

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents the findings and discusses the result of the data analysis. The result of data analysis involves: (1) the data description (2) the discussion about the kinds of satire techniques used in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared* novel (3) the discussion about the satire targets shown in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared* novel and (4) the discussion of the function in using satire expression in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared* novel and (5) the limitation of the study.

4.1. Data Description

The data of this study are taken from the narrations and dialogues in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared* novel written by Jonas Jonasson. It consists of 29 chapters plus epilogue with 391 pages for the printed version and 188 pages for the e-book version. There are 117 narrations and dialogues which contain satire expression. The context of narration and dialogues mostly occurred in informal situation.

4.2. Findings

4.1. Table of Categories of Satire Technique in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared.*

Category of satire technique	Occurrences
Humor	49
Irony	7
Reduction	33
Parody	0
Invective	28
Total	117

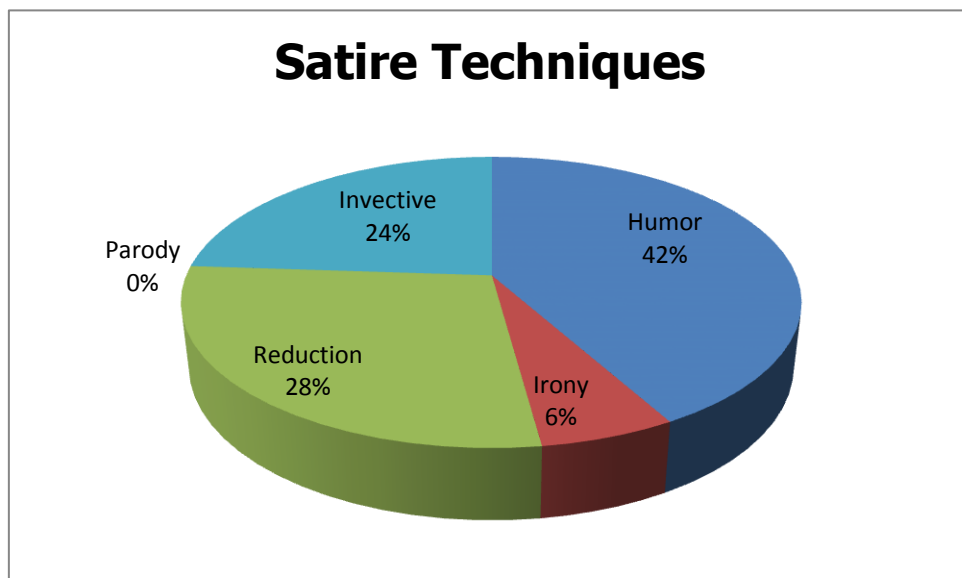
4.2. Table of Categories of Satire Targets in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared.*

Category of satire target	Occurrences
Episodic	2
Personal	86
Textual	0
Experiential	53
Total	141

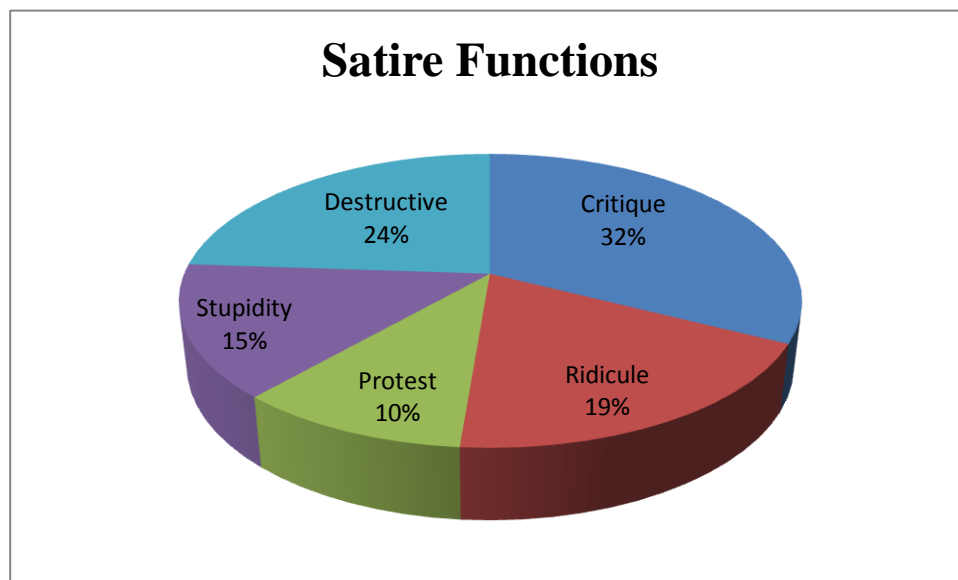
4.3. Table of Categories of Satire Functions in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

Category of satire function	Occurrences
Critique	38
Ridicule	22
Protest	12
Stupidity	17
Destructive	28
Total	117

4.4. Pie Chart of Categories of Satire Technique in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.



4.5. Pie Chart of Categories of Satire Functions in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.



After analyzing *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared* novel, the researcher found that the author used satire expression through the main character named Allan Karlsson. The categories of satire used in analyzing *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared* novel are techniques, targets and functions. The techniques are divided into five types : reduction, humor, irony, invective and parody. While the targets divided into four types : episodic, textual, personal and experiential. The last, the function of satire are divided into five types : stupidity, critique, ridiculous, protest and destructive.

Based on 29 chapters that contain satire expressions, the first position is humor with 49 occurrences. The second position is reduction with 33 occurrences.

The third is invective with 28 occurrences. The fourth is irony with 7 occurrences. and the last is parody with none occurrences. Based on the data found above, it can be concluded that the dominant satire techniques uses in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared* novel is humor.

Based on 117 narratives and dialogues that contain satire expression, personal occurs in 86 data. The second position is experiential with 53 occurrences. The third is episodic with 2 occurrences. The last is textual target with none of occurrences. The total of satire targets is 141 because some satirical texts may imply more than one target. Based on the data found above, it can be concluded that the most dominant satire target uses in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared* novel is personal target.

Satire expression commonly used as the tool for conveying the message toward social issues in particular community. From 117 narratives and dialogues that contain satire, critique placed as the first position with 38 occurrences. The second is destructive with 28 occurrences. The third is ridicule with 22 occurrences. The fourth is stupidity with 17 occurrences. The last is protest with 12 occurrences. It can be concluded that the most dominant satire functions uses in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared* novel is critique function.

4.3. Discussion

In this section, the narrations and dialogues that contain satire expressions are going to be analyzed based on techniques of satire theory by Matthew Hodgart

and target and function of satire theory by Paul Simpson. The total of narratives and dialogues that contain satire expression in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared* novel is 123 data. All narratives and dialogues found which contain satire expressions related to social and political issue and condition of human from 10 countries such as Sweden, China, United States, Britain, Indonesia, Iran, Korea, France and Russia from 1905 up to 2005. Through the main character named Allan Karlsson with 100 years old, the author of the novel tried to criticize the social issue and human condition at that time. Some data found contain historical value such as World War 2 and bureaucracy relationship between those 10 countries.

4.3.1. Satire Techniques used in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

There are four techniques from Matthew Hodgart's theory which are going to be analyzed in this section, they are: humor, invective, reduction and irony.

4.3.1.1. Humor in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

Humor has a close relationship toward satire and its position is neutral which mean it is not offensive. Humor is also used to evoke the laughter of the reader. The humor technique can be found in Chapter 3. The narration is about Julius childhood when his parents passed away.

Julius was born in the north of Sweden, the only child of Anders and Elvina Jonsson. Julius worked as a labourer on the family farm and was beaten every day by his father who was of the opinion that Julius was good for nothing. When Julius was twenty-five, his mother died of cancer –which Julius grieved over – **and shortly afterwards his father was swallowed by the bog when he tried to rescue a heifer. Julius grieved over that too – because he was fond of the heifer.** (page 7)

In this narration, Jonas tried to ridicule Julius condition when his parents passed away. The humor technique can be seen from, “...*and shortly afterwards his father was swallowed by the bog when he tried to rescue a heifer. Julius grieved over that too – because he was fond of the heifer.*” The previous sentence stated that Julius grieved over when his mother died because of cancer. But in the next sentence Jonas told that Julius also grieved over when his father died. Julius’s father died when he tried to rescue a heifer but unfortunately he was swallowed by the bog. Julius grieved over his father death was not because he felt sad about his father death but because he lost his heifer.

Another humor is found in chapter 4. The setting of this chapter is Sweden on 1905 up to 1929. The narration occurred when Allan was young.

Young Allan couldn’t understand how his mother had managed to scrape together several hundred crowns in savings. But the money was there anyway, and it was enough to bury her and to start the Karlsson Dynamite Company. The boy was only fifteen years old when his mother died, but Allan had learned all he needed at Nitroglycerine Ltd.

He experimented freely in the gravel pit behind the house; once so freely that two miles away the closest neighbor's cow had a miscarriage. But Allan never heard about that, because just like Mr Wholesale Merchant Gustavsson, the neighbor was a little bit afraid of crazy Karlsson's possibly equally crazy boy.(page 15)

Allan spent three years for education but by the age of thirteen he had acquired a particular skill in making explosions by mixing nitroglycerine, cellulose nitrate, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, wood flour, dinitrotoluene and a few other ingredients. His mother died when he was fifteen years old, but he had learned all he needed at Nitroglycerine Ltd. Allan experimented with the skill he had in the gravel pit behind the house. The author used the humor technique to evoke reader's laughter in the narration "*He experimented freely in the gravel pit behind the house; once so freely that two miles away the closest neighbor's cow had a miscarriage.*", Allan's experiment was too free which unintentionally caused the closest neighbor's cow had a miscarriage. Following the next sentence, *But Allan never heard about that, because just like Mr Wholesale Merchant Gustavsson, the neighbor was a little bit afraid of crazy Karlsson's possibly equally crazy boy*, but Allan never heard the accident because the neighbor was afraid to Allan and he claimed Allan was crazy, just like his father in the past.

4.3.1.2. Reduction in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

Reduction techniques in the novel can be found in chapter 11. The setting of this chapter is United States on 1945 up to 1947. The situation happened when Allan had a talk with Soong May-ling, the wife of Chiang Kai-shek.

The captain wondered, for instance, in what way Mao Tse-tung actually posed any sort of threat. The Kuomintang did, after all, have the USA behind it and was, as the captain understood it, militarily completely superior. That question extended the evening's misery by almost an hour. **Soong May-ling explained that her pathetic husband was just about as intelligent and charismatic as a cow and possessed the same leadership qualities.** Chiang Kai-shek had completely embraced the erroneous belief that it was all about who controlled the cities. (page 61)

Chiang-Kai-shek was a leader for nationalist party in China, Kuomintang, who had battle fight with communist party which led by Mao Tse-tung. Both of them fight to expand their territory and spread their political view in China. In the narration, Soong May-ling said that his husband was just about as intelligent and charismatic as a cow. She said that because she doubted that Kuomintang under his husband's command would win over the communist party. She used the word *cow* to reduce his husband dignity as the Kuomintang leader.

Another reduction technique can be seen in chapter 23. The setting of this chapter is France in 1968. This situation happened when Allan as Amanda Einstein's interpreter tried to have a talk to French President, de Gaulle.

‘Excuse me for disturbing both the Mr Presidents, but I have to talk to Mr President de Gaulle and I don’t think it can wait.’ President de Gaulle was just about to call a guard, because a French president most certainly did not mix with just anybody in that manner. But the long-haired and bearded man was perfectly polite, so he was allowed to speak.

‘Very well, but be quick about it. **As you can see I’ve got more important things to do than chat with an interpreter.**’ (page 145)

At that time Allan was Amanda Einstein’s interpreter, Amanda was an Indonesian ambassador who had a lunch with French President, de Gaulle and American President, Lyndon B. Johnson. French President also invited Interior Minister Fouchet and his advisor to the lunch. Allan tried to have a talk with French President to tell him about Interior Minister Fouchet’s special advisor. De Gaulle allowed Allan to talk because he thought Allan was perfectly polite even though de Gaulle never mix with anybody without a guard. The sentence, “*Very well, but be quick about it. As you can see I’ve got more important things to do than chat with an interpreter.*” De Gaulle said to Allan implicitly reduced and underestimated Allan’s position that he was only an interpreter and de Gaulle also emphasized that a French President had got more important things to do than to chat with an interpreter.

4.3.1.3. Invective in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

Invective is the bitterest satire technique, this technique placed as the third position used in the novel. Invective found in chapter 3, the situation happened between the young man which suitcase had been stolen by Allan and the little ticket seller man.

The bus station was not included in the mayor's primary search area. In that location, however, a very angry, slightly built young man with long, greasy blond hair, a scraggly beard and a denim jacket with the words Never Again on the back had already searched every corner of the building. Since there was no trace of either a very old man or a suitcase, the young man took some decisive steps towards the little man behind the only open ticket window, to find out where either or both had gone.

Although the little man was generally bored with his work, he still had his professional pride. So he explained to the loud-mouthed young man that the passengers' privacy was not something that could be compromised, adding firmly that under no circumstances whatsoever would he give him any information of the type that he wished to obtain.

The young man stood in silence for a moment. He then moved five yards to the left, to the not very solid door to the ticket office. He didn't bother to check whether it was locked. Instead he took a step back and kicked the door in with his boot, sending splinters flying in every direction. The little man did not even have time to lift the telephone receiver to phone for help, before he was

dangling in the air in front of the young man, who had grasped him firmly by the ears.

‘I might not know anything about privacy, but I’m good at getting people to talk,’ said the young man to the little ticket seller before he let him drop down with a bump onto his revolving office chair.(page 5)

The young man realized that his suitcase had been stolen by a 100 year old man and now he could not find him in the Malmköping station. Then he decided to ask the ticket seller in the locket where the old man gone but the ticket seller said that he would not say anything about his passenger’s privacy in whatsoever circumstance. Getting mad with the ticket seller’s answer, the young man tried to threaten him and said “*I might not know anything about privacy, but I’m good at getting people to talk,*”. His sentence means that he might not knowing about the privacy thing but he would do anything to get the information about the 100 year old man gone tough he would do any harm to the little ticket seller man. The purpose of invective technique in this narration is to damage the ticket seller.

The next invective found in chapter 12. The situation happened when the Boss of ‘Never Again’ was waiting for the last henchmen who had not disappeared yet, Caracas.

Damn it! thought the Boss. When this mess was over, he would burn all the jackets. But where the hell was Caracas? Their planned departure time was now!

Caracas turned up eight minutes later and explained the delay by the fact that he had been at 7-Eleven and bought a watermelon.

‘Thirst-quenching and tasty,’ Caracas explained.

‘Thirst-quenching and tasty? Half the organisation has disappeared together with fifty million crowns, and you go off to buy fruit?’

‘Not fruit, a vegetable,’ said Caracas. ‘In the same family as cucumbers, in fact.’

That did it for the Boss, who picked up the watermelon and split it open on Caracas’ head. Upon which Caracas started to cry and said that he didn’t want to be in the club any more. He had had nothing but shit from the Boss since first Bolt and then Bucket vanished, just as if it had been him, Caracas, who was behind it. No, the Boss would have to manage as best he could, Caracas was going to phone for a taxi, drive to the airport and fly all the way home to his family in... Caracas. Then at least he could get his real name back. (page 68-69)

The Boss worried about the two henchmen he had and now he was waiting for the last one, Caracas whom came later and bought a watermelon. He said the watermelon was thirst-quenching and tasty. But the Boss cursed him with the statement, *“Thirst-quenching and tasty? Half the organisation has disappeared together with fifty million crowns, and you go off to buy fruit?”*. The Boss got angry when Caracas answered his question, he thought that Caracas did not worry as he worried about Bolt, Bucket and the suitcase condition. The author used invective to show the Boss’s emotional expression toward Caracas.

4.3.1.4. Irony in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared.*

The irony technique can be seen in chapter 11. The setting of this chapter is Himalaya Mountain, in the end year of 1947. The situation happened when Allan crossed Himalayas with the three Marxist friends he met in the middle of journey.

In the spring of 1947 they finally made it over to the southern side of the world's highest mountain chain. The closer they came to the Iranian border, the more eager the communists were to talk about the future of Iran. Now was the time to chase the foreigners out of the country once and for all. The Brits had supported the corrupt shah for years and years, and that was bad enough. But when the shah finally tired of being their lapdog and started to protest, then the Brits simply lifted him off his throne and put his son there instead. Allan was reminded of Soong May-ling's relationship to Chiang Kai-shek; he reflected that family relations could be weird out in the big wide world.

The shah's son was evidently easier to bribe than the father, and now the British and Americans controlled the Iranian oil. Inspired by Mao Tse-tung, these Iranian communists were determined to put a stop to that. The problem was that some other Iranian communists leaned more towards the brand of communism practised in Stalin's Soviet Union, and there were other irritating revolutionary elements who mixed religion into it all.

'Interesting,' said Allan, and meant the opposite. (page 66)

Allan crossed Himalayas after he could escape from Soong May-ling and his troops. He met three Marxist friends in Himalayas. The three Marxist friends

tried to get Allan to join Marxist but Allan was apolitical, instead. Their destination journey was Iran, the closer they get to Iran, the more eager the three Marxist friends talk about Iran's future (they were going to spread Marxism when they arrived in Iran). Since Allan was apolitical, he kept the three Marxist told him about how bad Iran's shah was and he only said "*interesting.*" which mean the opposite meaning because Allan was not interested in any political topic.

Another irony technique can be found in chapter 13. The setting of this chapter is Iran on 1947 up to 1948. The context happened when Allan got arrested by Iran's soldiers.

Allan had most certainly experienced more comfortable nights than those he spent lying on his stomach in the back of a truck on the road to Tehran. It was cold, and there was no specially treated goats' milk to warm him up. And that would have been difficult anyway because his hands were tied behind his back.

No wonder Allan felt pleased when the journey was over. It was late afternoon when the truck stopped outside the main entrance of a large brown building in the middle of the capital.

Two soldiers helped the stranger to his feet and brushed off the worst of the dirt. Then they loosened the ropes that had tied Allan's hands and picked up their rifles to guard him.

If Allan had mastered Farsi, he would have been able to read where he had ended up on a little yellow sign by the entrance. But he couldn't. And he couldn't care less. More important to him was whether anyone was going to serve breakfast. Or lunch. Or preferably both.

But, of course, the soldiers knew exactly where they had brought the suspected communist. **And when they pushed Allan through the doors, one of the soldiers said goodbye to Allan with a grin and a ‘good luck’ in English.** Allan thanked him for the good wishes even though he realised they were meant ironically, and then he thought that he probably needed to pay attention to his surroundings now. (page 73)

When Allan and his three Marxist friends arrived in Iran, they were arrested by a border patrol. The three Marxist friends were shot on the spot because they bought a copy of the Communist Manifesto (in Farsi). Allan looked foreign and the border patrol thought he required further investigation. Then, Allan was brought by the troops to Tehran office as a suspected communist. The soldiers pushed Allan through the door and one of them said goodbye with a grin and a ‘good luck’ in English. Allan knew that the ‘good luck’ did not mean he supported Allan but he still thanked him for a good wish. Iran experienced a complex fall-out of World War II on 1947. The Iranian people interpreted communism as a potential threat to the territorial integrity of the state, their social system and to the regimes security. People who were suspected as a communist got a death penalty in Iran.

4.3.2. Satire Targets used in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared.*

There are three targets from Paul Simpsom’s theory which are going to be analyzed in this section, they are : personal, experiential and episodic.

4.3.2.1. Personal Target in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

The personal target can be directed toward the object or explaining the behavior or typical of the object. It may be a particular individual, though by imputation that individual's personality is often projected as some stereotypical or archetypical trait of human behavior. The personal target in the novel found in chapter 4. The setting of this chapter is Sweden on 1905 up to 1929.

Allan Emmanuel Karlsson was born on 2nd May 1905. The day before, his mother had marched in the May Day procession in Flen and demonstrated on behalf of women's suffrage, an eight-hour working day and other utopian demands. The demonstrating had at least one positive result: her contractions started and just after midnight her first and only son was born.

She gave birth at home with the help of the neighbor's wife who was not especially talented at midwifery but who had some status in the community because as a nine-year-old she had had the honour of curtsying before King Karl XIV Johan, who in turn was a friend (sort of) of Napoleon Bonaparte. And to be fair to the neighbor's wife, the child she delivered did indeed reach adulthood, and by a very good margin.

In this narration, the author told that Allan's mother gave birth with the help of the neighbor who was not a talented midwifery but had a social status just because when she was nine-year-old she had had the honor of curtsying before King Karl XIV Johan, who in turn was a friend of Napoleon Bonaparte. The

author tried to satirize the cause of the neighbor's status who had it because she had the honor to curtsying before the King.

Another personal target found in chapter 8. The situation happened when Allan, Benny and Beauty planned to went to the clinic to steal antibiotics for Sonya, her elephant.

The Beauty described her plan in more detail. They would get into the clinic with the help of the key The Beauty had forgotten to return when she resigned. Once inside, they would log in to Doctor Erlandsson's computer and in Erlandsson's name send a prescription for antibiotics, made out in The Beauty's name. **For that you needed Erlandsson's password, but that was no problem said The Beauty, because Doctor Erlandsson was not just pompous, he was also a fool.** When the new computer system was installed a couple of years earlier, it was The Beauty who had to teach the doctor how to file electronic prescriptions, and she was the one who chose his username and password. (page 43)

Beauty told Allan, Benny and Julius about her antibiotics stealing plan. The personal target can be seen from the narration, *"Once inside, they would log in to Doctor Erlandsson's computer and in Erlandsson's name send a prescription for antibiotics, made out in The Beauty's name. For that you needed Erlandsson's password, but that was no problem said The Beauty, because Doctor Erlandsson was not just pompous, he was also a fool. When the new computer system was installed a couple of years earlier, it was The Beauty who had to teach the doctor how to file electronic prescriptions, and she was the one who chose his username and password."* The personal target here is Doctor Erlandsson, Beauty's boss.

Beauty explained though Erlandsson was a doctor, he was fool because he could not use the technology. That helped Beauty in practicing the plan because she taught him how to use the computer, and she also chose the password and username at that time.

4.3.2.2. Experiential Target in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

The experiential target directed towards human condition and experience as opposed to specific episodes and events. This target found in chapter 6. The context of this target happened when the author explained the reader about the history of ‘Never Again’.

A third security van robbery, however, ended with four and a half years in a maximum-security prison for all three of them. It was there that the Boss got the idea for Never Again. During stage one, the club would consist of about fifty members, divided into three operative branches: ‘robbery’, ‘narcotics’ and ‘extortion’. The name Never Again came from the Boss’s vision of creating such a professional and watertight structure for this crime that they would never again find themselves in a maximum security prison. Never Again would be the Real Madrid of organized crime (the Boss was crazy about soccer).

In the beginning, the recruitment process in prison went well. **But then a letter to the Boss from his mum happened to go astray in the prison. His mum wrote, among other things, that her little Per-Gunnar should take care not to mix with bad company in the prison, that he should be careful with his delicate tonsils and that**

she was looking forward to playing the Treasure Island Game with him again when he got out. After that, it didn't help that the Boss sliced up a couple of Yugoslavs in the lunch line and generally acted like a violent psychotic. His authority was damaged. Of the thirty recruits so far, twenty-seven dropped out. Besides Bolt and Bucket, only a Venezuelan named José Mariá Rodriguez stayed on, the latter because he was secretly in love with the Boss, which he never dared admit to anybody, even himself. (page 23)

'Never Again' is a criminal organization led by Pike Gerdin Per-Gunnar. The recruitment of the organization went well in the prison until a letter from his mother came and ruined his authority. The experiential target can be seen from, *"But then a letter to the Boss from his mum happened to go astray in the prison. His mum wrote, among other things, that her little Per-Gunnar should take care not to mix with bad company in the prison, that he should be careful with his delicate tonsils and that she was looking forward to playing the Treasure Island Game with him again when he got out. After that, it didn't help that the Boss sliced up a couple of Yugoslavs in the lunch line and generally acted like a violent psychotic. His authority was damaged "*, the letter from his mother caused the trouble. His mother in the letter treated Per-Gunnar like a little boy and because of that twenty seven from thirty people he had recruited, dropped out.

Another experiential target found in chapter 11. The setting of this chapter is United States from 1945 to 1947. The context of this target happened when Allan met Soong May-ling (Chiang Kai-shek's wife) for the first time in 6th August 1945, in a Washington hotel.

The next day was 6th August 1945.

Allan Karlsson's delight that something new was going to happen in his life soon faded when he met Soong May-ling for the first time. Allan had instructions to call on her at a hotel suite in Washington. After managing to negotiate his way through a couple of rows of bodyguards, he stood in front of the lady herself and holding out his hand said:

'How do you do, Madame, I'm Allan Karlsson.'

Soong May-ling did not shake his hand. Instead, she pointed to an armchair close by.

'Sit!' she said.

Over the years, Allan had been accused of being everything from crazy to fascist, but never a dog. He considered pointing out the unsuitability of the lady's tone, but refrained from doing so, since he was curious to see what would come next. Besides, the armchair looked comfortable (page 59)

Soong May-ling met Allan Karlsson for the first time and she treated him like a dog. The experiential target can be seen from, "*Over the years, Allan had been accused of being everything from crazy to fascist, but never a dog. He considered pointing out the unsuitability of the lady's tone, but refrained from doing so, since he was curious to see what would come next. Besides, the armchair looked comfortable,*" this narration told about Allan condition and situation when he met Soong May-ling. At the first Allan expected a friendly

meeting but he was shocked toward Soong May-ling rude attitude in greeting. Then he let her treated him like that to see what will happen next.

4.3.2.3. Episodic Target in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared.*

The episodic target is a particular action or a specific event that has taken place in the public sphere. The episodic target found in chapter 13. The setting of this target is 1945 when the American President, Winston Churchill had time to contemplate.

War hero Winston Churchill had somewhat unexpectedly lost the British elections in 1945, the British people's gratitude having run out.

But Churchill planned his revenge and marked time by travelling the world. The former prime minister suspected that the Labour incompetent who now governed Great Britain would introduce a planned economy at the same time as handing over the Empire to people who couldn't administer it.

Take British India for example, which was now on its way to falling to bits. Hindus and Muslims could not get along, and in the middle sat that damned Mahatma Gandhi with his legs crossed, having stopped eating because he was dissatisfied with something. What sort of war strategy was that? How far would they have got with such a strategy against the Nazi bombing raids over England?
(page 85)

Churchill lost the British elections in 1945. Winston Churchill criticized the Labour party who governed the Great Britain would introduce the planned economy which would cause the destruction of the Great Britain. Churchill also criticized India as the example, he could not think about Mahatma Gandhi who sat and stopped eating because he dissatisfied with something. The episodic target can be seen from, *“Hindus and Muslims could not get along, and in the middle sat that damned Mahatma Gandhi with his legs crossed, having stopped eating because he was dissatisfied with something.”*, Churchill criticized Gandhi’s action because he thought that was not a war strategy and it could not help the Nazi bombing raids over England.

Another episodic target can be found in chapter 4. The setting of this chapter is Sweden, 1905 to 1929. The context happened when Allan’s mother had participated in March Day demonstration in Flen.

Allan Emmanuel Karlsson was born on 2nd May 1905. The day before, his mother had marched in the May Day procession in Flen and demonstrated on behalf of women’s suffrage, an eight-hour working day and other utopian demands. **The demonstrating had at least one positive result: her contractions started and just after midnight her first and only son was born.**

She gave birth at home with the help of the neighbour’s wife who was not especially talented at midwifery but who had some status in the community because as a nine-year-old she had had the honour of curtsying before King Karl XIV Johan, who in turn was a friend (sort of) of Napoleon Bonaparte. And to be fair to the neighbour’s

wife, the child she delivered did indeed reach adulthood, and by a very good margin. (page 12)

1905 was a Revolution year for Sweden. In this narration, Allan's mother had marched in labor demonstration on 1st May 1905 in Flen. The effect of demonstration was Allan's mother had her contraction for the first time and in the midnight Allan was born. The episodic target can be seen from, "*The day before, his mother had marched in the May Day procession in Flen and demonstrated on behalf of women's suffrage, an eight-hour working day and other utopian demands. The demonstrating had at least one positive result: her contractions started and just after midnight her first and only son was born.*".

4.3.3. Satire Functions used in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

There are five functions from Paul Simpson's theory which are going to be analyzed in this section, they are : critique, ridicule, destructive, stupidity and protest.

4.3.3.1. Critique in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

Satire is always a critique of human behavior, vice, of folly and persuading the reader to see it disdainfully so that encourage a degree of social change. The critique function in the novel found in chapter 4. The setting of this chapter is Sweden from 1905 up to 1929. The context is about Allan's father in the past.

Allan Karlsson's father was both considerate and angry. He was considerate with his family; he was angry with society in general and with everybody who could be thought of as representing that society. **Finer folk disapproved of him, dating back to the time he had stood on the square in Flen and advocated the use of contraceptives. For this offence he was fined ten crowns, and relieved of the need to worry about the topic any further since Allan's mother out of pure shame decided to ban any further entry to her person.** Allan was then six and old enough to ask his mother for a more detailed explanation of why his father's bed had suddenly been moved into the wood-shed. He was told that he shouldn't ask so many questions unless he wanted his ears boxed. Since Allan, like all children at all times, did not want his ears boxed, he dropped the subject. (page 12)

Allan's father was abandoned by the society because he provoked them for contraception issue. His wife also abandoned him because she was ashamed by his action. The author told, *"Finer folk disapproved of him, dating back to the time he had stood on the square in Flen and advocated the use of contraceptives. For this offence he was fined ten crowns, and relieved of the need to worry about the topic any further since Allan's mother out of pure shame decided to ban any further entry to her person"*, the contraception topic in Sweden at that time was a taboo. Public opinion in Sweden changed about contraception on 1911. Because of the offence Allan's father did in the public he was fined ten crowns and abandoned by the society and his wife.

Another critique function found in chapter 16. The setting of this chapter is Russia from 1948 to 1953. The context is Marshal Beria's contemplation.

It would not be pleasant to report on the Herbert Einstein cock-up to Comrade Stalin, but Marshal Beria was lucky, because before he had time to find himself out in the cold, there was a breakthrough at Los Alamos.

Over the years, more than 130,000 people had worked on the Manhattan Project, and naturally more than one of them was loyal to the socialist revolution. But nobody had managed to obtain the innermost secret of the atom bomb.

But they had found out something that was almost as useful: a Sweden had solved the puzzle, and they knew his name! It didn't take more than twelve hours to find out that Allan Karlsson was staying at the Grand Hotel in Stockholm, and that he spent his days just pottering about after the head of the Swedish atomic weapons programme had told him that they didn't require his services.

'The question is, who holds the world record in stupidity,' Marshal Beria said to himself. **'The boss of the Swedish atomic weapons programme or Herbert Einstein's mum...'** (page 105)

Marshal Beria was Joseph Stalin's right hand. Stalin commanded him to find a dynamite expert so Russia can win the battle over America. First, he commanded the head of the department of international secret agents to kidnapped Albert Einstein but the secret agent kidnapped the wrong Einstein. When Marshal Beria knew that Einstein the secret agent kidnapped was not the clever Albert Einstein but his brother, Herbet Einstein, who was inherited the lack of intelligence form his mother, he was disappointed. He could not tell Stalin about the Einstein.

Then he found a Sweden name that solved American's problem in Manhattan Project but the head of the Swedish atomic weapons programme did not hire him because he asked about Allan's educational background but did not ask about Allan's skill and Allan did not told him. The critique function can be seen from, '*The question is, who holds the world record in stupidity,*' Marshal Beria said to himself. '*The boss of the Swedish atomic weapons programme or Herbert Einstein's mum...*' Marshal Beria criticized the foolishness of the Swedish atomic weapon programme which was not hire Allan Karlsson, the one who solved American's problem in Manhattan Project about atomic bomb.

4.3.3.2. Destructive in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared.*

The destructive function is the concept that aims to damage an object, system or idea without thinking of solutions. The destructive function found in chapter 13. The context is the conversation between Third Secretary Bergqvist and Swedish Prime Minister Erlander by phone. The setting of this situation is Sweden Embassy in Iran on 1947.

After Third Secretary Bergqvist, almost in a trance, spelled out his name letter by letter for the president of the United States, he replaced the receiver and didn't say anything for eight minutes. Which was exactly how long it took before Prime Minister Erlander phoned the embassy and ordered Third Secretary Bergqvist to 1) immediately issue a passport with diplomatic status to Allan Karlsson, and 2) without delay arrange to get Mr Karlsson back to Sweden.

‘But he hasn’t got a personal identity number,’ Third Secretary Bergqvist attempted.

‘I suggest that you, Third Secretary, solve that problem,’ said Prime Minister Erlander. **‘Unless you wish to become the fourth or fifth secretary instead...’**

‘There is no such thing as a fourth or fifth secretary,’ the third secretary attempted.

‘And what conclusions do you draw from that?’ (page 84)

Sweden Prime Minister command the Third Secretary Bergqvist to give Allan a Swedish passport, but the Third Secretary Bergqvist hesitate to answered that Allan has not get any personal number. Prime Minister Erlander did not care about the answer, he commanded the Third Secretary to solve that problem and threaten him. It can be seen from Prime Minister’s statement, *‘I suggest that you, Third Secretary, solve that problem,’ said Prime Minister Erlander. ‘Unless you wish to become the fourth or fifth secretary instead...’* then the Third Secretary said *“There is no such thing as a fourth or fifth secretary,”* and Prime Minister replied *“And what conclusions do you draw from that?”*, from that conversation Prime Minister Erlander commanded the Third Secretary to solve Allan’s problem by however the condition if he did not want to be fired from the Embassy. The Prime Minister did not give the Third Secretary any solution if he broke the new regulation about personal identity number for Sweden.

Another destructive function found in chapter the chapter 16. The setting of this chapter is Russia from 1948 to 1953. The conversation happened between

Marshal Beria, the right-hand of Joseph Stalin, and the boss of the international agent.

‘Pick up Albert Einstein.’

‘But... Albert Einstein...’ said the shocked boss of the international agents.

‘Albert Einstein is the sharpest brain in the world. Do you intend to do as I say, or are you nurturing a death wish?’ asked Marshal Beria.

The boss of the international agents had just met a new woman and nothing on Earth smelled as good as she did, so he certainly wasn’t nurturing a death wish. But before he had time to tell this to Marshal Beria, the marshal said:

‘Solve the problem. Or to express myself more clearly: SOLVE THE PROBLEM!’ (page 103)

Stalin commanded Marshal Beria to find a dynamite expert so Russia can win the battle over America. Marshal Beria decided to find Albert Einstein so he commanded the boss of the secret international agent to kidnapped Einstein. The boss of the secret international agent shocked to hear the command and tried to ask any alternative but Marshal Beria did not care. It can be seen from Marshal Beria’s statement, *‘Do you intend to do as I say, or are you nurturing a death wish?’*, he threaten the boss of secret international agent and command him to do whatever Marshal Beria said if he did not want to be shot by Marshal Beria.

4.3.3.3. Ridicule in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

Ridicule function sometimes deliberately to make people laugh or get the attention which makes ridicule incongruous or inferior. Ridicule function can be found in chapter 6. The situation happened when Allan and Julius brought the corpse of the young man named Bolt, a member of criminal organization “Never Again”.

The closer the trolley got to the local steel works, the more worried Julius got. He had thought they might pass a lake on the way and that they’d be able to dump the corpse in it. But they didn’t. And before Julius had time to worry any further, the trolley rolled into the foundry yard. Julius applied the brakes just in time. The corpse fell forwards and hit his forehead on an iron handle. ‘That would have been really painful if the circumstances had been a little different,’ said Allan. **‘There are undoubtedly advantages to being dead,’ said Julius.** (page 24)

The young man died in the freezer room in Julius’s house so Julius and Allan decided to bring together the corpse along their escape so that would not caused and suspicion from the police. They put the corpse on the trolley and covered him like an alive human. When they got closer to the local steel works, Julius worried about being caught up but before Julius had time to worry any further, the trolley rolled into the foundry yard. Julius tried to brake just in time but that caused the corpse fell forwards and hit his forehead on an iron handle. The ridicule function can be seen from Julius’s statement, *“There are undoubtedly*

advantages to being dead”, he ridiculed the young man’s condition and praised that the young man was a corpse because if he alive, the forehead’s hit on an iron handle would be painful.

Another ridicule function found in chapter 11. The setting of this chapter is United States on 1945 to 1947. The situation happened in 6th August 1945, when he first met The Chinese Nationalist Party ‘Kuomintang’ Chiang Kai-shek’s wife, Soong May-ling at a hotel suite in Washington.

When Allan sat down, Soong May-ling embarked upon something that Allan felt a particular aversion to, namely a political explanation. Oddly, she referred to President Roosevelt as the man behind the entire plan, and Allan found that strange. **Surely you couldn’t lead military operations from beyond the grave?** (page 60)

Kuomintang Party had been supported by America in the fight to the Communist Party in China. The plan to win China and get the armies ammunition from America was settled when Soong May-ling had a tea time with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Soong May-ling blamed the President Roosevelt was the people behind the plan. The ridicule function can be found in Allan’s opinion about Soong May-ling statement, “*and Allan found that strange. Surely you couldn’t lead military operations from beyond the grave*”, President Roosevelt passed away because of heart attack and it would not possible to blame him because he was died and he could not lead the military operation beyond his grave.

4.3.3.4. Stupidity in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

Stupidity function is a quality of being stupid, lack of intelligence, understanding, reason or wit. Stupidity function in the novel found in chapter 18. The setting of this chapter is Sweden prison in 1953. The narration is about Herbert Einstein's stupidity.

After five years, everybody in the camp knew how little cognitive activity there was in the head of prisoner number 133 – Herbert – and even when there was evidence of some activity, it seemed to only cause trouble internally.

This, in turn, had created a certain tolerance in the prison guards when it came to Herbert Einstein. If any other prisoner didn't stand the way he was supposed to in the food line, then at best he would be shouted at, second best he would get a rifle butt in his stomach, and in the worst case it would be goodbye forever. (page 115)

Herbet Einstein who inherited his mother lack of intelligence, treated different from another prisoner in Gulag Prison, Russia. The stupidity function can be seen from, *"After five years, everybody in the camp knew how little cognitive activity there was in the head of prisoner number 133 – Herbert – and even when there was evidence of some activity, it seemed to only cause trouble internally."*, this narration means that another prisoner, even the prison guards tolerated him in case he did the wrong things such as stood in the wrong line in barrack. If another prisoner did the wrong thing, they could be shot on the spot while if Herbet did, he only would be shouted.

Another stupidity function found in chapter 16. The situation happened when President Suharto offered Amanda Einstein about becoming Indonesia's ambassador in Paris.

Amanda Einstein no longer thought it was fun being governor. As many as 80,000 Balinese had lost their lives to the Jakarta government's efforts to make them think correctly.

Amidst the mess, Herbert retired and Amanda was considering doing the same even though she wasn't yet fifty. The family owned land and hotels after all, and that pile of dollars that had made the family's prosperity possible had now been transformed into a lot more dollars. It would be just as well to retire, but what should she do instead?

'What about becoming Indonesia's ambassador in Paris?' Suharto asked her straight off after first having introduced himself on the phone.

Suharto had noticed Amanda Einstein's work on Bali and her resolute decision to ban the local communists. Besides, he wanted a balance between the sexes when it came to top jobs in the embassies (the balance would be 24 — 1 if Amanda took the job).

'Paris?' Amanda Einstein answered. 'Where's that?' (page 136)

Amanda Einstein (new name for Ni Wayan Laksmi) was a governor in Bali at that time. After Gunung Agung eruption on February 18, 1963, Amanda thought that became a governor was not challenging anymore for her. President Suharto who had taken over the government of Indonesia from President

Soekarno heard about Amanda's reputation as a governor, so he offered her to become Indonesia's ambassador in Paris. The stupidity function found in the Amanda's answer, '*Paris?*' *Amanda Einstein answered. 'Where's that?'*, the author of the novel show Amanda's stupidity. Amanda was a governor in Bali, and it was unimaginable if she did not know where Paris was.

4.3.3.5. Protest in *The 100 year old man who climbed out of the window and disappeared*.

Protest function is an expression of rejection, objection and rebellion, through spoken or action toward particular events, policies and situation. Protest function in the novel found in chapter 4. The situation happened when Allan's father was in Russia and Vladimir Lenin had taken over the Tsar Nicholas II's throne. The setting of the situation is from 1905 to 1929.

His father sent the Easter egg to his 'dear wife', who just got angry and said that the damned lay about could at least have sent a real egg so that the family could eat. She was about to throw the present out the window, when she reconsidered. Perhaps Mr Wholesale Merchant Gustavsson might be interested in it. He always tried to be special and special was exactly what Allan's mother supposed the egg to be.

Imagine Allan's mother's surprise when Mr Wholesale Merchant Gustavsson after two days' consideration offered her eighteen crowns for Uncle's egg. Not real money of course, just cancelling a debt, but even so.

After that, his mother hoped to receive more eggs, but instead she found out from the next letter that the Tsar's generals had abandoned their autocrat who then had to leave his throne. In his letter, Allan's father cursed his egg-producing friend, who had now fled to Switzerland. **Allan's father himself planned to stay on and do battle with the upstart clown who had taken over, a man they called Lenin.**

For Allan's father, the whole thing had acquired a personal dimension since Lenin had forbidden all private ownership of land the very day after Allan's father had purchased twelve square metres on which to grow Swedish strawberries. 'The land didn't cost more than four roubles, but they won't get away with nationalizing my strawberry patch,' wrote Allan's father in his very last letter home, concluding: 'Now it's war!' (page 13-14)

Allan's father was not a supporter for socialist at the first but then he met someone called Uncle Carl and he became a part of socialist. On 1905, the revolution happened in Russia. Vladimir Lenin had taken over the Russia's government and then he commanded to execute Tsar Nicholas II and his family. The protest function can be seen from, "*Allan's father himself planned to stay on and do battle with the upstart clown who had taken over, a man they called Lenin*", Allan's father who had become a part of Socialist protested when Lenin took over the government. The next paragraph explained the reason Allan's father protested Lenin, "*For Allan's father, the whole thing had acquired a personal dimension since Lenin had forbidden all private ownership of land the very day after Allan's father had purchased twelve square metres on which to grow Swedish strawberries.*", it is clear enough to protest to Lenin because Allan's

father had purchased a land the day before the revolution and in Lenin's government, all private ownership was forbidden.

Another protest function found in chapter 13. The situation happened when the head of the department of domestic intelligence and security in Iran arrived from London. The setting of this situation is in Police Office in Tehran, Iran, about 1947 up to 1948.

The head of the department of domestic intelligence and security was in a dreadful mood.

He had just been to London where he had been told off by the British. He, the prime minister (well as good as), head of a government department, one of the most important elements of Iranian society, had been told off by the British!

The shah did nothing but make sure that the arrogant Englishmen were kept happy. The oil was in the hands of the British, and he himself made sure they weeded out everybody and anybody who tried to bring about change in the country. And that was no easy matter, because **who was really satisfied with the shah? Not the Islamists, not the communists and definitely not the local oil workers who literally worked themselves to death for the equivalent of one British pound a week.** (page 78)

Iran at that time was lead by Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi. The Iranian people interpreted communism as a potential threat to the territorial integrity of the state, their social system and to the regimes security. People who were

suspected as a communist got arrested in the cell of the department for domestic intelligence and security or they call it, secret police.

Iran had an international relationship with England in Anglo-Iranian Oil Company but England held the most roles in the oil company. The head of the department of domestic intelligence and security or the Police Chief had to make sure that Englishmen would weeded out everybody and anybody who tried to bring about change in Iran.

The protest function can be seen from the head of the department of domestic intelligence and security, *“who was really satisfied with the shah? Not the Islamists, not the communists and definitely not the local oil workers who literally worked themselves to death for the equivalent of one British pound a week”*, the chief police thought that Englishmen’s duty was not easy because no Iranian people satisfied with the shah government. Not even the Islamist which is the dominance people in Iran, not the communist who want to take over Iran’s government and not event the local oil workers who actually worked for one British pound a week.