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Stylistics Approach to Dualism in Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*

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Dedication

I dedicate this work from my deep heart to my beloved mother and beloved father who have never forgotten me in their prayers and have filled me with love.

To my dear sisters: YASMINE, NADJET and NADA and brothers ABDELLFATEH, ABDELGHAFOUR and ABDELOUADOUD.

To all my uncles, aunts and cousins mainly: B.Jaouida, Sara, Asma and I.Fatima.

To all my friends, mainly Souhila KHEMIS, Abde-allah KHELFAOUI, SAFA.B, Asma.B, Nesrine.J, Rabia.M, Safia.B, and Med.Ouathik.B.

To all who have even a small piece of love to me.

I dedicate this modest work.

MERIEM

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Abstract

The present study attempts to explore the use of dualism in S. Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* in order to reveal the motives behind the use of this literary technique. This study aims to analyze and clarify the use of dualism which we consider it as Fitzgeraldian technique and state its role in representing characters, themes and symbols in the above mentioned corpus. We also aim to expose the extent to how S. Fitzgerald portrays the behavior and the moral of American society in the Roaring Twenties period. This research contains three chapters; the first chapter represents a general overview to dualism . The second one includes a contextual view of *The Great Gatsby*. The third chapter investigates the use of dualism in the corpus . To achieve this goal a descriptive analytical method is adopted and the Marxist and Psychological theories were applied in order to investigate the use of dualism .This later is used to develop the events of the story , to attack society's problems at that time especially the influence of money on American life and character.

Key Words: Dualism , Style, Form ,Content, writing style

General Introduction

General Introduction

Every writer has his proper style to express his ideas . It is simple for the receiver (reader) to comprehend the sender's message (writer) if he is familiar with the style of using the language. So, the writer's style in using language is very important to convey his message to the others. In literature, style is important element that distinguish the work of authors from one another and also reflects the success of authors.

One of the most known authors who has a specific style in his use of language is Francis Scott Fitzgerald . He is a novelist and short story writer who is considered to be among the greatest twentieth century American writers ¹. The main themes and issues that he discussed in his works include the American Dream and the United States in 1920s ². Moreover, Fitzgerald was influenced by the American Society during the Roaring Twenties period or so called Jazz Age. He expresses and describes the behavior of the rich people at that time (ibid). In fact, he gives us the best description to those years in his best known work *The Great Gatsby*.

S. Fitzgerald was very intelligent, he has the ability to hold two opposed ideas in the mind of the characters, also themes and places. This way that he used to portray the contrast that exist is characterized by the principle of Dualism.

The aim of this research work is to study F. S,Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* in order to uncover the meaning and to provide insight throughout the analysis of this novel by investigating Dualism. Moreover, this study aims to know the impact of the main themes on American Society, and to offer a new interpretation to the story of *The Great Gatsby* from both an individual and social sign to comprehend it from different angles, in order to facilitate the reader understanding .

1- www.gradesaver.com/author/f-scott-fitzgerald

2- Americandream.weebly.com/American-dream-in-the-great-gatsby.html

In fact, *The Great Gatsby* is a story that is based on the features of the Roaring Twenties (Lois, 2006). The story of this novel is about corruption, love, death and immorality, it is full of dualism. Adding up to the style and the way of Fitzgerald's writing, he gives us full detail about the characters and presents a clear image that makes readers enjoy reading the novel. These elements and a personal fascination of the work motivate us to deal with this novel.

Due to the fact, many readers have been reading this novel as it is a story of a romantic and tragic hero who is named Jay Gatsby. So, this research is to investigate the use of dualism and to offer another interpretation that may help readers to understand this novel from another angle. So, the present study is an attempt to provide answers to the following questions:

- What are the motives behind the author's use of Dualism in *The Great Gatsby*?
- How does Dualism operate artistically with the novel's characters, themes and symbols?

In this study, we hypothesize that using Dualism to analyse F. S. Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* may help readers to understand the novel and its characters. Also, it helps to give another interpretation to this text.

The present study is a descriptive analytical study; it relies on extracting samples from the novel and discusses them in order to investigate the use of Duality. Also, it involves a critical reading to the text. For that reason, the analysis will tackle the quotes which strongly hold dual vision. In addition, we seek to study this novel using the Marxist and Psychological perspectives.

This study consists of three chapters; the first chapter represents a general overview to Dualism in both Stylistics and Philosophy. The second includes a contextual view of *The Great Gatsby* in order to give a survey about the historical context and to deal with plot analysis of the corpus, its characters, themes and symbols. The third chapter is an investigation of the use of Dualism in this text.

Chapter One

Dualism: A General Overview

Contents

Introduction

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Introduction

Dualism in general derives from the Latin word Duo, it means two substances, or two opposed parts. Simply, dualism can be understood as a thought of particular class can't explain without supposing ultimately the existing of two different, opposite factors¹. In fact, Dualism concept is not confined in only one field, but it is founded in many different fields such as, religion, philosophy and literature. This chapter arranges an overview to Dualism that deals with both Stylistics and Philosophy. In addition, it displays psychological and Marxist perspectives.

1.1. Dualism as an Approach to the Study of Style

This part concentrates on the idea of style in both expensive and tight sense, on the investigation of style counting different ways to deal with contemplating style, on the problematic of expressive decision and additionally on interpretation stylistics which searches for equality between the source and target content.

1.1.1. Definition of Stylistics

Stylistics is the investigation of style utilized as a part of artistic and verbal dialect and the impacts the author/speaker wishes to impart to the reader/audience. (Leech &Short,2007)

Stylistics applies semantics to writing in the expectation of touching base at examinations which are expensive, thorough and objective.(ibid)

As a discipline, it joins artistic feedback to phonetics. It doesn't work freely, yet it uses the standards of request frame both phonetics and scholarly feedback. The further improvement of stylistics depended on the three sources: the first is Poetics led to the development of Literary Criticism. The second considers with rhetoric and third one is dialectics developed into stylistics.(Leech &Short,2007)

¹<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dualism>

In analyzing literary works, stylisticians investigate subjects whether composes utilize ordinary discourse or dialect, in spite of whether they utilize occasional or free punctuations, whether they utilize overwhelmingly visual or sound-related symbolism.(ibid)

Martin Stephen in his book English Literature said that:

one aim of stylistics is to define a work of literature in terms of its patterns of speech, diction, meter and rhyme, its sentence structure and syntax, its grammar and grammatical structure and its use of rhetorical figures of speech, imagery and so on .
(Martin,2000,p.359)

This passage states that stylistics studies the form, structure and sentences. Also, Widdowson said that Stylistics involves both literary criticism and linguistics, as its morphological making suggests: the “style” component relating it to the former and the “istics” component to the latter. Stylistics is a means of relating disciplines and subjects, as shown in the following diagram:

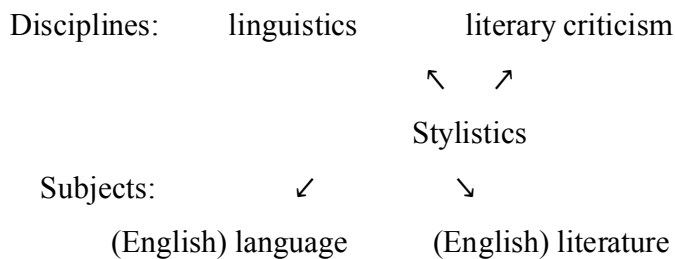


Figure 1 *The Role of Stylistics in Linguistics and Literary Criticism*
adapted from (Widdowson,1975)

For G. N. Leech: Stylistics is a linguistic approach to literature, explaining the relation between language and artistic function, with motivating questions such as “why” and “how” more than “what”.(Leech & Short,2007) So, Stylistics is a semantic way to deal with writing and it clarifies the connection amongst dialect and imaginative capacity .

1.1.2. Definition of style

In general, style in writing can be characterized as the way an essayist composes and it is the method which an individual writer utilizes as a part of his written work. It fluctuates from creator to creator and relies on one's punctuation, word decision, and tone. It can likewise be depicted as a voice that readers listen in to when they read the work of an essayist.²

Leech and Short express that the word style is a significant uncontroversial term in its general meaning. To them, style is "*the way in which language is used in a given context, by a given person, for a given purpose*" (Leech&Short,1981,p.10). Also, Fowler sees style more as an etymological as opposed to a general idea, yet he gives another very broad definition. To him, "style" appears to mean around 'a conspicuous and trademark method for accomplishing something'" (Fowler,1996).

Therefore, There is not an exact definition to the concept of style. Leech and Short, for example, are not closed minded on the utilization of this term since they think the term style has experienced over definition and unsuccessful endeavors at discovering its correct and exact meaning (Leech & Short,1981). However, style can be connected to a wide range of things in a smaller or more extensive sense.

The semantic investigation of style is called stylistics (ibid). It is stylistics which concentrates on the collaboration amongst peruses and dialect of writings and investigates the connection between dialect utilize and tasteful capacity. It tries to clarify how we comprehend and how we are influenced by writings.

It searches for answers to inquiries why and how, as opposed to what. A language specialist asks himself 'Why did the creator choose this specific expression?', and a commentator ponders 'How is this aesthetic impact accomplished?' (ibid). By considering style we find out about the implies the writer uses to accomplish a particular impact on his reader.

There are two fundamental ways to deal with style – monism and dualism. By solid convention, style is confined to decisions of way and expression. We call this approach dualist, since it sees dualism in dialect amongst shape and its significance. To dualists, substance and

²<https://literarydevices.net/style/>

frame are two distinctive things. Monism, in actuality, does not separate importance from its frame and sees them as solidarity (Leech&Short,1981).

By assembling words, he makes a specific style, on the grounds that to dualists, the same thing can be communicated from numerous points of view. Monists think this is a mistake and demand that each change of frame incorporates a change of substance also (ibid).

Another way to deal with style is pluralism. Pluralists trust that dialect has a wide range of capacities. There are three useful characterizations of dialect which still have some cash in present-day scholarly reviews (ibid).The most seasoned model originates from 1929 by Richards who talks about four sorts of capacities: sense, feeling, tone, and aim. Jakobson's conspiracy from 1961 recognizes six elements of dialect utilize: referential, emotive, conative, phatic, graceful, and metalinguistic, each associated with one part of talk (ibid). A later useful model of dialect is presented by another pluralist, Michael Halliday. In 1970, Halliday recognized three primary dialect capacities and these are ideational, relational and printed capacities (ibid).

Ideational capacity identifies with the data about the world, relational capacity is associated with the correspondence amongst sender and beneficiary, and literary capacity with the development and course of action of data (Pekkanen,2007). According to Halliday, every single semantic decision is expressive. To him, style does not have a place with one capacity just, it can be found in the majority of the dialect capacities (Leech &Short,1981). One can see that the historical backdrop of stylistics is very later. Also, in spite of the fact that there are evidently opposed ways to deal with the investigation of style, every one of them has added to the continuous comprehension of the problematic of style (ibid).

1.1.3. Dualism Approach

Dualism is one of the major approaches to the study of style, they attended that the form and the content are separated parts. So, they argument that each of them has its own interpretation, Dualism has two kinds are represented as following:

The first one deals with style as dress of thought. Moreover, the difference between what an author needs to state, and how it is exhibited to the reader, underlies one of the soonest and most

steady idea of style: that of style as the 'dress of thought'. In this side we find the Renaissance and rationalist and mannerist approaches and French Stylisticians as Wesley and Bally.

The Renaissance among them; Pope who defined Style as a nature to advantage dressed what often was thinking but close to so well expressed.(Leech & Short,2007).Also ,one of the French stylisticians Wesley said that, "*Style is the dress of thought; a modern dress, neat, but not gaudy, will true critics please*"(Leech & Short,2007,p.18). So, for them the form of the text is the most important to get the reader intention. In other words, the use of the literary devices such as alliteration is as important to the aesthetic form rather than meaning as the following example:

The sweetest rose hath his prickle,
the finest velvet his brack,
the fairest flour his bran, so
the sharpest wit hath his wanton will and
the holiest head his wicked way³. (Euphues)
(old-fashioned, alliteration, parallelism)³

As a result, we can say that the dualist considers style as a dress of thought and attends that the beauty of form which tends to attract the reader's attention here, rather than the meaning.

The second, they deal with Style as a manner of expression this an alternate dualism prescribes that the content about thought might remain same yet the way of outflow i.e the words, phrases, and the dialect decided to express it might somewhat change those intending about content. Those detachability from claiming state What's more substance for dualism need been advocated by transformational sentence structure which Ohmann offers.(Leech&Short,2007)

In this regard, the dualists consider style as manner of expression, they tend that one sentence can hold many meanings. Also they hold that there can be many ways of passing the

³ http://otherreferats.allbest.ru/languages/00134051_0.html

same message. The separability of form and content of dualism has been justified by transformational grammar which Ohmann expresses about it. For example:

1. Dickens wrote *The Great Expectations*.
2. *The Great Expectations* was written by Dickens.
3. Dickens was the author of *The Great Expectations*.

The differences between the three sentences are mainly grammatical rather than lexical; and the grammatical aspect of style is the one on which Ohmann concentrates.

1.2. Dualism as Philosophy of Mind

According to Armstrong, the most essential type of dualism is substance dualism, which requires that brain and body are made out of two ontologically particular substances (Armstrong, 1968). The expression "substance" might be differently seen, yet for our underlying purposes we may subscribe to the Armstrong record of a substance as what is coherently able to do free presence. (Armstrong, 1968). As per the dualist, brain (or soul) is involved a nonphysical substance, while body is constituted of the physical substance known as matter. As indicated by most substance dualists, psyche and body are prepared to do causally influencing each other (ibid). This type of substance dualism is known as Interactionism (ibid).

An other type of Dualism is Property Dualism. Property dualists assert that mental marvels are nonphysical properties of physical wonders, however not properties of non-physical substances. A few types of epiphenomenalism fall into this class. As indicated by epiphenomenalism, substantial occasions or procedures can create mental occasions or procedures, however mental marvels don't bring about substantial occasions or forms (or, on a few records, anything by any means, including other mental states) (McLaughlin, 1994). Whether an epiphenomenalist thinks these mental epiphenomena are properties of the body or properties of a nonphysical mental medium decides if the epiphenomenalism is a property or substance dualist (ibid).

1.2.1. Descartes Dualism (Cartesian Dualism)

René Descartes who is considered as the defender of dualism;stated that the mind and the body are two different things . He characterizes the body as a broadened thing and not a thing that considers. *"However, what then am I? a thing that considers. What is that? A thing that questions, comprehends attests, denies, wills, cannot, and which additionally envisions and faculties."* (Descartes,1980,p.52).

1.3. Dualistic Theoretical Approach: Internal and External perspectives

The entire theoretical perspective is based on dualism. Firstly, an internal perspective, which is based on the “inside” over every individual. Secondly, an external perspective which is based totally on exterior aspects; the “outside”.

1.3.1.Internal Perspective : Psychological Theory

This part is based on three sections that are as following

a) Materialism and Individual

Kasser (2002) highlights how people's materialistic desires relate to their well-being.He states that people whose aim is gathering money and become wealthy are not happy .He shows how materialistic values shape our well- being .

From an American setting, it is characterized by Kasser that individuals who are particularly centered on materialistic objectives tend to have a low self-esteem, what's more, that their value is relying upon materialistic accomplishments .

For example, materialism can provide safety for a person, if that person buys an apartment (Kasser,2002) .Materialism can also provide self-esteem if the person buys some specific clothes, which contribute to his or her self-esteem. It can though be questioned if buying some specific clothes actually will increase an individual's self-esteem (ibid) .However, we notice that high dependence on materialism for creating self-esteem will decrease the self-esteem. So, materialism can affect the different needs, but it is important to recognize that the needs exist according to the individual's current situation. It is relevant to notice that these strong materialistic values also influence relationships.(Kasser,2002)

b)Physiological Needs

According to Maslow (1943) ,it is fundamental to understand that the physiological requirements are set on the most minimal stride in the progressive pyramid of human needs, which is the establishment of Maslow's hypothesis. Taking after this, if an individual does not have all the requirements, then that individual will most likely have the physiological needs as the real inspiration. In this way, if the individual does not have the accompanying needs - physiological requirements, wellbeing needs, love needs, regard needs, and the requirement for self-realization, which are all depicted in the paper, then that individual will hunger more for sustenance than whatever other need. (Maslow,1943)

c)The Safety Needs

In a circumstance in which the physiological needs are around delighted, another sort of requirements will rise, those are sorted by Maslow as the wellbeing needs. The depiction of the physiological needs is moderately like the security needs, as far as their significance to the human living being. The life form may identically be overwhelmed by the security needs and the physiological needs. Maslow characterizes the entire creature as a security looking for component, which demonstrates how imperative the wellbeing needs are.(ibid)

According to Maslow , "great" society usually makes its individuals feel sufficiently safe from wild creatures, extremes of temperature, offenders, attack and murder, oppression and so forth(ibid).

1.3.2.External Perspective: Marxist Perspective

What is understanding society from a Marxist point of view? How can it vary from different methodologies, which are more centered on the person of the general public? It is basic to comprehend that Marxist hypothesis depends on the monetary framework which is the most important in human social orders. Marxist hypothesis concentrates on the financial substances of human culture. (Lois,2006). Lois clarifies that, for Marxism, the thought process in all political and social exercises in society is to keep and to get monetary power. He explains that financial aspects is the establishment for the foundation of political, social, and ideological substances in

the public eye. Thus, Marxist hypothesis today discusses the class structure with the idea of financial class, rather than concentrating exclusively on monetary class (Lois,2006).

a) Socioeconomic classes

How huge is the division of individuals into financial classes, contrasted with other perspectives, for example, ethnicity, sexual orientation, race, religion and so on. In any case, for Marxist, the division of financial classes is the hugest viewpoint. This implies the genuine struggle in the public eye is between the distinctive financial classes. In this way, for the most part, the genuine strife is between "those who are well off", who are characterized as the bourgeoisie, and "the poor", who are characterized as the working class. (Lois,2006).

The bourgeoisie is arranged as the general population who control the monetary, human, and normal assets of the world.Opposing to this gathering is the working class. This gathering covers most of the worldwide population, and is portrayed with these words: *"who live in substandard conditions and who have dependably played out the physical work - the mining, the manufacturing plant work, the discard burrowing, the railroad building - that fills the coffers of the rich"* (ibid,p.50)

b) Socioeconomic classes in America

The Great Gatsby set in American society in 1920s, so a particular understanding of the economic classes in America is so important to the investigation of *The Great Gatsby*.This story is trying to put individuals in either the working class or the bourgeoisie in American culture. Lois (2006) explains the differences in socioeconomic class by dividing people into the “haves” and the “have-nots” .

The essential issue, mentioned by Lois, is that the monetary arrangement of America has progressed toward becoming so mind boggling that two classifications won't cover the economic classes(Lois,2006). For instance, how would you group a man who has an organization with a few representatives, if the yearly benefit of the organization manager is not as much as the pay for a worker in a major company?(ibid) In this way, should the organization proprietor be classified as bourgeoisie, since he has human assets. Or, then again ought to the worker in a major organization be sorted as bourgeoisie on account of his relative high financial assets. This

illustration demonstrates the many-sided quality in present day free enterprise social orders, including American culture (ibid).

Conclusion

This chapter provides an overview about Dualism as a characteristic of style and as a philosophy of mind. So , Dualism is an approach that opened the path to novelists like S.Fitzgerald to convey their message , and to convince their readers in interpretation of their works from different angles.

Chapter Two

The Great Gatsby :Contextual View

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2.3.3. Themes of *The Great Gatsby*

2.3.4. Symbolism in *The Great Gatsby*

2.4. Style of S. Fitzgerald

Conclusion

Introduction

This chapter is devoted to analyze the corpus in which we give a general overview of *The Great Gatsby*, and its historical context. We shall start by the Jazz Age as it is considered main element that the story setting in, followed by the American Dream. Then , the analysis of *The Great Gatsby* in the main levels: plot summary, characterizations, themes, symbols and the writer's style .

2.1. The Jazz Age

The Jazz Age is an age of dramatic social and political change .¹ It is additionally referred to as the Flapper Period or the Roaring Twenties. (Meyers,1994) It is called the Flapper Period because regarding the look of the uninhibited younger women. This formative years is simply after the First World War, which makes a deep effect on this period. The United States did no longer enter the conflict until 1917, or the battlefield was once far outside beyond the United States, which committed the states prosperous within the battle, and become the pecuniary core over the world².

It is a period of economic and cultural prosperity as Bruccoli stated:"*They were the years when corks popped ,music played ,life was full of extravagance and laughter and there was the heartbreaking emptiness behind it all*" Bruccoli ,1981 ,p.134)

¹www.history.com/topics/roaring-twenties

²<http://americanliteratureproject.weebly.com/jazz-age.html>

Fitzgerald defined the characteristics then spirits of that period vividly within his works. Such as *The Great Gatsby*, Fitzgerald describes the Jazz Age with distinctive techniques, that are clearly seen on Gatsby's enough parties then luxurious existence style, clothes, cars and so on .

2.2. The American Dream

There is no exact definition to American Dream ,every one defines this concept according to his own perspective .Fore instance ,The expression **American Dream** was for the first time used by the historian James Truslow Adams in his book *The Epic of America* in which he defined The American Dream as:

The American dream is that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and full for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement. It is a difficult dream for European upper classes have grown weary and mistrustful of it. It is not a dream of motor cars and high wages merely, but a dream of social order in which each man and each woman shall be able to attain to the fullest stature of which they are innately capable, and be recognized by others for what they are, regardless of the fortuitous circumstances of birth or position².

James T.A

According to James T.A.The American Dream is the belief that anybody, paying little mind to race, class, sexual orientation, or nationality, can be effective in America .

America is an earth paradise .It is a place of opportunity and freedom .So American Dream means that every one can become successful in life by his or her own work .

In literature ,American Dream becomes a fruitful topic for many authors who have used the idea of American Dream in their works .

²- <http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/235517-the-american-dream-is-that-dream-of-a-land-in>

2.3. Analysis of *The Great Gatsby*

In order to analyze this masterpiece (*The Great Gatsby*),we tackle the following : the plot summary of the story, its characters, themes and its symbols.

2.3.1. Plot Summary of *The Great Gatsby*

Nick Carraway the storyteller , is Yale student who wanted to be an author but he goes to the East Egg in order to work as a bond business, in the opening lines Nick introduces that his father gives him such advice for instance: being thankful toward what life gives him and never criticize or judge the other people

It is the story of Jay Gatsby , a mysterious and wealthy man who falls in love with Daisy Buchanan, she promises to marry him and then he has to leave to go overseas. During his absence however, Daisy had not waited for him ,she had married the wealthy Tom Buchanan.

During his absence, Gatsby makes a great deal of money and transforms himself into a millionaire even by doing illegal activities and his only aim is to get Daisy his only dream . He built a luxurious mansion in West Egg ,He organizes every weekend parties that many guests attend in an attempt to impress Daisy and pay her attention .

Daisy's husband Tom, himself already involved in an affair with Myrtle.He becomes jealous of Gatsby's attentions to his wife. Then Myrtle is killed in an accident, and Tom tells Myrtle's husband that Gatsby is responsible .This tragic incident led to the end of Gatsby who died from a gunshot from Myrtle's husband .

2.3.2. Characters of *The Great Gatsby*

The novel sets many characters that help in development of the story events the main ones are:

Nick Carraway is the novel's narrator. He is coming to East Egg from the Midwest to work as a bond business, Nick is thoughtful young man from Minnesota. Nick educated at an Ivy League school than he moved to New York after the war.

However, of all the novel's characters, he is the only one to recognize Gatsby's "greatness," revealing himself as a young man of unusual sensitivity³.

Jay Gatsby is the protagonist of the story; he is an independent man who is driven by his affection for Daisy Buchanan. Conceived a poor rancher, Gatsby turns out to be physically fruitful through wrongdoing. Later in the novel, we learn that his real name is James Gatz (ibid)

Daisy Buchanan is a beautiful and an extremely rich young lady. In other words, Daisy is from a wealthy family in Louisville. Well known and excellent, she was sought by a few officers amid World War I. She met and became hopelessly enamored with Jay Gatsby, an officer at the time, and guaranteed to sit tight for him to come back from the war. Nonetheless, she surrendered to influence from her family and wedded Tom Buchanan. (Fitzgerald, 1993)

Tom Buchanan is Daisy's exceptionally rich, two-faced, disturbing, supremacist husband. Tom is having a physically damaging illicit relationship with Myrtle Wilson. He researches Gatsby and uncovers some measure of his criminal inclusion, showing to Daisy that Gatsby isn't somebody she ought to keep running off with. After Daisy keeps running over Myrtle Wilson, Tom makes up with Daisy and they skip town together. (Fitzgerald, 1993)

Jordan Baker is an expert golfer who has an association with Nick. At in the first place, Jordan is alluring a direct result of her bored, pessimistic disposition, yet then Nick gradually observes that her deep rooted lying and her total absence of worry for other individuals are major issues. (Fitzgerald, 1993)

Myrtle Wilson is an indecent wife of an auto workman who is troubled in her marriage. Myrtle is engaging in extramarital relations with Tom, whom she loves for his rough and merciless manliness and for his cash. Daisy runs Myrtle over in a tragic incident . (Fitzgerald, 1993)

³<http://www.gradesaver.com/the-great-gatsby/study-guide/character-list>

George Wilson - Myrtle's husband .He is a regular workers. George is chafed when he gets some answers concerning Myrtle's issue, and afterward that fierceness is changed into frenzy when Myrtle is executed. George slaughters Gatsby and himself in the murder-suicide that appears to delete Gatsby and his enduring effect on the world completely. (Fitzgerald, 1993)

2.3.3. Themes of *The Great Gatsby*

The novel contains set of themes that help the writer to give record of the degenerate individuals and the blinded concentrate on rich life also, how individuals end up plainly empty and denied of humankind .In other words,the novel discusses the themes of money ,social standing ,class ,love ,dissatisfaction and so on .

Wealthy and Materialism is among the main themes in the novel, it is interested by how individuals profit, what they can and can't get with it, and how the quest for riches shapes the choices individuals make and the ways their lives take after. In the novel, money for the wealthy people is an important things rather than moral or behavior; they do everything in order to get money .

Another theme is Social classes, in the novel can be defined as a conflict between social classes as it is illustrated in the old money set and the new money (East Egg and West Egg).

The Jazz Age or the roaring twenties is considered among the themes discussed in the novel . Fitzgerald portrays the roaring twenties as an era of decayed social and moral values, greed, and empty pursuit of pleasure. The reckless jubilation that led to decadent parties and wild jazz music—epitomized in *The Great Gatsby* by the parties that Gatsby throws every Saturday night resulted in the corruption of the American dream⁴

⁴<http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/gatsby/themes.html>

Isolation is also an important theme discussed by Fitzgerald in *The Great Gatsby*. For instance, Gatsby feels isolation despite his parties full of guests and even the day of his death. Also Daisy who married a wealthy man and lives in a luxurious house but she feels loneliness.

2.3.4. Symbolism in *The Great Gatsby*

Fitzgerald uses a lot of symbols throughout this novel to highlight key ideas and to convey his message and also to make the reader enjoy the story. He uses symbolism in characters, setting, colour, names and so on.

The Green light; Gatsby dependably remained toward the finish of his dock just as attempting to get the green light in Daisy's dock. The green light had a monstrous immensity for Gatsby as it helped him to remember his fantasy to seek after; when he had Daisy he never again celebrated that light for he was leaving the truth of it. Green implies expectation and dreams that never worked out as expected as it is simply the case for Gatsby who was bamboozled of rejoining with Daisy. (Fitzgerald, 1993)

The valley of Ash, a place between West and East Eggs, it is a spoiled place made by the indiscretion of New Yorkers. A place where Tom has his issue with Myrtle sets furthermore, where she died.

White is dressed to persuade individuals regarding goodness. Blue speaks to hallucinations; the tremendous blue royal residence of Gatsby is a fantasy of respect and achievement as are his blue yard, blue shirts and blue garden.

Yellow colour represents Gold "It was a yellow car; he said; big yellow car" also "small block of yellow bricks" so, yellow is a symbol of wealth.

An other symbol in *The Great Gatsby* is The eyes of Doctor T. J. Eckleburg which are eyes painted on an advertising billboard over the valley of ashes. They may represent God staring down upon and judging American society as a moral wasteland.⁵

⁵<http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/gatsby/themes.html>

2.4. Style of S. Fitzgerald

S. Fitzgerald has a specific style that make him a successful writer in American society especially in this novel when he has the intelligence that was the ability to hold two opposed ideas in the mind at the same time, and still retain the ability to function. This intelligence that he describes is characterized by the principle of Dualism. This principle is stated as style of writing which can be applied to many people, places, and events in *The Great Gatsby*. Gatsby himself is sets in Dualism. On one hand we see Gatsby as popular on the other hand we see him as a very lonely, insecure man. Gatsby's parties are seen with a dual vision too. On one hand Jordan portrays the parties as great fun and on the other hand Nick shows them as boring and unfriendly. East Egg is also shown through two different sets of eyes as well.

What characterize Fitzgerald's style in *The Great Gatsby* is the use of the narrator and in order to convey his message to his readers, F. Scott Fitzgerald uses many techniques of writing that help him to attract more and more the reader and make his style one of a unique style that is distinguished from the other writers. His works incorporate a deep description of characters and places, likenesses that make symbolism, in addition reiteration, different types of writing, suggestions and Dualism. By utilizing an assortment of scholarly methods, Fitzgerald builds up his individual writing style through which he succeeds to convey his message to the reader and to make his style incomparable .

Conclusion

In this chapter, we have discussed and analyzed the corpus, and we mention the main detail about the story, characters, themes, symbols and we had shed light on the writer's style that is very differ from the other authors, to help us in achieving our main objective in this study.

Chapter Three

Investigating the use of Dualism in

The Great Gatsby

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Introduction

This chapter attempts to investigate the use of dualism in S. Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*. Through his novel, he used specific style (dualism) to describe his characters and their actions. So, this chapter is devoted to investigate the use of Dualism in the corpus in order to release the purpose behind its use. The aim of this chapter is to clarify, analyze, and to shed light on another interpretation of the text in the three levels: characters, themes and symbols to better understand *The Great Gatsby*.

3.1. Dualism at the Major Characters

In *The Great Gatsby*, there are major and minor, dynamic and round characters that present for supporting the story's themes and events. Jay Gatsby, Nick Carraway, Daisy Fay and Tom Buchanan all those are the major characters in the present novel. So, in this part we shall deal with an analysis of each of these characters in order to investigate the duality vision.

3.1.1. Nick Carraway : The Narrator and Reformer

Nick Carraway is the storyteller of *The Great Gatsby*. In order to make this novel very relevant, the writer provides to the reader a narrator who acts as both character participant and narrator in one hand ,on the other hand as an observer and judge(reformer). In fact, Nick is a young man from Minnesota family but, after coming back from the war travels to New York in order to study and to learn about the bond business.

In MY YOUNGER and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone, just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had (*The Great Gatsby*,p.3).

This passage reveals to the reader that the narrator is not fully reliable, and that even the somewhat imperfect view of high society that he presents is a clear irony. It's left to the reader to reach conclusions about how bad that society might be.

These lines additionally set the tone for the first pages, where Nick enlightens us regarding his experience and tries to urge the reader to trust his judgment. It is through such an examination of Nick's part as a storyteller that we see the duality vision standard at work. In fact, dualism at Nick's character portrayed the novel from outside and inside perspective. To illustrate: "*I was and without, simultaneously enchanted and repelled by the inexhaustible variety of life*" (ibid,p.24)

So, Nick in this passage is both observer and participant character, it was an action when Nick goes with Gatsby to New York and attended a party. He was an eyewitness of Tom's cheating to Daisy, and he was so attracted by the lifestyle of the wealthy people and how they were dealing with unlimited money, in the same time he seemed repelled by the unfaithfulness and immorality of Tom cheating. Though, Nick doesn't refer to the lower-middle class, so he can observe them from a more dispassionate perspective shown by his ability to criticize the other characters.

I am part of that, a little solemn with the feel of those long winters, a little complacent from growing up in the Carraway house in a city where dwellings are still called through decades by a family's name. I see now that this has been a story of the West, after all - Tom and Gatsby, Daisy and Jordan and I, were all Westerners, and perhaps we possessed some deficiency in common which made us subtly unadaptable to Eastern life. (*The Great Gatsby*,p.112)

All through the novel, Nick's impression of Gatsby is a double one. On one hand, he is ethically reproachful of him, and in truth illuminates it: "*I opposed him from starting to end*". Then again, and in the meantime, he is dependably drawn towards Gatsby. It was forever Gatsby's reality that charmed him most by its magnificence.

3.1.2. Jay Gatsby: The Romantic and the Corrupt

The character and figure of Gatsby, similar to his story, is a conflicting, double faceted one in every side of its angles. A poor stricken youthful man, who had recently come back from the war to find his adored one had married a wealthy man, the youthful Jimmy Gatz grabbed the predetermination offered to him when he meets Dan Cody, the mogul who took him under

his authority and on board his yacht to make another self for himself (Fitzgerald ,1993). He even changed his name to the more sentimental Jay Gatsby From that time on, the personality of Jay Gatsby as a perfect origination of himself is treasured by youthful Jimmy Gatz(ibid). He made an instant character created by the dreams with which his creative energy has sustained his desire for an other sort of life.

He tries to make his own particular reality inside the ethically disorganized universe of current riches and innovative control by making a space for the innovative creative energy without which the world would be a valley of cinders resembles the one portrayed in the novel. Gatsby's last hopeless trip to Louisville in 1919 after Daisy's marriage to Tom.

He stayed there a week, walking the streets where their footsteps had clicked together through the November night and revisiting the out-of-the-way places to which they had driven in her white car. (*The Great Gatsby*,p.97)

From another regard, Gatsby's awesome riches is a result of the social and good issue of the time, and he is completely ensnared in these: however, the well springs of his riches, in his view, bear no connection to his internal need to locate his optimal self that would bring request and magnificence into his life.

Dualism principle is clearly seen in describing Jay Gatsby . The "genuine" Gatsby is both unpleasant man and sentimental one, and the genuine Daisy is the young lady whom he adored in 1917 and also Tom's better half.

Gatsby is thusly caught in an immortal past which permits him no possibility to build up any comprehension of life's intricacy. All through the novel Nick gives some intense visual impressions of Gatsby, signifying an example of point of view of him which underscore his isolation .

A sudden emptiness seemed to flow now from the windows and the great doors, endowing with complete isolation the figure of the host, who stood on the porch, his hand up in a formal gesture of farewell .(ibid,p.37)

Nevertheless, Gatsby is blind to both the corruption he seeks to realize in his dream and the impossibility of Daisy's ever measuring up to this dream of her. 'You loved me *too*?' he repeated. Even as he and Nick talk through the night, his only thought is his all consuming passion:

I don't think she ever loved him.' Gatsby turned around from a window and looked at me challengingly. 'You must remember, old sport, she was very excited this afternoon. He told her those things in a way that frightened her- that made it look as if I was some kind of cheap sharper. And the result was she hardly knew what she was saying.' He sat down gloomily.- 'Of course she might have loved him just for a minute, when they were first married - and loved me more even then, do you see?'.(ibid,p.97)

Daisy said that she never loved Tom, Gatsby proclaims that her life with Tom will all be 'wiped out forever'. Initially, Nick speaks of Gatsby as having possessed some heightened sensitivity to the promises of life. He imagines Gatsby in his last moments experiencing a desolation of the spirit which reduced life to a grotesque nightmare:

If that was true he must have felt that he had lost the old warm world, paid a high price for living too long with a single dream. He must have looked up at an unfamiliar sky through frightening leaves and shivered as he found what a grotesque thing a rose is and how raw the sunlight was upon the scarcely created grass.(ibid,p.103)

Gatsby tries to utilize his glorifying limit and inventive reaction to magnificence to change the ethical offensiveness of this world.

It is remarkable in the novel that Gatsby is displayed entirely through Nick's frequently opposing eyes. In standing up to this strange yet dependably ethically undecided figure, Nick is made to confront clumsy parts of his own identity and some moral problems of his own. In the event that Fitzgerald had permitted Gatsby to represent himself or had acquainted personal scenes relating with Gatsby and Daisy's relationship he might have lost that harmony between

his twofold visions: between the internal also, external universes, between subjective observation and 'reality', which is held in pressure all through the novel .

3.1.3. Daisy Fay: The Charming and the Greedy

Fitzgerald portrays Daisy Fay Buchanan in two different ways. On one side she is charming and extremely beautiful; in Gatsby's eyes, she is perfect. As the story develops, the reader remarks Daisy's love for money. For example, Gatsby has to lie to her about his real identity because he knows that she is not going to accept to marry him. She married Tom because of his money, and because he can provide her with a wealthy lifestyle.

Her face was sad and lovely with bright things in it, bright eyes and a bright passionate mouth, but there was an excitement in her voice that men who had cared for her found difficult to forget; a singing compulsion, a whispered 'Listen' , a promise that she had done gay, exciting things just a while since and that there are gay, exciting things hovering in the next hour' .(ibid,p.8)

At an early stage in the book, she is depicted as sweet and pure. Her white and apparently gliding dress interests to Nick along these lines. All through the novel she is wearing white. We are informed that she developed up as "the most popular of all the young girls in Louisville" .Her obvious sweetness and blamelessness led Gatsby to experience passionate feelings with her. In any case, her eagerness and numbness of genuine romance or the importance of truth or empathy allow her to wed Tom .

Gatsby was ruined by money. He trusted that Daisy was the main thing amongst him and his achievement of satisfaction. This symbolizes the significance being passed on by Fitzgerald: the American dream has been undermined by realism. At the point when Gatsby talks about Daisy as far as gold (the brilliant young lady), he had that picture at the top of the priority list. His picture of her is related with the 'Ruler's girl' and the reference to the "Castle" indicated such appreciation:

She had caught a cold, and it made her voice huskier and more charming than ever, and Gatsby also was

overwhelmingly aware of the youth and mystery that wealth imprisons and preserves, of the freshness of many clothes, and of Daisy, gleaming like silver, safe and proud above the hot struggles of the poor'.(ibid,p.95)

We understand that he is however mixed up in trusting that Daisy typified the lost guiltlessness which he intensely sought to recover. He neglects to perceive that Daisy is yet a tricky illustrative of such guiltlessness. She was vigilant for a man who would fit her necessities – somebody with cash, name and significance.

.... Gatsby turned to me rigidly :’I can’t say anything in his house, old sport.’ That was it. I’d never understood before. It was full of money – that was the inexhaustible charm that rose and fell in it, the jingle of it, the cymbals’ song of it...High in a white palace the king’s daughter, the golden girl.(ibid,p.76)

With her voice that is 'full of money' she had a place with the realism which Gatsby attempted to romanticize unsuccessfully. He is the visionary with the wrong dream. Gatsby's verse is shamefully worthless on an unpoetic complain.

3.1.4. Tom Buchanan: The Wealthy Man and The Unmoral

Tom Buchanan, Daisy’s husband, is a hard aggressive individual together with a ‘body capable over large leverage – a cruel body’, Tom expresses himself primarily within terms of physicality.

He comes from an extraordinarily rich top classification family. Fitzgerald tells us that:

He had changed since his New Haven years. Now he was a sturdy straw-haired man of thirty with a rather hard mouth and supercilious manner. Tow shining arrogant eyes had established dominance over his face and gave him the appearance of always leaning aggressively forward. (*The Great Gatsby*,p.6).

This passage stated that Tom's extreme wealth led him to become arrogant and inconsiderate of others lacking any scruples or morals and destroying families and lives. He distances away Myrtle from her loving husband, Wilson, has an affair with her and puts an end to their marriage.

Wilson "*He had discovered that Myrtle had some sort of life apart from him in another world, and the shock had made him physically sick*" (ibid,p.79).

Tom's affair with Myrtle Wilson is marked by way of filthiness or degradation. It is staleness and littleness between distinction according to Gatsby's wish of Daisy, excellent into personality then spirit.

Much concerning Tom's rule is derived out of his magnificent wealth: "...*He'd brought down a string of polo ponies from Lake Forest,*' Nick said. *It was hard to realize that a man in my own generation was wealthy enough to do that.*"(ibid,p.6).Tom and Daisy are what Nick terms 'careless' in the strongest sense of the word:

They were careless people, Tom and Daisy-They smashed up things and creatures and retreated back into their money or their vast carelessness, or whatever it was that kept them together, and let other people clean up the mess they had made...(ibid,p.114)

However, Tom and Daisy are not youth taking part in harmless games. Daisy kills Myrtle while driving Gatsby's car, and they hide the reality by letting others suppose Gatsby was driving.

3.2. Dualism at the major themes

The Great Gatsby is a novel full of different themes that reflect different meanings such as:

3.2.1. The use of Dualism in Money

The theme of money is of paramount importance in *The Great Gatsby*. Fitzgerald's characters value money and they thought that money bring happiness and it is a way to an earthy paradise .

For instance, Fitzgerald tells us that Tom married Daisy on June 1919, "*He came down with a hundred people in four private cars, and hired a whole floor of the Muhlbach Hotel,*"(Fitzgerald,1993 ,p.49) As a wedding gift he presented Daisy with "*a string of pearls valued at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars*" (ibid). In tying up the threads, Nick offers a final glimpse of Tom outside a jewelry store on Fifth Avenue. As they part, Tom goes into the store 'to buy a pearl necklace for Daisy or some other conquest'.

Throughout the novel, Nick describes the Buchanans as "enormously wealthy" ,

So ,with money Gatsby can buy a lot of things but he can't marry Daisy ,also with money he can make parties but he can 't make real friends .

3.2.2. The Use of Dualism in Wealthy

When portraying life of the rich, Fitzgerald was a moralist. He is against the rich class and their way of life because from the first sight he thought that only the rich could be happy and gracious, but by observation, experience he discovered that they were not.

He thought that wealth was the way to attain eminence and love and all the beautiful things in life as it is illustrated in this passage :

Gatsby was overwhelmingly aware of the youth and mystery that wealth imprisons and preserves, of the freshness of many clothes, and of Daisy, gleaming like silver, safe and proud above the hot struggles of the poor.(*The Great Gatsby*,p.97)

Fitzgerald in some way expresses about himself and his characters. Nick, referring to Daisy, Tom and their friends, tells Gatsby, 'They're a rotten crowd,' I shouted across the lawn. You're worth the whole damn bunch put together.' (ibid.98)

The author also reveals that Gatsby's ill gotten wealth and money brought distress and demise, not joy and love. At the point when Gatsby quits parties, no one appears to mind.

3.2.3. The Use of Dualism in The American Society

Duality is found in several aspects in American society .This duality is a representation of reality (Baker 2010,p.272).

We explore duality in American society in the following :

Fitzgerald clearly stated how American society is divided into classes upper class and working class and even the upper class is divided into two groups the traditional rich families who live in East egg, and the newly rich families who live in West egg. However , the working class families live in The Valley of Ashes .

The author highlights the theme of American Dream in the main character of *The Great Gatsby* ; Jay Gatsby. This later who succeeds in changing his life from poor to wealthy man .

Fitzgerald demonstrates the theme of fake relationships for instance the relation between Tom and Myrtle and even the relation between Gatsby and Daisy which is for the sake of money .

3.3. Dualism at the Symbols

We use the principle of double vision to better understand symbols used by Fitzgerald in his masterpiece ,we are going to focus on two main symbols .

3.3.1. East and West

In *The Great Gatsby*, there are two communities, East Egg and West Egg, which are isolated by the Valley of Ashes. What city you live in the middle of the two, appears in the event that you are from a well off family (East Egg) or in the event that you are new to riches (West Egg).

Individuals in East Egg originated from families that dependably had money. They represent the upper class. They are arrogant and mean than individuals from West Egg, The Buchanans, for instance, are from East Egg, Tom Buchanan was conceived of a well off family, and the greedy Daisy, who married him for his money. East Egg is depicted as degenerate in the novel, and is moral-less, contrasted with the more modest West Egg.

Across the courtesy bay the white palaces of fashionable East Egg glittered along the water, and the history of the summer really begins on the evening I drove over there to have dinner with the Tom Buchanans. Daisy was my second cousin once removed, and I'd known Tom in college. And just after the war I spent two days with them in Chicago. (*The Great Gatsby*,p.6)

From this passage, we notice that the East Egg represents a fashionable state, an old money with a wealthy people who were born and lived in rich families, Nick tells us about this state as a world of the old money far from the poverty, and describe the richer people and their way of life. As it stated in:

Why they came East I don't know. They had spent a year in France for no particular reason, and then drifted here and there unrestfully wherever people played polo and were rich together. This was a permanent move, said Daisy over the telephone, but I didn't believe it - I had no sight into Daisy's heart, but I felt that Tom would drift on forever seeking, a little wistfully, for the dramatic turbulence of some irrecoverable football game. (ibid)

Fitzgerald shows that West Egg is "less trendy" with "wide gardens and inviting trees." Most of the general population that live in the West Egg has ethics and morals to live by, instead of their own cash, for example, Nick Carraway. After Nick helps Gatsby out of rejoining him with Daisy, he offers Nick the opportunity to participate in Gatsby's business and acquire more cash. Despite the fact that Nick battles to offer bonds, he decreases, understanding that Gatsby was just furnishing a proportional payback. This demonstrates that Nick has respect, and doesn't live off the picture depicted by how much money he has or makes.

I lived at West Egg, the – well, the least fashionable of the two, though this is a most superficial tag to express the bizarre and not a little sinister contrast between them. My house was at the very

tip of the egg, only fifty yards from the Sound, and squeezed between two huge places that rented for twelve or fifteen thousand a season. The one on my right was a colossal affair by any standard- it was a factual imitation of some Hotel de ville in Normandy, with a tower on one side, spanking new under a thin beard of raw ivy, and a marble swimming pool, and more than forty acres of lawn and garden. (*The Great Gatsby*,p.5)

East Egg and West Egg represent many things in this novel, they symbolizes the old and new money, and represent the people who never knows poverty in their life unlike the people who were struggling the poverty in order to be wealthy and live as they dream.

3.3.2.The Green Light

The green is the color of spring, which symbolizes certainty, imperativeness and expectations. In *The Great Gatsby*, the green shading keeps running all through the entire novel, and it is firmly related to Gatsby's short life. So it symbolizes Gatsby's unique dream and expectation, his incessant quest for his fantasy and indeed, even the debasement of his fantasy and life.

The green color is nearly connected with the green light happened in the novel, which is firmly identified with Gatsby and the entire topic. The green light consuming all night happens three times in the novel. The first run through when the green light happens is toward the end of the principal section. Nick saw that Gatsby was extending out his arms toward the dim water and was trembling. "*Involuntarily I glanced seaward - and distinguished nothing except a single green light, minute and far away, that might have been the end of a dock.*"(*The Great Gatsby*,p.16)

Actually, the green light is just at the end of Daisy's dock. In Gatsby's eyes, the green light represents Daisy, who is his lifelong dream. He thinks that the reason why Daisy breaks up their engagement and is married to rich Tom is that he is too poor. So he believes that he can win Daisy back only if he earns enough money. Then he is full of hope at that time and the green light is his hope and dream. Though the light is minute and far away, he believes that only if he

tries his best to pursue it, he can touch the green light, hold his hope and realize his dream. But on the other hand, as the light is always minute and far away, it symbolizes that Gatsby's dream failed.

The green light is a multi-faceted bit of imagery in the story. Its most clear translation is that the light is typical of Gatsby's love for Daisy, however that is excessively oversimplified. Daisy is a piece of it, however the green light means a great deal more. In addition, Gatsby has spent his life to achieve his goal money and Daisy. Furthermore, regardless of the amount he has he never gives up. He tries

Conclusion

In *The Great Gatsby*, F.S. Fitzgerald employed many themes and symbols. He used dualism in order to give his story a relevant meaning and let the reader live with the characters. This dualism gives other interpretations and different meanings to the reader.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

In this piece of research, we have explored Dualism on the light of Marxist and Psychological Perspectives as a tool to study the outside and the inside of the characters .As a result, everything in *The Great Gatsby* is seen in two ways: on one hand as an exciting, real, and romantic. On the other hand as immoral, corrupt and unreal. In addition the writer succeeds in using dualism in his work, which gives us a full description and image about the characters life style , the themes and symbols.

The Great Gatsby is one of the most famous novel by F. S. Fitzgerald that focuses on description of the behavior of the American society during the Jazz Age. S. Fitzgerald uses dualism to provide a clear understanding of the themes discussed in this novel .He applies the idea of double vision to people, places and events with in the story in order to criticize life style of the wealthy people in the American society at that time . Also, Fitzgerald used Dualism in *The Great Gatsby* to raise people's awareness that money doesn't mean happiness.

In short, Fitzgerald is distinguished from the other writers in his style especially by his use of Dualism. This later helps S. Fitzgerald in narrating events of the story and in the description of character's actions.

This novel holds many moral lessons and value to the reader such as: that money can't bring happiness. So one can study this novel from different angles instead of Dualism, we can tackle it by using the feminism theory or any other literary criticism. And we can tackle this novel by studying the ideology and point of view also, the Jazz music and Symbolism. These are suggested themes for further research .

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ملخص الدراسة

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة استخدام الثنائية في رواية غاتسبي العظيم من قبل فيتزجيرالد من أجل الكشف عن الدوافع وراء استخدام هذه التقنية الأدبية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل وتوضيح استخدام الثنائية التي نعتبرها تقنية فيتزجيرالد ودورها في تمثيل الشخصيات والمواضيع والرموز. ونهدف أيضا إلى الكشف عن كيفية تصوير فيتزجيرالد سلوك وأخلاق المجتمع الأمريكي في فترة العشرينات الجريئة. يحتوي هذا البحث على ثلاثة فصول. الفصل الأول يمثل لمحة عامة عن الثنائية. أما الثاني فيتضمن عرضا سياقيا لرواية غاتسبي العظيم من أجل إعطاء لمحة حول السياق التاريخي والتعامل مع تحليل شخصياته والمواضيع والرموز. الفصل الثالث يتناول تحليل استخدام الثنائية في هذا النص. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف تم اعتماد المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، وتم تطبيق النظريات الماركسية والنفسية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الثنائية، النمط، النموذج، المحتوى، أسلوب الكتابة