

captive by pirates, shipwrecked on faraway shores, sexually assaulted by an eleven years old girl and shot in the face with poison arrows. He lacks any epic greatness. He is not like other great travelers like Odysseus.

Gulliver is gullible as his name suggests. Travelling to such different countries and returning to England in between each voyage, he seems poised to make some great anthropological speculations about cultural differences around the world. He is a self-hating, self-proclaimed yahoo at the end, announcing his misanthropy quite loudly. Thus, the Picaro, Gulliver, is not a figure with which we identify but rather, part of the away of personalities and behaviors about which we must make judgments.

Furthermore, the story consists of many episodic loose adventures, From Lilliput to Brobdingnag, Laputa to Houyhnhnms and yahoos. Every episode symbolizes certain meaning within the journey of Gulliver. He exploits every voyage to satirize many aspects of human life. For example the Lilliputians symbolize humankind's wildly excessive pride in its own puny existence. Their accusations of Gulliver's betrayal express self pompous quality. Brobdingnag represents the private, personal and physical side of humans, some of their aspects are disgusting like gigantic stench and the excrement left by the insects, and still other aspects are noble like the queen's good will and the king's views towards politics.

B- “non-metaphorical and style” which means direct, simple and straight. Forward sentences without a lot of ornamental metaphors or similes. His style tends to be a journalist one full of details and factual data like when he speaks about his background and origin in the first page.

C- The use of the highly pictorial language which is represented in the used of adjectives and nouns “small house”, “good master”, “ ancient, and modern”, “not six inches high” ... etc.

D- The use of a lot of words of speculation like “I think, I heard, I guess, I supposed”, this proves that Swift is not Gulliver all the time except sometimes.

E- The use of the metalanguage: Swift addresses the reader “my reader”

F- the use of anagrams: which means changing the order of the letters like England “ Langden” , “ purefoy”, “purfoie” in French, Gulliver, “law given” as he wants not to het order of the letters.

G- Puns: he uses some words which convey double meanings like “Fortune”, and “swallow”

H- The details and the factual names and settings “use of maps”