of the same Nature with that whereof the Bottom or lower Surface of the Island is composed and from the lower Gallery let it down slowly towards the Top of the Towers. The Adamant was not descended four Yards, before the Officer felt it drawn so strongly downward that he could hardly pull it back. He then threw down several small Pieces of Adamant, and observed that they were all violently attracted by the Top of the Tower. The same Experiment was made on the other three Towers, and on the Rock with the same Effect.

This Incident broke entirely the King's Measures and (to dwell no longer on other Circumstances) he was forced to give the Town their own Condition.

I was assured by a great Minister, that if the Island had descended so near the Town, as not to be able to raise it self, the Citizens were determined to fix it for ever, to kill the King and all his Servants, and entirely change the Government.

1: Bolingbroke Henry St John, 1st Viscount(1678-1751) elected House of Common in 1701, soon became a leading figure in the Torys party, appointed secretary of war in 1704 and secretary of state in 1710 his efforts as minister to wage war with France were hindered.

2: the Whigs The British political interest group was composed of a loose alliance of the country aristocracy and various trading interests, functioning largely through patronage. Opponents of Jacobitism and advocates of supremacy of Parliament and Hanoverian succession. The Whigs dominated the English political scene in the late 17th and first half of the 18th C>

3: the Torys member of the party opposed the exclusion of James 2nd and later supposed the established religions and political order and give rise to the Coservative party.

4: the Spanish Succession War

1701-14, a European war, provoked by the death of Spanish King Charles 2nd without issue, making the end of Louis 12's attempts to establish French dominance over.

5: the High Church

one of Anglican church, find the value in the Ceremony, resemble to Roman Catholic in the matter of ceremony.

6: the nonconformist

Protestant dissenting from the Anglican Church.

7: the Test Act

Judgement law, to avoid the Catholic obtain position at office they had to pronounce not to be Catholic

8: G.M. Trevellyan

George Maculay(1876-1967) historian, a member of the "Aposiles", appointed Regius professor of modern history at Cambridge in 1927 and master of Trinity in 1940.

9: Godolphin

Sydney 1st Earl of Godolphin(1645-1712)

- English politician Roal page(1662) Lord of Treasurer(1679) 1702-10 of Marlborough and Harley's secured ejection of Tories from Queen's ministry, helped negotiate union with Scotland.
- 10:Marlborough  
Jon Churchill 1st Duke of Marlborough(1650-1722) English military commander, under the Queen Anne, commander in chiefs as England and Holland in war of Spanish Succession. Created 1st Duke of Marlborough. Of state in 1710 his efforts as minister to wage war with France were hindered.
- 11:Duke Oxford  
Robert 1st Earl of Oxford(1661-1724) a moderate Tors(1704-1708) a principal secretary of state through influence of Marlborough, employed Defoe and Swift as political writer, focused out of secretaryship by Godolphin and Marlborough for behinded-the-scene influence with the queen Chancellor of exchequer and head of ministry 1710. Rober Harl.
- 12:Defoe  
Daniel Defoe(1660-1731), born in London, a son of James Foe, a butcher, changed his name to Defoe from 1695, attended Morton Academy for Dissenters at Newington Green with a view to the ministry.
- 13:Gulliver's Travles P:28 1;6;10
- 14:*Ibid.* P:111,2;6;10
- 15:Menippos's 3rd century B.C.Greek Cynic Philosopher and satirist, originally salve, bitterly satirized, in verse varied with prose.
- 16:Mikhail Bakhti  
Ukrainian critic
- 17:Luckianos Satirist c125-c180 B.C. born in Cyria
- 18:Dr. Samuel Johnson  
(1709-84)born at Lichfield of elderly parents book sellereducated at Oxford but took no degree in1750 started "The Rambler"and completed "English Dictionary."
- 19:John Dryden (1631-1700)first major poem was the "Heroique" all his plays together with adaptations of "Paradise Lost" under the title "State of Innocence and the Fall of Man".
- 20: Pope, Alexander  
(1688-1744); poet (ok, the poet); among his best known works is The Rape of the Lock; Swift's good friend and correspondent, one of the core members of the Scriblerus Club.
- 21:Treaty of Utrecht  
a series of treaties(1713)ending the war of the Spanish Succession.
- 22:Wood's William Wood(1671-1630)English iron master, obtained (1722)atent to coin halfpence and farthings for circulation in Ireland.
- 23:GT p250,4;8;3
- 24:Drapier masked name for Jonathan Swift he wrote satirical papers to protest half penny affairs.
- 25:Jacobite a supporter of the deposed James 2nd and his descendants.
- 26:Francis Atterbury  
(1663-1732) English ecclesiastic and controversialist.Dean of Charlisle(1704), bishop of Rochester and dean of West minister(1713);a leader of Torys High Church party, helped defend Henry Sacheverell(1710);deprived and banished for complicity in Jacobite plots(1723)
- 27:*Ibid.* p:180,3;7;9.
- 28:*Ibid.* p:196,3;10;13.

## 諷刺の諸法

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### 要 約

ジョナサン・スウィフトは生涯に発表したほとんど全ての作品を作者不詳で通した。これは一つに当時の出版に関する法律で、時の権力に反する出版は、重罪に処せられ、時に生命の危険まであった事ばかりでなく、彼の論調が諷刺で読者の心に強い影響をもたらした事もある。権力者をいたずらに刺激しないように考慮していたこともあった。とりわけ、彼が諷刺を駆使して批判したのは、彼の献身に報いぬ人、批判に答えぬ政策、改善の努力をしない国民であった。巧みな修辞法を駆使して、読者の心を自在に操る、強力な筆力、巧みな比喻、正鵠を射た表現は、読者を虜にしてしまう。本文は、かかる点に視点を据えて、彼の諷刺の諸法を、作品および、彼に関わりをもった事物について考察した。

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