

**THE EFFECT OF MATERIALISM TOWARDS MYRTLE IN *THE
GREAT GATSBY* AND MADAME MATHILDE IN “THE NECKLACE”**

THESIS



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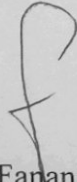
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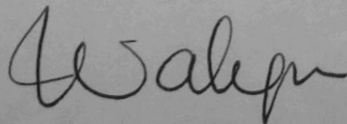
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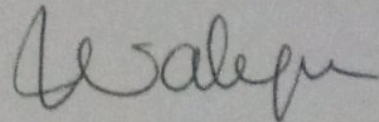
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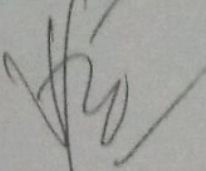
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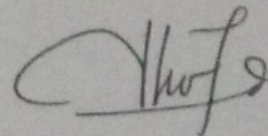
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ABSTRAK

Fu'ad, Nurul Shafira. 2019. *The Effect of Materialism towards Myrtle in The Great Gatsby and Madame Mathilde in "The Necklace"*. Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas 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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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).

[illegible]

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. Research Design

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LITERATURE REVIEW

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.

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

2.1.1 Materialism

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.

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.
3. 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.
4. The Asiatic, ancient, feudal and capitalism modes of production are progressive epochs in the economic formation of society (Gamble 1999, p. 131).

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graph TD; Society --> Base; Society --> Superstructure; Base --> ModeOfProduction[Mode of Production]; ModeOfProduction --> ForcesOfProduction[Forces of Production]; ModeOfProduction --> RelationsOfProduction[Relations of Production]; ForcesOfProduction --> MeansOfProduction[Means of Production]; ForcesOfProduction --> LaborPower[Labor Power]; RelationsOfProduction --> SocialFormations; RelationsOfProduction --> ContendingClasses; SocialFormations --> SlaveOwnng[Slave-Ownng Society]; SlaveOwnng --> FeudalSociety[Feudal Society]; FeudalSociety --> CapitalistSociety[Capitalist Society]; ContendingClasses --> MasterSlave[Master and Slave]; MasterSlave --> LordSerfs[Lord and Serfs]; LordSerfs --> CapitalistWorker[Capitalist and Worker]; SlaveOwnng --> MasterSlave; FeudalSociety --> LordSerfs; CapitalistSociety --> CapitalistWorker;
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An outline of Historical Materialism
(Process of Historical Development)

Society

Base

Superstructure

Mode of Production

Forces of Production

Relations of Production

Means of Production

Labor Power

Social Formations

Contending Classes

Slave-Ownng Society

Master and Slave

Feudal Society

Lord and Serfs

Capitalist Society

Capitalist and Worker

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

2.1.2 Economic Power

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).

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).

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

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).

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).

[illegible]

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

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).

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

seemed self-contradictory representing the actual way things are. Many of life's spiritual and psychological realities are paradoxical in nature, and paradox is 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

E. M. Forster in *Abram* book's introduced new terms for function 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 quality" and presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore cannot be described adequately in a single phrase or sentence. A round character is characterized by temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity. A round character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person and like real persons, is capable of surprising us. Characters need to be more than two dimensional depends on their function in the plot in many types of narrative. In the detective story or adventure novel or farce comedy, even the personages are usually two dimensional (Abram 2009, p.43).

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

2.2 Characterization

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

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

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).

2.2 Review of Related Studies

The second study was conducted by Sana. The title 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.

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 a 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.

[illegible]

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 needs 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.

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. "I want to get one for the apartment. They're nice to have a dog". (p. 30).

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 really 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

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.

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

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.

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 York—on 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. „I 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 attention 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 sought 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

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 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.

[illegible]

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.

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.

4.2 Suggestion

[illegible]

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