

The Analysis of Cyrus Smith as A Hero in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island*

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ABSTRACT

According to Cawelti, hero is an individual or a group of people overcoming obstacles and dangers to accomplish some critical or moral missions. They would often receive the favors of one or more people as a kind of side benefit (Cawelti, 1976). In this study, the researcher analyzed Cyrus Smith's character in Jules Verne's The Mysterious Island to get a comprehensive understanding of the hero's character as well as the efforts the character provided as a hero. This study was a part of literary criticism as the researcher studied and analyzed a literary work using structuralism and Cawelti's adventure formula (1976). There were four formulas introduced by Cawelti, covering adventure, romance, mystery, and melodrama. However, the researcher chose to specifically apply the adventure formula to analyze the hero character in The Mysterious Island written by Jules Verne. The result of the study showed that Cyrus Smith was an ordinary hero whose characteristics were portrayed through his actions, dialogs, and the author's narration. The portrayal of the ordinary hero went in line with Cawelti's definition of ordinary hero, namely someone who had more ability than the others in his group and gained favors from other people. Meanwhile, the efforts to make his friends survive contained providing comfort, obtaining food, making medicine, sharing knowledge, providing safety, and manufacturing tools. As the researcher focused only on Cyrus character in Jules Verne's The Mysterious Island, the researcher suggested that other researchers analyzed Cyrus character using the same theory, enriching the data of the present study. However, the researcher also suggested future researchers to study other characters in this novel using other literary theories.

Keywords: *adventure formula, hero, structuralism*

INTRODUCTION

Literary works can show everything in life. Literary works can explain how there are many life forms and the problems or conflicts experienced by every human being who lives in this world. The scratches can make all these things of the hand of an author who

creates them in the form of a work of fiction that all literary connoisseurs can enjoy. Literary works can also teach many things if we read them carefully— feelings of empathy, courage, kindness, and other items related to life. The messages in literary works also include things that we can make as reminders or suggestions that connoisseurs of these literary works can take. Thus, if people in real lives experience problems, they will be able to solve the problems by taking examples from literary works that they have previously read. Meanwhile, adventure is one of the most common subjects in oral storytelling, in which they have always fascinated people and form the basis for some of our earliest literature. Yet, adventure is, by its very nature, inherently linked to the environment, technology, and infrastructure of the society in which it exists. As these have changed, the nature of real and imagined adventures have also changed, affecting what we write and what we read.

The discussion is about how the nature of adventure depends on setting and situation, speculate about how these have changed and will change through time, and throw out some ideas about how this might affect the literature of adventure of the future because the adventure genre novel also has many messages and lessons that can be taken in the novel. As the example from one of the characters on this story used by researchers is that if we cannot use our strength, we can still use our brains by devising strategies and trying to solve the problem.

Based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the definition of literature covers two things, including literature as art and literature as science or knowledge. There are other opinions about literature as a life product that includes social, philosophical, and religious values, originating from a reintroduction or a matter that embodies a new concept (Suyitno, 1993). One type of literary works is novel, which told or illustrated a story experienced by a character(s) in detailed and complex ways, and accompanied by various problems in the novel. There are also solutions to the problems faced by each character and the main character in the story.

There are one or two problems in every story that will continue to grow and develop as the story progresses. Yet, apart from that, it will make literary works more interesting. It doesn't just stop there, but these problems must be faced, which will solve the problems. If the story stage has resolved the issue, then the story can finally be resolved. It can be concluded that it is like human life in general, meeting problems, solving them, and finally solving them. Like the story in the novel *The Mysterious Island* by Jules Verne, the main problem was shown at the beginning of the novel and the characters should face that problem, then solved it together with their own effort. The striking consistency in the story was Cyrus Smith, an important figure who kept the storyline connected to the end. The role of Cyrus Smith would be discussed in this study because his problems could lead to his better life.

Jules Verne's novel *The Mysterious Island* was the object of this research, which told about the story of five prisoners of war who tried to escape using hot air balloons and landed on a mysterious uninhabited island. This novel was a novel written in French, which was then translated into English. At the beginning of five prisoners' journey, problems immediately came to them, in which an unexpected storm appeared before them when they had just flown in the hot air balloon. Bad weather made it impossible to land above sea level. They inevitably had to land anywhere that made the story even more mysterious. What was more, the hot air balloon had leaked and they must immediately get off it. They

did various ways to keep the hot air balloon flying, one of which was by throwing away all the balloon's basket weights. Until they all had to hold on to the rope used to tie the hot air balloon to the passenger's basket. However, due to heavy rain and strong winds, one of the most influential people in the group, Cyrus Smith, disappeared with a dog that they also brought with them at the time they escaped from the prison. Hence, in the end, they all had to experience the unexpected things and were trapped on a strange island.

In the story, Cyrus Smith had an essential role in the group. He then created simple tools that were very helpful in survival and used his intelligence for saving his friends from the uninhabited island. The researcher was interested in taking this novel as the object of the study because of the adventure element in the novel. The title of the book *The Mysterious Island* makes a starting point in this novel. The title to the content can make readers interested in reading it and make readers feel as if they are on an adventure with the five characters.

Furthermore, in this study, the researcher used structuralism theory to analyze the intrinsic elements in the story and to find out how Cyrus Smith tried to save his friends. Structuralism theory was put forward by researchers to study how the story was told, what was in the story, and how the story could be analyzed (Prasetia, 2020). As an example, Stanton (1958) argued that the intrinsic element was divided into two parts, which covered the story's facts and meanings. Furthermore, according to Stanton, story's facts could be divided into four parts, which included plot, characters, settings, and themes, and a story contained title, point of view, style, tone, symbolization, and irony (1958). Some studies also used the same technique when analysing a literary work. In addition, this study used the adventure formula to support the structuralism theory and to analyse the data. The theory of the adventure formula was put forward by Cawelti (1976), who revealed that adventure was experienced by a person or a group of people in order to achieve their desired goals.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study was classified as literary criticism because it aimed to analyze a literary work, namely *The Mysterious Island* novel written by Jules Verne. Based on the study's topic, the researcher aimed to examine Cyrus Smith, the main character of the novel, during his adventurous journey in a deserted island with his friends. The researcher used theory adventure proposed by Cawelti (1976), which used the perspective of a hero, to analyse Cyrus Smith.

This study's main objective was a novel entitled *The Mysterious Island*, written by Jules Verne, a French author. The novel was a crossover sequel to the other story published in French in 1875. This novel had 491 pages in total, with an adventure novel genre. Even though Jules Verne herself was considered as the person who wrote adventurous children's stories, she also wrote stories that reflected her interests that led the researchers to choose this book as research objects.

Meanwhile, the data of the study included words, phrases, paragraphs, and the sentences taken from *The Mysterious Island* novel. In addition, to support the primary data, the researcher also used several sources from books, journals, articles, and other written sources that could be found via the internet.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

Cyrus as Hero

According to Cawelti (1976), a hero was the center fantasy of the adventure story. The certain number of heroes in a literary work was also varied; they were either individuals or groups of people. Cawelti (1976) also added that a character indicated as a hero was one who overcame dangers and obstacles and intended to accomplish some important and moral mission. Throughout the journey, the hero's trials often came from the villain, which resulted in the hero achieving prizes as a side benefit of the actual aim of the journey. The hero also sometimes got the favor of a nice lady. Cyrus was a hero character as he was presented with a condition where he had to overcome an obstacle, namely to survive on an unknown and uninhibited island. Furthermore, he was to help his comrades along with a dog and a castaway from the islet miles away from the island he was stranded on. However, instead of gaining favors from a nice lady and trials from the villain, Cyrus gained his comrade's trust, and the trials came from the nature around him. Thus, the researcher concluded that Cyrus' journey was excluded from those romance-themed stories.

Cyrus' character as a hero was portrayed through the characterization. Namely, through the indirect characterization, which explained a character implicitly through the narration without blatantly pointing to the actual characteristics of the character. The characterization was either through the author's narration, Cyrus' dialogs, or other characters' thoughts and dialogs about Cyrus.

...it was better to be with Cyrus in a desert island, than without him in the most flourishing town in the United States. With him, they could want nothing, with him they would never despair (Verne, 2010, p. 78).

The engineer had confidence, because he felt capable of extorting from this wild country everything necessary for the life of himself and his companions; the latter feared nothing, just because Cyrus was with them (Verne, 2010, p. 93).

The quotes above showed that Cyrus gained trust from his friends. The three of his friends thought that it was better to be with Cyrus stranded on an uninhibited island than without him in a well-progressed country. This indicated that they believed in Cyrus's abilities to help them survive in the wild. They knew that Cyrus would know what to do in the hardest time possible as Cyrus was capable of many things.

On the other side, their trust was supported by Cyrus' confidence to make everything and anything in the wild. In conclusion, Cyrus was a hero character, as it went in line with Cawelti's explanation that a hero would often gain trust from other characters throughout their journey.

'isn't Cyrus here?' replied the reporter.

'is not our engineer alive? He will soon find a way of making fire for us!' 'With what?'

'With nothing' (Verne, 2010, p. 78).

The data above stood as additional proof that Cyrus gained the trust of his friends. This data occurred when the colonists, as to what Cyrus and his friends called themselves, needed a fire. Either to lighten the night or to warm themselves from the cold. However,

for being stranded on an uninhabited island with no match and several failed attempts in rubbing stones and dry sticks, the fire was not lighted. Hence, they gave the task to Cyrus as they trusted him to light one with nothing, as one of Cyrus' comrades said. It showed that the comrades shared their confidence with Cyrus and without a doubt, he would give them a nice view for the sore eyes, namely a fire. It showed that they believed Cyrus could make a tool for them to survive.

According to Cawelti, such an explanation of the character even met the requirements that a Hero was just an ordinary human being but had the ability and personality that excelled in his group (1976). It could be ascertained that one of Cyrus' roles as a hero was that Cyrus was a person who was always relied on in his group wherever he was placed.

'I'm not alone!' Said Cyrus at last.

'How many people do you wish to bring with you?' asked the sailor.

'Two; my friend Spille, and my servant neb' (Verne, 2010, p. 33).

As explained before, Cyrus was a savior. This motion also appeared several times in the journey. Namely, Cyrus was a savior of mankind and animals. Cyrus as a savior of mankind was proven by the data above when he did not leave his friends behind at the Richmond when he planned to flee from the country using the Balloon made by Jonathan Forster. Jonathan Forster was a determined Southerner who built the balloon so the Governor of Richmond could reach General Lee at the Secessionist camp. However, the plan to fly was canceled as a storm invaded Richmond for several days. Thus, a sailor named Pencroft came to Cyrus intending to escape Richmond together. Even though Pencroft came to Cyrus alone, he let his friends, namely Spillet and Neb at the time, know of this plan.

"I am not alone!" said Cyrus at last. "How many people do you wish to bring with you?" asked the sailor. "Two; my friend Spilett, and my servant Neb" (Verne, 2010, p. 33).

'You hope, then, Cyrus, to succeed in reforming the man?' asked the reporter. 'Yes.' Replied the engineer (Verne, 2010, p. 306).

Further proof that Cyrus stood as the savior of mankind continued in the middle of the journey. The second data point above showed that there was a man before the colonist, and the condition of the man was that he needed reforming. The man was later known by the name of Ayrton. Ayrton was a castaway brought by Pencroft and Herbert from Tabor Island, the island close to Lincoln Island, the name they gave to the inhabited island they were stranded at. Ayrton was a man who forgot how to speak and act like a man. This was the result of his grief and regret over his past years as a swindler and pirate. However, he was thrown to Tabor Island to lament for his crime had become too much. Cyrus, who had seen the lost man, intended to bring humanity to Ayrton's life once more despite his friend's desire to leave the man be.

On the way the sailor could not help repeating, 'island or continent! To think of that, when at one's last gasp! What a man!' (Verne, 2010, p. 73).

'No, don't be uneasy, Pencroft; we shall not be here then, as we have no wish to die here, and hope to get away some time' (Verne, 2010, p. 176).

Another characteristic that portrayed Cyrus as a hero was the determination that came along with his unyielding character. This characteristic was shown through Cyrus' dialog and the author's narration in the novel. The data above was one of them. The first data showed how Cyrus placed his full attention on finding out whether the place they landed was an island or a continent. Cyrus, after being separated from his friends and on the brink of death, asked with a small weak voice where they were so he would know what to do next. This showed how determined Cyrus was to flee from the island. Meanwhile, the next set of data showed how unyielding the determination was. He always hoped to get away from the island for he wished to be back to their beloved country, the United States.

'Well, my dear Cyrus,' said Gideon Spillet, 'here is a very secure retreat, we'll hid in the depths of the rock, but it is, however, uninhabitable.' 'Let us go on with our exploration,' said Cyrus. 'Perhaps lower down, nature will have spared us this labour' (Verne, 2010, p. 151). The engineer was not a man who would allow himself to be diverted from his fixed idea. It might even have been said that he did not observe the country at all, either in its configuration or in its natural production, his great aim being to climb the mountain before him, and therefore straight towards it he went. (Verne, 2010, p. 87).

Throughout the survival journey, Cyrus' determination to get away from the island did not waver. He kept the hope up as he tried to find ways to survive on the island while finding a way to get away and waiting for the right time to do so. The first data showed Cyrus' firm would find shelter—a cave or so—to stay the night and save them from the cold night as they were sleeping in the open wild last night. Even though Spillet, the journalist, said that the depth of the rocks was the safest way they found throughout their search for a shelter and wished to stay there, Cyrus gave the opposite opinion. He believed that there was a better shelter up ahead and asked his friends to keep going. Moreover, after a long search, they found a more comfortable and safer shelter than the rocks before. This shelter later was known as the Granite House. Furthermore, the second data showed Cyrus' firmness in his passion for founding, whether the land on which they stood was an island or a continent. He knew that he would not know it only by looking around the beach and the plants around him. He would not discover the truth if he were not climbing the mountain before him. Hence, he climbed the mountain to find the information.

'It is necessary to guard against the possible attack, so that we shall not be obliged to watch every night, or to keep up fire. And then, my friends, we must foresee everything. We are here in a part of the Pacific often frequented by Malay pirates-' (Verne, 2010, p. 134). 'but trust me, and do not break the chest, which may be useful to us. We must convey it to Granite House, where we can open it easily, and without breaking it. It is quite prepared for a voyage; and since it has floated here, it may just as well float to the mouth of the river.' (Verne, 2010, p. 200).

Cyrus's carefulness did not stop even though they found a great shelter, for danger would come anytime and anywhere on the island. The first data presented above showed that they needed not watch the night but blow out the fire at their shelter every night. Cyrus believed, that Lincoln Island was somewhere in the Pacific which was known as where Malay pirates roamed. Thus, he suggested putting out the fire to prevent any danger, especially the pirates, lured toward Lincoln Island. Cyrus also was afraid that the fire would lure wild beasts to their hiding place if they were to light them. Meanwhile, the

second data portrayed how Cyrus thought it would be better to open the chest without breaking it. For he believed that the chest might be useful for them the next time. Therefore, he opted to bring the chest to Granite House to open it carefully with the tools at the house.

'Here, my friends, is the small corner of land upon which the hand of the Almighty has thrown us. We are going to live here; a long time, perhaps. Perhaps, too, unexpected help will arrive, if some ship passes by chance. I say by chance, because this is an unimportant island; there is not even a port in which ships could anchor, and it is to be feared that it is situated out of the route usually followed, that is to say, too much to the south for the ships which frequent the archipelagoes of the Pacific, and too much to the north for those which go to Australia by doubling Cape Horn. I wish to hide nothing of our position from you —' (Verne, 2010, p. 98). The engineer had previously made known to him the result of the exploration which he had made the day before, and on this point, the reporter shared Cyrus's opinion, that although he had found nothing, a secret still remained to be discovered. (Verne, 2010, p. 276).

Another characterization that showed Cyrus as a hero was the characterization of man as an honest hero. It appeared through the dialogs and the narration presented by the author, which showed that Cyrus was a man of his words and an honorable man. The data above proved the motion. That Cyrus would not hide every fact that he would already discover. The first data showed that since the beginning, Cyrus was not sure that the island they landed at was an inhabited island with a port and ship. Thus, he told his friends that it would take some time to flee from the island if the island was uninhabited but rich in natural productions. Meanwhile, the second data proved the first data. Specifically, Cyrus' statement that he would speak the truth about their journey. Cyrus spoke of his discovery of a mysterious closed tunnel inside the Granite House. He did not find anything inside when he explored the passage; however, Cyrus was certain that there was something within the tunnel. Thus, he told his friends of the discovery and his thoughts about the tunnel.

'My friends,' said the engineer, 'it is useless at any rate as regards the Nautilus, to discuss the question of submarine vessels. The Nautilus is not ours, and we have not the right to dispose of it. Moreover, we could in no case avail ourselves of it. Independently the fact that it would be impossible to get it out of this cavern, whose entrance is now closed by the uprising of the basaltic rocks, Captain Nemo's wish is that it shall be buried with him. His wish is our law, and we will fulfil it' (Verne, 2010, p. 488).

Cyrus was being honest not only to his friends but also to Captain Nemo, a man whom they met for the first time at the cave within Lincoln Island. Captain Nemo was a man who mysteriously helped them survive on the island. Being honest and true to his word, he prevented his friends from discussing the Nautilus, the submarine owned by the dying Captain Nemo. The Captain requested to let the submarine sink, and they were to leave the submarine without taking any fortune. However, even after the dying request, the comrades were still talking and discussing the Nautilus. That the submarine would be of help in getting them out of the island. However, Cyrus kept the thought of it from his comrades. That they had to do what they promised before the hearing. Thus, the researcher concluded that Cyrus was portrayed as a hero through his characteristics and honesty was one of them.

The engineer, accordingly, regardless of fatigue, leaving Pencroft and Neb to arrange the beds, and Gideon Spillet to note the incidents of the day, began to follow the edge of the plateau. Going towards the north (Verne, 2010, p. 91).

On the other side, Cyrus also possessed another heroic characteristic, namely sacrifice. Sacrifice was one of the common heroic characteristics as sometimes the journey called for the hero to leave his habitual and abandon his comfort to gain a much grateful thing. And as Cawelti (1976) said, later the hero was rewarded with the trust or favor of a beautiful lady. The same went with Cyrus' case. As shown by the data above, they went to the edge of a large field on the high land to inspect where they were. He walked accompanied by Herbert despite his weariness and fatigue, giving away his time and comfort to rest the night to find out the information about Lincoln Island. Even after finding them, they could not go further until he found a deep opening that led to the inside of a volcano. He continued his inspections even though it was dark. In the end, he finally found out that they were on an island. All his determination and sacrifice did not go futile.

The explanation above then showed that Cyrus was an ordinary hero character as he was stranded on an island, which forced Cyrus to act heroically. In the beginning, he was a man of courage who possessed many abilities. Throughout the journey, Cyrus's characteristics did not change, as he was only forced to apply his abilities in his daily life as the embodiment of the ordinary hero portrayal. The portrayal of heroic characteristics was shown through the narrations, Cyrus' dialogs, and other characters' dialogs, which included the characterization of the characters. These characteristics and abilities, undeniably, were the cause of Cyrus gained his friends' trust and loyalty.

Hero Characteristics Portrayed in Cyrus Smith Character

Cyrus, the ardent engineer who led the group, embodied colonial determination and scientific modernity. As Verne pointed out at length in his novels, scientific knowledge, manufacturing expertise, and engineering ingenuity were the keys to dominating the elements. Cyrus's calm determination, resourcefulness, dependability, and wisdom marked him as an imperial type of superman. Island civilization was an exercise in problem-solving rather than a continuous and arduous endeavor.

The colonization process moved from problem to problem rather than from effort to effort. As a result, displaced people were not content with just surviving but were engaged in activities that presented a virtual template for colonial enterprise surveillance: mapping, naming, hunting, planting and breeding, manufacturing, building, and civilizing (Farmer, 2012). They intended to make 'a little America' of the island; Pencroft asked that: 'We did not consider ourselves outcasts, but colonizers, who came here to settle' (Verne, 1875, p. 69).

Sense of Leadership

Leadership was one of Cyrus' characteristics that was illustrated in this novel. Cyrus' leadership style was based on the personality and traits of leaders, as well as situational and contingency factors that influenced leadership and behavior styles when he tried to survive with his group on *The Mysterious Island* (Kumar, 2018). This capability held by Cyrus had actually been demonstrated at the start of the story in this novel by his companions, who were also in the same group or group as he trusted Cyrus was leading

the group. They couldn't or wouldn't endure for long if Cyrus wasn't with them on the enigmatic island. Examples could be found in the following data:

The next day, the 28th of March, when the engineer awoke, about 8 o'clock, he saw his companions beside him watching, and, as on the day before, his first words were, "Island or continent?"

It was his one thought.

"Well, Mr. Smith," answered Pencroff, "we don't know."

"You haven't found out yet?"

"But we will," affirmed Pencroff, "when you are able to guide us in this country."

"I believe that I am able to do that now," answered the engineer, who, without much effort, rose up and stood erect.

"That is good," exclaimed the sailor (Verne, 2010, p. 80).

When Cyrus went missing, the company feared that they might not be able to live on the island for long. One of the group members, Pencroff, also stated, "We will know shortly when Cyrus can guide us on this island," showing the significance of Cyrus' position in guiding his group. Cyrus was usually the one who made the first step in everything; he would strive to plan from the smallest details, take them into consideration, and then discuss them with his group.

Cyrus always prioritized what he believed to be more essential, and then he would do other tasks that he believed he could complete on his own. As in the following passage from the novel:

It was about 7 o'clock in the morning when they left the camp. No one seemed dismayed by the situation. They had faith in themselves, no doubt; but the source of that faith was not the same with Smith as with his companions. They trusted in him, he in his ability to extort from the wilderness around them all the necessities of life. As for Pencroff, he would not have despaired, since the rekindling of the fire by the engineer's lens, if he had found himself upon a barren rock, if only Smith was with him.

"Bah!" said he, "we got out of Richmond without the permission of the authorities, and it will be strange if we can't get away some time from a place where no one wants to keep us!" They followed the route of the day before, flanking the cone till they reached the enormous crevasse (Verne, 2010, p. 93).

According to the narrative evidence above, Cyrus had more capable capacities than the other members of the group, thus he was referred to as a versatile engineer, and all members of the group in the novel believed in Cyrus Smith's leadership figure. In practically every situation, the gang followed the instructions or intentions of a Cyrus Smith.

Sense of Problem Solving

Cyrus was the first to process food ingredients in an effort to solve a problem by ensuring the survival of his companions. As all organisms were aware, food was the most vital factor in keeping living things alive. As a result, without food, one would experience hunger. Hunger led to weakness. When a person was weak, he or she was unable to continue working. As a result, Cyrus and his buddies must create or prepare food ingredients on the island in order to survive.

The next day the settlers went to collect some, and returned to Granite House with an ample supply of cycas stems. The engineer constructed a press, with which to extract the mucilaginous juice mingled with the fecula, and he obtained a large quantity of flour, which Neb soon transformed into cakes and puddings. This was not quite real wheaten bread, but it was very like it (Verne, 2010, p. 268).

Cyrus' attempt to create and prepare the available food ingredients was to produce flour from Cycas stemmed, a plant Herbert discovered on the island. Cyrus gathered his buddies and told them how to remove Cycas trunk after discovering it. As a result, they received a lot of flour after extraction, which Neb then used to make cakes and puddings. As a result, the extraction of Cycas stalked to manufacture flour was highlighted as one of Cyrus' attempts to help his comrades live, as well as how he handled the major problem that they sorely required at the moment.

Another thing that Cyrus did was make medicine to help his companion with his condition. He applied the medicine to his friend's wounds in order to heal or treat them. The medicine produced by Cyrus was in powder form. He created medication after Herbert was hurt by pirates and his wound caused a fever. Fighting with pirates resulted in two injuries for Herbert. Specifically, on his back and in front of his torso. It was caused by the pirates' sticks being hurled at him and stabbed near his torso. Cyrus sought to acquire a plant that could reduce Herbert's body temperature after seeing him hurt.

Cyrus went himself to cut from the trunk of a species of black willow, a few pieces of bark; he brought them back to Granite House, and reduced them to a powder, which was administered that same evening to Herbert (Verne, 2010. p. 430).

According to the information, the Willow tree, notably the dark willow, would aid in temperature reduction. The powder from the black willow was taken from the tree's bark or skin. Gideon Spillet, a Peruvian, believed that the bark of the willow tree could be used to replace quinine. Specifically, a fever-relieving medication, particularly for malaria. As a result, the powder acted as a febrifuge or antibacterial for Herbert's wound.

Sense of Creativity

Knowledge was one of Cyrus's efforts in helping his friend survive was portrayed throughout the journey. As we knew, one would not be able to continue what they were doing without knowledge of the creativity in their work.

Thus, in surviving Lincoln Island, Cyrus needed to discover any knowledge regarding the island itself and attempt to survive. Henceforth, he shared the knowledge of the island he gained through observing the nature around them and taught them his abilities to manufacture things, and gave them pieces of information about the discoveries. This effort was in line with his honest self. He believed that all the information he bore had to be shared so they could discuss the next step of the adventure together. In this part, the researcher provided four dates of Cyrus getting and sharing knowledge in his effort to survive on the island.

It was now necessary to complete the observations of the evening before by measuring the height of the cliff above the level of the sea (Verne, 2010, p. 119).

During these preparations Cyrus arranged everything for his astronomical observation. He chose a clear place on the shore, which the ebbing tide have left perfectly level (Verne, 2010, p. 124).

The first and second quotes above were related, as both data showed Cyrus' intention to measure the island's position. The position here meant the latitude and longitude of the island. Cyrus believed that he could measure the location of Lincoln Island through a simple process of elementary geometry. From his observation, Cyrus found out that the granite cliff on Lincoln Island was 333 feet in height. Cyrus also concluded that the location of Lincoln Island was in the thirty-seventh degree of southern latitude. However, he believed that the process was imperfect with the five degrees error. Hence, Lincoln Island must be located between thirty-five and the fortieth parallels.

Manufacturing tools was an example of Cyrus's inventiveness that appeared frequently throughout the narrative. According to the author's narration, Cyrus was a guy with various talents, knowledge, and experiences. He guided the colonists throughout their journey. He would also teach them how to construct a variety of items to help them live on the desolate island. Cyrus made the tools entirely from natural materials and employed traditional techniques. Cyrus created a variety of instruments, including burning glass, field glass, pottery, telegraphs, and many more.

*'Had you a burning glass, sir?' asked Herbert of Cyrus.
'No, my boy,' replied he, 'but I made one.' And he showed the apparatus which served for a burning glass. It was simply two glasses which he had taken from his own and the reporter's watches. Having filled them with water and rendered their edges adhesive by means of a little clay, he thus fabricated a regular burning glass, which, concentrating the solar rays on some very dry moss, soon caused it to blaze (Verne, 2010, p. 86).*

The first tool Cyrus made was a burning glass. The burning glass was made right after Cyrus gained his power and health back after being thrown by the tempest. The glass was also made by Cyrus, as he saw how desperate the colonists were to obtain fire. Either it is to warm them or to lighten the night. Aside from providing warmth and lightning during the night, the fire would also be useful for them to cook their food. According to the data, the burning glass was made by combining the glasses from Cyrus' and Gideon Spillet's watches. The glasses were tied together so that they could contain water. Furthermore, by concentrating the solar rays on the dry grass, Cyrus succeeded in lighting a fire for his comrades.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

Cyrus was the ordinary hero in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island*. He was portrayed as the main character through his actions, dialogs, and the author's narration, which followed Cawelti's adventure formula. According to Cawelti (1976), the ordinary hero was someone who had more ability in their group. The hero in an adventure story was also portrayed as someone who would obtain others' favor and respect. This motion went in line with the portrayal of Cyrus Smith, as he possessed heroic characteristics that led to the favor of his friends. The characteristics were courageous, determined, honest, precise, and a savior to his friends.

Meanwhile, the characteristics of the hero described in Cyrus Smith had several parts that made him the hero character himself in the story. Some things such as a sense of

leadership, a sense of problem-solving, and a sense of creativity, were the strengths possessed by Cyrus Smith as a hero in this story. He had many impacts and made a significant contribution to his group's survival while being on the mystery island. His prowess in various ways was also a plus for Cyrus, which covered geographical understanding, simple invention, extraordinary ideas, and his ability to lead his friends were his greatest strengths in the novel's main storyline. Moreover, these characteristics helped portraying Cyrus Smith as an ordinary hero as the analyses were connected and supported.

As the researcher focused only on Cyrus character in Jules Verne's *The Mysterious Island*, there were more fields to be analyzed in the novel. The researcher's suggestion was for other researchers to study other characters in the novel. They were Neb, Gideon Spillet, Pencroft, Herbert, and Ayrton. Furthermore, the researcher only applied the adventure formula by Cawelti (1976) in analyzing the data, which allowed the other researchers to study other foci using Cawelti's literary formulas. The other literary formulas were romance, mystery, and melodrama. Furthermore, the researcher also suggested for other researchers to analyze Cyrus character using the same theory to enrich the data of the present research.

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