NICK CARRAWAY’S SELF-REGULATION IN DEALING WITH HEDONISM AS SEEN IN FITZGERALD’S THE GREAT GATSBY

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By

Tessa Murena Paramita
Student Number: 121214082

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2016
A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

NICK CARRAWAY’S SELF-REGULATION IN DEALING WITH HEDONISM AS SEEN IN FITZGERALD’S *THE GREAT GATSBY*

By

Tessa Murena Paramita

Student Number: 121214082

Approved by

Advisor

V. Triprihatmini, S.Pd., M.Hum., M.A. April 15, 2016
A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

NICK CARRAWAY’S SELF-REGULATION IN DEALING WITH HEDONISM AS SEEN IN FITZGERALD’S THE GREAT GATSBY

By
Tessa Murena Paramita
Student Number: 121214082

Defended before the Board of Examiners
on May 4, 2016
and Declared Acceptable

Board of Examiners
Chairperson: Paulus Kuswardono, Ph.D.
Secretary: Christina Lhaksmita Anandari, S.Pd., Ed.M.
Member: V. Triprihatmini, S.Pd., M.Hum., M.A.
Member: Dr. Emanuel Sunarto, M.Hum.
Member: Christina Lhaksmita Anandari, S.Pd., Ed.M.

Yogyakarta, May 4, 2016
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University
Dean,

Rohandi, Ph.D.
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, May 4, 2016

The Writer

Tessa Murena Paramita
121214082
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:

Nama: Tessa Murena Paramita
Nomor Mahasiswa: 121214082

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

**NICK CARRAWAY’S SELF-REGULATION IN DEALING WITH HEDONISM AS SEEN IN FITZGERALD’S THE GREAT GATSBY**

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

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Dibuat di Yogyakarta
Pada tanggal: 4 Mei 2016

Yang menyatakan

Tessa Murena Paramita
ABSTRACT

Paramita, Tessa Murena. (2016). *Nick Carraway’s Self-Regulation in Dealing with Hedonism as Seen in Fitzgerald’s The Great Gatsby*. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This study discusses the novel, titled The Great Gatsby, written by F. Scott Fitzgerald with the background in New York in 1920s after the First World War. The society, based on the novel, tries to do anything to make them get their happiness such as wasting their money for unimportant things which is called hedonism. However, Nick Carraway is not influenced by the new culture of the society.

This study focuses on the culture at that time in New York in 1920s from Nick’s point of view as the narrator. There are two problems to be analyzed in this thesis. The first problem is the kind of hedonism found in New York in 1920s based on the novel and the second problem is about Nick’s self-regulation in dealing with hedonism.

The theories that are used in this thesis are hedonism theory, cultural psychological theory, and self-regulation theory. Besides, two approaches are used in this study, namely sociological and psychological approaches. This study uses library research which takes some information related to the research problems from books and other literatures to gather the data.

The result of the analysis to answer the first research problem shows that from seven kinds of hedonism, there are four kinds that are found in the novel; Folk Hedonism, Motivational Hedonism, Hedonistic Egoism, and Hedonistic Utilitarianism. The first kind is Folk Hedonism that can be seen when Tom has a mistress which means he does not care with his family’s future. The second kind is Motivational Hedonism that can be seen when Myrtle’s cousins argue that they have to marry rich people in order to avoid pain. The third kind is Hedonistic Egoism that can be seen when Tom and Daisy move to another city and let Gatsby clean up the mess that they have made. The last kind is Hedonistic Utilitarianism that can be seen when Gatsby often holds parties for anyone. The result of the analysis to answer the second research problem reveals that Nick has a self-regulation because he has all of the components of self-regulated person; standard, motivation, monitoring, and willpower. Standard component can be seen when Nick says that he does not want to judge someone easily because not everyone as lucky as him. Motivation component can be seen when Nick says that he wants the world to be better and not forget the moral value. Monitoring component can be seen when Nick observes that he is the most honest person that he has ever known. Willpower component can be seen when Nick still tries to find the host of Gatsby’s party when the other guests do not care. Nick has shown a good self-regulation as a character.

*Keywords*: self-regulation, hedonism, *The Great Gatsby*
ABSTRAK


Penelitian ini membahas novel berjudul The Great Gatsby, yang ditulis oleh F. Scott Fitzgerald dengan latar belakang di New York di tahun 1920 setelah perang dunia pertama. Masyarakat tersebut, berdasarkan novel, melakukan apa saja untuk mendapatkan kebahagiaan, seperti menghabiskan uang mereka untuk hal-hal yang tidak penting yang disebut sebagai hedonism. Namun, Nick Carraway tidak terpengaruh oleh budaya tersebut.


Beberapa teori yang digunakan dalam novel ini, yaitu teori hedonisme, teori psikologi budaya, dan teori regulasi diri. Selain itu, ada dua pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu pendekatan sosiologis dan pendekatan psikologis. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan yang mengambil beberapa informasi yang berkaitan dengan masalah penelitian dari buku-buku dan literatur lainnya untuk mengumpulkan data.


Kata kunci: regulasi diri, hedonisme, The Great Gatsby
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank God for His love and blessings so that I can finish writing this thesis as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in English Language Education Study Program in Sanata Dharma University. He has always been there for me in my every condition.

I would like to thank my thesis advisor V. Triprihatmini, S.Pd., M.Hum., M.A. for her patience and for providing time to help me finish my thesis. She has an important role for this thesis because it would not be finished without her feedback. Therefore I really thank her for always guiding me to finish my thesis. I would also thank Sylvia Carolina MYM., S.Psi., M.Si., a lecturer at the Psychology Study Program of Sanata Dharma University. She provided her time to help me find the appropriate theory and feedback for my thesis. She is really kind and patience in guiding me to find the theories.

My deepest gratitude goes to my parents, R. Murjiyan to and Erna Sri Wibawanti and also my sister, Eva Murena for their love, prayers, and patience to support me in finishing my thesis. I am so grateful to have them as my little family. They never feel bored to take care of me. I would like to say thank you also for my lovely dogs who always cheer me up with their funny behavior, so that I can refresh my mind again when I try to finish this thesis. They are really good friends for me.
My biggest gratitude goes to my beloved friends Kiki, Elga, Indras. They are always there for me in my ups and downs in finishing my thesis. They never feel tired of helping me and hearing my complaints about my problems. They always help me to find the way out of my problems. They can understand my strengths and weaknesses and never complain about that. They also give me advices when I face some problems. I would like also to thank Vita for her patience, accompanying me finish this thesis and for always encouraging me when I feel down.

I would like to thank my friends Audy, Ninda, my friends in Sanata Dharma University, my best friends from Senior and Junior high. I also thank my proofreaders Maya, Tasia, and Julian for checking my thesis. At last, my gratitude goes to my friends whom I cannot mention one by one for always supporting me and I am sorry if I make many mistakes.

Tessa Murena Paramita

121214082
TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE........................................................................................................... i
APPROVAL PAGES................................................................................................... ii
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY....................................................... iv
PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI................................................... v
ABSTRACT............................................................................................................. vi
ABSTRAK............................................................................................................... vii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS......................................................................................... viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.......................................................................................... x

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

CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL REVIEW.............................................................. 9
   A. Review of Related Studies......................................................... 9
   B. Review of Related Theories........................................................ 11
   C. Review on Hedonism in New York 1920s.................................... 23
   D. Theoretical Framework.............................................................. 26

CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY....................................................................... 27
   A. Object of the Study................................................................. 27
   B. Approaches of the Study.......................................................... 29
C. Method of the Study................................................................. 30

CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS.................................................................... 32
B. Nick Carraway’s Self-Regulation in Dealing with Hedonism....... 43

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS................................................................. 53
A. Conclusion................................................................................. 53
B. Implication.............................................................................. 55
C. Suggestions............................................................................ 57

REFERENCES................................................................................. 59

APPENDIX.................................................................................. 63
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the introduction of the study. There are five points that are discussed in this chapter. The first point is the background of the study which explains the rationale of choosing this study. The second point is the problems of the study which are described in the form of problem formulations. The third point is the objectives of the study which explain the function of the study. The fourth point is the benefits of the study. The last point is the definition of terms which provides some definitions related to the study.

A. Background of the Study

Literature is a part of human life from generation to generation. It has an important role for human being. Literature can be used not only for entertaining people but also giving a new way of thinking in human’s life, for example in political, cultural, or social aspects to develop our mind. It shows an expression of emotions from the author in different ways that can be influenced by the society or culture. It can also be the expression of people around the author. Besides, it is also possible to learn new knowledge from the previous generation through analyzing the literature, especially the elements. There are some kinds of literature such as poetry, drama, and novel. Novel explains more in the detail such as the setting of the time and place or how people act through some characters. Many authors use the theme of the novel based on the daily experiences of humans in
their real life such as theme about power, love, or death. They also use it to criticize people nowadays. Novel can be defined as “a work of art in so far as it introduces us into a living world, in some respects resembling the world we live in, but with an individuality of its own” (Cecil, 1943, p. 13). Therefore, it can be said that literature is important for human being because it becomes the reflection of human being especially in the way they live their life.

Some authors sometimes do not deliver the message of the novel directly. Therefore, it is important to analyze elements of the novel in order to understand the meaning or the message. There are two elements of the novel that are usually being discussed, which are the intrinsic element and the extrinsic element. The examples of intrinsic elements are theme and characters while the examples of extrinsic elements are historical, cultural, and social background. This paper discusses the extrinsic element about the culture background in a novel, titled The Great Gatsby. The Great Gatsby is a novel written by Francis Scott Fitzgerald in 1925. According to Wellek and Warren (1956), the author can also be the member of the society of the novel. It happens in the novel The Great Gatsby where Fitzgerald is a member of the generation of 1920s. He tells his own experiences in the society at that time: “lived out in the actual world whatever values he committed himself to – makes him, in this respect, a very conventional and representative man of his time” (Mizener, 1972, p. 10).

Culture of a society is essential in creating someone’s behavior. Vygotsky’s sociocultural theory of human learning (1978) explains that a social process can influence human’s behavior. Humans cannot live alone because their
lives depend on the other humans. They learn how to live a life through the people around them or the society. They have an interaction with other humans then they observe and filter it to be implemented in their own daily life. It can be said that social interaction plays a fundamental role in the development of someone’s behavior. Vygotsky (1978) believes that everything is learned on two levels; interacts with others and then integrates into the individual’s mental structure. It proves that individual’s behavior and thinking depend on interaction with the society and it can be concluded that what a person thinks is based on his or her socio-cultural background.

The socio-cultural background of the novel *The Great Gatsby* takes an important role to this novel. It happens in 1920s after the First World War in New York City. New York in 1920s is described with the modernity, materialism, and the loss of moral values. The condition of the society influences the lifestyle of the characters. There are so many parties conducted at that time. According to Brody (1980), the period of the 1920s is an era of prosperity. The standard of living is improved. After the First World War, everything is different in the way they live. When the world war happens, they tend to struggle to live with the misery and sorrow. Therefore, after the world war ends, they feel the big changes and really enjoy living in prosperity with the electricity and the other facilities that improve their life. They always try to reach their happiness and avoid pain. The way they live their life can be said as hedonism. In common language, hedonism has come to mean devotion to pleasure as a way of life, especially to the pleasures
of the senses. Therefore, this culture gives an impact to almost all of the characters in the novel *The Great Gatsby*.

However, it is interesting to know when all of the characters are influenced by the hedonism; there is one character in this novel, named Nick Carraway, who is not affected by the culture. Nick Carraway is not only as a character but also the narrator of the novel. He knows almost every problem of the novel because he observes the environment of the other characters. Nick’s personality helps to set him apart from the other characters in the novel. The way he interacts with the others shows that he is different from them. He is more likely observing his environment than taking a part of it. Nick is actually as rich as the other characters in the novel, but he tends not to show it to everybody. As the narrator, he helps people see the real condition they are living in and shows that he is not the same as the other characters who only think about money and happiness.

The explanation above shows that this novel is really interesting to be analyzed, especially on how people react to the culture. In this era, this kind of culture also appears in our society. People tend to do anything to get a high position and to get lots of money. However, in this situation, it can still be found a character that is different from them. This thesis discusses Nick Carraway’s point of view when people around him try to do anything to reach their happiness and assume that happiness and material things are the goals of life, but he tends not to be like them. Therefore, this fact is really interesting to be discussed in further explanation.
B. Problem Formulations

There are two ideas discussed in this thesis, namely:

1. What kinds of hedonism practices are found in New York in 1920s based on the novel *The Great Gatsby*?

2. How does Nick Carraway regulate himself in dealing with the culture of hedonism as seen in the novel *The Great Gatsby*?

C. Objectives of the Study

Nick Carraway as one of the characters of this novel observes the lifestyle of the society, but he does not allow himself to get influenced by the culture of hedonism while all of the characters seem to live on that way. Related to the problem formulations above, there are two objectives that are achieved. The first objective is to find out the culture of New York in 1920s that is described in the novel *The Great Gatsby* and what kinds of hedonism that can be found in it. This thesis discusses how the end of a big war changes the people’s ways of living. It is reflected in the way the characters in the novel live their lives and how they accept a new culture in their place. The second objective is to understand how one character of this novel named Nick Carraway has a good self-regulation, so he can control himself not to get influenced by the culture in a different way from the others. The objectives above are the two main points that are discussed in further discussion.
D. Benefits of the Study

There are two benefits from doing a literary study of the novel *The Great Gatsby*. The first benefit is that the readers can learn the history of people in New York after the First World War based on the novel. The people’s ways of living after the big war is analyzed, so the readers can understand how a big war gives impact to the society at that time. The second benefit is that the readers can also understand that society can influence someone’s behavior but it does not always influence all of the people in the society. It depends on how that people have a good self-regulation, so they can protect themselves. They can filter it and determine whether the culture is good or not for their lives. Through this study, the writer hopes that the readers can be more selective in filtering the culture in the society and they can get the moral value of this novel based on the culture that is described in the novel. From the benefits above, the writer hopes that the readers become more curious with the further discussion.

E. Definition of Terms

There are some terms that need to be explained based on the title and the problem formulations in order to unify the reader’s understanding about the terms so that the readers can understand it in the further discussion. Those terms are:

1. Self-Regulation

According to Baumeister and Vohs (2007), self-regulation is a system of conscious personal management that involves the process of guiding one’s own thought, behaviors, and feelings to reach goals. It is shown that in order to reach
his goal, someone has to be more competent in controlling his emotion. Self-
regulation is divided into four components, which are standards, motivation,
monitoring, and also willpower. Therefore, in order to know whether someone has
a good self-regulation or not, he must have those four components. According to
Schunk and Zimmerman (2008), research on self-regulation has focused on the
individual’s capacity to monitor and modify behavior. It is a process that has to be
done in order to meet the goals. The process itself is a point that makes someone
change his behavior and thought based on his standards, so he can reach his goals.
This term is used in order to show how Nick Carraway does not let himself be
influenced by his society due to his self-regulation that enables his ability to
control himself.

2. Hedonism

According to Shaw (2016), hedonism is a school of thought which argues
that pleasure is the primary or most important intrinsic good. Hedonism assumes
that the important thing in life is the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain.
Mohita (2015) says that the term hedonism is derived from the Greek word
‘hedone’ which means pleasure. Hedonism is the general term for those theories
that regard happiness or pleasure as the supreme end of life. Brax (2009) says that
there is only one universal value which is pleasure. He argues that friendship,
knowledge, or health is not the most valuable things in this world, but it is
pleasure. Therefore, in this study, the term means a lifestyle that always seeks of
pleasure and avoids pain which becomes the culture background of the society in
the novel. This term is used to prove a culture that is shown in New York in 1920s.
after the First World War as reflected on the novel *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald.
This chapter points out the theoretical review that is used to support the analysis of this thesis. This chapter is divided into four parts. The first part provides the review of related studies. It explains the studies that have been conducted by some researchers which are related to this thesis. The second part is about the review of related theories. It consists of theory of hedonism, cultural psychological theory, and self-regulation theory. The next part is about the review on hedonism in New York in 1920s which becomes the cultural background of this study. The last part is the theoretical framework which explains how the theories are used to answer the research questions of this study.

A. Review of Related Studies

_The Great Gatsby _is a novel written by F. Scott Fitzgerald. In this novel, Fitzgerald describes many things that happen in 1920s in New York in great details with a lot of events, literary things, and theaters. By reading this novel, people will understand the social situation of New York people in 1920s. The novel is written over 80 years ago, but the story is still relevant today where wealth can undermine social values and moral cynicism, greed, and the fulfillment of the desire for worldly pleasures. Therefore, there are many studies conducted to analyze this novel from many aspects, such as the characters, the symbols, or the cultural background of the novel. This paper focuses on how a character of this
novel reacts to the culture. There are two related studies that have the same topic as this paper.

The first study is from Oliviana (2002), titled *The Socio-Historical Criticism towards the 1920s American Society Seen through Gatsby’s Life in Fitzgerald’s The Great Gatsby*. In her study, there are three main points that are discussed. The first is about how Fitzgerald describes Gatsby’s character and life. The second is about how Gatsby becomes a reflection of the writer, and how Fitzgerald describes the life of the America society in the novel. The writer of the study tries to connect the social, historical, and Fitzgerald’s biography aspect. She finds that Gatsby as the main character of the novel has two characteristics that are really different. Gatsby has a big motivation to reach his dream and he is really ambitious to reach his dream. However, on the other side, the way he reaches his dream is bad. She also finds that it reflects Fitzgerald’s life at that time.

It is found that the society in New York in 1920s often conducts many parties, do some happy things, and free sex. Social inequality, criminal acts, and moral decadence can be found as the conflicts in this novel as reflected in the main character, Gatsby. In the previous study, it discusses more about the culture and how the main character lives his life which also reflects Fitzgerald as the writer of the novel at that time. It is true that Fitzgerald admits that at that time he lives in the middle of society that likes party very much. However, here in this study, the writer tries to discuss the opposite of Gatsby’s and society’s life as reflected in a minor character.
The second study is from Falth (2013) titled *Social Class and Status in Fitzgerald’s The Great Gatsby*. In his study, he finds that the novel shows the importance of social class and how difficult it is to ignore the person’s social background. He says that that background of someone is really important to assess their social status in the world of 1920s American upper class. Fitzgerald clearly shows the significance of social class and status in society and the depth of it, as there are more factors to it than what we can assume by looking at a certain lifestyle. As shown in *The Great Gatsby*, no matter how hard a person tries to create a different life or past, stratification by social class is very difficult, if not impossible, to escape (Sebastian Falth, 2013). From the study, the writer tries to develop it. In the previous study, it tells about how the culture also makes a different social class and how the society understands and sees it. When all of the people in the society assume that social class is important and start to get influenced by its culture, it is shown from different point of view from a minor character.

### B. Review of Related Theories

There are some theories that are used in order to answer the thesis questions. Those theories are hedonism, cultural psychological theory, and self-regulation theory that are explained further.

1. **Hedonism**

   According to Schwartz (2006), human thinks what is important to them in their lives (e.g., security, independence, wisdom, success, kindness, pleasure) and
it can be said as values. Values are a motivational construct which makes human
tries to get the desirable goal in their life. According to Schwartz (1992), there are
ten basic values which can be characterized by describing the motivational goal of
human’s life. The first value is Self-Direction which means independent thought
and action; choosing, creating, exploring. The second value is Stimulation which
means excitement, novelty, and challenge in life. The third value is Hedonism
which means pleasure and sensuous gratification for oneself. The fourth value is
Achievement which means personal success through demonstrating competence
according to social standards. The fifth value is Power which means social status
and prestige, control or dominance over people and resources. The sixth value is
Security which means safety, harmony, and stability of society, of relationships,
and of self. The seventh value is Conformity which means restraint of actions,
inclinations, and impulses likely to upset or harm others and violate social
expectations or norms. The eighth value is Tradition which means respect,
commitment, and acceptance of the customs and ideas that traditional culture or
religion provide the self. The ninth value is Benevolence which means preserving
and enhancing the welfare of those with whom one is in frequent personal contact
(the ‘in-group’). The last value is Universalism which means understanding,
appreciation, tolerance, and protection for the welfare of all people and for nature.
It can be seen that hedonism is one of the values as the motivational goal of
human’s life.

The term "hedonism," from the Greek word for pleasure, refers to several
related theories about what is good for us, how we should behave, and what
motivates us to behave in the way that we do. According to Heathwood (2013), hedonism as a value argues that the only thing that makes the world or a human’s life better is more pleasure or less pain. All hedonistic theories identify pleasure and pain as the only important elements of whatever phenomena they are designed to describe. Related to the novel *The Great Gatsby*, Falth (2013), in his study, tells that there is a social class found in the society in New York. It is clearly explained that people who come from higher class or the bourgeoisie often hold or join some parties to make them happier. It is also proven that “the bourgeoisie also has created its own social sciences, based on its own practical requirements” (Bukharin, 1921, p. 10). They always hunt for profit. In this case, the bourgeoisie always do anything to reach their happiness. Therefore, it can be said there is value of hedonism based on the novel that will be explained more in the further explanation.

According to Weijers (2011), there are six types of hedonism. Those types are defined as follows:

**a. Folk Hedonism**

The meaning of the term ‘hedonism’ in modern literature by non-philosophers is different from the meaning in the discussion of philosophers. In the modern literature, non-philosophers tend to think that hedonist is a person who looks for pleasure for themselves without giving any attention to their own future or to the others. According to non-philosophers, hedonist is someone who always takes an opportunity to get the pleasures of sex, drugs, and even if it brings them to some problems such as the relationship and health problems for themselves or
others. Meanwhile, the philosophers used the term “Folk Hedonism” to this hedonism understanding.

b. Value Hedonism and Prudential Hedonism

When discussing hedonism, the philosophers tend to argue that hedonism is about value, and the more specific theory, hedonism is about well-being. Hedonism as a theory about value (best referred to as Value Hedonism) holds that all and only pleasure is intrinsically valuable and only pain is intrinsically invaluable. The term "intrinsically" is an important part of the definition and is best understood in contrast to the term "instrumentally." When it is intrinsically valuable, it means that it is only for its own sake. Pleasure is thought to be intrinsically valuable because, even if it does not lead to any other benefit, it is still be good to experience. Money is an example of an instrumental good where its value for us comes from what we can do with it (what we can buy with it). Value Hedonism reduces everything of value to pleasure. For the example is a Value Hedonist explains the instrumental value of money by describing how the things we can buy with money, such as food, cars, and houses which bring us pleasure or help us to avoid pain.

Hedonism as a theory about well-being (best referred to as Prudential Hedonism) is more specific than Value Hedonism because it determines the function of the value. It is said that all and only pleasure intrinsically makes people’s lives go better for them and only pain intrinsically makes their lives go worse for them. When Prudential Hedonists claims that happiness is what they value most, they intend happiness to be understood as a big amount of pleasure.
over pain. The difference between Prudential Hedonism and Folk Hedonism is that Prudential Hedonists usually understand that looking for pleasure and avoiding pain in the very short-term is not always the best strategy for achieving the best long-term balance of pleasure over pain.

c. Motivational Hedonism

Motivational Hedonism (more commonly referred to by the less descriptive label, "Psychological Hedonism") is the theory that the desires to get pleasure and to avoid pain become our behavior. Most accounts of Motivational Hedonism argue that the desires to seek pleasure and avoid pain often or always have some influence on our behavior. On the contrary, philosophers argue that all behavior is governed by the desires to encounter pleasure and to avoid pain (and only those desires).

d. Normative Hedonism

Value Hedonism, occasionally with assistance from Motivational Hedonism, has been used to argue for specific theories of right action (which actions are morally permissible or impermissible and why). It explains that happiness (pleasure without pain) should be pursued and pain should be avoided which is referred to Normative Hedonism and sometimes Ethical Hedonism. There are two major types of Normative Hedonism, Hedonistic Egoism and Hedonistic Utilitarianism. Both types commonly use happiness (defined as pleasure minus pain) as the only criterion for determining the moral rightness or wrongness of an action.
1.) **Hedonistic Egoism**

Hedonistic Egoism is a hedonistic version of egoism, the theory that we should do whatever based on our own interests. This theory argues that we have to do whatever that makes us happiest. The worst thing of this theory is that it will never think about the consequences. For example, a Hedonistic Egoist who did not feel saddened by theft would be morally required to steal and even from poor people (if he thought he could get away with it). The defenders of Hedonistic Egoism often point out that performing acts of theft or murder would not make them happier overall because of the guilt, the fear of being caught, and the chance of being caught and punished. They tend to surrender, however, when it is pointed out that a Hedonistic Egoist is morally obliged by their own theory to pursue an unusual kind of practical education; a brief and possibly painful training period that reduces their moral emotions of sympathy and guilt.

2.) **Hedonistic Utilitarianism**

Hedonistic Utilitarianism is the theory that the right action is the one that produces the greatest happiness for all concerned. Hedonistic Utilitarianism is often considered fairer than Hedonistic Egoism because it brings the happiness for everyone (everyone who is affected or likely to be affected). Hedonistic Utilitarian does not steal from poor people because it usually leaves the poor people far less happy and the thief only slightly happier (assuming he felt no guilt).
2. Cultural Psychological Theory

Cultural psychology is the study of how cultural meanings, practices, and institutions influence and reflect individual human psychologies. Besides, it can be said also that “cultural psychology is the study of how psychological and behavioral come together in a culture” (Heine, 2011). Psychological and behavioral are two different aspects in humanity. However, if both become united in a culture, it can be cultural psychological.

The main principle is that mind and culture are connected to each other and cannot be separated, which means that people are shaped by their culture and their culture is also shaped by them. Shweder (1991) said that cultural psychology is the study of the way cultural traditions and social practices regulate, express, and transform the human psyche, resulting less in psychic unity for humankind than in ethnic divergences in mind, self, and emotion.

When we want to understand our society, we have to use cultural models. According to Fryberg & Markus (2007), cultural psychologists develop models to categorize cultural phenomena. One of the models is the 4 I's cultural model. They say that culture and individual are a "culture cycle." The culture cycle consists of four layers (Individuals, Interactions, Institutions, Ideas) of cultural influence that help to explain the interaction between individual and culture.

a. Individuals

The first “I” concerns how an individual thinks about and expresses himself. According to Heine (2011), in the United States, there is an individualistic culture where an individual is surrounded by oriented individuals.
Individuals have characteristics depending on time and situation. They are likely to use adjectives to describe their personalities like, “energetic,” “friendly,” or “hard-working” to describe themselves. There is more competition between individuals than groups. On the contrary, in Japan, studies show that individuals are more likely to think of themselves as the part of a society. Individual depends on the situation. They are more likely to describe themselves in relation to others. Therefore, it can be said that individuals in each country have their own perception about themselves. It depends also on their environment. Therefore, perception of an individual can be different from another individual.

b. Interactions

Interactions with other people has an important role to change a culture in a society. According to Kitayama (2002), stories, songs, architecture, and advertisements are all methods of interaction that guide individuals in a culture to teach them how to behave in a daily life. Related to difference of how people in Japan and United States see themselves as an individual, there is a difference also in their perception when they interpret a sign. For example, in Japan, no-smoking signs emphasize the impact that smoke affects other people, not only the person who smokes. On the contrary, in the US, no-smoking signs focus on individual action by simply saying “No Smoking.” This example of the difference perception of a sign shows that cultural norms and values in one society to another can be different. It depends on how people be taught about their cultural values through interactions with the society.
c. Institutions

The next layer of culture is the institutions where the interactions between individuals take place. Kitayama (2002) said that these determine the rules for a society and include legal, government, economic, scientific, philosophical, and religious bodies. Institutions can affect individuals’ thought to do some acts that in the end can be a behavior to the society.

d. Ideas

The last layer of the culture cycle is ideas that inform the institutions, interactions, and individual. Ideas can make pattern rules that can create a culture. Ideas can shape the way people think and it can lead them to create a culture which can be detected, studied, and even changed. Therefore, culture of a society can change every time.

3. Self-Regulation Theory

People who have a good self-regulation usually do not let their emotion control themselves. Therefore, usually they cannot be controlled by their emotions. They tend to think first before they do their action. This is the ability to control emotions and impulses. People who have this character are usually thoughtfulness which means they do not really care about changes and can decide which is bad and which is good, so they have the ability to say no.

Baumeister (2007) said that self-regulation theory is a system of conscious personal management that involves the process of guiding one’s own thought, behaviors, and feelings to reach goals. It is shown that someone has to be more competent in controlling his emotion in order to reach his goal. Research on self-
regulation has focused on the individual’s capacity to monitor and modify behavior (Efklides, Niemivirta, & Yamauchi, 2002). It can be said that behavior can be changed every time based on the results of their monitoring. There are four components that have to be done in doing self-regulation according to Baumeister (2007), namely:

a. **Standards of Desirable Behavior**

People often change their behavior based on their ideal, goal or demand that they interpret from society or from someone. Baumeister & Bushman (2008) said that when people feel that they do not fill up their own standards, they will change their behavior to meet their standards that have been made. The standard itself can still be developed. It can happen because of the society evaluate someone’s behavior or because of the individual that makes an evaluation to himself. Therefore, the standards can still be changed or developed because those can be influenced by the others. People tend to raise their standards when they succeed to do some things and to lower the standards if they meet many failures. The higher the standards, someone tend to view an achievement as failures. Baumeister & Vohs (2010) said that the clearer the standards, the more effective self-regulation will be done because ambiguous self-regulation is proven to be very difficult to do.

b. **Motivation to Meet Standards**

Motivation is one of the reasons of people's actions, desires, and needs. According to Elliot and Covington (2001), motivation can also be defined as one's direction to behavior, or what causes a person wants to repeat a behavior and
vice versa. It can be concluded that the more motivation that is owned by someone, the clearer action or behavior that will be done. According to a theory named Expectancy theory, someone will behave in a certain way if there is a motivation that leads him to choose that behavior because they want a specific result from that behavior.

There are two kinds of motivation according to Lai (2011), which are internal and external motivation. Internal motivation usually comes from an interest from the action, so it comes more from the individual himself rather than desire of a reward or external pressure. Meanwhile, external motivation comes from external pressure, such as threat of punishment or the desire to get a reward. Therefore, it can be concluded that internal motivation appears because of the individual himself while the external motivation appears because of the influences from the outside of the individual. Baumeister & Vohs (2007) specify that this refers to the motivation one has to meet the goal or standard. The lack of motivation will cause the failure of self-regulation although the other components have been fulfilled. It can happen because people will try to reach their standard if there is motivation to make him move or take an action.

c. Monitoring of Situations and Thoughts that Precede Breaking Standards

People also need to keep track of behaviors that have already met the standards in order to make the self-regulation succeed. According to Zimmerman (2000), personal, behavioral and environmental factors are constantly changing over the course of performance. Therefore, people need to be more aware of the changes. Baumeister & Bushman (2008) said that feedback of self-regulation is
referred to TOTE (test, operate, test, and exit). The first step, people will compare themselves to the standards. If it still does not meet the standards, they will make changes to make them closer to the standards. According to Baumeister & Vohs (2007), after making the changes, people for once again will compare themselves to their standards, and it will be repeated until they finally can meet the standards. Therefore, monitoring is affected by the standards. People also tend to choose comparing themselves with the others who has similar or higher ability. By doing comparison, they will know which has already been good and which has not. However, according to Bandura (1986), it will be better if people judge themselves by seeing their own ability and standards rather than by comparing themselves against others. It provides the benefits of personal challenge and their own success so that they can develop themselves to be a better person without doing social comparison.

d. Willpower as the Internal Strength to Control Urges

Baumeister and Vohs (2007) found that changing own self is difficult and therefore requires a certain amount of strength. There are many people believe that willpower can help them to improve their lives. Some scientists said that whether your goal is to lose weight, kick a smoking habit, study more, or spend less time on Facebook, willpower is a critical step to achieve that outcome. At its essence, willpower is the ability to resist short-term temptations in order to meet long-term goals.

Actually, there are some arguments about willpower from the researchers. According to Szalavitz (2012), some researchers argue that willpower is a limited
resource while some other researchers argue that willpower will be unlimited if we have unlimited self-control. However, it depends on the human capacity to control them. It can be said, willpower depends on each person. If we want to improve the willpower, we have to avoid the short-term temptation in order to meet the goals. In fact, instead of avoiding the temptations, it is better to create an environment that can limit anything that can distract our efforts.

C. Review on Hedonism in New York 1920s

Many characters of modern America were in place by the end of World War I. During the 1920s, a national culture began to develop. It was characterized by appearance of ideas and values through movies, radio, and other mass media where it became the new ways of spending leisure time. The society also became aware of consumption and advertising. The 1920s were a critical decade in the development of the American consumer society. Although not all of the families participated in this lifestyle, consumption became a cultural ideal for most of the middle class. Spending money became a form of self-fulfillment, a gratification of personal needs. The cultural images came together in the emancipated woman of the 1920s named flapper. They wore makeup and lit up her cigarettes in public, a shocking affront to ladylike decency, which suggested the new, looser morality of the times. (Elisabeth Zuska Oroh, 1993)

Doughty (2010) said that there was social and political change in 1920s. It was the first time in America where there were more Americans lived in cities than on the village. According to Maida (2008), there was 52 percent of the
population lived in urban areas in 1920 compared with 28 percent in 1870. It was also stated that the country’s wealth was doubled in that era. Therefore, it made the society became consumer society. They also listened to the same music and also did the same dances. This new culture brought negative impact for some people. They felt uncomfortable with this new culture because it brought more conflict than celebration. Jazz music that became dominant music in that era, for some older people it brought moral disasters because of the vulgarity, but many younger generation loved the freedom that they felt on the dance floor. Besides, it was also stated that many Americans had lots of money to spend because of the rises of economy. They can easily buy many things such as clothes and home appliances. There was also a fact that an act at that time did not make drinking alcohol become an illegal action. Therefore, many people saved lots of liquor before it became illegal. There was a rumor that a club in New York had a 14-year supply for the liquor in its basement.

According to Garraty and McCaughey (1987), the society of Americans in 1920 convinced that they had made a terrible mistake by going to war and they rejected the values that had led them to do so. Idealism gave way to materialism and moral purposefulness to irresponsibility. They tried to forget the war by bringing themselves in pleasure-seeking activities. They were able to spend more money and made high demand for goods. According to Lasch (1978), products that were luxurious became necessities and materialism was unbound. Americans considered material achievement as a right to be physically comfortable in their way to pursue happiness. “Material wealth assures them to be self-reliant, hard
workers, qualified competitors, all of which will maintain their freedom“ (Kearny, 1982, p. 21). From the explanation above, it is clear that Americans in 1920s measured their success based on their material achievement to get happiness as much as they can. It also became the measurement of someone’s position in the society.

According to Oroh (1993), many characteristics of modern America were shown by the end of the First World War. In 1920s, it represented the development of a mass national culture. Even it was stated that: “The Protestant work ethic and the old values of self-denial and frugality gave way in the 1920s to a fascination with consumption, leisure, and self-realization, which is the essence of modern life” (p.727). The rises of the economy of the country made the Americans became the highest standard of living in the world. On the other side, there were some Americans found out that the new culture actually forget the values of the religion and the old culture. However, the new way of consumption in 1920s and the ways of spending their leisure time became the part of the American life and became their culture. It was also stated that people at that time liked to spend their time on the roads, becoming a nation of tourists. It happened because car was one of the most products that were bought by Americans to spend their money. It was proved that there was a development of a mass national culture that changed the society’s behavior.
D. Theoretical Framework

Before going further to the deeper analysis of this thesis, an explanation how the theories above are used for the next analysis is needed. There are three theories which are theory of hedonism, culture psychological theory, and self-regulation theory.

The first theory about hedonism is used to answer the research question number one: what kind of hedonism practices found in New York in 1920s. This theory helps the writer to know the real meaning of hedonism and to determine the kind of hedonism that happened in New York in 1920s.

The second theory is about culture psychological theory. It is used to help answering the research question number one. This theory describes how the culture of hedonism influences the society that becomes the bridging to connect the research question number one to number two.

The third theory is about self-regulation theory which is used to answer the research question number two: how Nick Carraway regulates himself in dealing with the culture of hedonism. Connected to the previous theory, when the society is influenced by the culture, this theory will prove how Nick’s self-regulation can make him acts differently from the society to the culture. The discussion on how the theory works on the analysis of this thesis is explained more in chapter four.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of three parts: object of the study, approach of the study, and method of the study. The first part is object of the study that describes the physical description and brief summary of the novels related to this thesis. The second part explains the approaches that are used in the analysis. The last part describes the procedure of the analysis to get the answers of the research questions and the conclusion.

A. Object of the Study

This paper will analyze a novel titled *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald. He is a writer from America. This book was published in April 1925. The story is set in New York City and Long Island during the summer of 1922. This novel has 180 pages and nine chapters. When first published in April 1925 by Scribner's, this novel was not so popular. It was only sold less than 25 thousand copies during the remaining life of Fitzgerald, who died at the age of 44 years. *The Great Gatsby* was republished in 1945 and 1994, and after that the novel becomes blockbuster and it makes Fitzgerald becomes a world-class author. Because of the popularity of this novel, it is also adapted into movies, drama, and also opera. *The Great Gatsby* is also considered to be the best novel of all time and becomes standard reading in American literature lessons. According to Modern Library (2014), the novel reached its success during World War II, and
became a part of American high school curriculum. It was also adapted into film in the following decades. Now, *The Great Gatsby* is considered to be a literary classic and a contender for the title "Great American Novel". In 1998, the Modern Library editorial board voted it as the 20th century's best American novel and second best English-language novel of the same time period. In 2013, this novel was adapted into a film with the same title starring Leonardo DiCaprio as the eponymous Jay Gatsby, with Tobey Maguire, Carey Mulligan, Joel Edgerton, and Elizabeth Debicki in supporting roles. At the 86th Academy Awards, the film won in both of its nominated categories: Best Production Design and Best Costume Design.

This novel is about a man named Gatsby who tries to get his love back. His love, named Daisy, actually has already had a husband named Tom. Gatsby tries so hard to do anything to get Daisy back. Daisy is Gatsby’s ex-girlfriend, but she decides to marry Tom. It happens because at that time, Tom is richer than Gatsby. Gatsby comes from poor family, but because of the desire to get much money, he leaves their parents and tries to find a job so that he can be rich. When he finally becomes a very rich man, he tries to do many things so that he can meet Daisy again such as buying a house near Daisy’s house and conducting many parties so that he can invite Daisy’s husband and meet Daisy.

In this novel, there is one narrator named Nick who also becomes a character that knows almost everything that happens in the novel. Gatsby asks Nick as Daisy’s cousin to make him can meet Daisy again. After finally Gatsby can meet Daisy again, in the end, Daisy chooses Tom rather than Gatsby. In the
story, the character Nick is the observer of the environment. He observes how almost all of the characters behave at that time. He knows how people around him lose their morality especially because of money. Therefore, this study uses this novel as the object focusing on a character named Nick Carraway.

B. Approaches of the Study

There are two approaches that are used in this research. The first approach is sociological approach that is used to answer the research problem number one which discusses about the society. Sociological approach argues that social contexts (the social environment) have to be used when analyzing a text. It means that it focuses on how society is reflected in the story. It can be seen from the economic, political, and cultural context. According to Marxists, literature reflects those social institutions. Literature reflects class struggle and materialism. Therefore, Marxists generally view literature "not as works created in accordance with timeless artistic criteria, but as 'products' of the economic and ideological determinants specific to that era" (Abrams, 1949, p. 149). Literature reflects an author's own class or analysis of class relations, however piercing or shallow that analysis may be. When using sociological approach, it analyzes literature by understanding the role of power, politics, and money in literary texts. In this way, the society is really influenced by the power, money, and politics.

The second approach is psychological approach. It tells that a literature is the reflection of author’s mind and personality. Paris (2007) argues that psychological approach is related to the author’s mind, the character’s mind, and
the reader’s mind. He claims that learning the characters of a novel using psychological approach makes the reader can understand the character’s mind and inner self. It is clear that analyzing a character of the novel is really important in order to understand more about the story. Rohrberger and Wood (1976) also argue that psychological approach needs higher interpretation towards characters which are actually the reflection from human’s personality, motivation, and behaviour.

C. Method of the Study

This study uses library research to gather the sources. It uses two kinds of sources; primary and secondary source. The primary source is from novel title *The Great Gatsby* written by F. Scott Fitzgerald. This novel is used as the main source for the thesis analysis. The secondary sources are books and articles related to the topic of this study. Those two sources are very useful to get the analysis for this study.

There are some steps to be done in this research. The first step is the writer reads the novel as the primary source for many times. The writer tries to understand the story and focuses on the narrator named Nick Carraway as the main topic for this research. After that, the writer gets two problems that have been explained in the introduction of this research. The next step is the writer finds the appropriate approach for this research. The writer finds psychological approach as the best approach for this research connected to the problems. The writer also finds some theories in the internet and also in some books related to the topic. The next step is the writer clarifies the theories and the approach to a
lecturer from Psychology study program. Next is the writer tries to analyze the character Nick using the theories. The last is the writer draws a conclusion to answer the research problems.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

This chapter answers the research questions. It is divided into two parts to answer the research questions. The first part discusses the hedonism practices and its kinds in New York 1920s after the First World War based on the novel. The second part is about how Nick Carraway’s self-regulation as the narrator of the novel deals with the culture.

A. Hedonism Practices in New York in 1920s Based on the Novel

1. Description of New York Culture Based on the Novel

Hedonism is a value of life which argues that material pleasure and enjoyment are the main goals of life. People who do hedonism assume that the main goal of life is all about having fun, whether it is fun for the others or not. Fitzgerald gives the setting of the novel in New York in 1920s where the First World War ends. There are some facts about the culture of some countries that are influenced by the First World War, including those in New York. Falth (2013) in his study titled *Social Class and Status in Fitzgerald’s The Great Gatsby* tells that there is a social class found in the society in New York at that time. It can be proven on page 5 of the novel that the city is divided into two parts. The first part is in the West Egg which is less fashionable than another part:

“I lived at West Egg, the—well, less fashionable of the two, though this is a most superficial tag to express the bizarre and not a little sinister contrast between them. My house was at the very tip of the egg, only fifty yards
from the Sound, and squeezed between two huge places that rented for
twelve or fifteen thousand a season” (p. 5).

East Egg and West Egg represent two different kinds of rich people, where
one place is for people who come from rich family and another place is for people
who struggle to become rich. It can be said that West Egg, where Nick chooses to
live, as well as the Middle West, from where Nick comes, people fight for what
they have, and try to reach their goals. In this case, Nick comes from a Middle
West family who works hard for several generations to become wealthy and well-
known to rise in society from low. On the other hands, East Egg families are
traditionally wealthy and their members have become lazy and prejudice after an
easy life away from hard work and indulging in pleasures only. According to
Saunders (1990), society is stratified into social classes which are upper, middle,
and lower class. Social classes are hierarchical groupings of individuals that are
usually based on wealth, educational attainment, occupation, income, or
membership in a subculture or social network. It can be reflected also in the novel
because Fitzgerald tries to divide the social class where one area is less
fashionable than the other areas. Both areas consist of middle and upper classes,
but one area is still considered higher than another area in economy. People from
the higher class tend to do things which actually only make them happy:

Why they came east I don’t know. They had spent a year in France, for no
particular reason, and then drifted here and there unrestfully wherever
people played polo and were rich together. This was a permanent move,
said Daisy over the telephone, but I didn’t believe it—I had no sight into
Daisy’s heart but I felt that Tom would drift on forever seeking a little
wistfully for the dramatic turbulence of some irrecoverable football game
(p. 6).
This quotation denotes that Tom and Daisy, the married couple of the novel, often go abroad with no reason and gather with people with the same class. However, Tom and Daisy finally come to East Egg and have a very big mansion to live together. It shows that Tom comes from a rich family. He is accustomed to live as a rich person. He can be the representative of the people, who have been rich since they were kids, and after they become adults, their habits to live in a rich situation still exist. It can be seen also from Myrtle’s sister:

“No, we just went to Monte Carlo and back. We went by way of Marseilles. We had over twelve hundred dollars when we started but we got gypped out of it all in two days in the private rooms. We had an awful time getting back, I can tell you. God, how I hated that town!” (p. 34).

They seem to be accustomed to go somewhere with no reason just to make them happy and after that they will come back again. It happens also because they have a good social relation since they were rich people. They usually have many connections with people from outside of their area so they want to meet them or they do it only for fun.

According to Ownby (1999), there is another aspect of hedonism that can be connected also with the culture in this novel. It can be seen in a character named Myrtle, Tom’s mistress, where she tends to have a shopping habit which is shown in this sentence “… copies of Town Tattle lay on the table together with a copy of Simon Called Peter, and some of the small scandal magazines of Broadway” (p. 29). She can be seen as the representative of women at her time: “The phenomenon of celebrity was a fairly new concept to American society in the 1920’s and she embraced this as a form of luxury” (Lindberg, 2014, p. 18). She said that in this era there were increasingly powerful consumerism society
and the growing advertisement business, and this affected the ideals and values in society. The example can be seen in the novel that is symbolized by the eyes of Doctor T.J Eckleburg; “blue and gigantic” with retinas “one yard high” they “brood on” (p. 23). Their “persistent stare” watch over the Valley of Ashes (p. 24). Fitzgerald uses the eyes of Eckleburg as a way of criticizing the consumerism society. *The Great Gatsby* uses the characters of the novel as the representatives of the society that contain amount of social criticism.

It can be seen also from how people waste their money to buy things that are unimportant. Tom tries to always fulfill what Myrtle wants. He does not think whether those things are important or unimportant. He acts like his money will never run out. According to Lindberg (2014), Myrtle’s willingness to spend money on many things that are not really important is the representative of the post-war attitude to the increasing consumerism society:

“….I’m going to make a list of all the things I’ve got to get. A massage and a wave and a collar for the dog and one of those cute little ash-trays where you touch a spring, and a wreath with a black silk bow for mother’s grave that’ll last all summer. I got to write down a list so I won’t forget all the things I got to do” (p. 36).

According to Bayer (1995), the generation of 1920s is the generation that tries to conceal their disappointment towards the First World War by enjoying pleasurable “fleeting affairs and temporary loyalties”. They also like to hold parties. It can be seen on page 39 where Nick describes the party that is hold by Gatsby in details. He is so amazed by the parties. Actually, in this case, Gatsby has a purpose on holding parties in his house. He knows that some people who come to his party are from the upper class. In order to get Daisy back, he has to
find her. Daisy's husband comes from the upper class in the society. Therefore, Gatsby hopes that she will also join his party, so he can meet her. He actually does not care of the others. People who join the parties seem not to care also with Gatsby:

People were not invited—they went there. They got into automobiles which bore them out to Long Island, and somehow they ended up at Gatsby's door...Sometimes they came and went without having met Gatsby at all, came for the party with a simplicity of heart that was its own ticket of admission (p. 41).

Nick is one of those people who are invited directly by Gatsby. However, most of all are not invited and they just come for having fun. They even argue and talk about Gatsby in a bad way. They never meet Gatsby although they really often join Gatsby’s parties. The study from Oliviana (2002) proves that the society in New York in 1920s was found that they often conducted many parties, did some happy things and had a free sex.

After the First World War had ended, many people tried to get their life back to the normal. They became very happy and they started to forget the moral values in their society. According to Garraty and McCaughey (1987), the society of Americans in 1920s convinced that they had made a terrible mistake by going to war, so they tried to forget the war by bringing themselves in pleasure-seeking activities.

People at that time also thought that money was everything. Even love can be bought by money based on the novel. Page 34 shows that Myrtle’s sister think that she has almost married a wrong person only because he is poor. In that discussion, she talks about poor men with her sister whose husband borrows a suit
from his friend and she thinks that it is very embarrassing. They only think about money. They assume that money can buy anything. They do not care about love. It happens also with Daisy because she chooses Tom rather than Gatsby because before she married, Tom was rich and Gatsby was not rich although the one that she loved most was Gatsby.

2. Kinds of Hedonism that are Found in the Novel

a. Folk Hedonism

Folk Hedonism is the type of hedonism which argues that people have to reach their happiness without thinking about their future or other people (Dan Weijers, 2012). They will only think about their own happiness. There are some facts found in this novel. The first fact is about Tom and Daisy’s relationship. “Tom’s got some woman in New York” (p. 15). In that sentence, it shows that Jordan, as Daisy’s friend, tells Nick about Tom’s secret that he has cheated from Daisy. Although they know what happens to Daisy’s husband, they tend to keep it as a secret. In the era after the First World War, people forgot their moral value. Many people tried to reach happiness although they had to forget their moral value. They did not think the effect of what they did for their future. Tom has been married with Daisy and they already have a daughter. Daisy has also cheated with Gatsby after she meets Gatsby and they built such a relationship. In this case, Daisy and Tom as a married couple do not think about their future life and also their daughter if she knows it. They just think about their happiness at that time and pretend that there is nothing happened.
The second fact is people at that time love to drink whiskey: “Meanwhile Tom brought out a bottle of whiskey from locked bureau door” (p. 29). It shows where Tom brings some bottles of whiskey to the apartment for the people there. It can be found also in the Gatsby’s party, there are so many bottles of whiskey. It is also stated in another situation that people often drink whiskey: “The bottle of whiskey—a second one—was now in constant demand by all present, excepting Catherine who ‘felt just as good on nothing at all’” (p. 35). It is also found in a statement that Tom prepares a bottle of whiskey in almost every moment: “He unrolled the bottle of whiskey from the towel and put it on the table” (p. 126). Those facts show that the society likes to drink whiskey in many situations.

The third fact is Gatsby leaves his unsuccessful parents because they are only poor farmers and he wants more: “His parents were shiftless and unsuccessful farm people—his imagination had never really accepted them as his parents at all” (p. 98). It is stated that Gatsby does not really accept them as his parents and he leaves his house to get his own success. It is actually good when someone wants to try his best to get his own success, but it can be categorized as Folk Hedonism because of the fact that Gatsby only thinks about himself and cannot accept his own parents for getting his own happiness. He does not think about his parents and also his parents’ future because in the future, as their son, Gatsby will be their successor. Another fact can be found in a conversation:

“Was Daisy driving?”
“Yes,” he said after a moment, ” ‘but of course I’ll say I was. You see, when we left New York she was very nervous and she thought it would steady her to drive—and this woman rushed out at us just as we were passing a car coming the other way. It all happened in a minute but it seemed to me that she wanted to speak to us, thought we were somebody
she knew. Well, first Daisy turned away from the woman toward the other car, and then she lost her nerve and turned back. The second my hand reached the wheel I felt the shock—it must have killed her instantly” (p. 143).

It is a conversation between Nick and Gatsby. It shows how Gatsby sacrifices himself to be accused of the driver who causes the death of Myrtle only for saving Daisy, who is the source of Gatsby’s happiness. He does not care about his own future. He only thinks about Daisy.

b. Motivational Hedonism

Motivational Hedonism also can be found in this novel. It has a meaning that behavior is created by desire to get happiness and avoid pain. The action will be a behavior when it is done continuously. This kind of hedonism is found in this novel.

The fact is found where Myrtle’s sisters talk about having a rich husband. All of them agree that they have to marry a man who is richer than them:

“I almost made a mistake, too,” she declared vigorously. ‘I almost married a little kyke who’d been after me for years. I knew he was below me. Everybody kept saying to me: ‘Lucille, that man’s way below you!’ But if I hadn’t met Chester, he’d of got me sure” (p. 34 - p.35).

They argue that marrying someone who is poor is a mistake. It looks like if they want to get a happy life, they have to marry people who are rich. It does not matter whether they are really falling in love or not. The important thing is they will be happy as long as their couple is rich. Therefore, they marry rich people as their motivation to get happiness and avoid pain.

The second fact can be found in Nick and Gatsby’s conversation when Gatsby goes to New York with Nick: “… You see, I usually find myself among
strangers because I drift here and there trying to forget the sad thing that happened to me” (p. 67). It is stated there that Gatsby usually goes to a place where he can mingle with strangers, so he can forget things that make him sad. It is his behavior avoiding pain and getting his happiness back by letting himself mingle with strangers. It can be found also on page 77 how Daisy moves often for no reason. It becomes her behavior to move from one to another city to find her happiness.

The next fact is about how Gatsby really has a desire to get Daisy back. On page 78, it is stated that he buys a house where he can see Daisy’s house. He has done many things such as holding some parties only for meeting Daisy again. It is clear that in order to get his happiness back, in this case, Daisy, he will do anything and everything although he has already known that Daisy has already married. The writer categorizes this case in Motivational Hedonism because Gatsby has a desire that becomes his habit to do anything to make his desire comes true.

People who come from higher class are also found on page 164 until page 174 that they have a behavior not to come to their friend’s funeral and rather choose their own business to avoid pain. It can be found when Nick tries to contact Gatsby’s friend:

“Let us learn to show our friendship for a man when he is alive and not after he is dead,” he suggested. “After that, my own rule is to let everything alone.” When I left his office the sky had turned dark and I got back to West Egg in a drizzle (p. 172).

One of Gatsby’s friends says that their friendship lasts only when they are still alive and not after he has dead. It is clear that their desire to get happiness has already created their behavior.
c. Hedonistic Egoism

Hedonistic Egoism happens when people do everything to get their own happiness and even they have to sacrifice other people’s happiness. In the novel, this kind of hedonism can be found on:

Next day Gatsby called me on the phone.
“Going away?” I inquired.
“No, old sport.”
“I hear you fired all your servants.”
“I wanted somebody who wouldn’t gossip. Daisy comes over quite often—in the afternoons” (p. 114).

It is a conversation between Nick and Gatsby when Gatsby suddenly fires all of his servants only for avoiding people who spread an issue about him and Daisy. In this case, Gatsby does not think about his servants because he just tries to keep his relationship with Daisy well.

The second case that shows the Hedonistic Egoism is on page 140. It shows that Tom starts to tell Mr. Wilson that Gatsby is the murderer of his wife. He considers Myrtle’s death as his chance to make Gatsby get in a trouble. Therefore, he wants to make sure that Wilson does not get wrong about the murderer of his wife and tells that Gatsby is the murderer:

“Listen,” said Tom, shaking him a little. “I just got here a minute ago, from New York. I was bringing you that coupé we’ve been talking about. That yellow car I was driving this afternoon wasn’t mine, do you hear? I haven’t seen it all afternoon.”

…..
“I’m a friend of his.” Tom turned his head but kept his hands firm on Wilson’s body. “He says he knows the car that did it…. It was a yellow car” (p. 140).

Tom tries to remove Gatsby from his relationship with Daisy by making Gatsby into a big trouble. He does not care what happens next to Gatsby and even
after Gatsby’s death. He only tries to get his happy life back with his little family. There is more fact that Tom and Daisy do not care about what happens to Gatsby:

But she and Tom had gone way early that afternoon, and taken baggage with them.
“Left no address?”
“No.”
“Say when they’d be back?”
“No.”
“Any idea where they are? How I could reach them?”
“I don’t know. Can’t say” (p. 164).

It is a conversation between Nick and Tom’s housekeeper. It explains that Tom, Daisy, and their daughter move. They do not tell Nick or anyone where they move. They disappear suddenly when they know that Gatsby needs their help. It proves that they really do not care about Gatsby anymore after they ruin Gatsby’s life until he dies. They sacrifice Gatsby’s life to make his family far from troubles.

d. Hedonistic Utilitarianism

This kind of hedonism is the opposite of Hedonistic Egoism. It explains about getting happiness that is not only for an individual, but for everyone. In the novel, this kind of hedonism is shown by Gatsby when he holds so many parties in his house:

“That huge place there?” she cried pointing.
“Do you like it?”
“I love it, but I don’t see how you live there all alone.”
“I keep it always full of interesting people, night and day. People who do interesting things. Celebrated people” (p. 90).

It shows that Gatsby tries to make people happy in his parties. He makes his house full of people that make him not feel alone in his house, even on page 41 it is stated that people who come to his parties are not invited. Therefore, it can
be concluded that they really look for parties to have fun and Gatsby successfully provides that parties.

It can be concluded that almost all kinds of hedonism can be found in New York 1920s that are reflected on this novel. Four kinds of hedonism can prove that at that time, people were affected by the end of the First World War and they started to live a life in a new way that forced them to be hedonist people.

B. Nick Carraway’s Self-Regulation in Dealing with Hedonism

There are some phenomena shown that the culture in New York is much influenced by the First World War. The society at that time argued that after the war had ended, they had a right to reach happiness as much as they could although they had to get their happiness by forgetting the moral values. It gave effects to the people, and it became their habit. According to Fryberg & Markus (2007), culture and individuals create a cycle. It shows that an individual is shaped by its culture through an interaction depending on time and situation. Individuals study how to behave according to the culture values. Therefore, it can be concluded that culture really affects someone’s behavior. They tend to behave based on their culture values.

However, there is a theory called self-regulation theory which believes that people can control their emotion, so that they cannot be affected by their environment. They can understand which is bad and which is good based on their own standards and they have the ability to say no. There are four components that have to be done in order to make self-regulation successful. This novel shows how
the culture affects the people at that time. However, it is found a character named Nick that is not affected by the other characters because of his self-regulation.

1. Standards of Desirable Behavior

People that have a good self-regulation must have some standards of their life. Those standards become the criteria to them to change their behavior until they meet their own standards. Therefore, standards of living are important because it can affect someone’s behavior in his society. It can be said that the clearer the standards, the clearer he will behave. In this novel, there are several facts that show some standards that become Nick’s purpose to behave.

The first fact can be found in the first page of the novel when Nick’s father gives a suggestion to him. His father tells Nick that whenever he criticizes someone; he has to realize that not everyone has the same advantages as him. He knows that it is right and he still keep it in his mind:

   In my younger and more vulnerable years, my father gave me some advice that I’ve been turning over in my mind ever since. “Whenever you feel like criticizing any one,” he told me, “just remember that all the people in this world haven’t had the advantages that you’ve had” (p.1).

   It is stated that the suggestion makes him not easily to judge someone. When he finds a secret, he tends to just keep it for himself and that is why sometimes he feels curious. In this case, it is proven by some facts that he tries to not intervene on someone’s business or secret. It can be found when Nick knows that Tom has a mistress or when Nick knows that Gatsby and Daisy have a special relationship. He tends to just observe the environment and keep it for himself. He
has a rule for not being a person who spreads rumors and disturbs someone’s business.

There is another fact that Nick has his own standard of living, including about his love life. He is not like the other men who like being together with many women and do not care of being rumored. It can be proven when he does not like to be rumored with a woman and he rather chooses to stay away from that woman because they have been rumored into marriage:

“We heard that you were engaged.”
“It’s a libel. I’m too poor.”

“You can’t stop going with an old friend on account of rumors, and on the other hand I had no intention of being rumored into marriage” (p. 19).

It is a conversation between Tom and Nick when Tom asks Nick whether the rumor is right or not. Nick states that he does not like being rumored into marriage. Therefore, whenever he is close to a woman, he will try not to become very close. It is proven on page 56 when he actually has been close to a woman, but he finally lets her go: “…Unlike Gatsby and Tom Buchanan, I had no girl whose disembodied face floated along the dark cornices and blinding signs…” (p. 80). He admits that unlike Gatsby and Tom, he has no girl although he likes Jordan, and in the end he does not want to be together with Jordan. It shows that unlike the other male characters who assume that women are everything, Nick tends not to approach any women. It is really different from Tom who has been married to Daisy, but he still looks for a woman to be his mistress. It happens also to Gatsby who actually knows that Daisy has already had a husband, but he does not care about it and still tries to get her back. In this case, Nick is proven as a
character that has a standard for his love life, not to easily look for a girl or even more than one girl to be his girlfriend and assumes that finding a girlfriend or a wife should be done in a right manner.

It also shows that he is more polite than the other characters. His politeness is proven when he comes at Gatsby’s party as a guest. He admits that Gatsby’s parties are unusual parties for him. One of the reasons is because he does not know the host:

“Having a gay time now?” she inquired.
“Much better.” I turned again to my new acquaintance.
“This is an unusual party for me. I haven’t even seen the host. I live over there——”I waved my hand at the invisible hedge in the distance, ”and this man Gatsby sent over his chauffeur with an invitation” (p. 47).

It can be concluded that he assumes that knowing the host of the party is important. It is very different from the other guests where they come to the party without caring who the host is. It is proven on page 41 that almost all of the guests are not invited. They just come to the parties without trying to find the host and the worst thing is they even spread bad rumors about Gatsby. Nick admits that knowing the host is important as the guests who come to a party. He realizes that he is one of the few guests who have been invited by the host, so he has to thank or even just greet the host. It is also found that he tries to apologize to Gatsby for not knowing that Gatsby is the host:

Rather ashamed that on my first appearance I had stayed so late, I joined the last of Gatsby’s guests who were clustered around him. I wanted to explain that I’d hunted for him early in the evening and to apologize for not having known him in the garden (p. 52).

He looks for the host at the party, and unconsciously, he has talked with the host, but he does not realize it. He thinks that it was a terrible mistake for not
knowing Gatsby as the host, so he tries to apologize although he is not the only guest who does not know and has never seen Gatsby. Nick still tries to behave as a polite guest who has been invited by the host, so he tries to respect the host. He is really different from the other guests who do not care who the host of the party is. He believes that he has to be a good guest by knowing and greeting the host.

Those behaviors that have been explained above are the facts that Nick has some standards of his life, so he can behave in a good manner. He tries to fulfill his standards, so he can control himself. When the society acts in accordance with the culture, he is not influenced and always remembers his own standards. He is brave enough to act differently from the others based on his own standards that have been built.

2. Motivation to Meet Standards

Motivation is also a must-have component to have a good self-regulation. Motivation becomes the direction to behave based on the standards. It is also proved that Nick has some motivations, so he can meet his own standards. It is stated that Nick wants the world to give more attention to the moral value because he feels that life is unfair as has been experienced by his friend, Gatsby:

When I came back from the East last autumn I felt that I wanted the world to be in uniform and at a sort of moral attention forever; I wanted no more riotous excursions with privileged glimpses into the human heart (p.2).

He has a motivation to make the world better. He feels so disappointed with the society. It happens because he thinks that his friend, Gatsby, is a victim of the degradation of moral values. He admits that a social class affects individuals where the higher class will scorn the lower class. It is experienced by
Gatsby who is rich, but he comes from a poor family. He has to lie about his past and after the real fact comes, he is scorned by Tom only because he is not from a rich family. Therefore, Nick wants the society to give more attention to moral values.

The other motivation can be found on page 61 when Nick realizes that only very few people as Gatsby’s guests who come to his parties and accept his hospitality, but know nothing about him. On the contrary, they just spread bad rumors about him and even, in the end, he is dead because of being accused. Therefore, Nick has a motivation to be a good guest to thank Gatsby for his hospitality holding parties so they can have fun and also for inviting him to his party. On page 154, it is proven that Nick tries to thank Gatsby for his hospitality when he feels that Gatsby is in a big trouble. He tries to accompany Gatsby and still takes care of him. He tries to call Gatsby many times to know his condition. Nick has a motivation to repay what Gatsby has done to him. Besides, it is also stated that he tries to make anyone who knows Gatsby come to Gatsby’s funeral:

I wanted to get somebody for him. I wanted to go into the room where he lay and reassure him: “I’ll get somebody for you, Gatsby. Don’t worry. Just trust me and I’ll get somebody for you——” (p. 164).

He tries so hard because he feels how people, who know Gatsby and even, confess as Gatsby’s friends when he is still alive, are very bad because forgetting Gatsby’s hospitality. It shows that Nick still has a motivation to have a good moral value and heart as a human being. When the other characters do not care about Gatsby’s death, he is the one who still cares of him.
3. Monitoring of Situations and Thoughts that Precede Breaking Standards

Being aware of the situations and thought is also important to monitor whether it has fulfilled the standards or not. Nick also tried to monitor both the environment and himself whether he had already met his standards or not. In the sentence, he thought how he sometimes still followed his society’s way of living and sometimes he realized not to always follow his environment:

Yet high over the city our line of yellow windows must have contributed their share of human secrecy to the casual watcher in the darkening streets, and I was him too, looking up and wondering. I was within and without, simultaneously enchanted and repelled by the inexhaustible variety of life (p. 35).

The event above happens when he is at a party with Tom and his mistress. He wants to go out from the party and to be on the street, so he can be away from these people. He argues that being away from those people can make Nick to be more objective when he knows that Tom has a mistress. It is difficult for him because there is a fact that Nick always tries to avoid judging people and not to be in someone’s business. In this event, Nick has a self-monitoring on his way of living when he finds a fact that his cousin’s husband has another woman.

It is also stated that Nick realizes that he is one of the few honest people that he has ever known. He recalls the memories that he has when he finds that many people tell a lie one to another. He, then, considers that he is honest enough compared with the others:

Nevertheless, there was a vague understanding that had to be tactfully broken off before I was free. Every one suspects himself of at least one of the cardinal virtues, and this is mine: I am one of the few honest people that I have ever known (p. 59).
It happens because, on page 58, he finds dishonesty from Jordan. Besides, on page 33, he finds that Catherine, as Daisy’s sister, lies about Daisy. On page 178, Nick also finds that Tom lies to him about Myrtle’s death. He realizes that he hardly finds honest people, except himself.

Nick also looks on how people around him are careless about their own environment. They let other people clean up the mess that they have made. He realizes that people around him are the kind of people who do not care about the others, and even the other people get in a big trouble because of them:

They were careless people, Tom and Daisy—they smashed up things and creatures and then retreated back into their money or their vast carelessness or whatever it was that kept them together, and let other people clean up the mess they had made…. (p. 179).

In this case, Nick is really angry at Tom who let Gatsby bear the problem that he has made with Myrtle and pretends there is nothing happened. Tom tells Wilson, as Myrtle’s husband, that Gatsby is the car’s driver who hits his wife. In fact, Daisy is the driver and she lets Gatsby to be accused. When Gatsby is dead, they do not care about him. Nick feels disappointed, but he still can control his emotion because based on his standards, he does not want to interfere too much with Tom’s business. He rather chooses to avoid Tom than to hear Tom’s story. He realizes that people are very careless with the other people.

Nick is proven monitoring the situations of his environment and also his thoughts when he faces some bad events. He knows that anything that happen around him do not always go right, sometimes he has to face the situations that not in accordance with his standards. However, he still has to control his emotion so that he does not let himself be affected by the circumstances around him.
4. **Willpower as the Internal Strength to Control Urges**

Willpower is also found in Nick’s character. The other people only think about having fun in the parties, but know nothing about the host. In this case, it can be seen that Nick still has a moral value to fulfill his standard. It is proven on page 52 when he has a desire not to be like the others who do not care about Gatsby as the host and he even apologizes to Gatsby for not knowing him as the host.

It is explained before when Nick tries to apologize to Gatsby for not knowing him. When he comes to the party, he asks many guests whether they know where the host is or not. However, the guests do not care and tells Nick that they have never seen Gatsby and it becomes a normal thing for not knowing him and on the contrary, it becomes surprising for knowing or trying to know him:

“As soon as I arrived I made an attempt to find my host but the two or three people of whom I asked his whereabouts stared at me in such an amazed way and denied so vehemently any knowledge of his movements that I slunk off in the direction of the cocktail table—the only place in the garden where a single man could linger without looking purposeless and alone” (p. 42)

Nick feels that looking for the host is important to him as a guest. Although the other guests do not care about Gatsby, Nick still has a desire to find him and is not affected by the other guests who ignore Gatsby. His desire not to follow the other guests and to just enjoy the party becomes a form of his willpower. He knows that he has to build a good relationship with Gatsby during his lifetime as a form of thankful for being invited to his party, unlike the others who only come as guests. Nick is also a character that can choose which is bad
and good based on his standards. He tries to avoid the short-term temptation which can be seen when he says:

Her grey, sun-strained eyes stared straight ahead, but she had deliberately shifted our relations, and for a moment I thought I loved her. But I am slow-thinking and full of interior rules that act as brakes on my desires, and I knew that first I had to get myself definitely out of that tangle back home (p. 58).

It happens when he thinks that he loves Jordan, but then he realizes that he has his own rules for that. He remembers that having a relationship with a woman must be considered as a serious stuff. He does not want to be in a hurry for building a relationship with a woman. He thinks the effect for his future and also his goal to meet his standards.

Willpower is considered also to be an important aspect to have a good self-regulation. Nick is proven having willpower to avoid the short temptation, so he can fulfill his standards. It becomes the reason why he tends not to be affected by the culture and rather to choose creating his own standards. It is important to have a good self-regulation, so he does not let the changes of the culture easily affect him.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides a conclusion of the whole analysis from the problem formulation, the suggestions for further researchers, and the implementation for teaching and learning activities based on the analysis of the novel.

A. Conclusion

A novel titled *The Great Gatsby* written by F. Scott Fitzgerald shows a story about Gatsby who tries to get her love back. This novel has a background after the First World War in New York. There is a phenomenon in that time because of the emerging of a new culture that is affected by the war. Therefore, in this thesis, the writer tries to focus on the culture background of the novel. There are two research problems that have been answered. The first problem is about the kinds of hedonism that are found in the novel. The writer tries to describe New York in 1920 and prove it through the novel. The culture description is connected to the kinds of hedonism to answer the first research question. The second research question is about a character in the novel named Nick Carraway. It analyzes how Nick’s self-regulation dealing with the hedonism as his environment.

The first topic that is discussed is about hedonism in New York in 1920s. There are seven kinds of hedonism that are found according to Weijers (2011), those are Folk Hedonism, Value Hedonism and Prudential Hedonism,
Motivational Hedonism, Normative Hedonism, Hedonistic Egoism, Hedonistic Utilitarianism. However, there are only four kinds of hedonism that can be found by the writer. The first kind is Folk Hedonism which means people by reaching their happiness; they do not care about their own future and about the other people. It can be seen when Tom has a mistress which means that he does not care with his family’s future. The second kind is Motivational Hedonism which tells that behavior is created by the desire in order to get their happiness and to avoid pain. It can be seen when Myrtle’s cousins argue that they have to marry rich people in order to avoid pain. The third kind is Hedonistic Egoism which means people do anything to make them happy although they have to sacrifice the other people’s happiness. It can be seen when Tom and Daisy move to another city and let Gatsby clean up the mess that they have made. The last kind is Hedonistic Utilitarianism which means people in order to reach happiness, they also think about the happiness for the other people. It can be seen when Gatsby often holds parties for anyone. Those four kinds of hedonism show the life style of the society of New York at that time.

The second research problem is focused on a character named Nick Carraway. The writer proves by using self-regulation theory that Nick Carraway has a good self-regulation, so he does not get influenced by the society. According to Baumeister (2007), there are four components that have to be done in doing self-regulation which are standards, motivation, monitoring, and willpower. Those four components can be found in character Nick Carraway. Standards can be seen when Nick says that he does not want to judge people easily. Motivation can be
seen when Nick wants the world to be better which means not forgetting the moral value. Monitoring can be seen when Nick observes that he is the most honest people that he has ever met. Willpower can be seen when he still tries to find and thank to the host at Gatsby’s party as a polite guest when the others do not care about the host. The writer concludes that Nick Carraway has a good self-regulation and it becomes the reason why he does not get influenced by the culture of hedonism that is emerged in the society after the First World War.

B. Implication

There are some kinds of literature such as poem, song, drama script, and novel. Literature can help students to build their ideas and imagination, so they can be more creative. It can train their brain to always build more ideas when they study literature. It happens because when we study literature, we have to interpret, simplify, and focus on something that is interesting and important to be analyzed. Novel is one of the literary works that can be used to teach and learn language. Reading and analyzing the novel can become the strategy to teach students about language through the language features or even the moral value. This activity is really important because the students will not only study about the language, but also the moral value that can be applied to their real life. This novel The Great Gatsby can be used also to study a moral value through the character Nick Carraway. He does not get influenced easily by the culture of his society because he has a good self-regulation to control himself and to choose which is good and which is bad for himself.
Nowadays, there are so many cases about corruption happened in Indonesia. It proves that people become greedier to get money. They argue that money can buy happiness. It does not matter about the effect of doing bad things as long as they can get happiness. It can happen in every one and every worker, including teachers. As the candidates of teacher, students of English Language Education Study Program must give more attention to our environment. We must have a good self-regulation, so that we do not get influenced from bad behavior and forget the moral value. Teacher is one of important jobs in this world. We have to teach students that will become the next generation of a nation. By analyzing this novel, we should realize that our environment is not always as good as our imagination. Sometimes, we have to filter it and choose which is bad and which is good. When we, as the candidates of teacher, realize it and build a good self-regulation, our students can imitate us and we can be a good example for them. Therefore, having a good self-regulation is really important for teachers.

Novel The Great Gatsby also presents human experience. By analyzing this novel, the students will be able to see, hear, and feel human experience after the First World War through the characters, especially Nick Carraway. Students will know how a great war can affect a society, both good and bad effects. In this case, based on the novel, the war could create a new culture of the society named hedonism. The society tends to get happiness as much as they can until they forgot the moral value in that society. Because of that, it is important to analyze Nick Carraway as the character who does not get influenced by the culture. It will make the students realize that sometimes it is important to filter a culture that
comes to our country, especially in this era of globalization. There are so many new cultures that come to our country. We have to choose which culture is appropriate to our country. Therefore, it does not make us forget our moral value from our ancestors that have been built since many years ago. Not only filtering the culture, this novel can teach the students to have a good self-regulation, so that they do not get influenced easily when they face some bad things in their environment. It shows that analyzing this novel can be very important for both teacher and students, especially on the culture that appears in the novel.

C. Suggestions

The suggestions in this thesis aimed for further researchers and for the implementation in teaching and learning activity. Novel *The Great Gatsby* has a very interesting culture background. Besides, there are so many characters in this novel that have an important role in the story. Therefore, the writer suggests to future researchers to find other culture that appears also because of the First World War using a character that can prove the culture that has been found at the story or the relationship.

The other suggestions are aimed for the teaching and learning activity. This novel is really good to be the reference for studying language. It has a great moral value and it connects to history after the First World War, so it can improve the students’ way of thinking. This novel also really shows the culture and lifestyle of the people after the First World War in interesting way, so the students can be
more interested in learning culture. Therefore, this novel is much recommended to be the media for learning and teaching process.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF NOVEL THE GREAT GATSBY

The story is told by a character named Nick Carraway. It begins when he moves to West Egg. He becomes a neighbor of a very rich man who lives beside his house. This man, named Gatsby, often holds many parties and surprisingly the guests who come to his parties do not know him and never meet him. One day, Nick visits his cousin in East Egg, the more fashionable resort than West Egg. Nick’s cousin named Daisy lives with her husband, Tom, who is also a friend of Nick. When Nick visits Daisy, he meets Jordan, Daisy’s friend and a golfer. In that day, Jordan tells Nick that Tom has a mistress in New York. It makes Nick realize that Daisy is not happy with her marriage. When Nick tells Jordan where he lives, she asks Nick whether he knows about Gatsby or not because Gatsby is quite famous, but Nick does not really know about him.

One day, Tom asks Nick to join with him to meet his mistress, Myrtle, who lives in the valley of ashes, between West Egg and New York. Myrtle also has already had a husband named Wilson who works as a mechanic. Tom, Myrtle, and Nick go to Tom’s apartment in New York. In Tom’s apartment, they meet Mr. and Mrs. McKee and Catherine, Myrtle’s sister. They make a little party there and talk about many things, including how Tom and Myrtle should divorce their own couples and then get married. However, the party is over when Myrtle yells at Tom with Daisy’s name and Tom breaks her nose.
Nick is one of the guests who are invited to Gatsby’s party. There are so many guests who do not get invitation and just join without knowing who Gatsby is. Gatsby’s parties are luxurious where there are lots of drinks, food, music, and people who come from the high class. When Nick comes to the party, he hears many rumors about Gatsby, such as German spy during the war and he has killed a man. Nobody really knows about Gatsby. In the party, he meets Jordan. Nick then goes to library and meets a man. They talk about many things, including about the host, Gatsby. Surprisingly, the man is Gatsby himself. Nick regrets for not knowing Gatsby and tries to apologize to him. Gatsby asks Jordan to have a little conversation secretly with him and also asks Nick to join with him in the next day to go to somewhere in New York. The next day, Gatsby and Nick go to New York. On their way, Gatsby tells Nick a lot about his life. Gatsby tells him about his origin and adventure in his life. However, Nick does not really believe about what Gatsby tells to him. In New York, Gatsby and Nick go to a restaurant which is full of high class people. Nick is introduced to a man named Meyer Wolfshiem who knows about Gatsby. Nick also meets Tom, but when he wants to introduce Tom to Gatsby, Gatsby disappears. Before they go home, Gatsby tells Nick that he wants Nick to meet Jordan so that Nick will know something about him.

One day, Nick has a meeting with Jordan and she tells Gatsby’s past. Gatsby was a soldier and he fell in love with Daisy as a red cross volunteer. They became a couple who loved each other. However, when Gatsby was away, Daisy met Tom and decided to marry him because he was richer than Gatsby in which,
at that time, Gatsby was only a poor boy. Therefore, it becomes the reason why Gatsby works so hard so that he can become a very rich man. Gatsby tries to meet Daisy again, so he buys a house near Daisy’s house and holds so many parties who are joined by people from the high class, including Tom as Daisy’s husband. He hopes that he can meet Daisy at his parties. After Jordan tells about Gatsby’s past, she asks Nick to arrange a meeting for Gatsby and Daisy, so they can meet again with each other.

Nick finally helps Gatsby arrange a meeting so that Gatsby can meet Daisy. Nick asks Daisy to come to his house without Tom. In Nick’s house, Daisy meets again with Gatsby after a very long time. Both of them feel ashamed and awkward. Nick decides to leave them both and walk a while so that they can have a private time. After Nick comes back to his house, Gatsby asks Daisy and Nick to come to his house. Daisy is really surprised with Gatsby’s house because it is a huge house. Gatsby tells Daisy that is why he often holds parties so that his house can be full of entertaining people. After that meeting, Gatsby and Daisy secretly often meet in Gatsby’s house.

One day, Tom decides to join Gatsby’s party with Daisy. In the party, Gatsby tells Tom that he knows Daisy well. At the party, Daisy is very close to Gatsby and even asks Tom to meet some women so that he can also enjoy the party. It makes Tom start to hate Gatsby and become curious about him. At the end of the party, when Tom and Daisy have left, Gatsby tells Nick that he wants Daisy to tell her husband that she does not love Tom and wants to end her marriage so that Daisy can be together with Gatsby again. However, Nick does
not really like the idea because he argues that he cannot repeat the past, but Gatsby believes that he can do it.

The next days, Gatsby and Nick come to Daisy’s house. Gatsby argues that it is the right time for Daisy to tell her husband that she wants a divorce. However, Daisy cannot tell it so that Gatsby forces her. Because the situation is not really good, Daisy asks them to go to the city. On their way, Tom is in the same car as Nick and Jordan while Daisy in the same car as Gatsby. They go to Wilson’s house first to refuel. They finally decide to go to a hotel in New York. In the room, the situation becomes worst because Gatsby forces Daisy to tell Tom that she does not love him. Besides, Tom also tells them about Gatsby’s job and Gatsby’s past that he has an illegal job and that Gatsby has lied to everyone. Daisy then realizes that she loves both Tom and Gatsby and says that she cannot leave Tom.

On their way back home, the car that is driven by Daisy unfortunately hits a woman who runs to their car and they just run away without seeing the condition of the woman. Tom who drives behind Gatsby and Daisy sees what has happened to the woman. Surprisingly, it is Myrtle and she is already dead. Wilson is very sad and angry. Tom tells Wilson that he knows the man who drives the car that hits his wife. After they finally arrive at Tom’s house, Nick sees Gatsby hiding and asks him what has happened. Gatsby admits that the one who drove the car was Daisy, not him. However, he wants to protect Daisy, so he tells that he is the driver who hits Myrtle. He also tells Nick that he waits for Daisy to run away with him.
The next day, Nick goes to Gatsby’s house again and finds out that Gatsby looks tired and disappointed because Daisy has not called him yet. However, Gatsby tells Nick that he believes Daisy will call him as soon as possible. Nick warns Gatsby to leave his place immediately because maybe he is in the dangerous situation, but Gatsby does not want to go without Daisy. Finally, after Nick leaves Gatsby alone, Gatsby is shot dead by Wilson, Myrtle’s husband in his swimming pool and Wilson also shoots himself. Nick tries to find Daisy but surprisingly she has moved with Tom and her daughter to somewhere without leaving any addresses.

Nick is the one who prepares for Gatsby’s funeral. There is no one who comes to help him. Nick feels very disappointed after what Gatsby has done to his guests but they do not care about him. Nick also feels so disappointed to Jordan, Daisy, and Tom after what they have done to Gatsby and they leave Gatsby to clean up the mess that they have made. Nick tries to contact Gatsby’s friends and parents. However, there is no one who comes except Gatsby’s father, Mr. Gatz. Feeling disappointed because of the people in there, Nick finally decides to move back to his house in the Middle West.