THE AMERICAN DREAM REPRESENTED THROUGH THE COLOR SYMBOLS IN FITZGERALD’S THE GREAT GATSBY

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By

MONICA FEDERICA GHIOTTO

Student Number : 074214073

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2015
THE AMERICAN DREAM REPRESENTED THROUGH THE COLOR SYMBOLS IN FITZGERALD’S THE GREAT GATSBY

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By

MONICA FEDERICA GHIOTTO

Student Number : 074214073

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2015
A Sarjana Sastra Undergraduate Thesis

THE AMERICAN DREAM REPRESENTED THROUGH THE COLOR SYMBOLS IN FITZGERALD'S THE GREAT GATSBY

By

MONICA FEDERICA GHIOOTTO

Student Number: 074214073

Approved by

Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka, M.Hum. Advisor

Harris Hermansyah Setiajid, S.S., M.Hum. Co-Advisor

August 27, 2015

August 27, 2015
A Sarjana Sastra Undergraduate Thesis

THE AMERICAN DREAM REPRESENTED THROUGH THE COLOR SYMBOLS IN FITZGERALD'S THE GREAT GATSBY

By

MONICA FEDERICA GHIOTTO

Student Number: 074214073

Defended before the Board of Examiners on August 31, 2015 and Declared Acceptable

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Name | Signature
---|---
Chairman | Dr. F. X. Siswadi, M.A.
Secretary | Dra. A. B. Sri Mulyani, M.A., Ph.D.
Member | Dewi Widyastuti, S.S., M.Hum.
Member | Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka, M.Hum.
Member | Harris Hermansyah Setiajil, S.S., M.Hum.

Yogyakarta, August 31, 2015
Faculty of Letters
Sanata Dharma University
Dean,

Dr. F.X Siswadi, M.A.
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this undergraduate thesis contains no material which has been previously submitted for the award of any other degree at my university, and that, to the best of my knowledge, this undergraduate thesis contains no material previously written by any other person except where due reference is made in the text of the undergraduate thesis.

Yogyakarta, 23 Agustus 2015

Monica Federica Ghiotto
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Yang bertandatangan dibawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:

Nama : Monica Federica Ghiotto  
Nomor Mahasiswa : 074214073

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang berjudul:

THE AMERICAN DREAM REPRESENTED THROUGH THE COLOR SYMBOLS IN FITZGERALD’S THE GREAT GATSBY

Beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan kepada perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma hak untuk menyimpan, mengalihkan dalam bentuk lain, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data, mendistribusikan secara terbatas, dan mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu ijin kepada saya maupun memberikan loyalti kepada saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Dibuat di Yogyakarta

Pada tanggal: 23 Agustus 2015

Yang menyatakan

(Monica Federica Ghiotto)
The cave you fear to enter holds the treasure you seek

(Joseph Campbell)
For
My Beloved Family
Mommy, Greatta
and Olel
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to thank God whom she believes always guides her to finish her thesis. The writer’s deepest gratitude goes to her beloved parents: Wiwik Istianingsih for her unconditional love, prayer, patience and support and Romeo Federico Ghiotto for his support and annoying advice.

The writer is heartily thankful to her advisor, Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka, M.Hum., and the co-Advisor Mr. Harris Hermansyah Setiajид, S.S., M.Hum whose encouragement, guidance and support from the initial to the final step enabled her to develop an understanding of the subject.

Special thanks are given to people who directly or indirectly are involved in the making of this thesis. Thank to her best friends: Vita, Tyas, Pak Tatang, Diko, Momo, Popo, Intan, Flavia, Ira, Rina, Odong, Lucas and many others for their supports. Thank to her sibling Alberta Helena Ghiotto and Nicolas Chretien-Durand for throwing a wine rose little party when she almost finished the thesis. Thanks to her daughters: G reatta and Olel who gave her a motivation influence by their loves, laughs and spirits. Special thank to Suci Senanti who always reminds me every second of my life that I have to finish and graduated no matter what happened. Last but not least, the writer would like to thanks to the super lecturers and her classmates of 2007 who are always in the writer’s heart.

Monica Federica Ghiotto
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE PAGE</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL PAGE</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCEPTANCE PAGE</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOTTO PAGE</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION PAGE</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRAK</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION ........................................................................... 1
  A. Background of the study ................................................................ 1
  B. Problem Formulation .................................................................... 5
  C. Objectives of the Study ................................................................ 5
  D. Definition of Terms ...................................................................... 6

CHAPTER II : REVIEW OF LITERATURE ............................................................ 7
  A. Review of Related Studies .......................................................... 7
  B. Review of Related Theories .......................................................... 9
     1. Theory on Symbol ...................................................................... 9
        a. Definition of Symbol ......................................................... 9
        b. Forms of Symbol .................................................................. 11
        c. Kinds of Symbol .................................................................. 12
        d. How to find the Symbol ..................................................... 13
        e. How to analyze the Symbol ............................................... 14
        f. Color in Theory of Symbol ................................................ 15
     2. Theory on American Dream ....................................................... 15
  C. Theoretical Framework .................................................................. 18

CHAPTER III : METHODOLOGY ........................................................................ 19
  A. Object of the Study ........................................................................ 19
  B. Approach of the Study .................................................................... 20
  C. Method of the Study ....................................................................... 22

CHAPTER IV : ANALYSIS ............................................................................... 23
  A. The Prominent Color Symbols in *The Great Gatsby* ....................... 23
     1. Green ..................................................................................... 25
     2. White ..................................................................................... 31
     3. Gold ....................................................................................... 36
  B. The Color Symbols that represent the American Dream .................... 39
1. Green...............................................................................................................39
2. White...............................................................................................................44
3. Gold.................................................................................................................45

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION ...............................................................................47

BIBLIOGRAPHY....................................................................................................49
APPENDIX : The Summary of *The Great Gatsby* ..................................................52
ABSTRACT

Monica Federica Ghiotto. The American Dream Represented through the Color Symbols in Fitzgerald’s The Great Gatsby Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2015.

This object of the study is a novel that is written by F. Scott Fitzgerald’s The Great Gatsby that was first published in 1925. The novel tells about a man named Gatsby who wants to get his love back by making effort to be a rich person by achieving American Dream idea.

The writer chooses to analyze the American Dream because by reading the novel, the writer is curious in the prominent color symbols and how the symbols represent the American Dream. This study focuses on the three colors of green, white and gold to represent the idea of American Dream. It is because they are most frequently mentioned in the novel.

There are two main problems based on the study of the novel. The first is to mention the color symbols that are prominent in the study. The second is to analyze how the color symbols represent the American Dream.

The method of this study is library research, using a novel entitled The Great Gatsby written by F. Scott Fitzgerald as the primary source of the analysis. The secondary sources used are theories and the references of color symbols and American Dream. Since the thesis deals with the color symbols and American dream, the writer uses structuralism approach to analyze the color symbols hidden in the novel showing American Dream idea.

From the analysis, there are three colors: green, white and gold. Those are the prominent color symbols in representing the American Dream idea. The color green that represents hope for happiness or better life is symbolized through the green light, green leather conservatory, green-house, apple-green shirts, green jersey, green card, green Sound, and green breast of the new world. The American Dream idea, which is dream of the better life and happiness, is represented through the color green. The color white represents the wealth, perfection, innocence, and success. Therefore it has American Dream idea that is the achievement on success, fame, and wealth. They are depicted from the white palaces of fashionable East Egg, white dress, white windows, white roadster, white cards and white flannel suit. The color gold also symbolizes the wealth, prestige and successful life as in golden arm, golden shoulder, gold-colored tie and the toilet set of pure dull gold color. They represent some American Dream idea in the material prosperity.
ABSTRAK


Dari analisis dapat ditemukan bahwa terdapat tiga warna yaitu hijau, putih dan emas yang memang penting dalam merepresentasikan ide dari ‘American Dream’. Warna hijau menunjukkan harapan untuk kebahagiaan atau kehidupan yang lebih baik yang disimbolkan melalui cahaya hijau, penutup kap mobil berwarna hijau, rumah yang dipenuhi dengan tumbuhan berwarna hijau, kaos-kaos warna hijau apel, jersey warna hijau, kartu hijau, air yang bewarna hijau dan permukaan air yang bewarna hijau. Warna tersebut adalah representasi dari ide dari ‘American Dream’ yaitu mimpi untuk kebahagiaan dan mencapai hidup yang lebih baik. Warna putih menunjukkan kekayaan, kesempurnaan, kepolosan dan kesuksesan. Oleh karena itu, warna ini menunjukkan ide dari ‘American Dream’ yaitu pencapaian kesuksesan, ketenaran, dan kekayaan. Hal ini ditunjukkan melalui rumah-rumah besar berwarna putih dari model Timur, gaun
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the literary works there are so much ideas that can be found. There are lots of literary works that contains different meanings, full of homonymns, and connotative words. Different readers who read a same literary work can find different understanding. As stated from René Wellek and Austin Warren in their book, literary works are men’s creation in the form of writings that are valued as works of art such as essay, short story, novel, drama and poetry. Fictions are included as literary works because fictions are purely the reflection of human beings life and are influenced by the author’s ideology, morality, social background, education and religion. (1962:58).

There are some components in a literary work that can be analyzed. One of them is symbol. The symbol itself gives an important role to imagine the reader about the meaning for each person, each group of people, each region, each culture, etc. which is called as symbol of literature. The meaning of a thing can be different, it depends on places, the times and aspect which follow it.

Talking further about the use of symbol in this story, there are possible messages the writer tries to reach. By conveying the symbols, the reader is expected not only to get entertained with the issues revealed in the story but also understands and learns something from this literary work. The writer assumes that the uses of some symbols are related to the content of the story itself. This literary work, therefore, is not only to
entertain its readers but also to help them grow deeper into the hidden message in the story as Roberts and Jacobs say:

> Literature helps us grow, both personally and intellectually. It provides an objective base for our knowledge, it provides an object to the cultural context of which we are a part, and it enables us to recognize human dreams and struggle in different societies that we would never otherwise get to know. It helps us to develop mature sensibility and comparison for the condition of all living things, human and vegetables (1991:2)

Fitzgerald uses symbols in the Great Gatsby; he also uses many colors to describe something in the story. As stated in the journal of Maia Samkanashvili, symbols are an important and integral part of what makes it a great novel. Even there are different aspects that could be explored, she emphasizes several color used for symbolism in the novel. She said that Fitzgerald is simultaneously a painter who makes his writing very visual and bright, as he mostly uses “pure” colors, not shades, to make the picture clear. These colors give the reader great insight into the characters and their lives. Symbolism reflects what life in the 1920’s was like, through Fitzgerald’s eyes (2013:31).

Every person in this world may have a dream—a long held ambition or ideal— in life and people will try to attain it. People dream to get wealth, position, prosperity and honors. Social aspects are also the determiner of someone’s success. Someone is considered successful if her or his achievement is acknowledged in society. Ralph Barton Perry and Ralph H Gabriel state that success must not only be measurable, but observed, recorded, applauded and envied. (1949:10).

America is known as the place that gives many chances to fulfill people’s dreams. Degler mentions that between 1820-1920 great waves of Europeans flooded to America. He also adds that in that single country, 38 million people came to the United
States. America had been the goal of those who were bold enough to take a second chance (1962:274).

The idea that everyone can have a successful life in America is called “American dream”. According to Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, American Dream is an American social ideal that stresses egalitarianism and especially material prosperity; also the prosperity or life that is the realization of this ideal.

Strba also studies about the pursuit of better life by the main character, Gatsby that is set in 1920s in New York City and on Long Island. On Long Island there are two areas known as “West Egg”, and “East Egg”, in real life, Great Neck and Port Washington peninsulas on Long Island. In this novel “better life” is achieved through the American dream that is the logo of the significance of the American nation. (2012: 54).

Fitzgerald identifies American characteristic of the 1920s:

We were the most powerful nation. Who could tell us any longer what was fashionable and what was fun? War, brusquely shouldered my contemporaries out of the way and danced into the limelight. This was the generation whose girls dramatized themselves as flappers, the generation that corrupted its elders and eventually overreached itself less through lack of morals than through lack of taste. May one offer in exhibit the year 1922! That was the peak of the younger generation, for though the Jazz Age continued, it became less and less an affair of youth... A whole race going hedonistic, deciding on pleasure... The word jazz in its progress towards respectability has mean first sex, then dancing then music. In any case, the Jazz Age now raced along under its own power, served by great filling stations full of money... It was borrowed time anyhow – the whole upper tenth of a nation living with the insouciance of grand dukes and casualness of chorus girls...(1965: 9-19).

As stated by Fitzgerald, America is a great nation. Therefore the writer is curious about how they can become so powerful. The writer sees from the past that the people have a strong ideology that shapes their lives. The writer finds that their ideology
is known as American Dream. Moreover, Fitzgerald is an intelligent person who makes such a great book titled *The Great Gatsby*. As it is said before, Fitzgerald uses many symbols in order to represent the hidden messages in the story, thus it makes the writer curious to reveal the meaning of the symbols. In this matter, the writer has special attention in color symbols since they are often mentioned in the story. It is also because color gives effect in everyday life. The most important thing is that colors have a wide interpretation that challenges the writer to find out the nearest representation of the ideal of the American Dream, where at that time people all over the place came to America to find the second chance as it is stated by Degler (1962:274).

Those ideas become the reason why the writer chooses this topic. Every people have his or her own dream. Dream for some people is something that can motivate them to achieve something, even it is seem impossible to be reach they just have the belief that they will achieve their dream. People can have so many dreams such as to be rich, to be famous, to be clever, to be with someone they love and so forth. However, to achieve it they need to have hard work. The writer sees that the term “American Dream” nowadays is everybody’s dream, everybody is free to choose the way to achieve whatever dream they have and yet it is hard to achieve by most people. This novel has the representation of American Dream and the writer sees that the color that is used in the story has a hidden message relating to American Dream. That is why the writer wants to study more about The American Dream represented through the color symbols in the story.

By looking at those facts, by writing this thesis, the writer tries to offer this kind
of analysis as one of the alternative ways. The writer determines that the title *The American Dream Represented through the Color Symbols in Fitzgerald’s The Great Gatsby* is appropriate to represent the idea of this study. Moreover the writer can express vividly the parallelism between the work of literature and American ideology. This parallelism can be seen in the way color symbols can be used as a medium where the author expresses American ideology in this book.

**B. Problem Formulation**

Two problems are formulated as follows

1. What are the prominent color symbols in *The Great Gatsby*?
2. How do the color symbols represent the American Dream?

**C. Objectives of the Study**

This study focuses on the significance of the color symbols to represent the American dream in *The Great Gatsby’s* book, which is written by F. Scoot Fitzgerald. There are two objectives of the study related to the problem formulation.

The first objective of this study is to find the prominent color symbols in the novel. The writer elaborates the color symbols that have been chosen, and explains their meanings related to the stories.

The second objective is to find chosen symbols that represent the American Dream. At this stage, the writer relates the chosen symbols with the values of the American Dream.
D. Definition of Terms

There are two things that are needed to clarify in this study. They are symbol and the American dream itself. The symbols that represent the American dream are probed by using these terms.

First, Holman, et. al say that symbol is something that is itself and yet stands for or suggests or means something else (1986:494).

Second, there are many definitions of American Dream people can find. However the writer only gives two definitions. First is from The Epic of America. Adams states that the American dream is that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement. It is not a dream of social order in which each man and each woman shall be able to attain to the fullest stature of which they are innately capable, and recognized by others for what they are, regardless of the fortuitous circumstances of birth or position (1931:214-215). The other definition is from the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. American Dream is an American social ideal that stresses egalitarianism and especially material prosperity; also the prosperity or life that is the realization of this ideal.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter consists of three parts. The first part is the review of related studies that contributes more information dealing with the study. The second part is the review of related theories that provides the theories used in the analysis. The third part is the theoretical framework that shows the usage of each theory used.

A. Review of Related Studies

The author is concerned about The American Dream that is why this is one of the reason the author wrote this book. There are two related studies.

The first related studies are from Ivan Strba. He says in this quotation below:

“Gatsby’s dream might be described as the American dream of success. It is the dream of rising, of amassing a great fortune that will assure a life of luxuriant ease, power, and beauty in an ideal world untroubled by care and devoted to the enjoyment of everlasting pleasure with nothing to intervene between wish and fulfillment. It is a naïve dream based on the fallacious assumptions that material possessions are synonymous with happiness, harmony, and beauty. The dreamer overlooks or is unaware of the fact that the fullest kinds of please come from the cultivation of sensibilities, the development of understanding, and the refinement of taste – accomplishments that have little to do with the acquisitive powers by which a fortune is amassed. Gatsby is a man who equates quantity with quality, cost with value.” (2012:54)

This quotation shows that the American Dream that is showed by Gatsby in the story is the dream that in the end can destroy him, even though he thinks that he has already achieved the American Dream. The value of American Dream becomes out of the track because he fulfills his dream with the wrong way that is why it turns into something that destroys his life. Gatsby becomes a figure of tragic that involve in his bad
environment. In addition, Strba also says that Gatsby is ‘great’ in his role as representative contemporary hero corrupted by new opportunities for wealth, yet aspiring to escape their consequences by his imagination. (2012:56).

The second related study is from Changizi and Ghasemi. They say that:

“The Great Gatsby is a novel thematically based on the concept of the American Dream in general, and the degenerated 1920’s version of it in particular. This study would analyze the deterioration of the American Dream in the 1920s focusing on the Jazz Age and how the Dream of Success was perceived and practiced by the people of the time. The goal is to make a clear distinction between what the American Dream originally is, and how it might change in each age based on different readings of the same idea. The focus will be on the original definition and assumptions of the American Dream articulated by the founding fathers, and the ways it has been misinterpreted. The suggestion would be that hard work, good ethics and equality for all, which are the basic factors constituting the American Dream, are definitely forgotten and twisted in the Jazz Age, and that this degeneration is what leads the protagonist to his tragedy not the dream itself. In contrast to the original definition, the ideals of freedom, equal opportunity and happiness are replaced by infatuation with material possessions, immorality and bigotry.”(2012:62)

This quotation above shows that the definition of the original American Dream is to achieve freedom; equality and happiness are replaced by infatuation with material possessions, immorality and bigotry. The American dream has experiencing changes from values to materialism. In the novel, it is described that Gatsby’s dream is so naive that he wants to achieve happiness, harmony, and beauty through the material possessions. The characters in the novel conducts the corruption, dishonesty, consume alcohol illegally, being irresponsible, adulterous affairs, murder, lost touch of morality. Because of this false assumption, the values of American Dream are destroyed.

The setting of time in the novel is in 1920s, which is called the era of the Jazz Age, a period of wild economic prosperity. At that time America is ready for peace and
prosperity, the war had been defeated. Because of a booming stock market, the investors saw their wealth rose. This brought a new morality for the new generations to be more interested in individualism and modernism rather than with the traditional values of past generations.

The focus of the first studies talks about the fall of the American Dream in the Great Gatsby, and the second studies talks about the new generations and new morality that leads them to the deflection of the American Dream. Both of the studies show the failure of American Dream. Therefore, the writer limits the discussion in the study, which focuses on the color symbols. Being different from the studies above, this study focuses on the American dream that is represented through the color symbols in the novel.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Theory of Symbol

a. Definition of symbol

In order to be able to go deeper to the analysis of this novel, the writer needs to have strong foundation to the discussion. The writer needs some theories that are the basic guidance for this study. There are some theories of symbol that are discussed and those can be used to answer the problems formulated in the problem formulation.

A literary symbol is something that means more than what it is; an object, person, situation, or action that in condition to its literal meaning suggests other meanings as well. Often, the thing or idea represented is more abstract, general, non – or super –
rational; the symbol is more concrete and particular. Robert Stanton says that the reader can find the symbol in a work of literature by paying attention to the clues that the author gives. The clue is by making it in conspicuous detail. It says so as their repetition resembles other details. It is also because they contrast with one another. The ways to make something conspicuous are by describing it more fully than its factual importance deserves, by making it unusual for no apparent reason, by mentioning it in the title, or by some other means (1965:32).

Moreover, Thomas Arp, R. and Greg Johnson say that the ability to interpret symbols is nevertheless essential for a full understanding of literature. Readers should always be alert for symbolic meaning but should observe some cautions. First, the story itself must finish a clue that a detail is to be taken symbolically. Thomas and Johnson say that the clue can be seen from the emphasis, repetition, or position of the word. Second, the meaning of the literature symbol must be established and supported by the entire context of the story. This means that the whole context of the story must support the meaning of the word, which is taken as symbol. Third, to be called as a symbol is something more than the representative of class or type. This third point says that every word must have further meaning beyond its literal meaning. Fourth, a symbol may have more than one meaning. It may suggest a cluster of meaning. Thomas and Johnson say that though the meaning of a symbol may more than one, the meaning have to be controlled by the context of the story (1998:289-291).

In order to understand the symbols that exist in society, the process of
representation is important. Representation according to Hall is:

An essential part of the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members of a culture. It does involve the use of language of sign, and images which stand for or represent things. (2003:15).

To understand the process of representation of some symbols or sign there is one process that is called signification, the sign has been separated into two parts, “the signifier and the signified” (2003:14). Signifier is the physical form of the sign, while the signified is the mental concept referred to by the signifier. It is needed to understand about the social dimension of the sign: the ways in which culture supplies the reader with signifier, the form and the signified. There are two kinds of meaning of the symbol. The first one is denotative meaning. It is the literal meaning. The second one is connotation, “the accretion of association around the world that extends and amplifies its literal meaning”. (2003:14).

b. Forms of Symbol

According to Guth symbol may come as an image that has meaning beyond itself, which can be in a form of a particular detail, character if an incident that has meaning beyond its literal role in the narrative. (1997:189). Therefore, if the writer wants to deal with symbol, the writer must understand about another level of meaning; moving from literal and tangible picture into abstract or imaginative ones. Stanton also gives a notion about the form of symbol that

Symbol may be anything from an egg to the story’s setting: a single object, a physical type of object, a physical substance, a shape, a gesture, a color, a sound, a fragrance. They may represent a facet of human personality, futile ambition, the romanticism of youth and so on (1965:31).

From the quotation above, the writer needs to be able to look for any association,
which is possible to be endowed in a particular element within the literary work since everything can be form of symbol.

c. Kinds of Symbol

Myers and Simms categorize symbols into three kinds. First, the Archetypal of cultural symbol in which a natural object refers to a limited number of interpretations that transcend cultural barriers. Second, the general symbol which appeals to a smaller audience but which contain more associate meaning. Then, finally private / Authorial contextual symbol, is created in the author’s imagination and convey any number of meanings in the guiding context. (1989:198)

Another opinion on kinds of symbols comes from Roberts and Jacobs (1991:327). There are two kinds of symbol. The first is a conventional or universal symbol, which can be defined as “ideas or emotions that the writer and the reader share in common as a result of their social and cultural heritage”. Therefore, a conventional or universal symbol is likely to be recognized by most people because it has been used commonly as can be conveyed in the word “black” which most people have accepted as to be the symbol of darkness or sadness. The second kind of symbol is called private, authorial or contextual symbol. This kind of symbol can defined as “the object and descriptions that gain their symbolic meaning within the context of the specific work of fiction”. Thus, a contextual symbol will only occur in a particular literary work due to the fact that this kind of symbol has value only for a particular people, nation, or culture. As a consequence different symbols may have quite different meanings in different contexts.
Based on those two opinions, there is a similarity a symbol may be very special to a particular literary work so that we need to understand to work deeply if we want to find and analyze the symbols. Yet, there may be a case when the symbols have a general meaning in daily life so that the interpretation of them within the work will make the reader go out of the literary work. However, the most important thing is that symbols can be said to be the product of a particular custom. In this case, the background of the author is likely to give an important influence in the production process of the symbol.

d. How to Find the Symbol

To find the symbol within the literature, Stanton (1965:32) gives a clue that when a detail is made into a symbol by the author, it is somehow conspicuous for some reason other than its factual importance. He adds it may be conspicuous because it repeats or resembles certain other details. Therefore, the readers’ ability in examining every detail in the story is needed to find symbols. Not only the details, the reader must notice any pattern or linking between the details that the author gives since it may a key to reveal the symbolism.

Rohrberger and Woods say that what the readers need to do is to just trust the story, for when an author wants to mark an object or detail with symbolic significance, he or she will indicate; can be explicitly or implicitly, his intended meanings (1971:16). Thus, not only noticing the detail, the writer must also know that the creation of symbol is actually purposive as a way to deliver a particular thought, emotion, vision that is meaningful both for the author and the reader. This purpose is manifested through
emphasis, repetition, implications, or recurring patterns (1971:17). Those things can be a hint that should not be neglected in order to get the actual understanding of the literary work to find symbols.

**e. How to Analyze the Symbol**

Stanton, furthermore states that in analyzing the symbol of the novel, the readers can study the symbols in two ways. First, we can look for one main symbol, its meaning, its relation to the whole work, how details of the work make the meaning clear. Next is to explore a number of symbols, their meaning, the relation between the meaning of the symbols, and the changes of meaning that happen in the different usage of the symbols, thus, we need to know what kind of symbol we want to find in a literary work (1965:54).

A further idea that can be applied in order to be able to find and analyze the symbolic meanings in a particular work of literature may be what Thomas and Johnson give, as follows:

1. The reader should find clues that give details to be taken symbolically. Symbols nearly almost indicate their existence by emphasis, repetition, or position.

2. The meaning of a literary symbol must be established and supported by the entire context because the symbol has its meaning within the context not outside.

3. A symbol may have more than one meaning in which case its meanings are controlled by the context of the literary work (1998:214-215).

These cautions will give important guidance in the process of analyzing the use of symbol in literary works so that the reader will finally be able to get the precise meaning conveyed through symbols.
f. Color in Theory of Symbol

According to Zettl, color can serve as a powerful visual element that acts as a code that provides a deeper level of meaning to those who are able to interpret the signs. Consider how much less information a map would provide if it were in black and white – the different types of road would not be so distinguishable, and you may even confuse contour lines for rivers and streams. The simple yet effective use of color provides a visual code that allows us to correctly interpret the image that we are seeing. (1999:74).

According to Bartoli and Maroto, the green color means nature, fertility, confidence, and desirability. For example green often uses in money, nature, jade jewelry. White means clean, pure, elegant, and accomplishment. For example white is used in jewelry, snow, flowers, Brahman (highest caste), angel. Gold means luxury, wealth, royalty, light, luxury, money, and prestige. For example jewelry, pirate treasure, coins, colors of the royal crown and church decorations are represented in gold color. (2001:15).

There is an article by Krauzer that said that gold is often used in the Bible and symbolizes wealth, power, and status.

2. Theory on American Dream

The idea of an American Dream is older than the United States, back in 1600s when people begin to come with all sorts of hopes and aspirations for the new and largely unexplored continent. They focused on owning land and establishing prosperous business, which would theoretically generate happiness. The term of American Dream is
used in a number of ways, but essentially the American Dream is an idea, which suggests that all people can succeed through hard work, and that all people have the potential to live a happy, and successful life. S.E. Smith stated, “The American Dream is an idea which suggests that all the people can succeed through hard work, and that all people have the potential to live happy, successful lives.” (2011:1).

The Declaration of Independence in July, 4th 1776 protects The American Dream as in this familiar quote: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” (1983: 7). The Declaration of Independence is the purpose of why the American nation is built.

Emerus says that all men plume as themselves on the environment of society, and no man improves, society never advances”. His print is that the society – on and off – itself improves neither neither itself nor individual. A person has to do the job personally if any headway is to be forth coming. Besides that, “belief in the potential of American life”, that was the bases for Emerson’s American dreams of self – reliant – individual – living – as – one. (1976:83).

Cullen also stated that the American Dream is not a single concept, but rather comprises various ideals and ideals that can even be contradictory. The American Dream has become a kind of a national motto or key word (2003: 5). Cullen explains that it is “the most immediate component of American identity, and yet national identity is itself marked by a sense of uncertainty that may well be greater than ever before” (2003:6). This is the belief of the people in the United States that they are free to pursue
opportunity through hard work, and they can make a better life for themselves and their children. This belief has become the hopes and aspirations of Americans for generations as stated by Suleman Bouti:

“So, American Dreams have many requirements. It will cunning if we want get the success. Besides that, we have to solve the problems if we want to get a success. The problem cannot end if we are not finished it and make the solving. In this case, the morality is needed for get the success. The American dreams have source in the morality values from his citizens.” (2013:4).

Another source on American Dream comes from Matthew Warshauer a Professor of history at Central Connecticut State University. He says that American Dream is diverse however in most cases American Dream can be categorized into three categories that are dream of success, fame, and wealth. (2003).

Americans focuses their efforts on hard work in order to achieve the American Dream. American Dream is also defined in the *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary* as an American social ideal that stresses egalitarianism and especially material prosperity; also the prosperity or life that is the realization of this ideal.

In order to specify and connect the idea of the American Dream with the topic of this study, the writer draws a conclusion that American Dream is the freedom to its citizen to make whatever dream they want to achieve, any dream to have better life conditions that can be achieved through hard work. Better life conditions cover many aspects; it can be success, fame, and wealth.
C. Theoretical Framework

Some theories are used in this study to get a sharp and deeper understanding of the topic about how the author uses color symbols to express American dream. The use of those theories is related to the problem formulated in this study. They are taken from various books, which are chosen according to their significance to the analysis.

To answer the first problem formulation, the theory of symbol is used with the purpose of finding symbols in The Great Gatsby novel, and the writer focuses on color as a symbol to be discussed in the study. This theory gives an important direction that the writer can follow to analyze the symbol correctly.

The theory of the American Dream helps to reveal the representation of the color symbols relating to the ideas of American Dream. Then finally, this theory helps the writer to represent the American Dream through the color symbols in this novel.
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology used in this research. This chapter includes three important parts, including the object of the study, the approach, and the method of the study. The object of the study discusses the novel being studied; the approach discusses the approach in this study and the method of study discusses the steps taken in analyzing the problem formulation.

A. Object of the Study

The object of the study for this study is a novel written by F. Scoot Fitzgerald entitled *The Great Gatsby*. This novel was published in 1925. This novel is compiled in a book of 193 pages and contains 9 chapters.

There are several characters in the novel namely Jay Gatsby or James Gatz as the main character, Nick Carraway as the narrator, Daisy Buchanan, Tom Buchanan, Myrtle Wilson, George Wilson, Jordan Baker, and Wolfshiem.

The story is about a man who orders his life around one desire, to be reunited with Daisy Buchanan, the love he lost five years earlier. Gatsby’s quest leads him from poverty to wealth. He collects money and holds parties in order to impress Daisy. His dream to have her back is a failure. Daisy says that she loves him but in the end she cannot leave her husband. His life ends tragically, because he takes the blame of Daisy’s careless driving that kills Mrs. Wilson. At the end Mr. Wilson murders him. The setting of the novel is in the Long Island, near New York City. According to the historical data,
it was the center of economic era of Golden Twenties. This place better than the Middle West, the east brings promises, chances, and challenges. The story takes place during 1922. At that time the concept of the American Dream has attracted a lot of immigrants from another country to the America with promises of prosperity and happiness.

B. Approach of the Study

The approach used in this study is structuralism approach. According to Guerin...[et al], structuralism has been applied to linguistics, psychology, sociology, anthropology, folklore, mythology, and Biblical studies, in fact to all social and cultural phenomena. Structuralism is scientific and objective. It identifies structures, systems of relationships, which endow signs for example words or items for example clothes, cars, table manners, rituals with identities and meanings, and shows the reader the ways in which we think. (2011:169).

According to Guerin, structuralists emphasize that description of any phenomenon or artifact without placement in the broader systems that generate it is misleading if not impossible. Accordingly, they have categories like plot, character, setting, theme, tone and the like. Even more significantly, however, structuralists tend to deny the text any inherent privilege, meaning, or authority; to them the text is only a system that poses the question of how such a construct of language can contain meaning for the reader. (2011:169).

The structuralists have encouraged the reader to reread, rethink, and restudy all literary works and to equate them with all other cultural and social phenomena; for
example language, landscaping, architecture, kinship, marriage customs, fashion, furniture, and politics (2011:169)

According to Levi-Strauss, in structuralism the base of interpretation is the common interpretive language of a certain generation that is made of signs and symbols and in which the members of that language community share. Depending on their backgrounds and viewpoints, two certain readers may react differently to a same literary text. Although the revised text produced by a structuralist analyst is not as genuine as that of the original writer, in the examination of the new culture it is the analyst who holds the primary position. What the author has created as concept, the structuralist critic deals with as sign, and he reads the text as a cultural production that is manufactured according to various perceptions, routines, and traditions of that culture. Structuralism is an intrinsic reading that is free from subjectivity. And the structuralist critic searches in the text for order and coherence and meaning, while the goal is to provide an objective criticism of the text. Structuralists transverses barriers of time and interest and tries not to be trapped by their prejudices and partialities. Yet, the text leads them to topics (or the culturally-constructed sites of meaning) that underlay the ways we think and talk about the things of our culture. (2013:288)

Through this approach, the writer rereads, rethinks, and restudies all literary works and to equate them with the pattern in society relating to the social phenomena, which is various perceptions, routines and traditions of the culture. Therefore this study focuses on the social phenomena especially the pattern of the society in America, which is to find the material prosperity, wealth, success, and happiness. Those are the idea of
the American Dream that is revealed through the symbol.

C. Method of the Study

The method that the writer used in analyzing the two questions in problem formulation was library research. There are some steps used to answer the questions in problem formulation. The first step was reading the novel. After getting some information, the writer reread the novel in order to get better understanding about the content. The third step was formulating the problems. Fourth, the writer decided to do the analysis by using structuralism approach by focusing on the text and finding the meaning. The focus of the analysis was to find the color symbols. Fifth, the writer searched any sources that are helpful to answer the questions in problem formulation like theories of color symbol, theory of American Dream, and theory of structuralism approach. The sixth step was answering the question in problem formulation by using those theories. The writer particularly examined the prominent color symbols of the novel and interpreted the meaning. The last step was drawing the conclusion of the analysis.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

This chapter would like to answer two problems formulation provided in the previous chapter. The first is to mention the prominent color symbols in The Great Gatsby and the second is to analyze the color symbols that represent the American Dream.

A. The Prominent Color Symbols in *The Great Gatsby*

This study focuses on the color as the prominent symbols in this novel. As stated before, symbols may be anything; it can be a single object, a physical type of object, a physical substance, a shape, a gesture, a color, a sound and a fragrance (1965:31).

In the novel, colors are often repeated many times by the author. It is believed that the colors are the tools to represent something. As stated in the previous chapter, the writer applies Thomas and Johnson theory in recognizing symbols through emphasis, repetition, or position of the word (1998: 289-291).

The colors that are repeated in the story are green, grey, blue, pink, black, yellow, white, brown, gold, and silver. Each color represents different meanings.

The meaning of the color symbol can be different it depends on the context. From the theory of symbols by Thomas and Johnson it is stated that to find the meaning of the symbol it must be supported by the context of the story and the meaning of a symbol may have more than one, and it is controlled by the context of the story. (1998: 289-291).
From the theory of symbol, according to Roberts and Jacobs there are two kinds of symbol. First is a conventional or a universal symbol, which can be defined as “ideas or emotions that the writer and the reader share in common as a result of their social and cultural heritage.” The second kind of symbol is called private symbol. This kind of symbol can define as “the object and descriptions that gain their symbolic meaning within the context of the specific work of fiction.” (1965:32). In this study the symbol that is used by the writer is color symbol; therefore the writer uses a universal symbol.

There are brief explanations about the general meaning of each color. The writer uses theory of the meaning of color from the journal written by Katie Vaughn-Kelso, Casey Carothers and Christine Breese D.D., Ph.D., state that green represents calming, sympathy, victory, honor, hope, faith, and peace, fertile. Grey represents sadness and depression. Blue represents sadness, and illusion. Pink represents love and feminine. Black represents death and mystery. Yellow represents jealousy, cowardice, and sickness. White represents pure love, purity, and perfection. Brown represents unsettling and materialistic. Gold represents comfort, wealth and optimism. Silver represents beauty (2005: 87-96).

From the explanation above, the writer chooses three significant colors, which are suitable to reflect the American Dream. Therefore there are three prominent color symbols that are discussed in this part. They are green, white, and golden.
1. **Green**

The color green is very important and it is one of the prominent color symbols that are mentioned many times in the story. The color green is mentioned from the first chapter and it is repeated 16 times. At the last chapter the color green is mentioned again. According to Bartoli, it is stated that Green means desirability. From the *Oxford Dictionary*, *desirability* means the quality of being desirable; as being an attractive, useful, or necessary course of action; a desire or hope for something to happen. In the story, green symbolizes hope, and nature. Hope for something to happen is symbolized through green light, green leather conservatory, green-house, apple-green shirts, green jersey, and green card. Nature is symbolized through green Sound, and green breast of the new world.

Green light is mentioned when the narrator, Nick, sees Gatsby for the first time and he tries to call him but decides not to disturb him, because Gatsby looks serious glancing at something. Nick finally figures it out that it is the green light that is seen across at the end of the dock.

I decided to call to him. Miss Baker had mentioned him at dinner, and that would do for an introduction. But I didn’t call to him, for he gave a sudden intimation that he was content to be alone — he stretched out his arms toward the dark water in a curious way, and, far as I was from him, I could have sworn he was trembling. Involuntarily I glanced seaward — and distinguished nothing except a single green light, minute and far away, that might have been the end of a dock. When I looked once more for Gatsby he had vanished, and I was alone again in the unquiet darkness. (p.19)

The green light shows the hope that Gatsby wants to achieve. It turns out that the green light is the light that comes from Daisy’s house. Daisy is the woman whom Gatsby loves, and he wants to be with Daisy though it is still his hope.
The green light also appears when Gatsby finally meets Daisy, and brings her to see his house. Gatsby tells to Daisy that the he always looks at the green light across the bay of Daisy’s house. Now that the green light is covered by mist, he cannot see the green light but he is standing next to green light, which is Daisy herself.

“If it wasn’t for the mist we could see your home across the bay,” said Gatsby. “You always have a green light that burns all night at the end of your dock.”

Daisy put her arm through his abruptly, but he seemed ab- sorbed in what he had just said. Possibly it had occurred to him that the colossal significance of that light had now vanished forever. Compared to the great distance that had separated him from Daisy it had seemed very near to her, almost touch- ing her. It had seemed as close as a star to the moon. Now it was again a green light on a dock. His count of enchanted ob- jects had diminished by one. (p.72)

When Gatsby meets Daisy, he feels that he is one step closer to fulfill his dream, which is to be as close as he can with Daisy. The green light that he usually sees from across his bay to Daisy’s house, now he can see his green light right besides him.

Green symbolizes hope for something to happen. Nick is about to go for lunch with Gatsby. Gatsby offers Nick a ride with his luxurious car. They sit behind the conservatory, which has been made from leather that has a green color.

“Good morning, old sport. You’re having lunch with me to- day and I thought we’d ride up together.” He was balancing himself on the dashboard of his car with that resourcefulness of movement that is so peculiarly Americ- an — that comes, I suppose, with the absence of lifting work or rigid sitting in youth and, even more, with the formless grace of our nervous, sporadic games. This quality was continually breaking through his punctilious manner in the shape of rest- lessness. He was never quite still; there was always a tapping foot somewhere or the impatient opening and closing of a hand. He saw me looking with admiration at his car.

“It’s pretty, isn’t it, old sport?” He jumped off to give me a better view. “Haven’t you ever seen it before?”

I’d seen it. Everybody had seen it. It was a rich cream color, bright with nickel, swollen here and there in its monstrous length with triumphant hat-boxes and
supper-boxes and tool-boxes, and terraced with a labyrinth of wind-shields that mirrored a dozen suns. Sitting down behind many layers of glass in a sort of green leather conservatory, we started to town. (p.50)

Green leather conservatory shows the hope that Gatsby wants to reach. The color of green in his car reminds him of Daisy. He has the green color in his car, hoping that he can be together with Daisy wherever he goes literally. In other words, he hopes that he can marry and live together with Daisy spending the rest of his life with her.

Green means fertile and hope for something to happen. It is a time when Nick invites Daisy for teatime. Actually it is arranged by Gatsby in order to meet her in person at the very first time since a long time ago without Daisy knowing that it is Gatsby’s plan. Before the day, Gatsby orders his gardener and all the workers to make Nick’s garden and house more beautiful by his point of view. He orders his workers to arrange the grass and put lots of flowers.

The day agreed upon was pouring rain. At eleven o'clock a man in a raincoat, dragging a lawn-mower, tapped at my front door and said that Mr. Gatsby had sent him over to cut my grass. This reminded me that I had forgotten to tell my Finn to come back, so I drove into West Egg Village to search for her among soggy, whitewashed alleys and to buy some cups and lemons and flowers.

The flowers were unnecessary, for at two o'clock a green-house arrived from Gatsby’s, with innumerable receptacles to contain it. An hour later the front door opened nervously, and Gatsby, in a white flannel suit, silver shirt, and gold-colored tie, hurried in. He was pale, and there were dark signs of sleeplessness beneath his eyes. (p.65)

Gatsby wants everything to look perfect before Daisy comes in the tea party. He wants to create the good atmosphere when he meets Daisy for the first time. He wants to impress her. He tries to show that now he is different than the past when he was poor. Now, he hopes with flowers and nice garden, he can make a great impression. Green
which means fertile is also symbolizes the love of Gatsby to Daisy like the greenhouse, which has lots of beautiful, fresh flowers, and garden. Through green-house, he hopes he begins his new relationship with Daisy. He expects that his love with Daisy will grow smoothly like the plants and flowers that grow in the garden. The writer concludes that the green-house here means the hope of Gatsby in order to impress Daisy. Through the color of green in green-house, the hope of Gatsby to be with Daisy will grow.

Green symbolizes hope. Apple-green shirt shows the hope of Gatsby to get Daisy’s back. It shows when Gatsby invites Daisy to look around his huge house. He shows Daisy his collection of his shirts that are made from linen, silk, and fine flannel.

“I’ve got a man in England who buys me clothes. He sends over a selection of things at the beginning of each season, spring and fall.”

He took out a pile of shirts and began throwing them, one by one, before us, shirts of sheer linen and thick silk and fine flannel, which lost their folds as they fell and covered the table in many-colored disarray. While we admired he brought more and the soft rich heap mounted higher — shirts with stripes and scrolls and plaids in coral and apple-green and lavender and faint orange, and monograms of Indian blue. Suddenly, with a strained sound, Daisy bent her head into the shirts and began to cry stormily.

“They’re such beautiful shirts,” she sobbed, her voice muffled in the thick folds. “It makes me sad because I’ve never seen such — such beautiful shirts before.” (pp.71-72)

This quotation explains Gatsby’s way to impress Daisy. He shows all of his achievement such as his big house and his collection of expensive shirts. He tries to tell Daisy that now he has everything to get her love back and hope to be with her again. When Daisy sobs, it implies that she somehow feels regret not to wait Gatsby a little longer in the time when she has got married.

Green Jersey implies hope of Gatsby to become a successful person. It is
described in the story that Gatsby meets someone named Dan Cody who is a millionaire whom Gatsby save from the wind that might harm his yacht. From then on, Dan Cody sees Gatsby as a clever boy and has a big ambition. In the next time Gatsby begins to have a new experience with Dan Cody.

James Gatz — that was really, or at least legally, his name. He had changed it at the age of seventeen and at the specific moment that witnessed the beginning of his career — when he saw Dan Cody’s yacht drop anchor over the most insidious flat on Lake Superior. It was James Gatz who had been loafing along the beach that afternoon in a torn green jersey and a pair of canvas pants, but it was already Jay Gatsby who bor- rowed a rowboat, pulled out to the TUOLOMEE, and informed Cody that a wind might catch him and break him up in half an hour.

I suppose he’d had the name ready for a long time, even then. His parents were shiftless and unsuccessful farm people — his imagination had never really accepted them as his par- ents at all. The truth was that Jay Gatsby of West Egg, Long Island, sprang from his Platonic conception of himself. He was a son of God — a phrase which, if it means anything, means just that — and he must be about His Father’s business, the service of a vast, vulgar, and meretricious beauty. So he invented just the sort of Jay Gatsby that a seventeen-year-old boy would be likely to invent, and to this conception he was faithful to the end. (pp.75-76)

The green jersey that he wears is described as a torn jersey which can be meant by Gatsby’s hope to become rich. The torn here means his poor life and the green color shows his hope to achieve better life in the future especially when he meets Dan Cody. From him, Gatsby can see clearly how the rich people act and inspire him to achieve something more than he has already had.

Green means nature. According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, Sound means a long stretch of water that is wider than a strait and often connects two larger bodies of water or forms a channel between the mainland and an island, it is a place of an estuary, a place where saltwater from the ocean mixes with fresh water from rivers draining
from the land. The green Sound is mentioned in the novel when Gatsby, Nick, Tom, Daisy, and Jordan are having lunch at Tom and Daisy’s house. Tom tells everyone to go to the verandah and see outside because that day is really a hot day.

“I read somewhere that the sun’s getting hotter every year,” said Tom genially. “It seems that pretty soon the earth’s going to fall into the sun — or wait a minute — it’s just the opposite — the sun’s getting colder every year. “Come outside,” he suggested to Gatsby, “I’d like you to have a look at the place.”

I went with them out to the veranda. On the green Sound, stagnant in the heat, one small sail crawled slowly toward the fresher sea. Gatsby’s eyes followed it momentarily; he raised his hand and pointed across the bay.

“I’m right across from you.” “So you are.” (p.91)

The green Sound refers to the green water related to the sea. In the literary meaning, it shows that the boat sails in the green water towards the fresher sea in the hot day. The green water symbolizes the distance between Gatsby and Daisy. Although there is a distance between them, Gatsby does not give up to pursue the fresher sea. The fresher sea symbolizes the better life. For Gatsby the better life is with Daisy. The green means the hope of Gatsby to be with Daisy even though there is a distance between them. It is shown when he points across the bay and tells that he is right across from the Buchanan’s house which means that he tries to tell that he already close to Daisy to get her back. From here it is shown that Gatsby wants to tell that even there is a distance between him and Daisy, he still struggles to get Daisy’s love and be with her no matter what happened. He still believes that he can be with Daisy. As a conclusion, green Sound means the hope of Gatsby to be with Daisy even though there is a distance between them.
Green breast of the new world symbolizes hope for something to happen. Nick mentions about the situation when he spends the night in Long Island. He is thinking about Gatsby and he describes the situation in Long Island where Gatsby lives.

Most of the big shore places were closed now and there were hardly any lights except the shadowy, moving glow of a ferry-boat across the Sound. And as the moon rose higher the inessential houses began to melt away until gradually I became aware of the old island here that flowered once for Dutch sailors’ eyes — a fresh, green breast of the new world. (p.138)

New world refers to Long Island. Nick describes Long Island, as a fresh, green breast of the new world. According to Thompson there once the Dutch Sailor came to Long Island and claimed the island to get benefit from making the settlement in Long Island for the Holland Immigrant (1839: 72). New world is the world where the Dutch Sailor came to begin a new life. Nick describes Long Island as a fresh green breast, it refers to the whole place in Long island that once Dutch sailor admired it in order to make a new world. From this explanation, it is shown that green here means the hope to have a great opportunity to make a settlement in Long Island in order to get a better life or better future.

The writer concludes that the symbol green in the novel means hope for something to happen, which is hope to achieve happiness. It also means a hope to be with someone that he or she loves.

2. White

The color white is mentioned many times in the story from the first chapter. Bartoli and Maroto state that white means accomplishment. According to the *Oxford Dictionary*, accomplishment means something that has been achieved successfully. In
the story white symbolize wealth, innocence, perfection and success. White symbolizes through white palaces, white dress, white windows, white roadster, white card, and white flannel suit.

The color white is mentioned in the chapter one, white palaces of fashionable East egg mean something that has been achieved by the Buchanan. Palaces show the richness of the Buchanan. East egg is where the Buchanan lives. It is mentioned in the story when Nick describes the mansion of the Buchanan’s in the east egg.

Across the courtesy bay the white palaces of fashionable East Egg glittered along the water, and the history of the summer really begins on the evening I drove over there to have dinner with the Tom Buchanans. Daisy was my second cousin once re- moved, and I’d known Tom in college. And just after the war I spent two days with them in Chicago. (p.7)

White palaces show the wealth. It is described as a big mansion belongs to the Buchanans. Tom and Daisy are from an upper-class society and they live with the luxurious lifestyle. Nick describes the mansion of the Buchanans again when he goes at their house for the first time to have a lunch together and meet his cousin, Daisy.

And so it happened that on a warm windy evening I drove over to East Egg to see two old friends whom I scarcely knew at all. Their house was even more elaborate than I expected, a cheerful red-and-white Georgian Colonial mansion, overlooking the bay. (p.8)

It is shown that the house has the color white, and it is described as a big and luxury house. This explains that Daisy and Tom are rich and they are a high-class people. Therefore the writer can say that the white implies the wealth. The color of white appears again when Nick describes the windows inside the house of the Buchanans. The symbol of white also represents the wealth of the Buchanans. It is
shown at the quotations below.

We walked through a high hallway into a bright rosy-colored space, fragilely bound into the house by French windows at either end. The windows were ajar and gleaming white against the fresh grass outside that seemed to grow a little way into the house. (p.9)

That was it. I’d never understood before. It was full of money — that was the inexhaustible charm that rose and fell in it, the jingle of it, the cymbals’ song of it…high in a white palace the king’s daughter... (p.92)

The quotation shows that white palace is interpreted as the wealth of the Buchanans. It is mentioned when Daisy, Tom, Jordan, and Nick are about to leave the house and go to the city. The author describes the color of the house of the Buchanans as a white palace.

White dress symbolizes the wealth and success. In the story, it is described when Nick comes to the Buchanan’s house to meet Daisy; he sees Daisy and Jordan are wearing white dresses.

The only completely stationary object in the room was an enormous couch on which two young women were buoyed up as though upon an anchored balloon. They were both in white, and their dresses were rippling and fluttering as if they had just been blown back in after a short flight around the house. (p.9)

In the story Jordan is an upper class the same as Daisy. Jordan is a famous golf athlete; it means that she is a successful woman in her carrier. On the other hands, Daisy is also a successful woman, shown that she lives in a big mansion and married a very rich man and has a perfect life.

White dress is mentioned again when Jordan talks about Daisy when she was eighteen years old. Jordan describes Daisy in the white dress at that time when Daisy meets Gatsby.
The largest of the banners and the largest of the lawns belonged to Daisy Fay’s house. She was just eighteen, two years older than me, and by far the most popular of all the young girls in Louisville. She dressed in white, and had a little white roadster, and all day long the telephone rang in her house and excited young officers from Camp Taylor demanded the privilege of monopolizing her that night. “Anyways, for an hour!” (p.58)

The white dress also means the perfection that Daisy has. When she was eighteen years old, she had already lived in a big house and big garden and she had a little white roadster. It is shown when Jordan says about Daisy Fay’s house, which has the largest banners in front of the house and the largest of lawns. Jordan also describes that Daisy is the most popular of all the young girls in Louisville. White dress can be interpreted as the wealth that Daisy has and so does the white roadster.

When I came opposite her house that morning her white roadster was beside the curb, and she was sitting in it with a lieutenant I had never seen before. They were so engrossed in each other that she didn’t see me until I was five feet away. (p.58)

In the novel, Daisy and Jordan often wear the white color dresses. It is mentioned again in the story when Nick and Gatsby, and Jordan come to Buchanan’s house to have a lunch.

The room, shadowed well with awnings, was dark and cool. Daisy and Jordan lay upon an enormous couch, like silver idols weighing down their own white dresses against the singing breeze of the fans. (p.89)

It is shown that Daisy and Jordan wear white dresses. The white, once again symbolizes their wealth.

White symbolizes innocence. In the novel, Gatsby and Nick are going to New York by car. Suddenly, the policeman interrupts Gatsby because he breaks the speed limits.
With fenders spread like wings we scattered light through half Long Island City — only half, for as we twisted among the pillars of the elevated I heard the familiar “jug — jug — SPAT!” of a motorcycle, and a frantic policeman rode alongside.

“All right, old sport,” called Gatsby. We slowed down. Taking a white card from his wallet, he waved it before the man’s eyes.

“Right you are,” agreed the policeman, tipping his cap. “Know you next time, Mr. Gatsby. Excuse ME!”

“What was that?” I inquired. “The picture of Oxford?” “I was able to do the commissioner a favor once, and he sends me a Christmas card every year.” (p.53)

Gatsby shows the white card to the policeman and when the policeman knows that it is Gatsby who drives the car, the policeman lets Gatsby go. It reveals that Gatsby has once helped the commissioner; therefore the policeman lets him go. Gatsby tries to give an impression to Nick that he is a kind person. The interpretation of the white card is the innocence that Gatsby has as a purpose to give the impression to Nick that he is well-known among important people that even the policeman knows him. Therefore Gatsby does not get the letter of speeding ticket because of the speed limits.

White symbolizes wealth and perfection. White flannel suit shows the wealth of Gatsby. Gatsby wears the white flannel suit when he meets Daisy for the first time after long time ago at Nick’s house. Nick makes an arrangement for Daisy in which Daisy does not know if that arrangement is actually a plan that Gatsby arranges in order to meet Daisy. Nick invites Daisy to come to his house for teatime.

The flowers were unnecessary, for at two o’clock a green- house arrived from Gatsby’s, with innumerable receptacles to contain it. An hour later the front door opened nervously, and Gatsby, in a white flannel suit, silver shirt, and gold-colored tie, hurried in. He was pale, and there were dark signs of sleeplessness beneath his eyes. (p.65)
The white suit that Gatsby wears shows the wealth. Gatsby tries to show Daisy that he has already had all materialistic things in his life and had a high-class position. He wants to impress Daisy with his perfection in the form of materialistic things that he has already achieved.

From the above explanations the writer can conclude that white in the Great Gatsby symbolizes the wealth, innocence, perfection and success. It is shown through white palaces, white dress, white roadster, white windows, white card and white flannel suit.

3. **Gold**

According to Rohrberger and Woods, symbols can be found through emphasis, repetition, implication, or recurring patterns. (1971:17). In the story, gold is repeated many times. Thomas and Johnson say that to analyze the symbol, it must be supported and related in the context. (1998:289-291). Therefore the writer must also connect the context in the story with the meaning of the color from the theory of color that the writer has been stated in chapter 2.

According to Bartoli gold color symbolizes the wealth, prestige and successful life. Gold symbolizes through golden arm, golden shoulder, gold-colored tie, and toilet set of pure dull gold. In the novel, gold color is mentioned many times. In chapter three, gold is mentioned when Nick meets Jordan at Gatsby’s party. Gatsby invites Nick to the party, but Nick does not know which one is Gatsby. Then he meets Jordan there.

“You’ve dyed your hair since then,” remarked Jordan, and I started, but the girls had moved casually on and her remark was addressed to the premature moon, produced like
the supper, no doubt, out of a caterer’s basket. With Jordan’s slender golden arm resting in mine, we descended the steps and sauntered about the garden. (Page 35)

Golden arm explains about Jordan. It symbolizes the wealth of Jordan. Jordan is a high-class woman and she is a famous golf athlete. For a golf athlete, the power of the swing really depends on the arm. As Jordan is mentioned as a golf athlete, therefore the successful of her own comes from her arm when she plays golf tournament. In other words, the golden arms of Jordan show the successful of her life that is seen from the story that she is a golf athlete. Therefore, it can be said that gold represents wealth. In the quotation below, it is mentioned again the color gold that explains about Jordan.

It was dark now, and as we dipped under a little bridge I put my arm around Jordan’s golden shoulder and drew her toward me and asked her to dinner. (p.62)

Nick describes about Jordan’s golden shoulder. For a golfer, a good swing also depends on the shoulder. In other words, it can be interpreted that her shoulder and arm are the key that makes her become a famous golf athlete. It shows the successful of her life comes from her shoulder and her arm. Therefore, golden shoulder means wealth and a successful life.

Gold-colored tie symbolizes the wealth. Gatsby wears the color gold for his tie. He wears it when he meets Daisy for the first time after long time ago. He wants to show that now he is a high-class man comparing with Gatsby in old time when he was still nobody and no money.

The flowers were unnecessary, for at two o’clock a green-house arrived from Gatsby’s, with innumerable receptacles to contain it. An hour later the front door opened nervously, and Gatsby, in a white flannel suit, silver shirt, and gold-colored tie, hurried in. He was pale, and there were dark signs of sleeplessness beneath his eyes. (p.65)
Gatsby comes from a poor family, and he makes an effort to get his wealth. He cannot be with Daisy at the time when he still has nothing. After achieving his pride, which is the big house, money, and everything, now he wants to show to Daisy that he is a rich man.

The gold color is mentioned again in Gatsby’s room through the toilet set of pure dull gold. It is described that the color of the dresser is full with the gold color.

His bedroom was the simplest room of all — except where the dresser was garnished with a toilet set of pure dull gold. Daisy took the brush with delight, and smoothed her hair, whereupon Gatsby sat down and shaded his eyes and began to laugh. (p.71)

In the story, at chapter 5 it is described that Gatsby’s mansion is very luxury. He has so many rooms with different facilities, such as library, bedrooms, dressing rooms, poolrooms with sunken baths, garden and music rooms. Gatsby invites Daisy and Nick to go to see his mansion. It can be seen that Gatsby wants to show Daisy that now he is a rich man. It is also shown that when Gatsby ask Daisy’s opinion about his house Daisy really loves it. This is the way of Gatsby to impress her.

According to Bartoli, gold is the color also used for money, and jewelry. (2001:15). From the gold color that is mentioned in the quotation above, it can be proved that gold represents wealth. Therefore, from the quotation above gold symbolizes money or to show wealth and prestige. It is described that Gatsby’s bedroom is a simple room yet he has the dresser, which is garnished with pure dull gold.

From the explanations above the writer can conclude that the color gold that is used in the novel symbolizes the wealth, prestige, and successful life. It is shown through golden arm, golden shoulder, gold-colored tie and toilet set of pure dull gold.
B. The Color Symbols that represent the American Dream

The second part is about the American Dream that is represented through the color symbols. In this part, the writer focuses on the idea of the American Dream that is represented through the color symbols. The writer concludes that all three colors, which are green, white, and golden are the color symbols that represent the American Dream.

The American Dream is an ideal of finding happiness and satisfaction through hard work. Fitzgerald uses many colors to describe his novel. He emphasizes some colors that show the idea of the American Dream. The idea is a dream to reach the successful things in life.

1. Green

The color of green symbolizes hope to get happiness. The first color symbol that is mentioned is the green light. The green light is described through Gatsby. For Gatsby, green light is the symbol of his hope to be with Daisy. According to Adams, American Dream is that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement. (1931:214-215). Dream here, the writer translates into hope. The hope of Gatsby is also the dream that he wants to achieve. The dream for Gatsby is to be happy, which is to be with Daisy, and in the story green is often mentioned through Gatsby.

Gatsby has a very big ambition to get what he wants in his life and his love. Gatsby makes many efforts to achieve his dream. Gatsby comes from the poor family and he has nothing. Even when he was still young, he left his home and went from place to place in order to get better life.
The green light first is mentioned in the story when Nick sees Gatsby for the first time. Nick sees Gatsby is glancing at the green light that comes from across the bay. It is the light from Daisy’s house. Gatsby hopes that he can meet Daisy. The second green light is emphasized when Gatsby meets Daisy for the first time after long time ago. Gatsby tells to Daisy that he always looks at the green light across the bay of Daisy’s house. Gatsby is very happy that now he can reach the green light, which is to be able to meet Daisy. His dream doesn’t end there. Gatsby even has a bigger dream. By just meeting her, he is not satisfied. He wants to own her in his life.

Another green that is explained is the green leather conservatory. Green means the hope of Gatsby to be with Daisy. It is described that the color of Gatsby’s conservatory is green. The green color is associated with Daisy. Everywhere Gatsby goes with his car, it reminds him of Daisy. He hopes that he can marry and live together with Daisy. He wants to own Daisy. Therefore, the color green in the green leather conservatory describes the dream of Gatsby to be happy.

The writer finds another representation of American Dream that is shown from the way of Gatsby achieving his dream. Ralph Barton Perry and Ralph H. Gabriel state that success must not only be measurable, but observed, recorded, applauded and envied. (1949:10). It means that social aspects are also the determiner of someone’s success. Someone is considered successful if her or his achievement is acknowledged in society. For Gatsby, he wants to show his successfulness to Daisy. The green in the green house is one of Gatsby’s ways to impress Daisy in order to get Daisy back. Based on those facts, it can be seen that to fulfill his dream, which is to be with Daisy, Gatsby needs to
show his successfulness. Therefore the way of Gatsby in order to get Daisy by showing that he is already become a successful person represents the idea of the American Dream.

The way of Gatsby to impress Daisy is also described through apple-green shirt. It is described in the story that Gatsby throws his shirts to Daisy. The apple-green shirt that Gatsby throws to Daisy means that he throws hope in the form of comfort, welfare, and wealth to Daisy. He tries to tell Daisy that now he can provides all the materialistic things for Daisy. He shows to Daisy that now he can makes Daisy happy. He wants to impress Daisy with the things that Daisy likes, so that Daisy feel regrets for not to be with Gatsby. Gatsby hopes that through his achievement of what he has which is big house, expensive shirt, and other material things that he has will make Daisy back to Gatsby. It is shown in the story when Gatsby invites Daisy and Nick to look around his house, Gatsby impress Daisy by showing his collection of his shirts that are made from linen, silk, and fine flannel. Gatsby believes that from his achievement he can get his dream. As stated by S.E Smith for people who believe in the American dream, anything is attainable through hard work. (2003:1). For Gatsby, his dream is to be with Daisy. Gatsby believes in his dream, he believes that through hard work he can get what he dreams of, which is Daisy. Therefore, the connection between the hope that Gatsby shows to Daisy in the form of materialistic things can represents the ideal of the American Dream.

It is shown from the first that the dream of Gatsby is to be with Daisy. In the story, it tells that when he falls in love with Daisy at the first time he is a poor man.
Because of his low class condition, he realizes that he cannot be with Daisy with his condition. Therefore, he has joined the war, and become the captain. After that, he wants to go home, but there is some misunderstanding resulted that he has been sent to Oxford. Daisy does not know why he cannot come. He promises to himself that he will go back again and meet Daisy if he has already got what he wants. He talks to Daisy that he will go back and marry her. He wants Daisy to wait for him and trusts him. Because there is no news from Gatsby, Daisy moves on with her life and meets someone else. On the other side, without knowing about Daisy’s life, Gatsby meets Dan Cody and this brings him closer to reach his dream. Dan Cody teaches him a lot about how to be a high-class man. As it is explained in the story, when Gatsby meets Dan Cody for the first time, Gatsby is described wearing the torn green jersey. It is the beginning of the steps to get closer to his dream. Dan Cody asks Gatsby to go with him, he even sees Gatsby that he is an extravagantly ambitious man (P.77). Later on, he brings Gatsby to go all over the place. From there, Gatsby finds a great opportunity for his life. His life becomes better. Gatsby gets more knowledge because of Dan Cody. Therefore the torn green jersey describes the great opportunity to reach Gatsby’s hope.

As stated by S.E Smith, the term of American Dream is used in a number of ways, but essentially the American Dream are an idea, which suggest that all people can succeed through hard work, and that all people have the potential to live happily. For Gatsby, his happiness is to be with Daisy. Gatsby will try everything he can to be happy. This proves that the hope of Gatsby represents the American Dream.
The representation of the American Dream that is stated by S.E Smith is represented through green color in the green Sound. The green Sound refers to the water related to the sea. The green water symbolizes the distance that Gatsby must reach in order to pursue his dream. Gatsby’s optimism is shown through the green Sound, in other words Gatsby makes an effort to pursue his dream as it can be seen even there is a distance between Gatsby, he does not give up. Gatsby’s optimism to get his dream represents the idea of the American Dream. According to Emerus, the base for American Dream is self-reliant, (1976:83). From the self-reliant that Gatsby does, he hopes to get what he dreams of. It proves that his hope represents the American Dream. S.E Smith says that for people who believe in the American dream, anything is attainable through hard work. (2011: 1). Gatsby does believe in his dream. Gatsby believed in the green light… (p.138)

The representation of the American Dream that is seen through the hope of Gatsby is also seen through the early settlers that have come to Long Island long before the term of American Dream is born. According to Bouti, the aspects of the American Dream are pursuit to happiness, self-reliance and the way to wealth. (2013:1) In the novel, the writer finds that Fitzgerald describes the green breast of the new world. It means that there once the Dutch Sailor has come to Long Island to make settlement in order to get the benefit. The green represents the great opportunity, hoping to get a better life or better future. It can be said that the aspect of the American Dream of pursuit to happiness is represented through the color green in the green Sound.
As the writer has stated above, in the story, the color green that symbolizes the hope for something to happen is described as the dream, which is attained by the idea of the American Dream. The writer concludes that the dream or hope to be happy can represent the idea of American Dream, which is all people have the potential to live happily.

2. **White**

The color white symbolizes wealth. Prof. Matthew Warshauer, states that the dominantly the Americans are achieving three kinds of American Dream that are fame, wealth, and success. (2003). The first white color symbol that is mentioned is white palaces. White palaces describe the wealth of the Buchanan. The color white in the white windows inside the Buchanans’ house symbolizes wealth. It is true that in the story, the Buchanans are rich people. That is why the white that is described shows the wealth or the successful life that they have. Daisy is also described wearing a white dress when Nick comes to the Buchanans’ house to meet Daisy. The white color is mentioned again when Jordan tells the story about Daisy when she was eighteen years old. Jordan tells that Daisy lives in a big house with a big garden and she has a little white roadster. The white symbolizes the wealth that Daisy has. The white color in Jordan’s white dress also represents the wealth. Jordan also comes from the rich family and she is a famous golf athlete. White dress in Jordan can also be said the successful life that she has. The wealth, fame, and success are three achievements of the American Dream.

Another color white in the story is that Gatsby shows white card to the policeman. Through the white card, Gatsby gives impression to Nick that because of the
wealth that he has, he is able to get the special treatment from the policeman. The writer sees that the policeman considers Gatsby as a special person just by knowing that his name is Gatsby from the white card. From the white cards the policeman knows that the one who drives the car’s name is Gatsby. It means Gatsby is a famous person; as a result he gets the special treatment which is free from the speeding ticket. Through the white card, the writer sees that Gatsby tries to give an impression to Nick that he is a famous person, that’s why he receives a special treatment from the policeman. Matthew Warshauer says American Dream can be categorized into three categories that are dream of success, fame and wealth. The white that symbolizes the wealth is also seen through white flannel suit that Gatsby’s wears. It is described in the story that Gatsby wears the white flannel suit when he meets Daisy for the first time. Indirectly, through his white flannel suit, Gatsby shows that now he is a wealthy man. Considering that fame, wealth, and success are the categories of the American Dream, therefore it can be said that American Dream is represented through the color white.

3. **Gold**

From the explanation that the writer gives before, gold symbolizes wealth, prestige and successful life. The first color symbol gold is mentioned through the golden arm. The golden arm is associated with Jordan Baker. Fitzgerald uses the golden arm when he describes about Jordan. Jordan is a famous golf-athlete. The asset of the golfer is on the arm. Her arm is the key of her success. Another gold color symbol that describes the success of Jordan is also the golden shoulder. The shoulder also plays
important role for a golfer. To do a good swing, golfer must use their shoulder and their arm. From the explanation above, it is proved that golden is the symbol of success. Success is one of the categories in American Dream. The writer proves that gold color symbol represents the American Dream.

The gold color symbol is mentioned again from the gold-colored tie. Gatsby wears gold colored tie when he meets Daisy for the first time at Nick’s house. It represents the wealth and the prestige of Gatsby. It shows that now Gatsby is a high-class man compared with Gatsby in old time when he was still nobody and no money. From the *Meriam-Webster Online Dictionary*, American Dream is an American social ideal that stresses egalitarianism and especially material prosperity, also the prosperity of life that is the realization of this ideal. The writer relates that wealth and prestige are included as having material prosperity. Therefore, the ideal of material prosperity is represented through gold color symbol in the toilet set of pure dull gold in Gatsby’s room that shows the proof of his achievement.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter discusses the conclusion of the analysis based on the elaboration of the answer to the two problems formulation. Therefore, the first thing to conclude is the prominent color symbols in the Great Gatsby, which are green, white and gold.

The second point is to conclude how the color symbols represent the American Dream. The term of American Dream is defined implicitly. There is no exact definition about it. Basically the American Dream comes from one idea. The people believe American Dream can be achieved through hard work that can lead them to live happily and successfully.

In the novel, the writer sees that the meaning of the color symbol represents the idea of the American Dream. Therefore the writer concludes those three-color symbols are the representation of the American Dream.

Green color symbolizes hope, fertile, and nature. Green is represented through green light, green leather conservatory, green-house, apple-green shirts, green jersey, green card, green Sound, and green breast of the new world. As it is stated before, American Dream is the dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement. Dream here, the writer translates into hope. The dream or hope in the story is achieved by many ways. The way to achieve the dream uses the idea of the American Dream. The basic idea of American Dream is to achieve the better life. The better life is define
as successful life, fame, wealth, hard work and happiness. It is explained that for people who believe in the American Dream, anything is attainable through hard work. Therefore, it can be said that if a person has already fulfilled the idea of the American Dream it means that this person has already achieved the dream. In addition, the color green represents the hope to be happy or better life.

White color symbolizes wealth, perfection, innocence and success. White is represented through white palaces, white dress, white windows, white roadster, white card and white flannel suit. The idea of the American Dream, which is achievement on success, fame and wealth, is represented through the wealth in the white color symbol.

Gold color symbolizes wealth, prestige and successful life. Gold color symbol is represented through golden arm, golden shoulder, gold-colored tie and toilet set of pure dull gold. As stated before American Dream is an American social ideal that stresses egalitarianism and especially material prosperity, also the prosperity of life that is the realization of this ideal. Wealth is included as one of the ideal that the people pursue which is material prosperity. Therefore, it can be concluded that gold color symbol represents the American Dream.

These three colors which are green, white and gold that the writer studies shows the hidden meaning that can be analyzed through color symbol. Through the color symbols, the meanings are implicitly revealed. From the analysis, the hidden meanings of these three-color symbols are the American Dream idea.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

The Summary of the Great Gatsby

The novel tells about the struggle to achieve the values of American dream by a man named Gatsby as the main character since he is from the low position of the society, which is poor and comes from the poor area. Nick who is Gatsby’s friend narrates the whole novel. He seems to know more about Gatsby in detail.

It is described that there are two areas; East Egg where the wealth people live and West Egg where the new rich lives to make connection with the East. Gatsby and Nick live in the West Egg neighborhood. Gatsby throws luxurious party every Saturday night that actually it turns out to be that he wants to meet someone he loves named Daisy. He hopes that through his party, he can meet Daisy. He wants to show Daisy that he is already a rich man and he is no longer poor man whom Daisy knows from the start. It turns out that Daisy is actually a married woman with an East Egg resident named Tom Buchanans.

The point of the story shows how glamorous their lives are. They show off their wealth through the luxurious party, the expensive clothes, cars and houses. According to the characters in the novel, the goal of their lives are actually to find their American Dream in which at that time, the American dream tells them about hope, struggle and achieving a better life.

The end of the story tells us though Gatsby cannot get Daisy back, he has already achieved what the American wants that is American Dream. He is no longer a poor man. He is now a successful man as a businessman.