**GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS**

ANALYSIS

3. The narrator is first person. He doesn’t interpret what he sees, he only describes it. In this case Gulliver says that he has translated the report, so the narrator speaks through the Lilliputians that are observing the objects that they have found in G.’s pockets. The objects are seen through the Lilliputians’ eyes.

6. G. is impressed by the Lilliputians’ efficiency and perfect organisation (they check every pocket carefully, they observe every object and they write a precise description of every object). Here the Lilliputians represent the people of the 18th century that liked observing, making lists and analysing everything (it was typical of the Enlightenment). Even if the Lilliputians do everything very carefully and they describe the objects in a very precise and detailed way, they don’t understand the real nature of the objects. They even think that G.’s watch is a God for him because he says that he doesn’t do anything without looking at it, but they completely misunderstand his words.

Swift wants to suggest that reason may be misleading, as in this case. He wants to warn the readers against the dangers of an excessive use of reason. Reason is important, but sometimes it isn’t enough to understand the reality.

7. Gulliver is called Great-Man Mountain because he is much bigger than the Lilliputians, he is a giant for them

8. The goal of the author is to amuse the readers, but also to satirize and criticize some aspects of his society, for ex. an excessive use of reason as in this case