

AMERICAN DREAM IN "THE GREAT GATSBY" BY F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

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Abstract: The American dream depicted in the novel *The Great Gatsby* by Francis Scott Fitzgerald is the subject of this study. The American Dream is centered on success ambition, and in *The Great Gatsby*, the main character strives for greater heights than he has ever been. The author used qualitative research to examine the research's issue. The author used sociological proposition to analyze the novel for this study. A collection of ideas that provide an explanation for human society is known as a sociological proposition. Priorities, perspectives, and the data they define as significant are all important to propositions. Consequently, they present a specific and partial view of reality. There are a number of criteria that can be used to group sociological propositions together. The distinction between social action propositions and structural action propositions is the most significant of these. According to the structural proposition, the structure of our society is created by a network of connections. Our lives and characters are shaped by this structure. Underneath the facade of western individualism's free existence are structured sets of social connections. The particular set of structural laws that are in effect in any given society is the primary focus of structuralism.

Keywords: *American dream, The Great Gatsby, Francis Scott Fitzgerald, Sociological*

INTRODUCTION

Francis Scott Fitzgerald, an American author, wrote one of the great novels "The Great Gatsby". He is a well-known American author. The American Dream emphasizes success ambition, and several characters in *The Great Gatsby* strive to achieve greater heights than they had previously. Through Jay Gatsby, the novel's

protagonist, Fitzgerald portrayed the American dream. Gatsby came from the lower classes in the beginning, but he has since become a rich man. *The Great Gatsby* is a factory novel written during the jazz era that depicts fictitious images of young, glamorous members of the wealthy class living the American dream, which is based on wealth, success, and happiness. The hand of suffering or tragedy cannot touch their lives. Just from the get go it gives off an impression of being short and basic creation established on a barely settled imaginative equilibrium of tremendous and eventually, irreconciled inconsistencies. (Leksikon of Serbian Literature, 695). The author created this contradiction by introducing an internal narrator named Nick Carraway. Nick Carraway's obediences are detached from the thinking of the other characters, allowing him to reflect objectively. At the same time, Nick Carraway's reflection represents the author's own research, allowing us to see that the author favored people who truly believed in the possibility of success through their own efforts.

The dynamics between the characters in *The Great Gatsby* are governed by class distinctions. Due to the numerous advantages and disadvantages it offers its characters, they have a significant impact on how the new plays out. The use of social classes can even out the playing field. By giving each class a specific set of attributes, the plot line creates more interesting dynamics and compelling characters. Social classes are a method for grouping a populace, predicated on riches, opportune standing and economic wellbeing. There is no set model for partitioning individuals, still most concur after isolating into three principal layers Upper, Center and Lower Class. The fat nobles make up the upper class. They have the highest social and financial standing of the three and are truly financially secure. The Lower Class, on the other hand, is the least fortunate of the three. They work low-skilled jobs for low wages and have very little financial security. The Middle Class is a combination of these two groups.

Fitzgerald's original *The Great Gatsby* was analyzed affixing on the obliteration of the pursuit of happiness and the commercialization of the 1920's in the US. Taking into account the author's life and era, as well as the social conditions that are consistent with the novel, the moral emptiness and sincerity of this materialistic

society were examined. The Great Gatsby examines the Jazz Age, a period of dramatic social and political change marked by the rise of metropolises, a shift in class structure, advancements in technology, and a rethinking of artistic and social norms. The distinction between quality and bourgeoisie is one of the main themes of the novel. The novel focuses primarily on social life and social status determinants. Another significant aspect of the novel is how the goods and the value of their exchange reveal the social status of their consumers. Through its depiction of commodity, Fitzgerald challenges the impact of commercial testament. Fitzgerald exposed the erroneous belief that wealth equals happiness, which led to consumerism, as well as the corruption of commercial and materialist society, highlighting the promoter of the novel, Jay Gatsby, and his eventual demise. In Althusser's terms, Gatsby was a victim of the social outfit of the bourgeois system, who mistaken fantasy for reality due to the commercial testament's vision.

RESEARCH METHOD

The writer of this research used qualitative research in it. Based on Shank statement (2002), qualitative exploration is a type of meticulous empirical investigation of meaning (p. 5). He uses the term "methodical" to refer to planned, ordered, and open behavior that abides by guidelines approved by the qualitative exploratory community. He uses the term "empirical" to imply that this line of research is grounded in the realm of experience. According to research into meaning, experimenters attempt to comprehend how other people interpret their own experiences. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2000), qualitative research takes a revealing and organic approach. This means that qualitative experimenters investigate effects in their natural environments while attempting to comprehend or interpret wonders in light of the meanings that individuals assign to them (p. 3).

The writer examined using sociological hypotheses. A set of concepts that offers an explanation for mortal society is known as a sociological proposition. In terms of their precedents, views, and the evidence they consider important, propositions are choosy. They so present a specific and limited vision of reality. According to

Spencer, gregarious and social individuals who are exhibiting what is referred to as a social tone-knowledge help a community thrive through profitable and other robotic cooperative behaviors. 140–141 (Spencer, 1859; Spencer, 1873; p. 291)

A variety of factors can be used to classify sociological proposition. The difference between structural action propositions and social action propositions is the most crucial of these. According to the structural argument, our society is made up of a network of links that form its overall structure. Our lives and characters are shaped by this system. Behind the facade of western individualism's free existence are structured networks of social connections. The focus of structuralism is on the specific set of structural laws that govern each civilization.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Great Gatsby's Daisy symbolism describes the American dream

Daisy Buchanan, a beautiful but obese woman, serves as a metaphor for Jay Gatsby's American Dream in the Great Gatsby book. The following explains Daisy's beauty and prosperity. Daisy is seen by Gatsby as a crucial component in realizing his American ideal rather than just a commodity. Similar to the concept of the American dream, Daisy might be characterized as "fickle" and erratic due to both her cultural motivation and personality. She manipulates people's perceptions of her by claiming that she is the golden lady in a white palace and that her voice is excessive.

She possesses characteristics that make her somewhat suited, particularly to someone like Gatsby. Daisy was a dream as well as a fictional character. Gatsby quickly gained the wealth, plutocracy, and house, appeared to have training, and lavishes mortal beings with pleasures and luxuries despite his inadequate understanding of what should really matter in life. He was still of the opinion that Daisy would solve the problem. She is his "missing link," and getting her to change is the object of his obsession. The prisoner is now, even though he has constructed this type of vision of Daisy that he can not, in fact, tolerate questioning that point has been exceeded, that she has moved on, that she has changed, or possibly the fact that Daisy is not who he has envisioned her to be.

The character of the American Dream hasn't always been overwhelmingly exclusionary. The realization of particular goals pertaining to the outcomes that symbolized success was also included. Similar to Daisy, you can't give it your entire self because it would go too far from your victories. If it's designed to stay "a dream," it might also be somewhat erratic.

Daisy has continued to be the same same "girl" that Gatsby first encountered before the war. He expected her to look forward to him the same way he looked forward to her. He has transformed her into an image, making her less useful as a life partner. The end outcome is clear: He doesn't actually get her or anything else he had predicted from her. Instead, he gets a parousex-girlfriend who would desire to watch much more intimately about him. She is elusive. She is a little speck in Gatsby's list of important variables.

Daisy had a life that was similar to the American Dream in terms of wealth, love, and happiness. Nevertheless, a plutocrat cannot purchase the commodity of happiness. Daisy was unaware; she thinks that the fashionable should take advantage of all the glitz and extravagance. Daisy wears her expensive jewelry. Her jewelry, which includes a plum cuff that she is holding in her two hands and a diamond ring and headpiece, signifies her social standing. Although it is not jewelry, she occasionally also wears a scarf as a headband. The scarf she chooses to wear is opulent and goes well with the outfits she is wearing. Her home, which is described as an opulent palace, is spacious and well-established. With an American Classic design, the walls of his home are a brownish white color, and additional opulent beautifiers include a sumptuous lounge with a red carpet and hanging chandelier lights that hang wonderfully.

Daisy is frequently represented as the "Golden Girl" for a variety of reasons. Daisy has a lovely form and a slim body. She has a tall, thin physique with lovely pale skin. She has short, unheroic white or golden hair that represents the fineness of a woman and that she constantly wore a headband or other decorations to adorn her crown. Stunning eyes that are clear-brown, keen, and significant and give people a look of accountability while they are in them. She also has gorgeous eyes

that are highlighted by eye makeup. Her nose is slender and pointed. Her lips have an intriguing appearance. Daisy continually adjusted the camouflage to be employed in each situation, which was always evident, most especially with an operative linked to Daisy's lips that improved the woman's agreeableness. Her pink-tinged cheeks and round features make everything appear flawless, and her chin is refocused.

How Jay Gatsby fulfill the American dream

The following are some of the ways Gatsby attempted to achieve his American dream.

1. Liberty/Freedom

The goal of American dreams is to sharpen the desire to be free, which is defined as the freedom to live your life as you see fit, without interference from other people or the authorities. The liberty portrayed in *The Great Gatsby* is shown when Tom reveals the truth about where Gatsby's flush came from after launching an inquisition on Gatsby, which Jay Gatsby held several illegal and interdicted

The right to gain the same opportunities in politics, frugality, and social businesses to become rich and important in order to reclaim the woman who was veritably materialistic in his arms.

He became friends with Meyer Wolfshiem, a notorious criminal at the time. Gatsby, along with him, plays his part in the criminal world and becomes a veritable millionaire who earns his lavish lifestyle by throwing an amazing party every week. He became an extraordinarily wealthy man by governing by his own rules, as his liberty is entirely his own.

2. Opportunity/Chance

Without any limitation in numerous interests, so that every aspiration could be used as the media to achieve the best result, an occasion or situation that allows you to do commodity that you want to do or have to do, or the possibility of doing commodity. Gatsby uses lies to achieve the equivalency and liberty he seeks. Gatsby revealed to Nick that he was the son of an old plutocrat from the Midwest and had

attended Oxford. On the way, Gatsby previously tried to persuade Nick that he was educated at Oxford by displaying a print of him as concrete proof that he'd attended Oxford academy.

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