THE EFFECT OF MATERIALISM TOWARDS MYRTLE IN *THE*GREAT GATSBY AND MADAME MATHILDE IN "THE NECKLACE" THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Fu"ad, Nurul Shafira. 2019. The Effect of Materialism towards Myrtle in The Great Gatsby and Madame Mathilde in "The Necklace". English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Abu Fanani, M.Pd

Keywords: Ambition, Pressure, the bourgeois, and the working class.

This thesis aims at analyzing materialism towards Myrtle and Madame Mathilde in *The Great Gatsby* and "The Necklace". There are three problems to be solved in this study, the first is how does materialist description in Myrtle character in *The Great Gatsby*, the second is how the materialist description in Madame Mathilde in "The Necklace", the last is about how the effect of materialist in the character point of view.

This study uses descriptive qualitative method to explain more about the analysis. The writer uses Marxist especially in materialism perspective as the main theory of Karl Marx and New Criticism for helping the writer to get more information about the character. To conduct this study, the writer takes the data from the novel and short story as the primary data. Furthermore, the writer uses library research and online sources in order to get more data in doing analysis.

The result of the study shows that Myrtle and Madame Mathilde materialist description can happen in the society. There was a gap experience by the proletariat or the working class to the bourgeois. The working class feels that life is unfair for them so they try harder to equalize the social status, because the bourgeois can do everything they want without getting pressure from the others and get more respect. The problem also occurs to Myrtle and Madame Mathilde who are the characters that the writer takes for the study. They are from the working classes that they have an ambition to fell luxurious life because they are prestige for being the working class. They try harder to get more intention and respect from others.

ABSTRAK

Fu'ad, Nurul Shafira. 2019. *The Effect of Materialism towards Myrtle in The Great Gatsby and Madame Mathilde in "The Necklace"*. Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakutltas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Abu Fanani, M.Pd

Kata kunci: Ambisi, Tekanan, borjuis, dan kelas pekerja.

Tesis ini bertujuan menganalisis materialisme terhadap Myrtle dan Madame Mathilde dalam *The Great Gatsby* dan "The Necklace". Ada tiga masalah yang harus dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini, yang pertama adalah bagaimana deskripsi materialis dalam karakter Myrtle dalam *The Great Gatsby*, yang kedua adalah bagaimana deskripsi materialis dalam Madame Mathilde dalam "The Necklace", yang terakhir adalah tentang bagaimana efek dari materialis dalam sudut pandang karakter.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menjelaskan lebih lanjut tentang analisis. Penulis menggunakan Marxis terutama dalam perspektif materialisme sebagai teori utama Karl Marx dan Kritik Baru untuk membantu penulis mendapatkan lebih banyak informasi tentang karakter. Untuk melakukan penelitian ini, penulis mengambil data dari novel dan cerpen sebagai data primer. Selanjutnya, penulis menggunakan riset pustaka dan sumber online untuk mendapatkan lebih banyak data dalam melakukan analisis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa deskripsi materialis Myrtle dan Madame Mathilde dapat terjadi di masyarakat. Ada kesenjangan pengalaman oleh proletariat atau kelas pekerja dengan borjuis. Kelas pekerja merasa bahwa hidup ini tidak adil bagi mereka sehingga mereka berusaha lebih keras untuk menyamakan status sosial, karena kaum borjuis dapat melakukan semua yang mereka inginkan tanpa mendapat tekanan dari yang lain dan mendapatkan lebih banyak rasa hormat. Masalahnya juga terjadi pada Myrtle dan Madame Mathilde yang merupakan karakter yang penulis ambil untuk penelitian. Mereka dari kelas pekerja bahwa mereka memiliki ambisi untuk jatuh kehidupan mewah karena mereka prestise untuk menjadi kelas pekerja. Mereka berusaha lebih keras untuk mendapatkan lebih banyak niat dan rasa hormat dari orang lain.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In this study, the writer wants to take two literary works for the analysis. The first literary works is *The Great Gatsby*. The novel was published in 1925 that was written by American author F. Scott Fitzgerald. He was born in September 24, 1896. His private life is only with his wife, Zelda. In both America and France become almost place as celebrated as his novel. He was regarded as one of the greatest American writers of the 20th century. *The Great Gatsby* was his famous novel (Mizener 2019, p.1-2).

The Great Gatsby is a great novel for capturing the mood of the 1921s, especially moral vacuity of a post war society American obsessed with wealth and status. At that time came the term flapper which refers to the style of American women at that time. Where women began to find a place to move forward and express themselves, through the influence of the mass media, which began to develop. American women are starting to dare to be different in fashion through face makeup that is full of bob style hairstyles and more dynamic clothing styles. Equality in the work of men and women makes women more flexible in appearance and behavior. They are no longer shy driving cars or smoking in public places (Spielvogel 2011, p. 415).

From the novel, the writer wants to take more deeply about the Myrtle Wilson character. She is one of the characters from the story even she is not the main

character from the story but, she has a fabulous plot. She is a figurant character in *The Great Gatsby*. Myrtle is a Mister George Wilson's wife who has garage a mechanic machine that is from worker class. She is unhappy in her own marriage. She feels as though she were born into wrong social class. Her aspirations are to live in East Egg and she believes that Tom was her ticket in. So, she makes an illegal affair with Tom Buchanan as a husband of Daisy's Buchanan who is a wealth people.

The second literary works is "The Necklace". It has some names on the tittle such as "The Diamond Necklace" (French: La Pare). It was a classic short story that was written by French author Guy de Maupassant in 1884 was published. He was born in August 5, 1850 as French naturalist writer of short stories and novel who was by general agreement was the greatest French short story writer. One of his brilliant short stories and morality tale was "The Necklace". It is known as ironic ending. The story has been adapted to film and television in several times (Dumesnil and Turnell 2019, p. 1-2).

The French Revolution and Napoleonic eras brought to France a series of major changes that were not reversed by the Bourbon restoration. First of all, with all the decisions made in Paris, France was highly centralized. The international geography has been fully reorganized and uniformed. The French people's great masses were agricultural peasants, or poor migrant workers. They acquired new rights and a new sense of potential. Although relieved of many of the old pressures, regulations and taxes, in its social and economic conduct the peasantry were still highly conventional. Many eagerly took on mortgages to buy their

children as much land as possible, so debt was a major factor in their calculations. A small element was the working class in the cities and had been freed from many restrictions imposed by medieval guilds (Spielvogel 2011, p. 418).

A period of drastic political change was the late eighteenth century. Revolutionary upheavals, originating in North America and continuing in France, created political freedom and equality movements. The documents promulgated by these revolutions, the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, represented the Enlightenment's fundamental ideas and laid out a liberal political platform based on a belief in popular sovereignty—the citizens as the source of political power—and the principles of freedom and equality. Equality means equal rights and equal opportunity on the basis of merit rather than birth. Throughout reality, equality remained limited; there were more opportunities for those who owned property to vote and hold office, and no equality between men and women (Spielvogel 2011, p. 419).

The story tells about the woman Madame Mathilde Loisel, a woman that feels she was born with the prettiness and wealth. Unfortunately, she is not as her dreams. She is discontented with her less than wealthy lifestyle. Mathilde is gripped by a great that contrasts with her husband generosity. Someday her husband gets invitation from the minister from the city. Mathilde refuses to go because she has nothing to wear, so she wants to go to the invitation by buying new dress from her husband money that he was saving for buying a hunting rifle. But, it still does not make her happy. She has a rich friend. Her name is Forestier. She thinks that she can borrow the diamond necklace from her friend. She wants

to get confession from people on the party that she is rich people. Fortunately, after the party she gets loss the diamond necklace. The couple has looked for the necklace but they still do not find it. Then they sell everything they have and must secure loans at high rates for the necklace. After ten years, Forestier who has the diamond necklace meet again with the Madam Mathilde. She tells that she has lived terribly the past ten years because losing and replacing the necklace that she had borrowed. Foreister explains to Madam Mathilde that her necklace actually fake or made of paste not the original one.

Those are some previous studies that tell about Marxist in novel or short story. The first study has the tittle *Social Class and Status in Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby* by Sebastian Falth in 2013 from Halmstad University of Sweden. Other study is from Aligarh Muslim University India by Sheikh Sana in 2015 that entitled *The Necklace by Guy de Maupassant: A Study of Women in 19th century France*. The next previous study is about the struggle in social class by Riana in 2018 from State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya and has the tittle *Balram's Struggle to Reach The Higher Social Status in Aravind Adiga's The White Tiger*.

Based on explanation above the writer takes one novel and one short story because, both of the literary works have the same theme. The writer wants to focus on the depiction on social class whose each theme tell about it. Here, the writer is a very excited about the novel that tells social class conflict as the main problem in the whole of story and the condition at the time. For looking the data it focuses on their social class the existence of it to take their struggle. How the

characters have the same intention but, different way to reach it. It will give some example to the reader. Even though the story take in different year and country, they still think about how important the social class and wealth.

1.2 Statement of Problems

The background of the study above focused field of socialist, the writer would like to specify the main problems into the following questions below:

- 1. How is materialism described in Myrtle character?
- 2. How is materialism described in Madame Matilde?
- 3. How are the effects of their point of view towards materialism?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this study can be useful theoretical and practical for those researcher who wants to take this object of the study. Theoretically, this study can help as a reference for anyone who interested in Marxist theory especially for student of English Department. The writer hopes that the reader can take more information from this study about the novel and the short story.

Practically, the writer hopes that this study will enhance the reader knowledge development about the materialism in Marxist perspective. It will give information to the reader for always more grateful about their own life.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this research, the writer uses Myrtle as one of the characters from *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald and the main character Madam Matilde in "The Necklace" by Guy de Maupassant. The characters that are analyzed have

the same problems in social class. The scope of this study focuses on the social class in the novel and the short story. The study is on depiction of social class struggling in both of literary works. The struggle is shown in theme and the character of the story. The theory of New Criticism can also help the writer to know the character deeper.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- 1. Ambition: is like a gulf, everything is swallowed up and buried in it; not to mention the dangerous consequences of it (Seneca, 143-144).
- 2. The bourgeois: is the person who has their own property and thereby control the means of production (Dobie 2002, p. 81).
- 3. The working class: is a social group that consists of people who earn little money, often being paid only for the hours or day that they work, and who usually do physical work (Cambridge Dictionary).

1.6 Method of the Study

1. Research Design

To answer some of the issue that would be discussed in the statement of the problem, this study would use literary based and applied qualitative research as method. It would be described and analyzed by words and sentence. It was used to describe and uncover the data which relate to the statement of the problems. The qualitative approach was used because this research analyses the data descriptively based on Marxist and New Criticism theory.

2. Data and Data Source

The data would be taken from two literary works, *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald and a short story "The Necklace" by Guy de Maupassant, both of which were as primary sources. Headed for collecting the data, this study uses the novel, the short story, and others. This study used literary research for using some books and other references such as articles, journals, and website that related the subject how matter to be analyzed.

3. Data Collection

Steps of collecting the data:

- 1. Reading the two literary works, *The Great Gatsby* and "The Necklace".
- 2. Finding out the problems from the novel and the short story.
- 3. Finding out the theory relates the theory.
- 4. Classifying the theory about their class struggle. How they get to reach their social struggle.

4. Data Analysis

The data collected would be analyzed by using the literary theory. It was taken based on some references from a library and then analyzed it. For data analysis, it would involve several steps, namely:

- 1. Identifying the literary theory to *The Great Gatsby* and "The Necklace".
- 2. Finding the data based on the objective of the study and analyzing the data one by one.
- 3. Drawing the conclusion from the analysis result.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

To provide a framework for the analysis, this study needs literary tools to analyze the novel and the short story, especially the society in the characters as the topic of discussion in this study. The theory concerns elements of literature, such as materialism in Marxist as the main theory that most of the story is influenced by the theory. The society in the story is used to seem materialism that happened. This also applied to the examination of what the characters do. New Criticism is needed to help the writer knows more about the characters in the story.

2.1.1 Marxist

Marxist theory is one of the literary criticisms. Karl Heinrich Marx was a philosopher and economist who were most famous for creation, together with Friedrich Engels, of the thought of Marxism and for the improvement of idea of class struggle (Tomasz 2012, 9). For the Karl Marx closest to his thinking related in literary creativity such as ideological and were products of social and economic existence (Carter 2006, 55). Interpreting text is not kind of theory that designed to serve Marxism theory. Even thought, they meant to set of social, economic, and politic ideas that would, according to their followers for changing the world (Dobie 2002, 97). Tyson said in his book that for Marxism, getting and keeping economic power is the motive behind all social and political activities, including education, philosophy and so on (Tyson 1950, 53-54). Thus, economic is the base on which the superstructure of social/politic/ideological realities is built. Marxist

in terminology, economic conditions are referred to as material circumstances, and the social/political/ideological atmosphere generated by material condition that called the historical situation. Every human events and productions have specific material/historical causes. Marxist analysis of human events and productions focuses on relationships among socioeconomic classes, within a society and among societies and tells all human activity in terms of the distribution and dynamic of economic power (Tyson 1950, p. 55).

According to Tyson perspective of a Marxist takes from difference in socioeconomic class that divided people in ways that are much more significant than differences in religion, race, ethnicity, or gender. For the real battle lines are drawn between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The bourgeoisie is people that control the world's natural, economic, and human resources. In contrast, the proletariat is the majority of the global population who live in substandard conditions and who have always performed the manual labor that fills the coffers of the rich (Tyson 1950, 54).

Marx state that one day the proletariat will spontaneously develop the class consciousness needed to rise up in violent revolution against their oppressors and create a classless social (Tyson 1950, p. 54). The concept of social class needs to explore the dualism which exists within Marxist theory that essentially there is both a voluntaries element and a determinist. Taking views socialism as developing inevitably as a result of the intern contradictions of capitalism (Gamble 1999, p. 129). Marxism becomes the theoretical motivation for such a revolution. Despite the contradiction which may exist within any given society, it

is only through the conscious actions of men. This voluntarist is element and the emphasis on the need for a revolutionary movement to overthrow capitalism which accords the concept of social class (Gamble 1999, p. 130). Dobie said that there are some Marxist perspectives for helping to examine Marxist in more detail.

2.1.1 Materialism

Gamble said that Marx views history in terms of the development of a succession of modes or production. He identifies a mode of production as a combination of the productive forces and the relations of production which exist in any society (1999, p. 131). Marx maintained that reality is material, not spiritual. Our culture, he said, is not based on some divine essence or the Platonic forms or on contemplation of timeless abstractions. It is not our philosophical or religious beliefs that make us who we are, for we are not spiritual beings but socially constructed ones. We are not products of divine design but creations of our own cultural and social circumstances (Dobie 2002, p. 90).

He also views history in terms of the development of a succession of modes of production as a combinative of the productive forces and the relations of production which exist in any society (Gamble1999, p. 131). Looking obviously we live in day by day. The material world shows the reality. Generate by capitalistic system still happen in the day. People try doing anything for get more intention from another. People still look how their appearance looks well just like their life style from the cloth the accessories must be more glamorous.

People live in social groups, making all of the action interrelated by examining the relationship among socioeconomic classes and by analyzing the superstructure, it can achieve insight into ourselves and the society. The economic system and the superstructure are under the control of the dominant class, the critic obligation is to expose the oppression and consequent alienation that have been covered. The Marxist is rarely content simply to expose the failings of capitalism and often goes on argue for the fair redistribution of goods by government (Dobie 2002, p. 90).

Marx identifies four main factors which constitute the basis of material interpretation of history.

- 1. The sum totals of the relations of production constitute the real basis of society.
- 2. As the forces of production continue to develop, the existing relations of production become obsolete and hinder further development, thus precipitating a period of social revolution.
- It is necessary for the force of production to develop as fully as possible under the existing relations of production before the old social order collapses.
- The Asiatic, ancient, feudal and capitalism modes of production are progressive epochs in the economic formation of society (Gamble 1999, p. 131).

From this, it refers to historical materialism become clear that historical change is the consequence of interrelated factors. The primary driving force of history is the technological development of the forces of production. It is the level of the development of the productive forces which determines the immediate relations of productions in any society in any society. The relations of production include both property relations and the division of labor. The social division of labor is determined, not by difference in the type of production which individuals are engaged in, but their relationship to the means of production. It is the social division of labor which leads to the formation of social classes (Gamble 1999, p. 131).

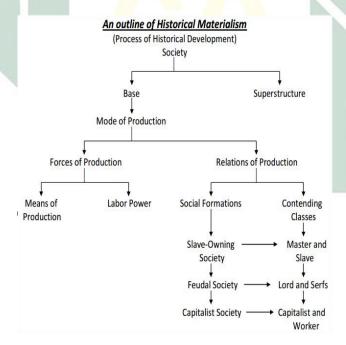


Figure 2.1: The Outline of Historical Materialism (Dobie 2002, p.84-85)

This process of historical development can also be explained by the dialectical method. According to the dialectic concept, the established order is the

thesis which inevitably produces its own antithesis in the form of new mode of production. In other words, as a result of some new invention or discovery, the productive forces come into conflict with the existing relations of production. As a result of the clash between the existing social relations and the new productive forces, a new revolutionary class emerges which overthrows the existing order in a violent revolution. Marx saw his contemporary capitalist society as an imperfect stage because it was marked by the division of society into antagonistic classes-the bourgeoisie (dominant) and proletariat (dependent) (Dobie 2002, p.84-85).

2.1.2 Economic Power

According to Marx, the moving force behind human history is its economic systems for people's lives are determined by their economic circumstance. A society is shapes by its forces of production, the methods it use to produce the material element of life. The economic conditions underlying the society are called material circumstances, and the ideological atmosphere they generate is known as the historical situation. Thus means to explain any social or political context, any event or production (Dobie 2002, p. 82).

If society is shaped by its forces of production, the way in which society provides food clothing, shelter, and other such necessities creates among the groups of people social ration that become the culture's foundation. Capitalism has two part structure consisting of the bourgeoisie who own property and thereby control the means of production and the proletariat, the workers controlled by the bourgeoisie whose labor produces and their wealth (Dobie 2002, p.87).

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The differences between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat can be observed the striking difference in socioeconomic lifestyle among the following groups, the upper class and aristocracy are economically privileged, how they enjoy luxurious lifestyles, are least effected by economic recessions, and have a great deal of financial security. The financial established who own nice homes and can usually can send their children to college and luxury items such the extremely wealthy, well established corporations for whom money is no problem whatsoever (Tyson 1950, p.55).

Meanwhile, the homeless who have few in any material possessions and little hope of improvement the poor whose limited education and career

opportunities keep them struggling to support their families and living in fear of becoming homeless. Clearly, the underclass and the lower class are economically oppressed. They suffer the ills of economic privation, are hardest hit by economic recession, and have limited means of improving theirs a lot. The poor are oppressed even more effectively, however by ideology (Tyson 1950, p.55).

However, there are two important socioeconomic realities. First, that is the wealth in positions of power whole decide who pays the most taxes and how the many will be spent in order that that wealth who make support for poor class. Second, the poor receive but a small portion of the funds earmarked for them because so much of it goes through kickbacks and creative bookkeeping, into the pockets of the wealthy which control the social service ant the employees who administer them (Tyson 1950, p.57).

Many Marxist insights into human behavior involve the damaging effect of capitalism on human and those damaging effects often appear in our relationship to the commodity.

- 1. A commodity's value lies not in what it can do (use value)
- In the money or other commodities for which it can be treated (exchange value)
- 3. In the social status in confers on its owner (sign- exchange value).

When the acquisition of things that possess sign value or exchange value becomes extreme, an individual can be said to be practicing conspicuous consumption. Because the economic system shapes the society, the method can be base. The social, political, ideological systems and the institutions that they

generate the value, art, legal processes are known as the superstructure (Dobie 2002, p.89).

The dominant class controls the superstructure by extension able to control the member of the working class. Marxists are not in complete agreement as to whether the superstructure simply reflects the base or whether affect the base. The groups known as reflectionists who subscribe to the vulgar Marxism mentioned and see the superstructure as being formed by the base, making literature a mirror of society's consciousness. In capitalist society, the superstructure would exhibit the alienation and fragmentation that the economic system produce controlled by the bourgeoisie, glamorize the status quo in order to maintain a stable division of power and means. Other Marxists, who assumed that the superstructure is capable of shaping the base, recognize that literature can be a means for the working class to change the system (Dobie 2002, p.89).

2.1.3 Class Conflict

One of the basic assumptions of Marxism is that the "force of production," the way goods and service is produced in a capitalist society, inevitably generate conflict between social classes created by the way economic are used (Dobie 2002, p.91). Conflict prevents the ossification of the social system by exerting pressure for innovation and creativity. Conflict within and between groups in a society can prevent accommodations and habitual relations from progressively impoverishing creatively (Lewis 1957, p.197).

The conflict sometimes is realized as a clash of management and labor, simply as friction between socioeconomic classes. Marx referred to this

confrontation as dialect materialism. The term includes more than class conflict, for it refers to the view that all change is the product of the struggle between opposites generated by contradiction (Dobie 2002, p.91). Conflict not only generates new norms, new institution, it may be said to be stimulating directly in the economic technological realm. Much technology improvement has resulted from the conflict activity of trade unions through the raising of wage levels (Lewis 1957, p.198).

Conflict through apparently dysfunction for highly system, may actually have important latent functional consequence. By attacking and overcoming the resistance to innovation and change that seems to be an "occupational psychosis" always threatening the bureaucratic office holder, it can help to insure that the system do not stifle in the deadening routine of habituation and that in the planning activity itself creativity and invention can be applied (Lewis 1957, p.200).

According to Marx, conflict leads not only to ever changing relations within the existing social structure, but the total social system under goes transformation through conflict. Yet conflict finally led to a breakdown of all feudal relations and hence to the rise of a new social system governed by different patterns of social relations each social system contains elements of strain and potential conflict if in the analysis of the social structure of a system these elements are ignored, if the adjustment of patterned relations is the only focus of attention, then it is not possible to anticipate basic social change (Lewis 1957, p. 200-201).

The conclusion of a Marxist analysis often takes either the form of an endorsement of classless societies in which everyone has equal access to power and goods or of criticism of repressive societies when that is not the case. It may once again make a case for social reform, pointing out where the literary work under the consideration has either supported rejected social change.

2. 1. 2 New Criticism

After World War I, New Criticism is developed to a varied and extremely effort among Anglo- American with critical focus on literature in position techniques of reading (Searle 2006, p.1). New criticism was born directly as the reaction against the attention in the early part of twentieth century paid to the biographical and historical context of work, thereby diminishing the attention given to the literature itself. The theory helped reader to understand and value a work for its own inherent worth (Dobie 2002, p.34). It said that new criticism is focused not only the context or background of the text in the literary but also it aimed to exclude reader's response and cultural contexts. Knowing an author intention tells us nothing about the text, therefore, reader personal response may be produced from past experience rather than by the text to find more information.

The author intention or the reader's response is sometimes mentioned in New Critical readings of literary text, neither one is the focus of analysis. Richards said in David Carter books that American New Criticism involved the ruthless exclusion of any consideration of context, historical or social and of the biography of the author, which scope is limited but have positive effect. It

nurtured the close reading of literary texts. It was a standard method of student in critical analysis (Richard 2006, p.25).

The New Criticism was more born as a reaction against the attention that scholars and teachers in the early part of twentieth century paid to the biographical and historical context of a work, thereby diminishing the attention given to the literature itself (Dobie 2012, p.34). Represent the text's meaning is to examine carefully by using techniques of reading. For most of the New Critics was Practical Criticism or "close reading" is treated as a self- sufficient that all evidence provided by the language of the text itself. The literary text is presumed to be a unique source of meaning and value, sharply distinguished from other texts or other uses of language. It is called formal elements such as images, symbol, rhyme, metaphors, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so on (Tyson 1950, p.137).

Text Itself has the meaning as such generally viewed as a privileged site for shaping and disseminating culture value. The text is presumed to be unique of meaning and value, sharply distinguished from other texts or other uses of language (Searle 2006, p.1). Tyson said that reader and readings may change, but the literary text stays the same. It has a meaning as objective so that way it must constructed of words relationship one to another in a specific word and placed in a specific order. This relationship creates a complex meaning that cannot be produced by any other combination words (Tyson 1950, p.137).

A literary text has the importance of formal elements is about a product of the nature of literary language which is very different from scientific language and from daily language (Tyson 1950, p.138). Tyson state that a good deal of daily language in scientific language depends on denotation, the one- to- one correspondence between word and the object or ideas (Tyson 1950, p.138). He also said that scientific language doesn't draw attention to itself, no trying to be beautiful or emotionally evocative. It has a job to point not to itself but to the physical word beyond it which is for describe and explain. Literary language depends on connotation on the implication, association, suggestion, and evocation of meanings and shades of meaning. In addition it also expressive in communicate tone, attitude, and feeling (Tyson 1950, p.138).

The New Criticism, with its emphasis on unity and form, the form or literary language is the world choice and arrangement that create the aesthetic experience for inseparable from its content and meaning (Dobie 2012, p.34). In simple way that literary text means is not far from the meaning of itself. Form and meaning in literary works is at least a great work for developing together like a complex living organism whose parts cannot be separated. Indeed, the work's organic unity is working together of all parts to make an inspirable and criterion by which New Critics judged the quality of literary work (Tyson 1950, p.138). For the example, if there is organic unity in the text and the formal elements work together to establish the theme so the text will provide both the complexity of human life and the order human being.

The complexity of the text in New Criticism is created by the multiple and often conflicting meanings woven through it. The meanings are the product primary of kinds of linguistic devices, those are first paradox as a statement that

seemed self- contradictory representing the actual way things are. Many of life's spiritual and psychological realities are paradoxical in nature, and paradox is the responsible for much of the complexity of human experience and of the literature that portrays it (Tyson 1950, p.138). Next, Irony means a statement or event undermined by the context in which it occurs. However, primarily valued irony in broader sense of the term is for indicate a text's inclusion of varying perspectives on the same characters or events. The complexity of meaning in the text mirrors the complexity of human experience and increases the text's believability (Tyson 1950, p.139).

The third, ambiguity occurs when a word, image, or event generates two or more different meanings. In scientific or daily language, ambiguity is usually considered a flaw because it's equated with a lack of clarity and precision. In literary language, however, ambiguity is considered a source of richness, depth, and complexity that adds to the text's value. Finally, the complexity of a literary text is created by its tension which is broadly defined that means the linking together of opposites. In simple way, tension is created by the integration of the abstract and the concrete, of general ideas embodied in specific images (Tyson 1950, p.140). All of the multiple and conflicting meanings produced by all of kind of produce meaning in linguistic device must be harmonized by their shared contribution to the theme (Tyson 1950, p.141). So, the complexity of the text must be completed by a sense which all the linguistic devices contribute for achieving greatness New Criticism asked the reader to look more closely formal elements in the text to help the reader discover the theme and to explain which those formal

element established for. Because, new critics believed that this way is for getting the value from the text.

In simple way the new criticism is using technique close reading for understanding the literary text and examining of the complex relationship between a text's formal element and its theme. It allowed the literary work itself to provide the context after interpreting and evaluating. With this technique, the reader can be understood primarily by understanding its form. Based on the formal element that was mention above the writer want to apply new criticism which is focused in the character and characterization.

2.1.2.1 Character

In seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, character is a term applied to a literary form which flourished at that time. Most often used to refer to a person in a fictional story. The person is described not as an individualized personality but as an example of some vice or virtue or type. By a natural extension of the tradition character was also applied to longer composition, sometimes historical (Holman 1985, p.74-75). In novel or story, the character may be entirely fictional or based on a real life person, in which case distinction of a fictional versus real character may be made (Maria 2011, p.4). According to Abram, characters are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by the reader as possessing particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the person say as dialogue and from what they do as the action (Abram 2009, p.42).

E. M. Forster in Abram book's introduced new terms for and old distinction by discrimination between flat and around characters. A flat character can also be called a type or two dimensional. It is built around "a single idea or quality" and presented without much individualizing detail, and there for can be described adequately in a singer phrase or sentence. A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us. Characters need to be three dimensional depends on their function in the plot in many types of narrative, such as in the detective story or adventure novel or face comedy, even the protagonist is usually two dimensional (Abram 2009, p.43).

Based on the explanation above, the character is a person or imaginary creature that takes part in the action or literary work. Then the author make the character come to life by describe the character appearance using the dialogue. Character makes the act or dialogue with the plot for making a story. Character is one the important things, because it will make some conflict happens.

2.1.2.2 Characterization

In some literary works, the author reveals aspects of his or her own character. The character can be real or fiction. It is like in Biography or History, the author makes the character of actual persons other than himself. Meanwhile, in such of fictional story like drama, novel, short story, and so on, the author reveals the character of imaginary persons. The creation of these imaginary persons can

exist for the reader as a real within the limit of the fiction is called characterization (Holman 1985, p.75).

There are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction. The first, the explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work illustrated by action. The second, the presentation of the character in action that is with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attribute of the actor from the action. And the last, the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions upon the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (Holman 1985, p.75).

According to Abram, there are two methods for characterizing the person in a narrative, showing and telling. In showing the author simply present the characters talking and acting, and leaves it entirely up to the reader to infer the motives and dispositions. The author may show not only external speech and action but also character inner thought, feeling, and responsiveness to event such as inner showing. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe and often to evaluate, the motives and disposition qualities of the character (Abram 2009, p.43).

The success of the explicit method of characterization rests at least in part upon the personality of the narrator or omniscient author. The presentation of characters through action is essentially the dramatic method. This method is the story have frequently adopted the dramatic technique by making objective presentation of characters in action without authorial comment, to an extent that the self-effacing author is today a fictional commonplace. The presentation of the impact upon the protagonist's inner self of external events and emotions begins (Holman 1985, p.76). Characterization is a literary device that is used step by step in literature to explain the detail of the character. The author may concentrate upon a dominant trait to the exclusion of the other aspects of the character's personality, or the author may attempt to present a fully rounded personality. On the other hand the author may present with so convincing a congeries of personality traits that a complex rather than a simple character emerges.

As a rule, the major character in a fiction need such three dimensional treatment, while minor characters are often handled two dimensionally. Furthermore, a character may be either static or dynamic. A static character is one who changes little if at all in the progress of the narrative. The patter of action reveals the character rather than showing the character changing in response to the action. A dynamic character s one that is modified by the action through which she passes, and one objective of the objective of the work in which the character appears is to reveal the consequences of these actions upon the character. Most great drama and novel have the dynamic character that is called a protagonist. In order to short story is more likely to reveal static character through the action (Holman 1985, p.76).

Every successful character represents a fusion of the universal and the particular and becomes an example of the concrete universal. It is dramatic particularization of the typical and universal that one of the essences of the dramatic and of characterization is to be found (Holman 1985, p. 77).

In simple description, the characterization is all method a written uses to create and develop the character take from speech, action, comments of the other character. Characterization is the next step for introducing the character, the author often talks about the behaviour, the story progress. The next stage involves the character expressing the opinion and idea.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

Those are some previous researches that conducted on Marxist especially social class struggle in novel or short story. The first study is entitled *Social Class and Status in Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby* by Falth (2013) from Halmstad University Sweden. The writer used Marxist social class as the theory but only focused on the changing society and the norms values in America during 1920. This study takes the all characters as the object of research.

The second study was conducted by Sana. The tittle is *The Necklace by Guy de Maupassant: A Study of Women in 19th Century France* (2015) from Aligarh Muslim University Indian. This study gave information about the women life in the 19th century in France. The writer used Marxist Feminist theory to get more information of women's social life in the era. The researcher not only takes Madam Loisel alone but also through her example shows the mental strata of people at the time.

The third study is entitled *Balram's Struggle to Reach The Higher Social Status in Aravind Adiga's The White Tiger* by Riana (2018) from UIN of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This study focused on upper class and lower class, the struggle of Balram to reach the higher class and the impact of every struggle that Balram did. The writer used Marxist theory concentrated on his struggle by Marx and new criticism as supported theory for knowing more about the character of Balram.

From the previous studies above, the researcher also takes Marx theory for the research. It is like what the writer wants to do in brief, there are many researchers take the Theory of Marxist about social class of the characters. But, there are differences between this study and the three previous studies that are the first study, he analyzes about the changing American society during 1920s. The researcher shows the significant of the social class and status in society and the depth of it, as there are some factors that can the reader assumed by looking at s certain lifestyle. Furthermore the object here is the main character, Jay Gatsby is as the reflected as the urbanization of American society. This study tells more about American Dream in all character point of views.

The second study focuses more in women social class in that era. The research takes more about female perspective from the story. How female take in the character and her attitude in France at that time. The researcher went to a describing the women from Maupassant point of view in the story. He has portrayed the female characters are meant to be admired and many female characters depict about pessimistic view. The researcher say that Maupassant tries

to say that the influence of the class consciousness was such that the other good think in the personality goes unnoticed.

The third study focuses on the depiction of upper class and lower class. She analyses the Balram's struggle how he can reach a higher class in every ways event he has to kill his master with his ambition and dream of leading a happy life. Every struggle that he did has the impact for him. The impact of killing his master him makes bringing much money in the red bag ant start to a new life become an owner of a car rental business. He tried to fulfill his ambition and his dream to be a higher class with that way.

CHAPTER III

Materialism in The Character life's and The Effect of Materialism towards Myrtle and Madame Mathilde

This chapter provides data analysis of the study, which related to describe Myrtle materialistic condition in *The Great Gatsby*, how Madame Matilde sees the materialism in "The Necklace" and what the effect of materialism from their point of view, the effect of the character that get pressure by themselves so they want to seem the upper class for getting the intention and respect for other people. The proses of this study, the writer uses Marxist as the main theory focusing on the materialism to get the data and new criticism as a helping theory. Materialism shows the reality, it is also has to do with economics.

Economic power is the main force that drives people to interact as one social class, the more they have money the more they get respect and intention to others. This interaction makes the human to relate to the material world. Human heeds to do a work to make a living. It is make change the world that economic power can help people to get profit. The more economic power emerges the harder the class struggle to be acknowledged.

3.1 Description of Materialism towards Myrtle in *The Great Gatsby*

3.1.1 Giving Anything to Get Material

Materialism can show us that people live in social group making all our action interrelated. In the story never tells obviously about the gap and line between the upper class and the lower class. But the narrator gives some scene

that can make us think again about the materialistic in Myrtle character in the story.

"She was in the middle of thirties, and faintly stout, but he carried her surplus flesh sensuously as some women can. Her face, above a spotted dress of dark blue crepe- de- chine, contained no facet or gleam of beauty but there was an immediately perceptible vitality about her as if the nerves of her body were continually smouldering." (p. 28-29)

From this quote, narrator tells us from his first impression when saw Myrtle. Emphasize a sense of "vitality" emanating from her physical presence. Despite not being a particularly beautiful woman, Myrtle possesses a liveliness and energy that proves captivating. In contrast with Daisy, who describes herself as "paralyzed". Myrtle is irresponsible alive. Yet the narrator description of her is hardly flattering, she is little bit vulgar in her inability to disguise her vitality. How Myrtle attracts Tom to be her lover from her sensual self. He can only rely on his body to get tom because he himself is not from the rich or beautiful class. This is different from Daisy who is really beautiful and she was born from the same class as Tom, the rich people.

3.1.2 Lavish Person

The women materialist usually buys everything without knowing it is necessary or not. They never want to spend their own money and always ask for other for their stuff. Their live is so wasteful.

After meeting Tom, Myrtle lives more materialist she bought everything she wants. She likes more shopping spend Tom's money even the things are not necessary for her. She bought it just for collection. We can see from the quotation above she asks Tom everything she wants buying unnecessary such as the copy of Town tattle, a moving picture magazine, a dog etc.

2.1.3 Chesty Person

Life is not far from materialist. Money can make everyone be respect to another and get love because money is full of charming for getting a beautiful life. Money is often likened to some good things. Because it can make people do whatever they want without any hesitate. It is like Myrtle how she is realy like money until doing an illegal affair.

"Mrs. Wilson had changed her costume some time before and was now attired in an elaborate afternoon dress of cream colored chiffon, which gave out a continual rustle as she swept about the room. With the influence of the dress her personality had also undergone a change. The intense vitality that had been so remarkable in the garage was converted into impressive hauteur". (p. 34)

Even though, the narrator tells that Myrtle is from the working class, she clearly possesses some items of expensive clothing that indicate her upward mobility. This makes her look so materialist. Nick as the narrator recounts how by changing her dress Myrtle transforms from a poor garage owner's wife to a wealthy man's mistress. A significant change behavior accompanies the change in her appearance. What she had previously perceived as a working-class now sees as an upper-class that is a form of disdainful pride.

After Myrtle came to the New York and change her dress it makes her change her attitude. She talks arrogantly. She is doing that makes her look so materialist because she show more her confidence for not looking out of the dates. She tried to look perfect with the expensive dress and talk arrogantly to look like the high people who almost speak arrogantly for their style. She complains about the servants, after she changes into an expensive dress.

People around Myrtle that were crazy with money until do everything to get it. Myrtle always talks about herself with her prettiness and richness with other. Her arrogance looks so clearly in how she talks and her behaviour. She has thought that she is right in the right way.

"My dear," she told her sister in high mincing shout, "most of these fellas will cheat you every time. All they think of is money". (p. 34)

She gave an advice to his young sister to be careful with the people around her that always cheat to get her money. But actually she should not in the place to say that. This advice actually seemed to tell myrtle itself. She is someone who is cheating for getting the money with someone who has a wife and child. And she is happy with what she is doing until rely on him. She always talks about money, money, and money. It makes her looks like that she cannot life without money.

"I told that boy about the ice". Myrtle raised her eyebrows in despair at the shiftlessness of the lower orders. "These people! You have to keep after them all the time." (p.35)

. She does the behavior like the people from the high class, but it is actually just makes her look like fake person. Myrtle, Tom, and Nick are in Buchanans 'apartment in the city. Myrtle seems to have been exasperated by a member of the

hospitality service the boy who seems to have forgotten to bring her ice. To Myrtle, the disdainful attitude towards servants is an effect and a clear sign of her desire to be part of Tom's social peer.

2.1.4 Fond of A Rich Man

Myrtle utter disdain for her husband and covey hers her cruelty. She is ungrateful woman that she gets a man marrying her because loves her. However, she is so desperate to escape her marriage and her life with George Wilson that she convinces herself to believe that she can leave him.

Myrtle considered.

"I married him because I thought he was gentleman," she said finally. "I thought he knew something about breeding, but he wasn't fit to lick my shoe". (p. 38)

Myrtle claims that she married George Wilson because she believed he was a gentleman. Her primary goal was to marry with the rich man and live a luxurious life, which portrays her as a shallow, materialistic woman. Now, instead of marrying a wealthy man and enjoying the finer things in life, myrtle lives above garage in the valley of ashes.

It also can be seen, when Myrtle saw Tom in the train in the first time. They sit facing each other. She is more overtly and unashamedly sexual. She tried to look for Tom's intention to look at her because she knows that Tom is a rich man.

"He had on a dress suit and patent leather shoes and I couldn't keep my eyes off him but every time he looked at me I had to pretend to be looking at the advertisement over his head". (p. 40)

This is when myrtle met Tom in the first time. Myrtle saw Tom intensively in his a dress suit and shoes, from this she knows that Tom is a rich man. Then, she cannot keep her eyes from Tom just like glance to Tom. With that sigh makes Tom interested in her because Tom has a good future of money. It can tell that the women at that time, has materialist life for looking for a rich man.

When Myrtle talks she looked like she is from the upper class. Myrtle thinks that she does acting like that makes her look so fancy. She is the portrait of materialist woman. How she arranges the thing she wants to buy. Although she buys everything with Tom's money she is so ashamed.

"J'm going to give you this dress as soon as I'm through with it. I've got to get another one tomorrow. I'm going to make a list of all the things I've got to get. A massage and a wave, and a collar for the dog, and one of those cute little ash—trays where you touch a spring, and a wreath with a black silk bow for mother's grave that'll last all summer. I got to write down a list so I won't forget all the things I got to do". (p. 40)

She tells to her neighbor that she will give the dress that she wore. Tomorrow she would go shopping with Tom for buying new dress. She never shamed with her attitude doing such disgusting things. Myrtle highlights her and Tom's major class different.

3.2 Description of Materialism towards Madame Mathilde in "The Necklace"3.2.1 Prestigious Person

Madam Matilde is doomed to stay in powerless situation with no way to approach the elegant lifestyle she desire. The condition of the society at that time makes her relegated to a dreary existence from which she can find no exit.

"She had a rich friend, an old school friend whom she refused to visit, because she suffered so keenly when she returned home." (p.1)

Matilde wants to be wealth so badly. She is really jealousy with her friend because her friend is rich. She never wants to see or visit her because it brings her within arm's reach of the world of wealth she wants so much, but cannot have. She is doing this stuff because she was desire with the expensive object and the circles in which they are found, generated by the capitalistic system she lives in rather that by any character flaw.

Envious of what others have and perpetually dissatisfied, she wants to be popular and admired in the society in the way attractive, rich women are. She does not lack as far as her personality is concerned but for her, her misfortune was that she does not belong from the class she admires and dream to be the part of it.

"The day of the party drew near, and Madame Loisel seemed sad, uneasy and anxious. Her dress was ready, however. One evening her husband said to her:

"What's the matter with you? You've been very odd for the last three days." "I'm utterly miserable at not having any jewels, not a single stone, to wear, "she replied. "I shall look absolutely no one. I would almost rather not go to the party." (p. 1)

She is miserable due to not having things of high value, such as jewel. When her husband brought home invitation to the ball, he was so excited because he thought it would please her. She immature told him to give the invitation to someone else that has no dress to wear.

The fascination of Mathilde with money and material possessions reveals the greediness. She still wants more, and far beyond her financial means are the things she desires. Everything she wears, it must be expensive. She rejects everything such an old or ugly stuff.

"She left about four o'clock in the morning. Since midnight her husband had been dozing in a deserted little room, in company with three other men

whose wives were having a good time. He threw over her shoulders the garments he had brought for them to go home in, modest everyday clothes, whose poverty clashed with the beauty of the balldress. She was conscious of this and was anxious to hurry away, so that she should not be noticed by the other women putting on their costly furs." (p. 3)

It tells from the quotes above, after the party it had been morning, she walk with the dizziness and the weather at the time is cold. Her husband gives his coat to keep her warm. She realized that her husband coat already worn she walk fast to get out from the ball and look around worried that there is people look at her.

The upper class is prestige to be friend with the lower class. They are shamed if they have friend or people know them from the lower class. It will make some mistaken to the society. Everybody who socializes with the poorness must be from that class.

"She went up to her, "Good Morning"

The other did not recognize her, and was surprised at being thus familiarly addressed by a poor woman. "But....Madame....."she stammered. "I don"t know...you must be making a mistake."

,No....I am Madame Loisel. (°) (p. 4)

How surprised madam Forestier that has been greet by a simple housewife. She directly says that she does not recognize her without remembering her first. Forestier and Matilde are now greatly separated by their wealth, their class is different that it seemed improper for Matilde to even greet Forestier. The class can be seen from the apparent the way they look. The whole system under the materialism in the story is exposed in the end. In fact that it can be applied to any society where people are behind clothes and commodities in order to gain respect.

3.2.2 Ungrateful Woman

Living in the capitalistic system makes Madame Matilde has so many expectations about her life. She makes high imagination for making her better. She lives materialistic. She suffered on all sorts luxuries in her mind. These think actually never go unnoticed for women from high class.

"She suffered endlessly, feeling herself born for every delicacy and luxury. She suffered from the poorness of her house, from its mean walls, worn chairs, and ugly curtains. All these things, of which other women of her class would not even have been aware, tormented and insulted her". (p. 1)

This shows that her values material items. She is constantly longing for them because of her suffering and what she is suffering for. She suffered for the poorness items that she has. She always thought that all the old stuff only she has it. Women in the high class never think about that stuff because their husband has been fulfill it with a new thing.

She always makes her own beautiful and not doing as house wife usually did. She spent all his time only for prettiness and complains of her life. Her husband spend money for the servant to clean up their house and doing such a hard work in their house like cleaning, washing, and ironing etc.

"The sight of the little Breton girl who came to do the work in her little house aroused heart-broken regrets and hopeless dreams in her mind". (p. 1)

Coming from a family of clerks, it is doubtful that she grew up with servants to wait on her. Her husband clerk it is surprising that they can afford to have servant. How ungrateful, Matilde is even uncomplimentary toward her servant. The lady must have been from farm in Brittany. Matilde does not deserve to have someone who does her work for her because she does not appreciate it. Coming from a

clerk household, it is unlikely that she grew up waiting on her with servants. Her husband is a clerk as well. It's impressive they can afford to have a worker at all. She is got a friend at least.

How ungrateful Mathilde! she is to her servant and uncomplimentary. The lady must have come from a Bretagne farm. Mathilde doesn't deserve someone to do her job because she doesn't like it. Madame Matilde always thinks of herself and some expensive stuff for filling her style. With new style makes her getting more intention and respect so she tried hard to get it even her husband has no money.

"She had no clothes, no jewels, nothing. And these were the only things she loved; she felt that she was made for them. She had longed so eagerly to charm, to be desired, to be wildly attractive and sought after".

This caption shows that Matilde so materialistic, she says that those entire items she loved. She does not want to be old style she always follows the fashionable style. One of the materialist women always follows the new fashion style.

Madame Matilde is never grateful with something she has. In French society of that time, a celebration use to serve as a platform for women to show their wealth, beauty, and elegance. Any woman fulfill the criteria was appreciate and recognized and was taken as the center. It makes Madame Matilde less confidence to come the party. Matilde thinks that the world is unfair for her. She always complains with her condition that was born from middle class until she married and her destiny still the same way as the middle class and never changed. She has mercy herself because incapable for buying the gown that she wants for the part.

"She looked at him out of furious eyes, and said impatiently: "And what do you suppose I am to wear at such an affair?"

He had no thought about it; he stammered:

"Why, the dress you go to the theatre in. It looks very nice, to me....."" (p. 1)

Matilde husband was so pleased when he brought the invitation to the ball home as he thought it would please Madame Matilde. She asked him immaturely to give it to someone else who had to wear a dress. He gives her the four hundred francs he had saved to buy a gun, to satisfy her. Mathilde is buying her shoes, but she is still sad because she can't wear any jewelry. Any suggestion made by the husband is ignored. Ultimately, he reminds her sister, Mathilde, who has a lot of jewelry. For Mathilde, nothing seems good enough. Her husband is quite a man in her stupid attitudes.

Therefore, Madame Matilde was sad when she saw the ball's invitation instead of getting excited because she didn't have the right dress and jewelry for the party and she decided to go to the ball properly dressed or not to go at all. It is common for her to equate herself with other women as a result of the social environment and to prove herself much better than them. Therefore, Madame Matilde, rather than an ambitious woman, was a correct portrayal of women prevalent in that culture as a result of it.

"Nothing. Only I haven't a dress and so I can't go to this party. Give your invitation to some friend of yours whose wife will be turned out better than I shall." (p. 2)

",J'm utterly miserable at not having any jewels, not a single stone, to wear." She replied. ,J shall look absolutely gorgeous roses." (p. 2)

Actually, Matilde has the nice dress that she was wearing at the theater with her husband, but she does not want to look ordinary. She has to be glamorous with the people point of view. After getting an expensive dress from her husband, Matilde still refused to go to the party because she has no something glossy in her.

3.3 The Effect of Materialism Point of View towards the Characters.

3.3.1 Myrtle in *The Great Gatsby*

"All right."

For the working-class should to be struggling to get existence in the society for getting higher social class. A person does not remain necessarily in the same social class forever. It is depend on the several factors such as work, wealth, and property or outfit. They try everything that can make her get it event in the wrong way and without thinking what they have done.

"A white ashen dust veiled his dark suit and his pale hair as it veiled everything in the vicinity- except his wife, who moved close to Tom. ,I want to see you," said Tom intently. ,Get on the next train."

"I'll meet you by the news-stand on the lower level." She nodded and moved away from him just as George Wilson emerged with two chairs from his office door." (p. 29)

This is as the Myrtle materialistic to get higher class. She makes an illegal affair with Tom Buchanan as the upper class. Myrtle thinks that Tom is the way to help her to fulfill her needs. She can get everything she wants with him. But, it is a wrong way to reach the upper class make an illegal affair with someone who has wife and she also has a husband.

They often taking around together left their responsible as the husband and wife. Tom asks Myrtle to go to New York in her apartment that bought by Tom without knowing Mr. Wilson that both go together and will meet in another place.

So Tom Buchanan and his girlfriend and I went up together to New Yorkon not quite together, for Mrs. Wilson sat discreetly in another car. Tom deferred that much to sensibilities of those East Egg who might be on the train (p. 30).

This quote tells about myrtle illegal affair. From this we know that myrtle go to the New York with Tom, but they take different car for other people may know them. Because Tom is from the upper probably many people at the station might know him and tell to his wife at home.

At the news-stand she bought a copy of Town Tattle and a moving-picture magazine and, in the station drug store, some cold cream and a small flask of perfume.....

"I want to get one of those dogs," she said earnestly. ,J want to get one for the apartment. They re nice to have a dog". (p. 30).

She walks straight to get Tom, whom she loves only because she can provide her with glimpses of the materialistic life that she desire so much. After meeting tom, everything change, she can buy anything she wants. It can be seen from the quote.

The effect on things can be often happened in our life. Sometimes, it comes in our converse or environment around us. The upper class is more domination because they are too flashy in the society. So many people from the middle class or the lower class are trying to get confession from their society around them.

"At 158th street the cap stopped one slice in a long white cake of apartment- houses. Throwing a regal homecoming glance around the neighbourhood, Mrs. Wilson gathered up her dog and her other purchases, and went haughtily in". (p. 32)

Myrtle is from the middle class or we can say it the worker class. Myrtle did inappropriate behavior for getting the intention and respect from others that is an illegal affair. After leaving her a shantytown for dating, she came to the city with her inamorata she changes her attitude looks like she was people that has much money. She walked condescendingly while stare the neighborhood of her apartment haughtily while bringing so many stuff after shopping and dog like the upper class did. Actually all of those stuffs were bought from Tom's money.

Myrtle claims that she married George Wilson because she believed he was gentleman. Her primary goal was to marry with the rich man and live a luxurious life, which portrays her as a shallow, materialistic woman. Myrtle loves her husband when they got married, but has since been disappointing by his lack of cash.

"The only crazy I was when I married him. I knew right away I made mistake. He borrowed somebody"s best suit to get married in and never ever told me about it, and the man came after it one day when he was out." She looked around to see who was listening. "Oh, is that your suit?" I said. "This is the first I ever heard about it." But I gave it to him and then I lay down and cried to beat the band all afternoon." (p. 39)

Essentially, Myrtle believes that George Wilson was a wealthy man and felt that she could attain an upper class status by marrying him. Myrtle goes on to mention that she discovered George was broken when a man showed up one day to take back the suite, he let George borrow for the wedding. Myrtle goes on to say that

as soon as she discovered George had borrowed his suit, she cried for the remainder of the night.

She begins her affair with Tom Buchanan after seeing each other in the train and later presses against her in the station. Myrtle desperately wants to come off as sophisticated and wealthy despite her humble roots. The narrator finds her efforts tacky and vulgar.

When we come into the station he was next to me and his white shirt-front pressed against my arm-and so I told him I'd have to call a policeman, but he knew I lied. I was so excited that when I got into a taxi with him I didn't hardly know I wasn't getting into a subway train. All I kept thinking about, over and over, was "you can't live forever, you can't live forever" (p. 40).

When she meets Tom for the first time she cannot keep off her eyes from Tom's a suit dress and the expensive shoes that look so match. How she tried to get Tom attention to look at her. She tried to lie to him that she was disturbed by Tom and would call the police. But actually beside that she feels happy 'after getting his attention and get into the taxi together.

3.3.2 Madame Mathilde in "The Necklace"

As a result of difference in social strata in the surrounding community make all the people compete for getting recognized in the high strata. Social background is good for social relationship. From recognizing the high strata can get the respect for others. They try to do everything that they can do, forgetting that they are from the low strata so they have to have more effort to get it.

"She suffered endlessly, feeling herself born for every delicacy and luxury. She suffered from the poorness of her house, from its mean walls, worn chair, and ugly curtain. All these things, of which other woman of her class would not even have been aware, tormented and insulted her." (p. 1)

Matilde believes that she was born in luxury, but she forget that in the real life she just a worker middle class. In that case, she had never done with selling or doing some jobs. She just relies on her husband as the ministry. When she realized she looks around her house and remember that her house is full of old stuff. It makes her sad because the women and his strata will insult her with her poorness.

People always think about other speculations about themselves. They need some good compliments about their sociality. They want to look the upper class event in their real life is not true. She is always comparing herself with the woman from high class society at the time and found that despite one's beauty and intelligence, one need to be materially prosperous. And she is not the woman who gets the recognition she wants.

"She imagined delicate meals, gleaming silver, tapestries peopling the walls with the folk of a past age and strange birds in faery forests; she imagined delicate foods served in marvelous dishes, murmured gallantries, listened to with an inscrutable smile as one trifled with the rosy flesh of trout or wings of asparagus chicken." (p. 1)

"She imagined vast saloons hung with antique skills, exquisite pieces of furniture supporting priceless ornaments, and small, charming, perfumed rooms, created just for little parties of intimates friends, men who were famous and sough after, whose homage roused every other woman's envious longings."(p. 1)

She just has such a beautiful dream in her head. She wants to eat with the expensive food with the fancy stuff. Not only that, she is also dreaming that will get high strata in such a beautiful life. She dreams about new furniture in her

house and other stuff. And make a little party for people around her and some famous people to make other women envy if looks her. She forgets about her life that has a house that can make her save for everything danger and eat everyday even though not the expensive one. For her it is not enough she more likes dreaming than a real life.

Mathilde was in the ball for a great time. Her clothes were stunning, and everyone loved her. When it's time to go home, in the coat room, her husband was waiting for her. He puts the wrap around her to keep her warm, but she's embarrassed by it because the other ladies put on furs. She races out of the building instead of waiting for her husband to get a taxi, so no one will see her coat.

"The day of the party arrived. Madame Loisel was a success. She was the prettiest woman present, elegant, graceful, smiling, and quite about herself with happiness. All the men started at her, inquired her name, and asked to be introduced to her."

(Maupassant 2: 1884)

The party has come, all eyes on the Madam Matilde. She is really proud of herself. With the attention of the other can make her feel so happy. She can give prove that she is from the higher class to the all people who come to the party. But it is more like fake with everything what she has done.

Madam Mathilde is busy in people perspective she does not enough with stuff that she has bought from her husband savings. She also makes wrong decision to get the higher class. She never thinks about the effect that she has chosen. Wealth was associated with social status in late-nineteenth-century France, and both depended on the possession of material goods. It is like the value system she lives in.

""What the matter with you? You've been very odd for the last three days." "I'm utterly miserable at not having any jewels, not a single stone, to wear." She replied. "I shall look absolutely gorgeous roses." She was not convinced.

"No.... there's nothing so humiliating as looking poor in the middle of a lot of rich women."

"How stupid you are!" exclaimed her husband. "Go and see Madam Forestier and ask her to lend you some jewels. You know her quite well enough for that."

She uttered a cry of delight.

That's true. I never thought it." (p. 2)

In quote above she tried to bother her husband with some jewels she ask him for buying it but her husband gives her idea to borrow her rich friend Madam Forestier the jewels. Matilde agreed with idea without shamming she borrowed the jewels from her friend to get look like the upper class in the party without knowing after the party finished.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis discussed in the previous chapter, in part of the report will draw the conclusion of the discussion. The answers to the problems in this study are explained in the following. The writer uses Marxist in materialism as the main theory and the New Criticism theory is for helping the writer to understand more about the character.

4.1 Conclusion

The analysis of materialist towards the character is divided into three parts based on the statement of the problems. The problems are mainly about the materialist in the theme of both literary works, how the materialist conditions influence Myrtle and Madam Matilde characters, and the last but not least the effect of the materialist of the character to get intention and respect as the upper class. The novel and the short story have the same theme about the materialism. The writer takes Myrtle's character as the supporting character in *The Great Gatsby* and Madam Mathilde as the main character in "The Necklace" for the analysis. The characters have the same intention for getting the upper class but in different ways. In every way, they used to do have the effect.

The first problem is about the materialist description in Myrtle character. How the narrator described Myrtle as a materialist woman is so obvious. Myrtle's character was not as so beautiful and rich woman as Daisy. She showed off her sensuality, and always changing her personality when she stayed in New York.

She liked waste money for buying unnecessary thing and shopping. She was kind of chesty person who always proud of herself. She thought that everything she talked looks so fancy. Those kinds of her attitude made her more like a materialist woman.

Furthermore, the next question is about the description of materialists in Madame Mathilde's character. Mathilde fought with her own dreams. She had a high dream that she thought that she was born with luxury. Madame Mathilde was kind of prestige person. She hated her rich friend and her husband's poorness. She was such a materialist woman. She was ungrateful in her own life. She forced in everything she wanted without understanding the condition.

The third is about the effect of the materialistic toward the character. Myrtle was doing such an illegal affair with the rich man. She fulfilled her materialist life and tried to leave her husband in the garage because she could not stand with her poor life. Moreover, Madame Mathilde tried to get her confession and attention with buying a new dress from her husband saving money that actually she forced her husband and borrowed her rich friend a diamond necklace to join the minister party. Overall, the theme of materialism proves to be important. It teaches readers the negatives results of materialism and teaches us to be thankful. Throughout the entire story, the character is portrait the materialism.

4.2 Suggestion

The writer provides a suggestion related with this study to other research on the Psychoanalysis theory. It can be employed by other research especially in materialist-themed novel and short story because there will always be an internal debate within character. Here, the writer analyzes novel and short story using Marxist in Materialist perspective theory with the aim to find the materialists in the character from the two literary works.



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