

CHAPTER: ONE

INTRODUCTION

This research study aimed to analyze the symbolic area of the novel *The Great Gatsby*. I conducted this research because it is a new area of study in the faculty of English Education Department. In this regard, I tried to find out the symbols which are frequently used in the novel. They are analyzed on the basis of the contexts in which they have occurred. This chapter deals with introductory study that sits foreground for my research.

1.1 General Background

Language is only a quality which separates human beings from other living beings. It is a systematic means of communicating ideas, feelings, by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures, or by means of voluntarily produced symbols. Human beings utilize both verbal and non-verbal modes of communication, using the technical terms called linguistic and non linguistic or extra linguistic signs and symbols. Language is full of techniques and strategies since it follows arbitrariness, one of the principles of language. So, the study of language is not confined within the periphery of linguistic analysis viz. phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and discourse level. Rather, it goes beyond these linguistic categories and analyzes the role of extra linguistic, contextual as well as socio linguistic effects that are pertinent in literature.

Language and literature are always regarded as two inseparable entities. Literature has indeed a significant place in language teaching. Language study is incomplete without the study of literature. Literature has been regarded as mirror of society. Whatever changes the society undergoes, they will be reflected in contemporary literature in one way or other. Hence, literature is the mirror of the society. It displays society as it is

and as it was. Although, literature cannot be denoted by a single definition, some have tried their best.

Lazar (1998) defines, literature as “ a world of fantasy, horror feeling, vision etc which are put into words” (p.1). Lazer opines that human perspective and feelings can be presented through words very effectively.

Symons and Ellmann (1947), writes “a literature in which the visible world is no longer a reality, and the unseen world no longer a dream” (p.3). Literature can go beyond the existent humanity. Therefore, the literary teacher must realize it.

In the same regard, Lazar (1998) opines, “ Literature should be used with language students because “It is very motivating. It has general education value and it is stimulus for language education.” Giving the importance of teaching novel, he further says “A good novel or a short story may be particularly gripping in that it involves students in the suspense of unraveling the plot” (p.15).

Therefore, truly speaking, without literature the fragrance of language is lost. The language becomes dead without its literature. Thus, literature is breath or blood of language which keeps it alive.

1.1.1 Genres of Literature

Literature includes various genres. Genre is a particular type or style of literature. It is also called literary works. There are different genres of literature. But the division of genres is not same and similar throughout the history. If we Google the time of Plato and Aristotle over all literary domains were classified into three streams: lyrics or epic, narrative and drama. Joyce (1916) has classified literary works into poetry, prose, fiction and drama (as cited in Abrams, 2005, p.115).

1. Drama

Drama is a piece of creative writing which is composed to be performed on the stage. Especially, drama is not written for reading purpose but to be performed on the stage and to give entertainment on the spectators. Klaus and Scholes (1997, p.15) view drama as “a genre of literature in which words are used to create imaginary persons and events and overheard by the reader. There are different elements of drama i.e., plot, character, dialogue, setting, conflict, and theme. There are also different forms of drama, i.e., tragedy, comedy, tragic comedy, farce and one-act play". The tragedies are the plays with sad endings and comedies are the play with light and happy endings.

2. Poetry

Poetry is a piece of writing which is generally composed in verse. Klaus and Scholes (1997, p. 16) view “poetry is a genre of literature in which words are used to express ideas and feelings and overheard by the reader". The poetic language is different than prose and the language of daily use. Due to the deviation of linguistic norm poetry is different from the other genre of literature .There are different forms of poetry such as: epic, sonnet, odes, balled, elegy, lyric, pastoral, etc.

3. Essay

Essay is a short prose work. The main purpose of writing essay is persuasion. Essay is not fictional but it shows the writers’ own ideas on the particular subject matter. Essay may be long or short, factual or fictional and practical or playful. Klaus and Scholes (1997, p.17) write essay as "a genre of literature in which words are used to express ideas and feelings and address directly to the reader.”

There are different forms of essays according to their nature. They are descriptive essays, reflective, narrative, persuasive, argumentative essays and so on.

4. Story

Story is a creative writing which narrates the past events and incidents systematically from top to bottom. Klaus and Scholes (1997, p.28) view story “as an element of literature in which words are directly addressed to the readers and is used to create imaginary persons and events.” Stories may be short or long. The short stories are those stories that can be read easily in single setting. There are different elements of story. They are: plot, character, setting, style and theme.

There are different forms of stories according to their nature. They are: Myths, Legends, Fables, Parables, fairy Tales. Stories might be fictional and non fictional as well.

5. Novel

Novel is one of the genres of the literature. It is the extended piece of prose fiction. Here, a novel is lengthy fictional narrative in prose dealing with plot character and setting. It is the literary form of our complex and many sided modern world. Thus, it refers to a relatively long fictional prose narrative with a complex plot or pattern of events about human beings, their feelings, their thoughts and action. Defining novel, Abrams (2005) says, "It is an extended work of fiction written in prose" (p. 197).

Novel is regarded as a form of fiction which is based on imagination of facts. It is a long narrative story dealing with characters, incidents and setting that imitates those found in real life. It is an extended narrative. The novel deals with event and action which constitutes its plot. It does not contain only plot, character and dialogue but also scene and time of action. Thus, plot, character, setting, point of view and theme are the major elements of novel. The plot of a novel may be tragic, comic, satiric or romantic.

Reading and writing novel is a part of human life. In novel, there is a large cast of characters, numerous flashbacks to past events with highly complicated plots.

Characters play a pivotal role in a novel. There lies conversation, flashback, story,

scene, setting, meaning which is expressed through the language. The use of language differs according to the culture, context and the creative style of writing. Hence, I have selected the novel '*The Great Gatsby*' to analyze the symbols used in different contexts.

1.1.2 Elements of Novel

Novel is one of the genre of literature and since this research study is concerned with novel it happens to state the elements of novel. A good novel cannot be created overnight; it needs time, patience and labor. Besides this, for a good novel some elements are necessary: plot, character, meaning, and point of view: perspective and language and design; juxtaposition and repetition in the structure of fiction are the elements of good novel. Here, I am, not specifying any particular writer but dealing with common elements of novel which are mentioned as followings:

) **Theme**

Theme is simply a moral of the story. It is the message which we wish to convey or the lesson that we want the reader to learn. Theme is revealed through the values of character when confronting obstacles and resolving conflict in pursuit of their goal. It can be considered the foundation and purpose of our novel. Without purpose, the story becomes trivial.

) **Characterization**

Perhaps the single most important aspect of good novel is characterization. The reader must care about what our character in order to care about what happens to them. To achieve this, character must be three-dimensional. Like real people, characters have hopes and fear, strengths and weakness, and one or more objectives. In this regard, Klaus and Scholes (1997) say:

In the realistic fiction, which includes most novels and short stories where the writer has tried to emphasize the lifelikeness of their characters. This means that such writers have tried to surround these characters with deals drawn from contemporary life. And, they have tried to restrict the events of their narrative to things likely to happen in ordinary life (p. 129).

Thus, the characterization of the character in the novel is very important one.

) **Plot**

Plot is the movement in a story towards the resolution. Nothing happens at random. Every scene should take the plot further. Thus, the plot is shown through the action and agendas of the characters. Throughout the story, the characters overcome obstacles until they finally reach their goal (s). Klaus and Scholes (1997):

Plot in a fiction is movement. A story is story because it tells about a process of change. A person changes the situation. These are the essential movements of fiction. Learning to read stories involves learning to "see" these movements, to follow them, and to interpret them. In classroom we often-perhaps too often-put our emphasis on interpretation. But you cannot interpret what you cannot see (p. 128).

To sum up, plot is the series of events which are connected to each-other to forward the story smoothly ahead.

) **Point of View**

Point of view is the opinion of a person who is telling the story. This can be done in several ways. In the first person, one character is speaking in the first person narrative. Second person 'you' is the least common point of view. Third person, who can be handled in a variety of ways, is the most often used method. Giving the arguments on point of view, Klaus and Scholes (1997) say:

Point of view is technical term for the way a story is told. A stage play normally has no particular point of view: no one stands between the audience and the action. But if we read a play, the stage director- the words of someone who is

not a character- provide the beginning of a special point of view. In our experience of fiction, the attitude we develop towards the events presented, and our understanding of those events, will be controlled by the author through his or her technical management of point of view (p. 129).

To recapitulate, the above point of view can be taken as mixture of both perspective and language.

) **Meaning**

Meaning is the quite important element of the novel. No novel/fiction is written without meaning. There are characters, plot theme, point of view which are finally shape the meaning of the novel.

According to Klaus and Scholes (1997) “Discovering meaning in a work involves us in making connection/s between the work and the world outside it, these connections are the meanings” (p.130). It is very difficult task in itself because we have to analyze the world's ideas and experiences beside the work. Thus, to find out meaning of a novel is important on one hand, and on the other hand to deduce the meaning of a fiction is a very difficult task.

Setting -style and story, dialogue-conversation between two or more characters, which caters the background information and design, are quite important for a good novel.

My research is analyzing *The Great Gatsby* with the symbolic meaning and their metaphorical interpretation in which distinctive symbols are preferred.

1.1.3 Symbol, Symbolism and Symbolic Movement

Symbol is a word, a phrase or an image used with some kind of special references; they are used as a part of language. Different scholars, academicians and researchers have used their fingers to define what the symbol means from various perspectives.

Cudden (1980) defines:

The word 'symbol' has been derived from the Greek verb 'symballein', which means 'to throw together' and its noun 'symbolon' which means 'contract, token, insignia, and a means of identification.' A symbol is a sign by which one knows or infers a thing or things or which suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, etc; especially, a visible sign of something invisible, as an idea, a quality; an emblem; as the line is the symbol of courage (p.671).

It is very difficult to trace the origin, development and differentiation of a symbol. Many are derived from the objects of nature, and others are artificially constructed in a process of intuitive perception, and emotional experience. Now the world is occupied with full of symbols; a logo, a flag , or a skull or crossbones. All these suggest things beyond themselves.

Literature inevitably uses symbols and cannot run away from its influence. In literature, symbols are implemented and defined in various ways. A literary symbol combines an image with a concept. Symbols clearly involve the use of concrete imagery to express the abstract ideas and emotions. Furthermore, we can say that it is the higher mode of expression in literary genres.

Defining symbol Abrams (2005) says:

A symbol is anything which signifies something; in this sense all words are symbols. In discussing literature, however, the term 'symbol' is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies

something or suggests range of reference, beyond itself. Some symbols are “conventional” or “public”: thus “the cross,” “the Red, white and Blue,” and “the good shepherd” are terms that refer to symbolic objects of which the further significance is determinate within a particular culture. Poets, like all of us, use such conventional symbols; many poets, however, also use “Private” or “personal” symbols. Often they do so by exploiting widely shared associations between an object or event or action and a particular concept; for example, the general association of a peacock with a pride and of an eagle with heroic endeavor or the rising sun with birth and the setting sun with death, or climbing with effort or progress and descent surrender or failure (p.320).

Simplifying the concept of symbolism of Abram’s symbol is applied in word or phrase, that signifies an object or event which in its turn suggests beyond itself. He classified symbols into two types. They are; “conventional” or “public” and “private” or “personal” symbols.

Mallarme (1891) defined symbolism as “the art of evoking an object little by little so as to reveal a mood” (Cuddon, 1980, p.672).

Similarly, Goethe (1824) had been meditating about the nature of the literary symbol, “There is a great difference, whether the poet seeks the particular for the sake of the general or sees the general in particular” (cited in Abrams, 2005, p.322). From the earlier procedure there ensues metaphor, in which the particular serves only as illustration, as example of the general. The latter procedure, however, is genuinely the nature of poetry; it expresses something particular, without thinking of the general or pointing to it.

Frye (1957) is content to call symbol “any unit of any work of literature which can be isolated for critical attention” (cited in Balakian 1992, p.25).

Frye, suggests, in his theory, “literature cannot be learned directly, that literature is an object not a subject of study, and that we must learn about it through a conceptual framework or subject.” He suggests two phases of symbolism: 'outward' and 'inward'. He distinguishes between verbal structures with a tendency towards didacticism or description in their efforts to grasp an avowed external reality and those where the poet depends not on descriptive accuracy but on conformity to his own "hypothetical postulates." In making this distinction, however, Frye insists that in all literary verbal structures the final direction of meaning is inward, no matter how outward the technique may appear to be. Literature for Frye is a 'disembodied use of words' (as cited in Adams,1992, p. 1045).

Carlyle (1795-1881) says, "In the symbol infinite things are embodied and revealed in the finite” (as cited in Adams, 1992, p. 546).

Symbolism transforms the phenomenon into idea, the idea into an image, and in such a way that the idea remains always infinitely active and unapproachable in the image, and even if expressed in all languages, still would remain inexpressible.

Similarly, Tyson (2005, p.142) writes:

If an image occurs repeatedly in a text, it probably has symbolic significance. A symbol is an image that has both literal and figurative meaning. By giving the example of the swamp in Ernest Hemingway's "Big, Two Hearted River" (1925), he announces the importance of symbolism in literature. The swamp is a literal swamp -its wet, it contains fish and other forms of aquatic life, one needs boots and special equipment to fish in it-but it also "stands for", or

"figures", something else: The emotional problems the protagonist does not feel quite ready to face. Public symbols are usually easy to spot. For example, spring is usually a symbol of rebirth or youth; autumn is usually a symbol of death or dying; a river is usually a symbol of life or of a journey. Thus, a symbol has properties similar to those of the abstract idea it stands for. For example, a river can symbolize life because both a river and life are fluid and forward moving; both have a source and an end point. In addition, a river literally nurtures life: some life forms live in it; others drink from it.

Talking about the symbols in literature, Tyson also focuses on two types of symbols: public and private symbols and further says that the context provided by the text also helps us figure out a symbol's meaning. Sometimes the context provided by the text is all we have to go on because some symbols are private, or meaningful only to the author, and therefore more difficult to figure out.

Guerin, et al.(2005, p.106)

Symbol is a way of using something integral to the work to reach beyond the work and engage the world of value outside the work. It might be an incident that takes on meaning, such as the apparent happenstance of events in a naturalistic writer like Thomas Hardy; it might be the conventional object or device a crucifix, a color, a tree that becomes symbolic of meanings within and without the poem, story or play.”

(Balakaine, 1982, p.99) focuses on two types of symbol: “The symbolic utterance is an act which constitutes individual and collective identity”.

Mishra and Trinathv (2002) write, “when poetic imagination fails to find any adequate analogues figure or fails to express it entirely, it transmutes them into symbols. This type of imagination is known as symbolic imagination. In Sanskrit, symbolic imagination of a poet is compared to the third eyes of Lord Shiva which can see the past, the present and the future.”(p.24).The suggested or symbolic meaning is independent of the object and it transcends the literal meaning of the word or sentence in which it is created.

Therefore, in literature, symbol is generally supposed to be a word or a set of words that signifies something else. A symbol might be an object whether animate or inanimate which represents or stands for something else. A goat for example, symbolizes lust; the lily, purity; the stars and stripes, America and its states; the cross, Christianity and the like. Furthermore, actions and gestures are also symbolic. The clenched fist symbolizes aggression: beating of breast signifies ‘remorse’. In the similar fashion, arms raised denote ‘surrender’, hands clasped and raised suggests ‘suppliance,’ etc. Moreover, most religious and fertility function are rich with symbolic movements and gestures.

Occasionally, religion is regarded as the origin of certain established symbols. For example, the stone and a Pippal tree are taken as god Vishnu in Hindu religion and the Greek god Dionysus as a bull etc. In Christian theology, every request for forgiveness is an outward and visible sign or symbol of an inward and spiritual refinement. The forms of Christian ritual, and the fabric and architecture of churches are full of symbolical meaning.

In the broadest sense, the term ‘symbolism’ refers to the use of symbols to represent abstract ideas or qualities, especially in art and literature. Symbol is one of the finest

devices to represent emotions and feelings of the artist in art and literature. More generally, it is anything, event or expression which cannot be interpreted literally rather it must be understood in terms of broader issues of life and experience. The art of symbolism is the art of presenting experience, feelings, not through direct description of definition, but by reacting feelings in the mind of the readers through the use of mysterious symbols.

In summary, each and every word, event, gesture, object, etc can be symbol if they signify something else. The symbols can be public or conventional if they are always associated with the definite meanings and they refer to the same ideas everywhere in the world; such as ‘ the red color’ symbolizes the negative aspects of human life like, violence, horror and hot , and ‘ the red rose’ symbolizes the purification of love everywhere. Likewise other symbols may have special meaning in special use as the writer personally chooses certain symbols to mean something particular. These types of symbols with a particular meaning intended by the author are called private symbols. Their meaning is author specific. Thus we can say there are only two kinds of symbol, they are public and private.

1.1.4 Symbolism as a Movement

Symbolism is a literary movement came in the mid- nineteenth century. That represents a reaction against Realism and Naturalism in Literature.

Like the words ‘romanticism’ and ‘classism,’ the word ‘symbolism’ can have an extremely wide meaning. It can be used to describe any mode of expression which instead of referring to something directly, refers to it indirectly through the medium of something else. It is not the mere substitution of one object for

another but the use of concrete imagery to express abstract ideas and emotions.

(adopted from Chadwick 1971, p.1)

Symbolism left a profound influence on Twentieth-century literature, bridging the transition from Realism to Modernism. Symbolism had its primary blossoming in poetry but later it strongly influenced the other genres and the realm of arts, including theatre, painting and music. Every movement has its own philosophical layer, its own methodology, and its own style. It is the content of layers which varies from movement to movement.

Wilson (1953) writes:

The credit for beginning symbolist Movement goes to French writers. However, it was an American Romantic writer Edgar Allan Poe, whose writings provided fuel to gear up the art of symbolism. The discovery of Poe by Baudelaire marked as the event of significance in the early history of the symbolist Movement. Poe's critical writings provided the first scriptures of the symbolist movement (p.12).

Though, symbolism as a literary movement took birth in the French Mud, later on its fruits or the technique flourished throughout English and American land. The poets and novelists of these places were immensely influenced by the tools and technique of symbolism. This sort of representation of ideas by the use of symbols revealed the artistic movement. Therefore, it seems to be fruitful to discuss the symbolist Movement by categorizing it according to the place, different writers belongs to:

a. The French Symbolist Movement

The Symbolist Movement flowered from France by Charles Baudelaire, and along with him other poets like Stephane Mallarme, Paul Verlaine and Arthur Rimbaud. Supporting them, come with other writers with the similar implementations in their works. They were Paul Valery, Jean Moreas, Gustave Khan, and Paul Fort and so on.

Focusing on the history of symbolism Balakian (1982) describes; “Symbolism was seen as a mighty movement stretching from Baudelaire or even Nerval through Rimbaud, Verlaine, and Mallarme to the actual symbolist group of 1886 and beyond it into the 20th century, to Peguy, Claudel, and Valery” (p.22).

Charles Baudelaire is considered to be responsible to begin symbolism and he is often called as the father of symbolism. Symbolism developed from his concept of ‘Synaesthesia’ means the use of term usually applied to one sense to describe sensation of another. The aesthetic founded by Baudelaire was developed by Stephane Mallarme and Paul Verlaine. Mallarme is reputed to have said that he had banished the words ‘as’ and ‘like’ from his vocabulary.

While analyzing the history and theories of symbolist movements of France; the following citation is remarkable:

symbolism as the art of expressing ideas and emotions not by describing them directly, nor by defining them through overt comparisons with concrete images, but by suggesting what these ideas and emotions are, by recreating them in the mind of the reader through the use of unexplained symbols”(adopted from Mishra and Trinathv, 2002, p.25).

“By 1911, a thesis, ‘*Le symbolism*’ by Andre Barre, looked back on symbolism as a past movement and could describe its vicissitudes with some precision: the concept of

a symbolist period in French literature extending far beyond the group of the original symbolists became common place” (adopted from Balakian,1982, p.18).

French symbolism affected international literature of the nineteenth and twentieth century's, so it was seen as a mighty movement in the field of literature. The literature of Russia, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, the United States, and Turkey was influenced by symbolism. From France, symbolism spread to England etc. worldwide- notably to Russia, and had great influence on the shaping of the Twentieth century literature.

b. The English Symbolist Movement

In English Literature, Romantic writers were the first to emphasize the need of symbols in the sphere of literary works. Perkins (1958) writes:

The tendency to rely on symbols in Modern Literature is an offshoot of the Romantic Movement. Not that the romantic poets themselves are used as modals, though that they may often be true. What is certainly true is that the romantics shared with later writers an urgent need for symbolic expression, and they used symbols in analogous ways (p.6).

Famous romantic writers like Wordsworth, Blake, Keats, Shelley were the outstanding players of symbolic images in the field of poetry. They had perhaps more confidence in symbol as a means of effective communication. Abrams (2005) views on Romantic period; “Various poets of the romantic period, including Novalis and Holderlin in Germany and Shelly in England, often used private symbols in their poetry. William Blake, however, exceeded all his romantic contemporaries in his recourse to a persistent and sustained symbolism” (p.322).

Shelly, for example, repeatedly made symbolic of objects such as the morning and evening star. Wordsworth, for example, uses the ‘Wanderer’ as a symbolic character in his poem “I wandered as a cloud”. In the poetry of Shelly or Keats, major poems are often organized around the symbols that are relatively fixed in poet’s imagination. William Blake in his poem The Sick Rose presents the ‘Rose’ as a private symbol. The poem does not seem to be about rose, but about what the rose represents. Other significant modern writers like James Joyce, Dylan Thomas also let symbolism flow freely in their stories.

c. The American Symbolist Movement

The symbolist movement that originated in France greatly influenced the American writers. Similar to that of the English Literature, symbolism in American Literature appeared from the poems and works of Romantic writers. Though the movement is regarded to be originated in France, symbolism has its root in the poetic theory of Edgar Allan Poe. Baudelaire’s discovery of Poe proved to be the most significant event of the symbolist movement. (adopted from Balakian, 1982, p.24).

Though Baudelaire is called the father of symbolism, he first experienced the aroma of symbolism in Edgar Allan Poe’s creation. Thus Poe’s writings is taken the first scriptures of the symbolist movements.

Abrams (2005) writes, “In the 19th century America, a symbolist procedure was prominent in the novels of Nathaniel Hawthorne and Herman Melville, the prose of Emerson and Thoreau, and poetic theory and practice of Poe” (p.323). Nathaniel Hawthorne published the novel *The Scarlet Letter*, Which made his fame, changed his fortune, and gave to the American Literature first ‘symbolic novel’. In the similar

way, there are many other writers like, Earnest Hemingway, Wallace Stevens, Arthur Miller and others who showed their profound interest towards symbolism and used symbolism as one of the literary tools to develop their theme.

In Naturalists and Realists used the photographic methods to present the world they saw but symbolists practiced the art of using symbols by expressing the invisible by means of visible or artistic representation.

1.1.5 Importance of Symbolism

Symbolism is important in fiction. It can be used to describe any mode of expression which instead of referring to something directly, refers to it indirectly through the medium of something else. It takes story beyond simple plot or character development and creates depth meaning. A good writer use symbols that enhance the story's theme or pulls together all the fictional elements. The symbolism is one of the most important artistic ideas for students of creative writing, film, visual art, Dance Theater and all the students of literature. Writers constantly search for new ways of expressing their thoughts and ideas.

Focusing the symbols in literature Frye (1957) says, “Any unit of any work of literature which can be isolated for critical attention” (Cited in Balakian 1982, p.25). Symbolism can be the most essential tool to analyze the any work of literature. A symbol as simple as a bird can mean so much more then what we see. Whereas a symbol as complicated as the sea, can mean so much less then what we thought. It is a person perception that brings them to the true meaning of a specific symbol. Symbols are message within a word that must be analyzed to discover. In *The Great Gatsby* Fitzgerald conveys his ideas by using carefully crafted public and private symbols that reflect in his characters' thoughts and personal effects. Without symbols a story would be a group of words placed in a sequential, yet pointless order. There

would be no such thing of reading for pleasure, for the fact our minds would feel useless without symbols in literature.

Thus symbols are used more creatively to make the literary genre more qualitative.

1.1.6 Importance of Literature in Language Classroom

The value of literature in language is vital because without studying it language remains incomplete. It develops the four language skills, i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing in students. By studying literature, the students naturally practice language skills. They can enjoy in writing, listen to the texts and participate in natural conversation. By the use of literary text a teacher can teach different levels of language such as phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic level. It is also a very pleasant area to practice language aspects- vocabulary and grammar.

Carter and Long (1991, pp.2-3), have highlighted the significant role of literature in language classroom through three different models:

- i. The cultural model:** It enables students to understand and appreciate culture and ideologies different, from their own, in time and space and to come to perceive tradition of thought, feelings and artistic form within the heritage the literature of such culture endows.
- ii. The linguistic model:** This linguistic model assists to put students in touch with some of the more subtle and varied creative uses of language. The main impulse of language centered literature. They came to know different forms of discourse, varieties of language used in literacy. Teaching is to help students find ways into a text in a methodological way and form themselves.
- iii. The personal growth model:** This model supports students to achieve an engagement with the reading of literacy text. Beyond the classroom and

enjoyment and love for literature which is renewed as they continue to engage with literature throughout their lives.

Thus, literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. In this way, literature is a most authentic material in language teaching and learning.

1.1.7 Introducing the Writer

F. Scott Fitzgerald is one of the well renowned figures of modern American fiction not only as one of the creative writer of twentieth century but also as a man whose life story excites the fascination of a public that knows him primarily as the author of *The Great Gatsby*. He was a mid Western boy born in St. Paul, in Minnesota on September 24, 1896, to a family of Irish descent. His father's business benefits became progressively less successful but a very small fortune inherited by his mother so that the fortune kept decreasing year by year and the Fitzgerald, like all people in their situation has to think a lot about money. It was help from a maiden aunt that enabled Scott to fulfill his early dream of going to an Eastern Preparatory school and then attending a highly prestigious Princeton college at the age of 17. He liked to imagine himself as the hero of the romantic dramas and he worked hard to cut a figure among his classmates. He was affected greatly with the lives of affluent people. Being in touch with them, he was concerned to get money from the very early days. For that he has to play diverse roles as reporter, lieutenant, and author as well as Hollywood screen writer. While struggling to grasp the contemporary money - based trends of society, he also faced the life of scarcity.

He couldn't win Zildia Sayre's soul and marry her until he was able to earn a better living. He worked as a slogan writer in a street car advertising agency with a wage of 90 dollars per month. Life became failure in all the ways; as a result he had to leave

New York and returned to St. Paul. These various aspects of his own life made him try to understand the lives of men and women living in the decade of 20s affluent world of America.

So, in his masterpiece, *The Great Gatsby*, he is an artist, created a monument of life painted with various colors of money- based world into which he designed the human destiny to be in the grip of wealth and riches. His characters devoid of spirit tread over pious souls and defeat them there.

In all too brief professional careers of approximately twenty years, Fitzgerald wrote 178 short stories, most of them for sale to commercial magazines of the 1920s and 1930s. Thirty nine of these stories were collected in four separate volumes accompanying each of the four novels which publishers published during Fitzgerald's life-time: *Flappers and Philosophers* (1920) was the companion volume for *This side of paradise* (1920); *Tales of the Jazz Age* (1922) for *The beautiful and Damned* (1922); *All the Sad Young Men* (1926) for *The Great Gatsby* (1925); and *Taps at Reveille* (1935) for *Tender in the Night* (1934).

This all shows that he struggled a lot to establish himself as a successful writer. Thus, we can say Fitzgerald's life is full of literary adventures during the century of 1920.

1.1.8 An Introduction to the Novel *The Great Gatsby*

This is one of the greatest literary documents of nineteenth century, which is written by F.Scott Fitzgerald in 1925. This is the documentary of Jazz Age. Fitzgerald attempted to tackle his conflicting feelings about the Jazz Age through Nick Carraway as a first person narrator. Gatsby's enormous house is closest to Carraway's modest home, and Carraway becomes curious about his neighbor after being invited to one of his famous parties. Nick soon learns that Gatsby is in love with Daisy Buchanan; Nick's cousin and the wife of Tom Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan

takes his old friend for a day in the city, where Nick learns that Buchanan has kept a woman, Myrtle, the wife of a Long Island mechanic George Wilson.

Nick knows more about Gatsby through his mutual friend Jordan Baker. She insisted Nick to plan a meeting for Gatsby and Daisy. Nick learns that Gatsby, Jay Gatz at the time, and Daisy had once been in love, but Daisy married Tom while Gatsby was in Europe during the Great War. After the war this Jay Gatz discarded his old identity, becoming Jay Gatsby and buildup a fortune with the help of criminal Meyer Wolfsheim. Gatsby always stares the green light across the bay from the Daisy's house, which could be seen at night.

Gatsby and Daisy's reunion was managed by Nick at his house and while the meeting is awkward at first, both of them became nervous. But later on Gatsby soon relaxes and invites Nick and Daisy back to his mansion. Nick and Gatsby also become close, as Nick is one of only people who continue to support Gatsby. Tom eventually confronts the Gatsby in Manhattan about the affair, and to argue at length about whom it is that Daisy genuinely loves. Daisy claims to love both of them, but she decides to return to Long Island with neither Gatsby nor her husband. Daisy drives Gatsby's car, but she accidentally kills Tom's girlfriend Myrtle.

George goes to Buchanan's house because he blames Buchanan for the death of his wife. But Buchanan informs him that it was Gatsby's car that killed the woman. The mechanic goes to Gatsby's house, where he shoots Gatsby and then himself. Daisy refuses to confess her crime, only a few people, including Gatsby's Father Henry, attended for Gatsby's Funeral.

There is a moment in any real author's career when he suddenly becomes capable of doing his best work. He has found a fable that expresses his central truth and everything falls into place around it so that his whole experience of life is available for use in his fiction.

The Great Gatsby published in April 1925. It is a book an about fifty thousand words, a small structure build to nine chapters like big blocks. The fifth chapter- Gatsby's meeting with Daisy Buchanan is the center of the narrative as is proper; the seventh chapter is the climax. Each chapter consists of one or more dramatic scenes, sometimes with intervening passages of straight narration.

1.1.9 The Writer's Age/ Literary Genres

The 1920s was the age when the American culture became urban and its economy was ascending and life was easier than before. It was the age of automobiles which made the youngsters easy to throng to noisy party and jazz clubs. There was clear cut break from traditional Victorian values and morals. Love transformed to sex and young girls got more freedom than was previously expected. Alcohol, though it was prohibited, took the position of national drink and money was easier to make.

The Great World War marked the history of English literature. The decades after World War 1 i.e., the modern period gave birth to numerous symbolists writers like D.H. Lawrence, Dylan Thomas wrote about the social instabilities that the war had brought during the 1920s, 30s till 40s, the literary scene was set in such a way that every new writer was coming up with their experiences on the impact of war upon the society. Due to the war effect, not only Britain or America, but almost all the nations all over the world had fallen into the prey of turmoil. People yearned for their beautiful past and their peaceful country. As a result, the artists and writers of the time invented their works portraying the lives and instabilities utilizing the equipment of symbol in their novels, paintings songs, etc.

Fitzgerald experienced and survived in the same age. He was an active witness and the real experience holder of the calamities and destruction brought about by The Great World War 1. These events didn't easily fade away from the mind of the author and thus the picture of his experiences would be seen ruling his literary work. The

contemporary writers of his age were writing symbolic novels with fuller satisfaction. That might be the reason why Fitzgerald too embraced symbolism knowingly or unknowingly in his most popular novel- *The Great Gatsby*. It seems to be clear that Fitzgerald was influenced by the age he lived.

Symbolists avoided direct stating their own ideas and emotions. Instead they tried to suggest meaning through the use of collection of symbols. Hence, they needed imagination to create various symbols, for their work. Fitzgerald was a man of imagination and creation and therefore he might have bent towards symbolism where is imaginative power would come at work.

Though Fitzgerald does not have any connection with the symbolist movement and neither fall under the category of symbolists, he seems to be fascinated towards the projection of symbolism and in his works which can be seen through his worldwide famous novel *The Great Gatsby*.

F. Scott's symbolism hides and reveals in his depiction of different characters, places as well as objects in the novel, *The Great Gatsby*. The characters like Great Gatsby, Tom, Daisy, Jordan, etc. are highly symbolic. Similarly, the event like World War First symbolizes the demolition of love and youth of youngsters. In the similar fashion, there are other events and places that seem to be carrying symbolic representations in the novel, which we will be discussing in the third chapter, i.e. Analysis and Interpretation. Fitzgerald conveys his ideas and emotions by using carefully crafted public and private symbols. However, there are many stronger symbols throughout the novel.

1.1.10 Qualitative Research

Qualitative study is accomplished by using the variable measured in qualitative measurement scale i.e., nominal and /or ordinal scale. The purpose of a qualitative investigation is to describe some problems and analyze them without quantifying

statistically. In this study I selected the symbolic use of words and phrases found in *The Great Gatsby* and analyzed their symbolic significance according to their context of occurrence. So, a qualitative study describes the variation in a situation, event or problem. If research is qualitative it does not mean that it is not quantitative. Most of the qualitative researches result in some sorts of quantification. According to Best and Kahn (1993, p. 204):

Qualitative research is based on the logical- positive paradigm which utilizes experimental research methodologies. On the other hand, qualitative research is based on the phenomena logical paradigm which uses a variety of interpretive research methodologies. Qualitative research is not only a unitary approach but also is a variety of alternative approaches to the traditional positivistic research. Terms like case study, ethnography, participant observation, and phenomenological studies can be taken as an example of qualitative research.

Qualitative research uses different forms of data than those used in traditional research method. According to Batton (1990), qualitative method consists of three kinds of data collection: 1) in-depth open-ended interviews, 2) direct observation and 3) written documents. He further says, "Document analysis in qualitative inquiry yields excerpts quotations or entire passage from organizational clinical or program record, memoranda and correspondence, official publication and reports, personal diaries and open-ended written responses to questionnaires and surveys" (as cited in Best and Kahn, 1993, p. 190).

Thus qualitative study does not bring any hypothesis for testing to its research; it studies real world situations as they unfold naturally. So it lacks predetermined constraints on outcomes.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

The previous researches are the foundation to the present study. Therefore, I have attempted to review the works that are related to my topic. Some of them are as follows:

Bhattarai (2002) carried out research entitled 'Sacred and Profane Love' in *The Great Gatsby*. The main objective of his thesis was to discuss the theme 'Profane vs. Sacred love' in *The Great Gatsby*. The methodologies of textual analysis were applied to meet the objective. In his research he found out that the theme of profanity is highlighted here. The place and its dwellers and their exposition almost darken the sacred part of the love.

Joshi (2003), conducted research on the topic 'Mainstream American Culture' in *The Great Gatsby*. The textual analysis was the primary tool to reach the objective. In his research, he found that the reflection of mass culture, the culture that catches the spirit of the general mass and the manifestation of which is in parties, dinner, lunch and other social phenomena. However, some inclination about other cultural forms like high culture, folk culture, etc is also found in the interior journey of *The Great Gatsby*.

Likewise, Rai (2008) carried out a research entitled, symbolism in J.R.R. Tolkien's 'The Lord of The Rings'. The main objective of her thesis was to analyze the symbolic representations in the novel. The symbolism was the primary tool to reach the objective. In her qualitative research she found out the idea that the title of the novel symbolizes the desire and dream of the evil power which is always hungry to devour. It also advocates the idea that power makes more power you desire. Similarly, the colors white and Black are standing here to represent Good and Evil respectively.

Khanal (2011) conducted research on the topic 'Symbolism in George Orwell's 'Animal Farm'. The main objective of his thesis was to explain symbolic aspects of

the novel. The Symbolism was the most important tool to reach the objective. In his research, he found that the novel is full of symbols. Instead of speaking directly about human problems, Orwell uses animal characters and personifies them to certain real characters responsible to and also the victims of the Bolshevik revolution of Russia.

Pelzer (2000) writes in his book 'Students companions to classic writers': *The Great Gatsby* is F. Scott Fitzgerald triumph. It is in fact an American masterpiece. The story of a poor boy who in pursuit of a dream transforms himself into the image of success, *The Great Gatsby* captures only work of conscious artistry, all the yearning desire and anguished disappointment of its hopelessly romantic hero. Gatsby story is more than the story of an individual. It is the story of America.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study had the following objectives:

- a. To identify and explain the symbols found in the novel.
- b. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Though, it is a small scale research, it will be valuable for many concerned people. No doubt symbolism is the new emerging issue and a growing discipline and has gained wider scope. Thus, it will be useful to language teacher to command over the language in ELT class. Students also can take benefit from it for better understanding of a language of literature. And this will be beneficial for text book designers as well.

Similarly, prospective researching who wants to undertake research under this topic, this research will be beneficial for the coming researchers.

CHAPTER : TWO

METHODOLOGY

To conduct this research, the qualitative research methodology was adopted . Qualitative research makes use of varieties of interpretative research methodologies. Here, the different symbolic words and phrases found in F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby* have been attempted to interpret within the context of occurrence. This research was purely a library effort. Hence, to fulfill the objective of this study, the following methodology was adopted.

2.1 Sources of Data

To carry out this research, the researcher used only the secondary sources of data.

2.1.1 Secondary Source of Data

In order to carry out the study, the major source was the novel '*The Great Gatsby*'. The other secondary sources of data were used to facilitate and enrich the study. In order to justify these data texts, the researcher went through secondary sources, the books related to research methodologies and theoretical basis for this text analysis. Some of the other sources were: Richards, et. al. (1986), Carter and Long (1991), Lazar (1993), Klaus and Scholes (1997), Linda (2000), Guerin, et al. (2005), etc.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

For the collection of secondary data, the researcher purposively selected the English novel *The Great Gatsby* a prescribed textbook for I. Ed. and I. A. second year in major English. The data from the book, i.e. symbolic words and phrases had been gathered through intensive reading . Moreover, the data was selected on the basis of high frequency of occurrences in the novel. They were categorized within the type of

public and private symbols. And their meanings were analyzed according to the context of occurrence.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

The researcher accumulated the symbolic words and phrases through the intensive reading of the novel *The Great Gatsby*.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

In order to accomplish this research, the intensive reading was done throughout the novel *The Great Gatsby* by the researcher. Then, all the symbolic words and phrases were listed down from it. After that, they were categorized within the class of public and private symbols. Finally, they were analyzed using the technique developed by (Tyson, 2006) within the context of occurrence.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

This study had the following limitations:

1. The study was limited to the novel '*The Great Gatsby*' only.
2. It was also limited to English language only.
3. The research was totally based on the subjective judgments of the researcher only.
4. Moreover, it studied the symbolic words and phrases only.

CHAPTER : THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

There are many elements that make up a literary work, perhaps one of the most important elements is symbolism. More than any other literary element, it is symbolism that allows a work, whatever form it may take, to transcend traditional meanings and values, and bridge connections to greater meanings and values. Symbols in a literary work can take a wide variety of forms. They can be colors, objects, events, season, water etc. The symbols used in the novel are categorized within the topic of public and private symbols. The symbolic uses done in the novel are interpreted and analyzed under the following headings:

3.1 Public Symbols

Public symbols refer to the same ideas everywhere in the world. They have long tradition of being used and they are common to all. Here, colors, seasons or climate, education, values and the natural symbols are categorized within the topic of public symbols.

3.1.1 Colors as Symbols

The most powerful, widely known, symbols which can be found in a literary work are the colors of the world around us. Within F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel, *The Great Gatsby*, we can find a surprisingly large number of colors that act as major symbols for the novel. In fact, nearly every major character in the novel has some color that they are associated with them.

1. The Green Color

Green traditionally represents nature, hope, wealth, new, and vitality, most of them seem to connect to Gatsby in some way. Gatsby frequently associated with the ideas of color green greatly. For instance, when Gatsby stares from the shore to the green light almost every night from his lawn across the water we can guess his hope from his utterance to Daisy at his mansion when they were reunited after five years: “You always have a green light that burns all night at the end of your dock.” (TGG.89).

"Now it was again a green light on a dock" (TGG. 89). These utterances show the hope and determination of Gatsby to restore his ancient relationship with Daisy that has long been impossible. Thus, the color green is also representative of the transformation that he went in order to begin his new life. He was blinded by the hope generated by the green light because he failed to realize what is true. It shows that hope is not always a reality. Indeed, hope is integrated with Gatsby's life, and there is no color which better represents Gatsby's hope and determination which lies within him.

The green is the color of money, as the green dollar of USA. Gatsby states that Daisy's "voice is full of money" (TGG.112), She loves money, her greed to money reveals at once after she sees Gatsby's great mansion. She cries- “That huge place there?” “I love it but I don't see how you live there all alone” (TGG.87). But Gatsby also fully hope in his desires, wealth as a means to get Daisy.

It also symbolizes the meaning “go.” As in a traffic light signal, or (as” green card in TGG.99’), most people associate green with the word and action “go.” This can be interpreted as meaning Gatsby can go for his dream without hesitation. So it is the guiding light to his goal. It implies that Gatsby and Daisy are meant to be together and nothing should stop Gatsby from his desired happiness and love with Daisy. It inspires hope for Gatsby that he is on the right path, heading towards the best years of his life.

He believes that the lost past will be gained again. So he says, "I'm going to fix everything just the way they were before" (TGG.104)." Or it is an urge to strive ahead in life, to do better in life and succeed. He is constantly striving to be a more successful figure in society. Ever since he was a boy he put himself on a schedule with hopes for becoming a highly respected, well-known person.

Another very important image associated with the color green is the image of life and vitality. In reality, Gatsby seems to represent and embody the very image of youth and promise. This color represents Gatsby's ambition, his dream: to win Daisy, that light is the reason why he is ready to part with everything to win her love. To reach that light is his only desire in life.

Overall, there are a very large number of cultural colors applied to Gatsby and his life. Green is very significantly associated with the "green breast of the new world" also. The "green breast of the new world" (TGG.152) is associated with development and growth that can be compared to the evolution of nature in spring and uniting the hope and the promises of Gatsby's dream with that of America itself.

Through the course of the novel, Gatsby comes to symbolize the very spirit of the color green. After reading the novel though, green seems to embody the spirit of Gatsby, as well as its many meanings, seem to stick with him.

2. The White Color

Most of the characters in this novel are used here to show the virtual pureness of American people during the 1920s. White generally taken as the color of purity, innocence, and royalty. Fitzgerald has used this color to underscore the ironic disparity between the ostensible purity, beauty, cleanliness, wealth, innocence, virginity and their actual corruption of the so-called rich.

This innocence is just a surface; they cover their dark side behind it, the major theme in *The Great Gatsby* is immorality of the people, especially the upper class. Daisy, Tom, and Jordan are “old money” people. They often wear white clothes, live in white houses, but they are so immoral inside, they have no sense of moral concerns. The first most clear color symbol is white which doesn't express the purity but the false purity.

Daisy is frequently described with the color white. Most of her accessories are white in color. Like Daisy, her name symbolizes a flower: It is a white petals flower, but its inside is yellow, not as pure as white. Daisy is cute like a flower, but deep inside her, she is almost evil. She even kills her husband's mistress. She often wears white clothes and has a white car and lives in a white palace “...a white palace...” (TGG.115). The use of color represents that the purity of white is just a surface, people cover their evil side behind it.

When Nick Carraway visited the Buchanan house he met two young women, of course Daisy and Jordan, “They were both in white” (TGG. 20). They seem about to float off into the air because they seem unreal (like fairies). That shows their artificial manners.

Even the windows at Daisy's house are white “The windows were gleaming white” (TGG.20). And they were also talking about their white girlhood which was passed

together in Louisville. "Our beautiful white girlhood..." (TGG.26). Jordan Baker talks about Daisy, "She dressed in white and drove a little white roadster . . ." (TGG. 73). When Daisy and Gatsby were in love earlier than went to overseas Daisy was really pure. I think what Fitzgerald says is that when Daisy was younger she was innocent and she had clean virginal past, which was untouched by the corrupt world but now she is totally corrupted by the materialistic Jazz Age. Thus, white stands for morally unblemished.

Gatsby is also associated with the color white; the steps on Gatsby's house are white; it means that on the outside the house looks innocent but on the inside it is not. When Gatsby wanted to meet Daisy for the first time in 5 years, he wore a white suit to show that he was good, pure and honest to appease Daisy. Here is an example: "...and Gatsby, in a white flannel suit, silver shirt and gold-colored tie..." (TGG.81).

When Gatsby was stopped by the police for speeding, Gatsby takes out a "white card" (TGG.67) from his wallet, and waves it before the police man's eyes. By showing the picture of oxford instead of showing the travel document, he ruined the American system. This reflects the corruption in set of laws of American bureaucracy.

Nick is also usually dressed in white to symbolize his innocence. He believes that he himself is the most honest person he knows; "...I am one of the few honest people I have ever known." (TGG.66).The first time he went to Gatsby's party he wore white. "Dressed up in white flannels I went over to his lawn a little after seven..." (TGG.45).

"White" can also be related to Tom, who is the perfect example of a racist man. He believes that dark- skinned race should be disappeared, and is very concerned about a book he has recently read called "The Rise of the Colored Empires(TGG.21)". He believes that white embodies the superior race. So, black and white are used to show how racism affected people from the high classes at that time. While riding in Gatsby's car, Nick sees a limousine driven by a white chauffeur and ridden by black

passengers, members of the high society. This shows how strongly black people fought to conquer or fulfill their so-called "American Dream".

3. The Yellow Color

Yellow is conventionally associated with decay and desired for wealth. It is in many facets of the book. Yellow in general means, corruption or rotten and things that go bad, it also Symbolizes greed and desire for wealth. Corruption or moral decadence is also distinctly represented by yellow. The Yellow leaves represent decay and corruptness, but, death is also a key to yellow's symbolism.

Death is frequently associated with the color yellow. Myrtle was killed by Gatsby's yellow Rolls Royce, in front of her yellow brick house under the yellow spectacled eyes of Dr. T.J. Eckleburg. "...the garage, which was lit only by a yellow light in a swinging wire basket overhead" (TGG.128). Wilson her husband was in a shocked state, and kept referring to his car only as the "Yellow car" (TGG.130) "That big yellow car" (TGG.130). The yellow color of Gatsby's car led to his demise. If the color of his car was black, like most of the cars during that time then he wouldn't have been killed. Gatsby is seen walking through yellowing trees just before he was murdered "... (TGG.148) but he shook his head and in a moment disappeared among the yellowing trees" (TGG. 148). This shows yellow leaf is the symbol of death or dying.

The yellow part of the flower daisy; Daisy, like her name suggests, she looks innocent and pure on the outside, but is rotten and must impure inside (heart), that is represented by the yellow part of the flower. She ends up killing Myrtle even though she looks so harmless on the outside. Similarly, Jordan's yellow side or her corruption or moral decadence has been presented through her hair, which is "autumn leaf yellow" (TGG.8).

The color yellow appears in Gatsby's parties. It appears to describe the moral decadence of Gatsby's party. "...two girls in twin yellow dresses..." (TGG.53), in the parties we can see the people showing their true side and aren't wearing white, except for Nick. Sometimes the gold at Gatsby's house turns to yellow. Thus the richness is only a cover but inside is corrupted.

Gatsby is often associated with the color yellow. Gatsby had a Rolls Royce that was yellow "His station wagon scampered like a yellow brisk-bug . . ." (TGG.43), so, his car can be taken as the product of his corrupt dealing . He made his fortunes through bootlegging, which exemplifies the death of the American Dream. "... yellow cocktail music" (TGG. 44) playing at Gatsby's party which symbolizes the moral decay of 20s America and imitation of Jazz . Jordan and Nick sit with "two girls in yellow." It seems clear, that Gatsby is using these parties to try to fit in with the "old money crowd. Yellow is not just the color of money, but also of destruction and vulgarity.

Fitzgerald uses the color yellow to symbolize moral decay. On page (TGG.25) he writes "The lamp-light, bright on his boots and dull on the autumn-leaf yellow of her hair." He is talking about Tom and Jordan Baker, and he is suggesting that Tom's treachery and Jordan's dishonesty might be heading for moral decay.

"The yellow brick house" (TGG.30) is the symbol of corruption and immorality. Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson who live in the yellow brick house are corrupted and immoral. They lost their moral values because of the materialistic values within the house of yellow brick. The billboard of T.J. Eckleburg is near to the Wilson's home, as George views the billboard as a God. T.J. Eckleburg is wearing yellow rimmed glasses, which represents the depravity of his "holiness" and materialistic desire for money, and superficial wealth. This symbolism clearly associates money with destruction. Yellow has earned its place among the all time symbols of death, corruption, and greed.

4. The Gray Color

Gray is conventionally used as the color for misery and pain. It symbolizes the lifelessness and spiritual barrenness. It can also represent the dullness and loss of hope. In the book the color gray is used to represent The Valley of Ashes. It symbolizes lifelessness, hopelessness and barrenness. Where everything is covered in gray dust-even the people. This is the unwanted place; no one wants to be here.

In *The Great Gatsby* Wilson is the main character who frequently associated with the color grey. The Wilsons, is one of the ash grey people living in the valley of ashes, appears in grey. When anyone spoke to him he invariably laughed in an agreeable colorless way." Wilson's face is ashen." His eyes are described as "pale" and "glazed" (TGG. 30). It represents that Wilson is the bearer of lifelessness.

When Wilson after his wife's death, he gazes out the window: "Wilson's glazed eyes turned out to the ash heaps, where small grey clouds took on fantastic shape..."(TGG.147). Wilson is the figure from ash heaps living in a world without glory or beauty of any good qualities, that is also represents by grey clouds. Killing Gatsby among yellow leaves trees, he reflects his spiritual barrenness and destructive behavior.

Jordan has grey eyes. "Her grey, sun-strained eyes..." (TGG.60). They show lack of love and a general boredom in life because she is surrounded by everything she wants and has no dreams and no plans for the future.

The first time Gatsby and Nick meet, they talk about the war in this way; "We talked for a moment about some wet, "grey little villages in France" (TGG.50). The villages are seen as sad as they have suffered during the war. Grey is often used here to show the pain, misery, neutral and dullness. "The grey windows" at Gatsby's house (TGG. 91), represents that there is lack of love and creation in his house. Nick describes; "...

a grey, florid man with a hard, empty face" (TGG. 96). It is the portrait of Dan Cody in Gatsby's bedroom. That symbolizes Gatsby's ideal is also grey and empty.

Thus Grey can be taken as the color of hopelessness and barrenness. Myrtle's barrenness also associates with the ash heaps. Then, there is the lack of color presented in the grey ash heaps. The ash heaps is the filthy result of the decadent lifestyle led by the rich. If the ash heaps are associated with lifelessness and barrenness, and grey is associated with the ash heaps, anyone described as grey is going to be connected to barren lifelessness.

5. The Blue Color

The color blue is used here to evoke Gatsby's dream of the future and his unfulfilled longing. Blue represents dream, illusion, as well as heavenly realm. It is the color of being depressed, moody, or unhappy. The first suit Gatsby wears is blue. His gardens are blue. He is separated from Daisy by blue and even his chauffeur wears blue. The eyes of Dr. T.J. Eckelburg are also blue. These all represent against the joy.

Therefore, a lot of things around the Gatsby's are blue. "In his blue gardens men and girls came and went like moths among the whisperings and the champagne and the stars" (TGG.43). Gatsby blue garden represents the depressed mood of Gatsby.

"...ghostly birds began to sing among the blue leaves" (TGG.159), of course in Gatsby's gardens. Thus his garden is the symbol of dreamland, there is no rules of anyone to come and go. "... the blue smoke of brittle leaves in the air..." (TGG.162), symbolizes the unhappy mood of Nick after the death of Gatsby. Nick says "He had come a long way to this blue lawn" (Carraway at Gatsby's house, (TGG. 161).

Arguably, "this lawn" means the lawn at Gatsby's house. The lawn of Gatsby's house is an unhappy place as well because the death of Gatsby and George took place here. They hardly fail to grasp their dream.

Blue represents dream and a lost time. Gatsby gardens are representative of a fantasy land. It represents Gatsby's dreamland which he thinks is reality. His parties are out of touch with the real world, and which is taken as an era of dreams and illusions. When Dan Cody buys Gatsby a blue coat, among other things, he begins to become more prosperous and wealthy. Maybe in the dream, his success may have been caused by the blue coat, but in reality, it was probably just a coincidence.

Later than Myrtle's death, George Wilson and Mr. Michaelis are in a blue mood, which reflects the gloomy mood of Wilson and Mr. Michaelis. Mr. Wilson is also

described with "blue eyes"(TGG.30) that shows the illusion of George towards his life.

Dr. T.J. Eckleburg's eyes are also represented by blue, perhaps symbolizing the eyes of God. It represents God's watchful gaze over mankind as Wilson believes that it is a God blind to man's suffering because he sees around him only the moral degeneration. Tom's car being blue may even represent the relationship between Tom and Daisy, (being unhappy), based on money and not love. Blue also represents fantasy, and is a symbol of different imaginary world.

6. The Red Color

Red is associated with live, joy, love, shame, brave and temper. In this book red symbolizes the red rose, which occurs when Nick and Daisy met after long time. Daisy says, "I love to see you at my table, Nick. You remind me of a rose, "an absolute rose" (TGG. 22). The inside of Buchanan's home is in red. "We walked through a high hallway into a bright rosy-colored space" (TGG. 15); "Inside, the crimson room bloomed with light" (TGG. 22), which symbolizes the temper and power of Buchanans family.

In opposition of love and power, red represents blood and death as in the bloody death of Myrtle. Red is the color of blood, it is inevitably associated with the violence caused by the human animals. Tom breaks Myrtle's nose and there are "bloody towels upon the bathroom floor"(TGG.41). Daisy also run over the Myrtle's body and killed her. And she blames Gatsby as a killer. Tom and Daisy's sin are represented by the color red in *The Great Gatsby*.

7. The Pink Color

Pink is the color of innocence and faith, happy and joy. Sometimes Gatsby comes up with the color pink, "...the luminosity of his pink suit under the moon" (TGG.132).

That shows the innocence and faith of Gatsby towards Daisy's love. When Gatsby and Daisy are finally together, "there was a pink and golden billow of foamy clouds above the sea" (TGG. 91), it is the reflection of the happy mood and joy of both.

8. **The Silver Color**

Silver is a metal, it is a symbol of brightness and richness. That represents jewelers, richness and romantic hope In *The Great Gatsby*.

When Jordan enters the hotel with Daisy, both are wearing small tight hats of metallic cloth and when Nick sees them both lying on the couch a second time at Tom's house, they are "like silver idols weighing down their own white dresses against the singing breeze of the fans" (TGG.108). That represents their richness and brightness.

And the moon or moonlight or the stars are often related with silver; "the silver pepper of the stars"(TGG.28); Since as the color of the romantic stars and the moon (from the very first scene of the novel Gatsby observes the " silver pepper of the stars"), it is clearly associated with the romantic hope and promise that govern Gatsby's life, and as the color of money as well as the color of romance. These all shows silver, of course, symbolizing jewelers and richness as well as the romantic desire towards life.

9. The Golden Color

Golden color is the color of gold that represents wealth. In this novel this color is used to show the wealth. Gatsby tried to win Daisy back by his parties and the show of wealth. Gatsby is a character who desires for wealth. The first time he meets Daisy after 5 years, he wears a gold necktie; "Gatsby, in a white flannel suit, silver shirt and gold-colored tie..." (TGG.81). At Gatsby's parties even the turkeys turn to gold. "...turkeys bewitched to a dark gold" (TGG. 43). It shows the richness of Gatsby. It also symbolizes the greed, desire for wealth and 'old money'. Gatsby wants to establish himself as an old money person by showing his gold.

Jordan Baker can also be seen associated with the color of gold. She is the golden girl of golf or tennis. She is associated with that color. Nick narrates; "I put my arm around Jordan's golden shoulder" (TGG. 77). Thus Jordan Baker is taken as a girl of success and her happy and prosperous time is a symbol of golden age or golden days.

Daisy is called the ... 'golden girl...' (TGG.126). Because she is a fully money-minded girl and a rich girl.

10. The Black and Dark Color

Black is the symbol of evil, ignorance and danger and it also represents the bleak and gloomy moods. In this novel the dark represents the sky. When Nick was in the process of managing the funeral of Gatsby after his death, "the sky had turned dark..." (TGG.158). Here, the dark sky symbolizes the evilness and unawareness of Mr. Wolfsheimer's behavior towards his friend Gatsby. It also evokes the images of death and danger "the dark road toward the house" (TGG.135). After the accident caused by Gatsby's car, the road became dangerous to him. Therefore, the dark road evokes the feeling of horror and danger formed by the death.

11. The Variety of Colors

The variety of colors is conventionally used for the attraction. In this novel Gatsby brings up a pile of shirts to impress Daisy. "...and covered the table in many colored disarray ... in coral and apple-green and lavender and faint orange, with monograms of Indian blue" (TGG. 89). As Daisy and Gatsby get closer, he takes her upstairs to his closet where there he shows her his collection of real English shirts. After seeing such sight Daisy says, "It makes me sad because I've never seen such-beautiful shirts..." (TGG.98).

The mixture of colors of these shirts symbolizes the magnetism of Daisy towards the materialistic life. Gatsby's shirts were real and authentic and Daisy was amazed and speechless at the thought of how much they must be worth. Gatsby needed this to win his beloved. The variety represents happiness in life. Rich can obliterate the past and capture the hearts of the girls of their dreams through the combination of variety.

3.1.2 Symbolism of Color Contrast

The differentiation or opposition between two colors has been masterfully presented in *The Great Gatsby* by using the contrast color symbolism.

1. Contrast Between Yellow and Blue

The importance of these colors is that Dr. Eckleburg's eyes are 'bright blue', and his spectacles are surrounded by 'the yellow'. This may not seem important at first but the colors of the eyes do make a difference. If the eyes had been brown instead of blue, they would not have seemed to be looking so deeply, "inside" each character. And the music in the 'blue gardens' is 'yellow cocktail' music. Here the color of blue is insulted by the color yellow. That symbolizes decadence and death.

Another importance of the color contrast between Yellow and blue also make a difference in the novel is that Gatsby had a Rolls Royce that was yellow "His station wagon scampered like a yellow brisk-bug . . ." (TGG. 39) and Tom's car is blue. If

both had been black, Gatsby would not have been killed by George Wilson. So, due to the misinformation and misdeed of blue car owner had to die yellow car owner Gatsby.

2. Contrast Between White and Blue

White is the color of purity and blue is the color of dream; if they come together it will be fun. Gatsby begins his ascent toward greatness when Dan Cody takes the young man to Duluth and buys him “‘a blue coat’, six pairs of ‘white duck’” (TGG.95). Nick and Gatsby observe a white wings boat along shore; “Slowly the “white wings” of the boat moved against “the blue cool” limit of the sky”

Here blue and white become the symbols of the ultimate bliss, beauty, glamour and the heavenly pleasure of Gatsby.

3. Contrast Between White and Red

White and red may blend to produce pink. Nick views "the pink glow from Daisy's room on the second floor" of the Buchanans' house (TGG. 134) .The pink glow from the Daisy house is the ray of enchantment and blood, princess and murderess. Because white is also related to royalty and red is related to blood.

After Myrtle's death, Nick sees Gatsby is in pink."His gorgeous pink rag of a suit made a bright spot of color red against the white steps"(TGG.132). The suit would seem to be not merely gaudy but blood-stained. Gatsby remains incorruptible, but his house and his clothes reveal the sordidness of the reality.

While there are many important classes of symbolism that can be found within any novel, the color association and symbolism which can be found within *The Great Gatsby* is both unique and powerful. From the gray little villages to Gatsby's yellow car. That represents corruption and danger. Few novels make such an excellent

connection between color and character. As a result, *The Great Gatsby* will always stand out as an excellent novel among the American literary tradition.

3.1.3 Seasons and Climate as Symbols

Various seasons and climate are used here as means to spread the ideas and feelings of the author. Here, the changes of the season are used to symbolize that human longing is as natural and inevitable as the seasons.

1. The Spring represents a new beginning, new hope, and new desire and so on. In this novel Nick first arrives at East in spring season. "I came east, permanently, I thought, in the spring of twenty two (TGG.13)." The season of renewal and optimism, that perfectly matches his youthful expectation. This spring season symbolizes Nick's longing for success with the longing for new life awakened in the spring. It is also a warm season where... "the great bursts of leaves growing on the trees"(TGG.13). It also symbolizes the period of fertilization, because Daisy also gave birth to her daughter in spring.

2. The autumn is the season of descending and falling. Gatsby death occurs on the very first day of autumn, when the temperature starts getting down. The most hateful action occurs in autumn in *The Great Gatsby*. In this novel, the yellow leaves are presented in Gatsby's lawn which symbolizes the season of decay and falling, death is also a key to yellow's dark symbolism. Yellow is usually seen around a tragic death. *The Great Gatsby* covers a course of approximately half a year from spring to autumn. In the end, the descending leaves and the changing of seasons from summer to autumn signify the termination of Gatsby's dream of reunion with Daisy and inevitably the fall of Gatsby's life.

3. The summer season is hot, and it represents the heat and boiling point of the story and or conflict in *The Great Gatsby*. Tom, Daisy, Nick, Jordan, and Gatsby head to the city as tension increases. Nick describes the day as "broiling, almost the last,

certainly the warmest of the summer"(TGG.107). Daisy complains, "It's so hot, and everything's so confused" (106), this is the connection of oppressive heat of the summer with the oppressive situation. As the dog-days of summer become unbearably hot, so does the tension between Tom and Gatsby. The climax occurs the day when Tom confronts Gatsby in the Plaza Hotel. It's a symbol of hell and damnation. It is in chapter 7 that Gatsby's dream is crushed and Myrtle Wilson's infidelity is discovered. Daisy hits Myrtle with Gatsby's car which is during the most scorching, most irritable day of the summer.

4. The Sunshine One of the hopeful climatic scenes in the novel is the sunshine. That is symbolizing the love between Daisy and Gatsby while they meet after five years departure. Their love reawakens just as the sun begins to come out. Things are going well between the two of them so the rain stopped and the sun came out. When Gatsby and Daisy are in the room together, the sun is still shining which shows their emotions for one another. Here is an excerpt:

“When he realized what I was talking about, that there were twinkle-bells of sunshine in the room, he smiled like a weather man...” (TGG.86).

The fact that Gatsby knows exactly how long it has been since the last time he has seen Daisy proves how much he has missed her. He shows that he really loves her and has been counting down the days until he can finally meet with her again. This creates an awkward silence between Gatsby and Daisy. But the sunshine arouses feelings of joy and hope between Gatsby and Daisy.

3.1.4 Nature as Symbols

Throughout *The Great Gatsby*, Fitzgerald consistently uses natural references as a way to describe characters and/or events, or as a method of imagery. The natural objects like flower, water and snow are presented here as symbols.

1. Daisy Flower

Fitzgerald chooses the flowers of nature to bring vividness in his work. Interestingly, he reinforces the vision of Daisy's being comparable to her namesake by comparing her to flowers. Like the flower, Daisy is also often renowned as wearing white, which symbolizes purity on outside but perished in inside. Flowers represent the lush energy of nature. He compares the vitality of flowers to indicate enthusiasm. Fitzgerald uses flowers as an analogy for beauty. "We went... through... bedrooms... vivid with new flowers"(TGG.87). Gatsby's tour of his house to Daisy gives him a new hope for his romantic dreams. Again, the flower or the nature is used here to represent a new hope, a new beginning, and possibility of new life.

2. The Orchids

Fitzgerald has used the term orchid to represent the women's world, that can be seen in Gatsby's parties. "... human orchid of a woman who sat in state under a white-plum tree" (TGG.100). Again, the white symbolizes purity of Gatsby love towards women or especially towards Daisy."Her artificial world was redolent of orchids and pleasant, cheerful snobbery..."(TGG.139). Daisy kept half a dozen dates a day with half a dozen men before her get married with Tom. Here orchid has used as a wonderful, calming nectar of nature, so does Daisy in this novel. In one day Daisy tangled her evening dresses among dying orchids "...an evening dress tangled among dying orchids on the floor beside her bed"(TGG.139). The dying orchids represent the concept of a daydream lost in Daisy. Now she doesn't want no more playing with man but wanted her life shaped by some force of love, and some force of money and others.

3. The Real Snow

It is clean, white and shining nature imagery. Nick remembers his childhood after the death of Gatsby. He remembers his youth with real snow, which he recalls, in this way: "The real snow, our snow, began to stretch out beside us and twinkle".

..(TGG.161). In *The Great Gatsby* “the real snow” refers, to the enormous quality of clean, white snow that falls in Wisconsin and lasts all winter, as contrasted with the grimy snow that becomes mud under the wheels of New York City traffic. The more it suggests that life in the Midwest of Nick’s youth was more real, more genuine, and happy than the artificial environment he associates with his adult life.

4. The Water and Rain

Generally water can be interpreted as fertilizer, purifier, and cleanser in many different ways, but in this novel the water imagery has used to represent also the depression and despair of the characters. Water imagery is carefully used in *The Great Gatsby* to portray significant meaning. There are mainly three aquatic scenes mentioned in the novel. It is used when Gatsby and Daisy meet for the first time, when Gatsby is murdered by Wilson, and at Gatsby's funeral.

The Rain During the Tea Party

The most significant and first appearance of the water symbol found in the novel is constantly present rain. The rain represents Gatsby's moods and common situation before him. Gatsby forces Nick to set up a meeting between him and Daisy because he wants to recap his past. The day, when Nick decided to reunite Gatsby and Daisy, the rain pours down all morning. When Daisy arrives and Gatsby is overcome by depression and anxiety, the sky pours down rain. The initial rainstorm creates a false sense of security and forewarns them that their happiness will be short lived. At three thirty, the rain settles into a damp mist to welcome the arrival of Daisy. However, as the two become reacquainted with one another and interact in a positive and friendly manner, the sky seems to clear up. Again it continues raining during when Daisy prepares to leave, the rain is falling which shows sadness of Gatsby towards departure. Though, those as Gatsby’s moods and feelings change throughout the chapter so does the weather continuously undergo a variety of changes. The rain hinders the

blossoming love between Daisy and Gatsby and foretells the gloomy leaving they are going to accept.

The Death In Water

Despite the happy mood formed on the surface of the chapter, the persistent feeling of death and despair prevails. During the very first day of the autumn at two o'clock Gatsby puts on his bathing suit and starts the march to his death. Gatsby, floating in his sea of despair, finally realizes his dreams are false. Gatsby is murdered by mad Wilson around four o'clock in the afternoon, the same time he met Daisy for the first time. Wilson represents the accumulation of people's jealousy and hate for Gatsby and takes Gatsby's life as well as his own. When Gatsby's body is discovered, there is barely any movement in the water. A cluster of leaves from a tree periodically dips into the water and creating the red circular ripples. Both the flow of water and the bloody ripples in the pool exhibit the belief of everlasting life of Gatsby like water and the red circular ripples represents an innocent individual who, happily gives up his life to cover the sins of his beloved.

The Rain During the Funeral

In general the rain during the funeral represents the grief of nature towards the death but it reflects more than this in *The Great Gatsby*. After Gatsby's death, Nick holds Gatsby's funeral on a rainy day. Even though the rain in this case does not represent awkwardness, it underscores the gloominess within the funeral attendant's hearts and the situation's unpleasantness. The most significant about this rain is a quote one of the attendants at the funeral murmurs: "Blessed are the dead that the rain falls on" (TGG.160). The rain has used as a spiritual cleanser to clean the dead because cleansed by the rain are taken as the blessed of God upon the death. This spiritual cleansing corresponds well with Gatsby's numerous spiritual relations. Nick views that Gatsby is the only moral person he meets in the East

The English proverb, however, means that if the rain falls on a coffin, it indicates that the deceased's soul has arrived safely to the afterlife. In the proverb the rain takes a positive connotation and embodies a blessing. In Gatsby's funeral, the rain serves as both a symbol of sadness and blessing.

3.1.5 Education as Symbol

In *The Great Gatsby*, education is a symbol of social elite and the divider of working-class and leisure class. For the most part, characters in *The Great Gatsby* are well-educated; this is reflected by their speech and dialogue. The narrator takes note, however, of Gatsby's effort to sound like everybody else. It is clear that Gatsby must *practice* sounding educated and wealthy. Mr. Wolfsheim speaks in a dialect that indicates his lack of education, lack of class, and general lack of what wealthy people in the 1920s might have called "good breeding." Oxford becomes "Oggsford (TGG.69)," "Connection" becomes "gonnection (TGG.70)."

The use of different dialects works to reveal the differences between the working class and the upper class. Fitzgerald suggests that people involved in organized crime are from the working class only, no matter how wealthy and powerful they are or how educated they appear to be. Education is the distinguisher the upper class from those below them. For example, Myrtle Wilson uses continual misuse of proper grammar. The speech she utters could never come out of the mouth of one of the upper class. Her depravity of education can be seen in her speech. Education is also a means of trustworthiness that is shown in relation between Nick and Tom because of education in Yale together.

3.1.6 Values as Symbols

Norms and values are the back bone of society. They are invisible like God. The death of the American norms and values in this novel symbolizes the death of America itself. We can look at it by way of Gatsby's fortune, his dealings with organized

crime, and the immoral people who have all the money. Gatsby acquired his fortune supposedly by bootlegging of whiskey during Prohibition. The wealthy immoral would be Tom and Daisy Buchanan. The two of them run around as though they own the world. They do anything and everything against morality. Daisy kills Tom's mistress and thinks nothing of it. She just continues on with her life after slamming right into the woman. Due to the corruption on moral beliefs, the men violated the norms and values of society. Our god is our moral beliefs. If there is no moral values the death of god is sure. For this reason, the norms and values of the society are taken as the god in *The Great Gatsby*.

Fitzgerald presented his abstract ideas and emotions through the above mentioned public symbols. In some way, they represented their widespread notions.

3.2 Private/ Personal Symbols

Private symbols are those symbols which are created by the author himself/ herself. They are more difficult to figure out because they are meaningful only to the author and may vary from one author to another. Here Fitzgerald has used some personal symbols like different objects; Eyes, automobiles, houses, places, events, gesture, even characters also taken as symbols to represent 1920s vulgarity.

3.2.1 American Dream as Symbols

In *The Great Gatsby*, the American Dream plays a vital role. It symbolizes the temporary pleasure and materialistic satisfaction which not remained in long-term. Mainly wealthy people were dreamt for physical triumph and cheated the poor by their rude and malice behavior. The moral values have been totally changed by materialistic values in search of pleasure and price during the 1920s. Most of the people appearing in *The Great Gatsby* are associated with the American dream.

Gatsby is a romantic dreamer, who is dreaming to win Daisy back. He has an “extraordinary gift of hope” (TGG.10) and he sacrifices himself to fulfill his dream. He struggles to get into the upper class. At the end his dream fails completely and his life finds an unexpected end. The death of the American Dream is caused through Gatsby's unreliable experiences. Gatsby's quest for Daisy is associated with the American dream of love.

Nick Carraway believes in reality. He is a man of objectivity and does not share the American dream like other characters, so he seems pragmatic in nature. But till he is striving for something, he wants to be himself, as a tolerant, objective and reliable. The money of the upper class is just a tiny bit of his dream. Mainly, his dream consists of mental values, of a pursuit of honesty. He says of himself “I am one of the few honest people that I have ever known” (TGG.49).

Daisy is a visionless girl. She has no determinate aim in her life but has a lot of money. She mostly associates with profanity rather than purity. She has a dream of having various kind of luxury around her. She only lives for the moment, and does not think about the next one. She is distorted into the money-stained dream-girl.

Tom loses moral values in the consumption of physical drive. He has only dream for biological satisfaction. He never works in his life, and got all his money from his parents. Since everything is perfect for his narrow-minded eyes, he does not want any changes. Losing Daisy would be a major change in his dream because he sees her as one of his possessions.

Wilson's dream is to earn enough money to move away with his wife and to start a new life in some beautiful place. But his dream never become true. Wilson does not realize that Tom does not want to help him at all. Tom cheats him time and again by making his marriage life loveless and unfaithfulness. Wilson dream dies, when his wife is killed.

Myrtle, has also a dream, she wants to become a girl of the upper class having an affair with Tom. Tom is her key to the upper class and she would do everything for him. She hates Daisy, because Daisy is standing in her way, for her marriage with Tom.

The new kind of "American Dream" fails several times, due to the vulgar impact of materialism. People are not yet treated equally and that social discrimination still exists. The moral beliefs have distorted, not for equality, but for economic efficiency. So the American dream of 1920s symbolizes the most corrupted dreams of 1920s.

3.2.2 Characters as Symbols

In the novel *The Great Gatsby*, Fitzgerald uses symbolism in the form of his characters to develop the profane theme, and to show the corruption of the American Dream.

1. Daisy Fay In *The Great Gatsby* Fitzgerald has chosen the name of Daisy flowers to fit his characters. When people think of daisy flowers, the colors yellow, green and white come to mind. In the novel Daisy is one of the most corrupt characters, the corruption is represented by the yellow in the middle of daisy. White represents how she was pure and "an enchanted object" on the outside. Daisy is fragile in nature. As her name suggest, she is also weak in her characters because she can't make up her own mind. She lives for the moment, and does not think about the next one. Daisy's name truly fits her character, in the way that she comes off sweet, but on the inside is morally sullied. The color green can also represents money. When five characters move to New York that Gatsby makes his famous remark to Nick," Her voice is full of money" (TGG.112). This insight states that Daisy's charm is allied to the attraction of wealth. She again expresses her materialistic voice at Gatsby house; "The pompadour! You never told me you had a pompadour – or a yacht" (TGG.72). Tom

was the one who bought her love with a \$ 300,000 necklace. She couldn't last her pure love in front of Tom's string of pearls.

Daisy's carelessness can be seen in her behavior when she run over Myrtle Wilson and blamed innocent Gatsby. She has no more vision towards life and oftentimes does not tell the truth. She neither devoted to her lover, nor purity towards her husband. Daisy is the symbol of visionless, moral less, and rotten coward of 1920s and the destructor of the dream of American's youth.

2. Jordan Baker represents dishonesty and be deficient in dedication. She is the perfect example of the women of the 20s, who calls herself "Flapper". She speaks in haughty tone and contemptuous manner. The desire for success and a very proud attitude are her main characteristics. Nick notices this arrogance as soon as he meets her: "She was completely motionless, her chin raised a little." (TGG.12). She is a "slender, small-breasted girl" (TGG.14). She is cruel, self-sufficient and very sportive masculine woman with straight body. She always wants to win whatever it takes. Being a very dishonest person she even lies in order to get what she wants. This is a reason why she tries to avoid meetings with clever men. Nevertheless she needs attention from the men surrounding her.

Jordan basically just plays with the men's feelings and is not really interested in a relationship. We can see this very clearly when she tells Nick Carraway that she has a boyfriend. Thus she is the cheater of men's feelings and most obvious liar.

3. Tom Buchanan The life of Tom is colored with the qualities of arrogance and hypocrisy. He is a wealthy creature and a carefree person, doesn't care for others and values. Mr. Buchanan always moves towards attractive luxury rather than a common life. He represents the conservative idle rich, who mostly abuse the power of rich, that he has been given. He never had to work in his life, and got all his money from his parents. He forever drifts here and there unrest fully wherever people played polo and

rich together. Tom bought Daisy`s love with a \$ 300,000 necklace. He does not want any changes. Daisy is one of his possessions so he doesn`t want to lose Daisy. If she lost, it would be a major change in his dream. He is very egoistic and has a high opinion of himself. Tom has no moral problems about his affair with Myrtle Wilson. He loves Myrtle for mere physical pleasure not for regeneration.

Thus Tom is the symbol of undefined longing, idle, carelessness, an agent to degenerate love into lust and supercilious manner of 20th century`s old money people.

4. Nick Carraway is the symbol of reliability and objectivity. He stands as an honest, faithful and morally deserving person. His tolerant behavior, open-minded vision, good listening ability no more greed towards wealth. As a result, of his behavior others tend to talk to him and tell him their secrets. Gatsby, in particular, trusts and told him as a confidant. The money of the upper class is just a tiny bit of his dream together with his admiration for the rich East Eggers. Mainly, his dream consists of mental values, of a pursuit of honesty. He says of himself “I am one of the few honest people that I have ever known” (TGG.49, 26).

Nick is the only person in the whole book, he views the world in reality and knows what is going on but all other characters are influenced by everyday life and are not able to judge situations from their own perspective. Such qualities prepare him as a symbol of objectivity and reliability in the novel.

5. Jay Gatsby is one of the pivotal characters in the whole design of the novel. He has based his life on the mistaken belief that one can revive his past, beauty and love for ever if he has enough money. He is a romantic dreamer, so he represents the dream of American youth. The more he dreamt, and that made it all the worse for him. Gatsby loses his sense of reality completely. He made a fortune through criminal activity to change his dream in reality. He is a worshipper of ideal love. Though Daisy was married, he wants to re- establish a pure relationship with her. He is actually for Daisy

and the wealth he acquired is for her. However he is unable to assess her spiritual sterility and can't understand her materialistic temptation. All in all Gatsby is totally lost in his dream world and not able to find back to reality. Thus he is the symbol of dreamer but the blind dreamer.

6. An owl-eyed man An owl is the bird of wisdom in Christian culture. So Fitzgerald has used owl eyes as a character to symbolize the blind world without wisdom. He is a character who appears at Gatsby's parties and reappears at his funeral. We hardly ever see, and we do not even know his true name, however he is truly imperative to the book. He is called Owl-eyes. This is a blind world because there is no source of moral visions. People do not have knowledge to create something good and to view towards the light side but they highly associated only in the corruption not in the creation. The Owl Eyes shows the complete carelessness of people towards responsibility and their duty. So it is satirical symbol on nowise society.

7. Myrtle Wilson symbolizes the woman of working class, who wants to forget the poor life with her husband and desires to escape from the pain of poverty. Myrtle is insincere to her innocent husband George who never suspects his wife's activities while being out from his garage. So she has an affair with Tom, who is fascinated by her for her sexual appeal and wild passion. He treats her as a mere objects of desire.

Myrtle would rather be treated like a dog by someone who has money instead of being cared for by someone who has no money. Thus she is the victim of materialistic modernism, who died in that whole time of deception.

8. George Wilson is the owner of a garage in the Valley of Ashes, which shows that he is rather poor. Nick narrates; He is "a blond, spiritless man"(TGG.32) who is faintly handsome and pale. His only hope for starting a new and better life somewhere else with his wife because he is very much sincere, devoted and satisfied with his

wife. That is the reason why he never notices that Tom is the one his wife is having an affair with. Thus George is used here as the symbol of poor people oppressed by rich.

At the end, he is even so anxious that he is not able to think of another way than killing Gatsby and himself, to get out of his misery. Gatsby, Myrtle, and Wilson, they were the only people to ever have truly loved, and they were the only three people who died in that whole time deception of so-called American rich.

9. Meyer Wolfsheim, represents the corruption of America. He corrupts all the rules and values of America by his exploitativeness. He is a gambler. He is a “small, flat nosed Jew” (TGG.56), who helped Gatsby making money in the bond business. They were life time partner but Wolfsheim refused to go in the process of funeral of Gatsby. He apparently was the man responsible for fixing the 1919 World Series.

F. Scott Fitzgerald included a Wolfsheim character for the fixing of the World Series to show and symbolize that money could buy any American absolutely anything including love and happiness. Wolfsheim seems to have a very dark past later on he becomes extremely rich by his exploitative behavior.

10. Dan Cody is a symbol of self destruction, moral degeneration. His rootless and purposeless life leads towards self destruction. His action itself has a symbolic dimension. He is also the pioneer designer of the underworld. The man who earns a sufficient amount of wealth but he is incapable of using his new-found wealth for anything because he dies before the time of main action. His wealth is a means of self destruction. Cody's importance in advancing Gatsby's career is undeniable.

Besides the colors and people there are many things that add to the meaning and the depth of the book.

3.2.3 Places as Symbols

Most of the story of *The Great Gatsby* takes place in these four distinctly separate social spheres: The valley of ashes, East Egg, West Egg and the New York City.

1. The Valley of Ashes

One of the most important symbols mentioned in the book is the Valley of Ashes. Nick Carraway describes this desolate landscape: “a fantastic farm where ashes grow like wheat into ridge and hills and grotesque gardens; where ashes take forms of houses and chimneys and rising smoke and finally, with a transcendent effort, of men who move dimly and already crumbling through the powdery air” (TGG.29).

The Valley of Ashes located between West Egg and New York City, or situated next to the river, where railroad and highway intersect. It is a dumpster between West Egg and New York. It consists of a long stretch of desolate land created by the dumping of industrial ashes. It poisons the American landscape with waste produced in the manufacture of the rich. In other words, it can also be referred to as “the symbol of failure of the American dream”. It is also linked to WWI battlefields, which is filled with the hurtful wire, shrapnel, unexploded mines, and dead bodies between conflicting trenches. Myrtle barrenness also associates with that of the place. So, it is a pointed comments on contemporary civilization.

The Valley of Ashes also symbolizes societal decay and the plight of the poor, victims of greed and corruption and the unfortunate conditions of the lower class, like George’s family. Who live among the dirty ashes and lose their durability as a result. They live in the valley represents their poverty. It also resembles something dark and lifeless. The death of Myrtle Wilson in the Valley of Ashes stands for the pain associated with this valley.

Thus we can conclude that the "valley of ashes" plays a highly symbolic role in *The Great Gatsby* in portraying the destruction of Gatsby's dream as well as George Wilson dream just like the industry and world war play the most important role in the destruction of nature. It is also the symbol of the moral decay and the spiritual desolation of modern society.

2. The East Egg. The eggs are symbols which are exemplified throughout the book. An egg symbolizes a false show of purity on the outside, but rotten and corrupt on the inside. The East Egg, situated at the east coast of Long Island. It symbolizes a place of established wealthy people; such as Tom and Daisy Buchanan who have inherited their great wealth. The East Egg represents old money that has been passed down from generation to generation. It glitters with its heridital property where life is valued with the glow of wealth, riches and luxury. Most of the inhabitants of this island seem to lead immoral, purposeless and static life.

3. The West Egg The West Egg, located just opposite East Egg. It is a place of newly rich people. It is a place where Gatsby settled down after returning from overseas. In west moral values are upheld, to the East and it is a place of meretricious values of wealth and social affairs. The residents of West Egg are often looked down upon by the people of East Egg since the "West Eggers" do not hold the traditional values of high-class people. The west egg represents *nouveaux riches*/new money. Gatsby has attained great wealth over their life time; he will never be able to capture Daisy's heart because of the invisible barrier of social class that severs them, similar to the body of water that separates the East Egg from the "less fashionable" West Egg.

There is no harmony between the eggs because the East Eggers think, the west eggers are disruptive and can't handle themselves amongst the "old money" people. The outside shell is white, but the inside of the egg is yellow. Thus there is constant backbiting and deception on both sides of the eggs.

4. The New York City It has symbolic significance in the novel. It contributes to show moral decadence of Myrtle and Tom and exposes the betrayal of husband and wife. While going to New York with Tom, Myrtle cheats her innocent husband whom Tom thinks is dumb. Tom says: “ He is so dumb he doesn’t know he is alive” (TGG.32). Moreover, New York becomes a place where sexual relationships are established widely and cruelly. Living in New York, people sacrifice their moral standards and turn to corruption. For example, Nick becomes more dishonest than he was when he first left for the West Egg. Thus it is an ugly place where social, moral and sexual perversities get prominence. It also associates with the quality of distortion, where human relation is valued on the basis of money.

3.2.4 Objects as Symbols

Fitzgerald has chosen special objects as symbols to represent his abstract ideas upon 1920s society of America.

1.The Eyes of Dr. T. J. Eckleburg

The Eyes of Dr. T.J.Eckleburg symbolizing the eyes of God. The eyes of Doctor T. J. Eckleburg are a pair of fading, bespectacled eyes painted on an old advertising billboard over the valley of ashes. They may represent God staring down upon and judging American society as a moral wasteland. None of the characters visit the church, and nor is there any reference of church in the novel. This is the disintegration and degeneration of modern America. The God is blind to men because they are degenerated. The billboard represents the ignored conscience of the unrealistic people. The people who come and go by this board, they are all as blind as these eyes which are just painted on a billboard. Wilson's belief in God, he thinks this poster is not just an advertisement. It is a dead God, who is unkindly watching over him through the eyes of Doctor T.J. Eckleburg.

His glasses have yellow rims which symbolize corruptness in two different ways. (1) That all he sees is corruptness, and, (2) he sees through the eyes of someone who is corrupt. The empty face or nonexistent nose represents the hollowness of people and their materialistic values or crass materialism.

2. An Old Clock

A clock represents time but the stopped clock represents frozen time. Nick says, "It is an old clock" (TGG.84), when Gatsby leans back against the clock during the time of reunion with Daisy. In a sense, just as Gatsby's life, in many regards, stopped when he was hit with the realization that while he was poor, he could never have Daisy. Gatsby is trapped by his dreams of ideal love with Daisy, just as the clock is trapped in that exact moment when it stopped working. Similarly Gatsby's dream stopped his growth in some respects (specifically emotionally); he has been so busy in chasing a dream rather than enjoying reality, that like the clock, he is frozen in the time of past. Thus an old clock can be taken as the symbol of Gatsby's emotionally frozen life.

3. Tom Buchanan's Car

In this book the car has a special function; it represents the irresponsible convictions of the 1920s. Tom has a blue coupe, a high-end, traditional, elegant auto. It has been regarded as status symbol. It is the newest and fastest car which has got the best trimmings that becomes the instrument of moral recklessness. Tom cheats poor George Wilson and again by showing the hope of buying the car from him. But he doesn't want to help him. It is only a means to make love with Myrtle. Tom focuses on fashion instead of functions of car. Tom wants the newest and fastest car just to show off. Tom's car can be taken as the symbol of moral recklessness.

4. Gatsby's Car

It is the biggest, grandest and most luxurious automobile. Tom refers to it as a "circus wagon" (TGG.113). It is showy and contains all the latest gadgets. It was rich cream color (yellow) bright with nickel, swollen here and there in its grotesque length with dominant hatboxes and supper-boxes and tool-boxes. The cream color symbolizes great wealth; together with the bright nickel, the car has a sense of purity and richness. The "swollen boxes" which are obviously displayed his extreme pride. Thus the automobile driven by Gatsby symbolizes his power of wealth as well as the instrument of death. Gatsby's car is also a symbol of destruction because Myrtle's death and, indirectly Gatsby's are caused by the car. The yellow car is the symbol of power show off and ultimately the symbol of destruction. Thus, the Yellow symbolizes money and materialism that eventually leads to the destruction of the American Dream.

Anyway, People did not care about how they drove, they just did it: "I know very little about driving - next to nothing" (TGG.46), Jordan says to Nick about driving. This shows her carelessness with automobiles. That is why cars were also an agent of disaster in *The Great Gatsby*.

5. Gatsby's House is a "factual imitation of some Hotel de Ville in Normandy" which contains "a tower on one side, spanking new under a thin beard of raw ivy". The tower reaching towards the sky suggests yearning for something beyond the immediately available. It is also the symbol of Gatsby's large illegal income (TGG.9). Gatsby's large income isn't enough to keep him happy. He needs the house in order to win happiness and it is also the perfect symbol of carelessness with money which is a major part of his personality. Gatsby's house like his car symbolizes his vulgar and excessive trait of getting attention. Gatsby's house is a mixture of different styles and periods which symbolizes an owner who does not know their true identity and lives in the world of illusory.

6. Tom and Daisy's House is an enormous colonial mansion that is well elaborated and fairly large. It is located on East Egg, the rich and prestigious side where only the people who are "old money" live, not the novice ones. Tom and Daisy's house is spacious, just like their marriage, but it has nice furniture and antiques so that it appears to be comfortable and old fashioned, and anyone would assume that a happy family lives in it. Tom and Daisy, like the house, are not really happy, but they have all the right properties and conveniences to cover up the real situation.

Fitzgerald's description of Tom Buchanan's huge house not only symbolizes their huge marital problems but Tom and his values. The red and white colors in the mansion represent his personality. Red in this case is an example of impurity and boldness, while white represents Tom's superiority towards others. This huge house represents nothing but Tom and Daisy's marital problems and Tom's boastful belief.

7. The Plaza Hotel In the novel *The Great Gatsby*, The Plaza Hotel is taken as the battlefield of love, where the sacred love is defeated by the profane love. In the sultry days of summer produce discomfort and irritation to many, the concern of a love affair between Gatsby and Daisy arises in Tom. Hoping to find refuge from the burning heat, Tom, Daisy, Gatsby, Nick, and Jordan flee to the Plaza Hotel. The hotel occupied as a neutral war ground for the battle over Daisy's love between Tom and Gatsby. Due to the dual characters of Daisy, Gatsby loses the war. Gatsby discovers that Daisy was at some point in love with Tom. Finally, Gatsby realizes that he has lost the war.

8. The Library of Gatsby/Gothic Library

The library represents the superficiality of the people during the 1920s. It is a satirical symbol towards the so-called reader. The man with the owl-eye spectacles describes the books in the library as "...a bona fide piece of printed matter. It fooled me..."

(TGG.49), the man is describing how Gatsby's library is filled with genuine books, but these books are for exhibit only. When "owl-eyes" mention that Gatsby had not cut the pages, basically it means that Gatsby has not even read these books. Gatsby never went through any of his books because none of the pages had been trimmed. Gatsby's library is just an expensive and realistic set, but it is nonetheless just a set.

Gatsby's library displays the materialism present in the 1920s. When Nick looks at the books on the wall, he notices that the edges of the books have not been cut yet and therefore have not been read. The library is a symbol of Gatsby's status, showing that he is able to afford and own a large collection of books

3.2.5 Events as Symbols

The Great Gatsby is the pastoral documentary of the Jazz Age. It is taken as a social commentary on a specific period in America's past.

1. Jazz Age

It was an age of miracle an age of excesses .When the European and African music culture melted together and a new style of jazz was born. The young girls and boys flocked to Jazz clubs only for excitement and intoxication. Love was not the means to marriage but excitement and sex. They began to rebel and refuse to follow the moral traditions. Jazz often got connected with alcohol, intimate dancing and other socially questionable activities. Gatsby's parties are typical for this time period. On his extravagant festivities "...money as a social asset." (TGG.44). Social charm, personality, and good manners are measured through money. Many people were shocked by the loud, extraordinary and vulgar sound of the sax .That's why older people blamed jazz to be a bad influence on the younger generation.

2. Gatsby's Parties

Gatsby's parties were the symbol of world's fair, where "people were not invited – they went there ... came for the party with a simplicity of heart that was its own ticket of admission" (TGG.45). It is the dreamland for American parasites. For this spontaneous society Gatsby's huge "party lawn" is an amusement park, a place animated with chatter and laughter where "...casual innuendo and introductions forgotten on the spot" (TGG.46). Since these parties are very large, there is time for privacy when anybody wants it and time for intimate moments without anybody realizing. Despite Prohibition alcohol is poured out. Almost everyone is rude and intolerable. There is no sense of humanity and reality. It is an imitator of the Jazz clubs. Thus it is the symbol of declination of moral fiber and cultural degeneration.

3. The Thirteenth Birthday

At a descending point in the novel, Nick suddenly remembers that it is his thirteenth birthday. "I just remembered that today's my birthday." "I was thirty... road of a new decade....thirty-the promise of a decade of loneliness..."(TGG.163).

On the face of it, it appears as a very trivial and out of place information, but actually it is very relevant detail. The age of thirty is symbolic of passing of youth. Moreover, it can be taken as nostalgia for a lost past. This turning point the life of Nick occurs simultaneously with the turning point in Gatsby's career, and the lost of his youthful dream.

4. The Great War

The Great War, more commonly known as World War I, influences F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel in many important ways. The War directly causes Gatsby to lose his lover Daisy later than while he fought overseas and is responsible for his Montenegro medal and significant "Oxford education". World War I forced many young American men to leave their family to fight a war in unfamiliar European territory. Unexpectedly drafted into a conflict that they had little concern for, the War

inexplicably distorted the lives of millions of Americans. It destroys the nature and creates the places like valley of ashes. Faced with terrible conditions and uncontrolled inhumanity many soldiers returned home insane or permanently shocked from their war experiences. The morally bankrupt culture of the Jazz Age began.

Thus the World War 1 Symbolizes the loss of love of many American youth and also symbolizes the loss of innocence due to the horror experienced of war. So it is the symbol of brave for soldiers who offered metals for their courageous deeds. Thus the world war is the symbol of destruction of nature and morals in 1920s.

3.2.6 Costumes as Symbols

The people dresses during 1920s were the symbol of sexual attraction and showing of sophistication. The way the people dress during this jazz age is also very interesting. Their hat is “shorn in strange new ways” (TGG.46) and around the women’s necks are “shawls beyond the dreams of Castile” (TGG.46). Women worn skirts, their skirts got tighter and rose a few more inches toward the knee, make-up appeared on many female faces, and the confining armor of undergarment was drastically reduces. Gatsby “in a white flannel suit, silver shirt, and gold-colored tie” (TGG.81), symbolizes the theme of wealth and aristocracy.

3.2.7 Names as Symbols

Name is the mirror of personality. The names of the people are used here as symbols to represent the classicism of twenty century America.

1. Name of Gatsby

Gatsby is the name that is the symbol of upper class. At the age of 17 he changes his original name to fulfill his disillusioned, romantic dream of becoming rich. He is the poor son of farmer. So he changes his name from James Gatz to Jay Gatsby. He has cut himself off from all of his old roots and established a new cultural orientation for himself. He does that, because the name sounds typically European and he does not want people to know his being a newly-rich. He wants to be accepted by the upper class people. During the period of 1920s the residents of West Egg are often looked down upon by the people of East Egg.

2. The Names of People Attending Gatsby's Parties

The names of the people attending at Gatsby parties reflect their personalities and status. The names that Fitzgerald uses for the members attending Gatsby's parties are symbolic of the class of people as a whole. The general mood of the names tells us how Fitzgerald feels about each class and gives a look at the type of personalities that are portrayed in that class. The names also provide a window into the characters' personalities and status.

Nick Carraway, the narrator, lists all of the names from both parties that he can remember. The East Eggers are generally established rich while the West Eggers are generally new wealth although there are some middle class mixed in with the West Eggers, like Nick, in bungalows.

3.2.8 Actions/Gestures as Symbols

Fitzgerald masterfully creates a symbolic gesture that indicates an abstract quality that has no simple equivalent in the world of objects and movements.

1. Migration From West to East

The symbolic nature of the action and gesture cannot be overlooked. So my concerns are to analyze those gesture presents in the novel. Nick, Gatsby, Tom, Daisy, and Jordan all migrated from the west to the east. They desert the familiar world of traditional and moral values that they had acquired while living in the west in pursuit of happiness evidently found in the East. Like the others characters in the novel Dan Cody also moves from west to east in quest of happiness. Making a permanent move to the East symbolizes the complete loss of moral esteem in Tom, Daisy, and Jordan; however, Nick, who will regain the moral standard that he had once lost while living in the East, moves back to the Midwest after Gatsby's death.

2. Resting on Clock

When Daisy and Gatsby meet for the first time after five years, he seems unsure of himself and shows embarrassed behavior. As Nick enters the room where Gatsby is leaning nervously against the mantelpiece while resting his head upon the clock on the mantle, the clock starts to fall off the mantle. Gatsby dramatically catches the clock before it falls and all three became speechless. Nick, says, "I think we all believed for a moment that it had smashed in pieces on the floor."

The clock symbolizes time and Gatsby's head resting on it was all the pressure that Gatsby was putting on time and wanted to stop the time because he wants to revive the past. It can be taken as just another awkward incident caused by Gatsby's nervousness. Time could not support the demands that Gatsby was making, so he wanted to stop the

time. Gatsby gingerly catching the clock and his resultant apology symbolizes the sensitivity of his plan and dedication of his skills necessarily.

2. Stretching out Arms

When Gatsby revisited Louisville after Daisy's departure, "he stretched out his arms towards the dark water in a curious way" (TGG.28). These out stretched hands towards dark water represent his longing for lost past to save a fragment of the love that Daisy had made lovely for him. His gesture also represents, he is heading towards dark side of the life and also wasting his youth in chasing the lost past with Daisy. Gatsby wants to revive his past, beauty and love. Similarly, he outstretched his arms towards the single green light, this image represents, he has hope for romantic future with Daisy even she is married. Thus, the both gestures represent Gatsby longing for the past with longing for the future.

CHAPTER: FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

The novel *Great Gatsby* is set after the period of The World War First. The influence of the world war is scattered on economics, cultural and moral values in America, which can be easily seen throughout the novel. The variety of symbols used in the text makes it more complex and creative. Fitzgerald symbolism has been shaped by his life experiences and social/conventional beliefs which are vividly seen in the novel. Moreover, the chief findings of this research are as follows:

1. Fitzgerald has reinforced various personal and private symbols. Among them The Green light is the most occurring symbols which is occurred time and again throughout the novel to symbolize the hope of Gatsby to win Daisy and also the permission to go to Daisy as in traffic signals on the street.
2. The White color is used here to show the ostensible purity of 1920s American people. Similarly, yellow color represents decaying or death and it also places for corruption in human behavior.
3. The Grey color stands for misery, pain as well as loveless and lifelessness point in *The Great Gatsby*. Similarly blue is used here to represent the dream, illusion and depression of the characters.
4. The Red color is placed here to show the positive aspects of life like, love and beauty as well as negative aspects of life like, violence and horror by using the characters like Daisy and Tom. The Gold color is presented here to show the power of wealth.

5. Fitzgerald uses the color black and dark to symbolize the death and danger respectively. The characters' intentions are also represented by the color. Such as Daisy's false purity is shown by color white and Jordan's loveless life is shown by her grey sun-strained eyes.etc.
6. The changes of seasons are used to symbolize that human longing is as natural and inevitable as the seasons.
7. Different natural objects like, flower, snow, and water are used here as symbols to make this novel more vivid, live and natural.
8. The American Dream plays a fundamental role in *The Great Gatsby*. The events like, Jazz age and Gatsby's parties are used here to show the degeneration of the moral and cultural values of America during the 1920s.
9. The places like, Valley of ashes, East egg, West egg and New York city are used here to show the destruction of nature as well as degeneration of moral values.
10. Furthermore, a concrete entity has used here to symbolize an abstract idea. For example House of Gatsby is a symbol of impurity and illegal income of Gatsby.
11. The World War First is used here as a symbol of nature destructor by using places like the valley of ashes because there is no drop of beauty and freshness of the nature.
12. Different characters, and their costumes, names, education, action and gestures even social norms and values are used here as symbols to represent the era after World War First.

In this way, the powerful and enduring symbols have hidden away behind the characters, colors, events and objects in *The Great Gatsby*. Fitzgerald has used these

numbers of symbols in his novel as a part of mechanism of his creation and as a way of embodying the ideas he intends to communicate. Thus, the novel is full of symbols.

4.2 Recommendations

Before teaching the novel teachers should think of some of the ideas for helping to create effective environment for teaching and learning. While teaching novel, teachers have to provide the general introduction about the author and opening information about the cultural and historical background of the novel at first. The topic related pictures can be the supportive and inspiring materials for the readers, because these materials may help the teachers to hold students' attention and help the students to set the novel in their long-term memory. And students should be given mini-project on historical and cultural background of the novel. Then, teachers can assist his/her students by arousing strong will to dig out the knowledge and the novel in meaning full way. In this regard, the following are some of the recommendations and pedagogical suggestions from the side of researcher:

1. It is recommended for the teachers to ask the students to prepare a list of adjectives, which helps to describe a particular character with appropriate adjectives.
2. The unfamiliar vocabularies should be found by students themselves, and then teachers should deal with the students to generalize the general as well as symbolic meaning of the new vocabularies.
3. Teachers should ask the students to compile the symbolic words from all the chapters. Before doing that, students should be made clear about symbol, symbolism and symbolic movements .
4. Teacher should help them to compile the symbolic words and assist them to categorize between private and personal symbols from various symbolic groups, such as the symbolism of objects, events, colors, characters, etc.

5. Teacher might get the students to do the most of the reading at home. If we do so, class time could then be spent on activities which help the students to explore the text further.
6. If the time is short, the teacher can divide the class into groups over a period of a week. Each group should be responsible for reading a different chapter and summarizing the contents of the whole class either verbally or in writing. And, teachers have to assist them to produce good summaries.
7. Some overall questions should be asked to check if they have understood the theme of the novel or not or a series of jumbled sentences, which summarize the novel, can be given to rearrange them.
8. The Students should be given opportunities to analyze the novel from general as well as symbolic point of view.

As the researcher of *The Great Gatsby*, I want to say that the teacher should discover the natural gifts of his/ her pupils and liberate them by stimulating the power of the inspiration.

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APPENDIX 1

Public symbols

(Colors Seasons, Water and flowers are taken as public symbols in this novel) Colors:

I. Symbolism of Color

1. Green

) Green light (p.14,83)

) Green card(p.99)

) Green breast of the new world(p.125)

2. White

) White girlhood(p.24)

) The white dresses(p.20)

) The white palace(p.115)

) The white roadster(p.73)

) A white card (p.67)

3. Yellow

) Yellow brick house(p.30)

) Yellow car (p.130)

) Autumn leaf yellow(p.8)

) Yellow cocktail music(p.44)

) Yellow dress of girls(p.53)

) Yellow light(P.128)

) Yellowing trees(p.148)

4. Grey

) Grey little villages in France(p.50)

) The valley of ashes(p.29)

) The grey ash heaps (p.30)

-) The ash-grey man(p.29)
 -) The line of grey cars(p.29)
 -) A grey florid man with hard empty face (P.96)
 -) Grey sun- strained eyes(P.60)
- 5. Blue
 -) Blue lawn of Gatsby(p.43)
 -) Blue smokes of brittle leaves(p.162)
 -) Blue eyes(P.29)
 -) Blue mood(p.144)
- 6. Red
 -) Red rose(p.22)
 -) Red blood of Myrtle(p.128)
- 7. Pink
 -) Pink suit of Gatsby(p.132)
 -) Pink and foamy clouds of the sky(p.91)
 -) Pink glow of light (p.134)
- 8. Silver
 -) Silver idols(p.108)
 -) The silver pepper of the stars(p.28)
- 9. Golden
 -) Gold tie(p.81)
 -) Turkeys bewitched to a dark gold (p.43)
 -) Golden shoulder (p.77)
 -) Golden girl(p.126)
- 10. Black and dark
 -) The dark sky (p.158)

) The dark road (p.135)

II. Seasons and Climate as symbols:

) Spring season (p. 13)

) The autumn (p. 141)

) The season of summer (p.107)

) The sunshine (p.86)

III. Nature as symbols:

) Daisy flower

) Orchids (TGG. 100)

) The real snow (P.161)

) Water and Rain as symbols

) The rain during the tea party(p.81)

) The watery death (P.149).

) The rain during the funeral (p.160).

IV. Values as Symbols

V. Education as symbol

Appendix 11

Private Symbols

I. American Dream

II. Characters

-) Daisy
-) Jordan Baker
-) Tom
-) Nick
-) Gatsby
-) An owl-eyed man (p.48)
-) Myrtle
-) George Wilson
-) Meyer Wolfsheim
-) Dan Cody

III. Objects as Symbols in *The Great Gatsby*

-) The Eyes of Dr. T.J. Eckleburg (p.29)
-) An old clock (p.84)
-) Automobiles as Symbols
-) Tom Buchanan's car
-) Gatsby's Car
-) Houses as Symbols
-) Gatsby's house
-) Tom and Daisy house
-) The Hotel Plaza
-) The Library of Gatsby/The High Gothic Library (p. 48)

IV. Places as Symbol

-) The Valley of Ashes (p.29).
-) The East Egg
-) The West Egg
-) New York city

V Action and Gesture as symbol

- Resting on clock (p. 83)
-) Migration from West to East
-) Stretching out Arms (p.29)

VI Events as symbols

-) Jazz Age
-) Gatsby's parties
-) The Thirteenth Birthday
-) The Great World War I

VII. Costumes as symbols

VIII. Name as symbols

-) Name of Gatsby
-) Name of people attending Gatsby's Parties