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Symbolism in the Great Gatsby

Symbolism means artistic and poetic expression or style using figurative images and indirect ideas to express mystical concepts, emotions and attitudes. This also applies to the characters writers use to convey specific meanings, and they vary depending on the circumstances. Symbolism in the Great Gatsby carries different meanings for different readers based on their perception. Some of the important characters used in The Great Gatsby have been discussed below. The symbolism of the Great Gatsby

Symbol #1 Gatsby's large mansion and lavish mansion symbolises his high lifestyle. It also shows Gatsby's inner conflict and foreshadows his loneliness hidden behind his lavish estate. It also symbolizes his boundless love for Daisy. Gatsby uses his new money to buy a big house, thinking it's like a house of old money taken from him. Although he progresses a lot in life, ironically his luxurious lifestyle does not bring him satisfaction. It rather seems like a falsification of dreams. In fact, he struggles to reach this position to win Daisy back. The symbol #2 Green Light Green light pops up many times in the novel and represents Gatsby's dream and hope. He also represents everything that haunts him and takes him back in time. It also means green stuff (money), his memories with Daisy and the gap between his past and present. He deliberately chooses the house in a direction from which he can have a charming kind of green light. He likes to stand in the dock to look at this green light that represents his innermost desire to revive his past. He hopes that one day he will win lost moments. The artificial green light also stands for its artificial and unrealistic goals in life.

The symbol #3 The eyes of T.J. Eckleberg Another is a symbol we see in the novel the eyes of T.J. Eckleberg. These are faded eyes printed on a billboard above the valley of the ashes. The eyes represent the commercialization that is the foundation of the American dream. It's clear from the fact how Gatsby earns a lot of wealth to get Daisy back to life. These eyes also represent the emptiness and firmness in Gatsby's eyes, because despite all the gleams in life, his eyes reflect emptiness. For George Wilson, they are the eyes of God who observe every segment of society. For Nick, they represent a waste of the past that sticks out, however, disappeared. The symbol of the #4 The Valley of the Ashes is a symbolic place in the novel, which first appears in the second chapter. Nick goes there in search of his mistress. It is a place between East and West egg, created by dumping industrial waste. It represents how morally and social code of conduct come out of industrial society. It also depicts the miserable plight of people like George who live in the ashes without ambition. It's very very very a symbol that represents the gap between the poor and the rich in society of the time and even the present. The symbol of #5 East and the Western Eggs East and West Eggs are two fictional villages Fitzgerald has created to represent different ideas of the new rich and old rich. The eastern egg represents the old rich. Tom and Daisy belong to the Eastern Egg. He represents people who are born rich and considered stylish, with an arrogant attitude towards the Western Egg. The Western Egg means new rich people like Gatsby. This is the world of those who make their fortune and are not rich by birth. The East symbolizes corruption, while the West symbolizes good. The symbol #6 Daisy The Daisy's name is also symbolic. A daisy is a flower with white petals and a yellow center. Universally white represents purity, chastity and innocence, while yellow means corruption. Similarly, Daisy seems innocent and pure, but her heart is filled with lust, carelessness and corruption. She lets Gatsby believe she will leave Tom for him, but it later transpired that money is the most important thing for her. The symbol #7 Green Color Just as green light, the green color runs throughout the novel. It reflects vitality, wealth and growth everywhere. In the novel, green means Gatsby's hope and short life. It symbolizes most of the wealth Gatsby earns to bring Daisy back to life. It's a symbol of death too, as Michalis describes the car that kills Myrtle as a green light, though, it's a yellow car. The green light, therefore, represents the false status of dreams and hopes that nothing to win for Gatsby. Symbol #8 Other Colors Colors are widely used in a novel of deeper meanings. For example, Gatsby's car and T.J. Eckleberg's glasses are yellow. It represents the corrupt and false standards of Gatsby and the society of the time. Blue means illusions and falsification of dreams; Gatsby's garden is blue, Eckleberg's eyes are blue, and the driver's uniform is also blue. While white is a symbol of purity, in the novel it symbolizes immorality. Gatsby, Daisy and Jordan wear white, but none of them is a morally perfect character. The valley of the ashes is gray, symbolizing hopelessness, or the dirty side of society. The symbol of #9 Cars Cars in the novel symbolizes the manifestation of vanity. The rich and complex description of Gatsby's car is the epitome of showmanism and excess. It describes the dominance of commercialization as wealth being a center of attraction for society. The car of a drunk man is also symbolic, as he knocks his car off the road and breaks the wheel. It represents the careless attitude and ignorance of a rich society. The symbol of #10 Clock/Time Clock in the novel symbolizes the passage of time that has passed, and the moments Gatsby wants to return. He wins a high level to rewind the clock at times, to change what happened between And Daisy. Chapter 5's defunct masterpiece Watch presents that Gatsby still lives in the past with Daisy, while Daisy moved on. The end of the novel also means the value of time and the dilemma people face; the more we try to escape from the past, the more we come closer to it. Symbolism is an invaluable literary tool that can be used by authors or playwrights to help develop characters or display themes in novels and plays. F. Scott Fitzgerald uses symbolism to a large extent in his text the Great Gatsby, as does Tennessee Williams in Glass Menagerie. Different characters appear in all relevant texts that allow the reader to get an idea of the character's personality, as well as add value to the main themes and ideas in the texts. F. Scott Fitzgerald the Great Gatsby is a text reflecting the period in which it was written, roaring twenties. Don't use plagiarism sources. Get a custom essay on symbolism in The Great Gatsby Just from \$13.9/Page It was written in America in mid-1920s, a time of moral decline and a sense of complacency after the end of the Great War. At first glance, the text seems to be about love, wealth and power, but this first impression does not triumph over much of the complexities of the text and the hidden depths. The text also explores corruption, idealism, faith and the illusions of dreams through various images and symbols. First of all, the Great Gatsby deals with the corruption of the great American dream, as cited by Jay Gatsby, a dreamer, intending at all costs to attract the attention of his long-time love Daisy Buchanan. The American Dream offers faith in the possibility of a better life. The basic theory behind dreams is the belief that material wealth alone can bring this dream to fruition, and to this concept, Gatsby was faithful to the end. For an American, the car symbolizes wealth and social status. So it's suitable for Gatsby to own one of the most majestic cars ever created. The car is yellow, the color Fitzgerald uses repeatedly throughout to represent corruption and extravagant wealth. The use of a symbolic car can be seen as a demonstration of how an ideal based only on materialism can be destructive. It was the fatal car that killed Myrtle Wilson, a self-respect woman who craves attention and wealth, whose death indirectly leads to Gatsby's own demise. Appearance is another important factor in Gatsby's dream. In her quest to win the heart of Daisy Gatsby decides to wear his best outfit. ... The front door opened nervously and Gatsby in a white flannel suit, silver shirt and gold tie hurried in. Fitzgerald uses silver and gold to symbol of wealth and consumption sporadically throughout the text, but the reader gets gets that all sequins are not gold. Gatsby's material things mean nothing to him personally, but are symbolic of the man he became, a man worthy of Daisy's attention. In fact, Gatsby rates his stuff according to the response he drew from her (Daisy) well-liked eyes. Like Fitzgerald, Williams also uses color as a symbol to portray key ideas in his Glass Menagerie text. Written in 1,945, the play itself takes place in the middle, where America finds itself recovering from the recession and nervously waiting for war. As Tom Winnfield, the narrator of the plays, describes America at the time, here was only hot swing music, and liquor, dancing halls, bars and movies, and sex that hung in the gloom like a chandelier and flooded the world with brief deceptive rainbows. Color symbolism arises in the concept of Blue Roses in the Glass Menagerie. Although mentioned only briefly, the notion of Blue Roses is an important key to the main character of Glass Menagerie, Laura Winnfield, an insecure, sensitive and graceful young woman of twenty-four years. The nickname Blue Roses is given to Laura Jim O'Connor, her first-ever gentleman subscriber when they are in high school together. The name is very symbolic for Laurel's character. Laura rejects Jim's claim, saying that blue is all wrong for roses, but the description is appropriate for her, not only because of her physical defect, but also her unique personality. Blue roses are also symbolic of Laurel's physical presence. Although she is humbly visible, it is fragile (like a rose) with an ethereal aura that seems almost imaginary. In addition to the reference to the Blue Roses, the image of the rainbow is also repeatedly used in this play to symbolize the hope of escaping and achieving his dreams. Therefore, it is very symbolic that behind each scene, where the image of the mailbox is displayed, followed by catastrophic or upsetting events. For example, the chandeliers at Paradise Dance Hall opposite the Windshield apartment create beautiful rainbow patterns, but these rainbow references soon followed a disappointment for Laura when she learns of Jim's engagement. The rainbow image is particularly related to the text narrator Tom Winnfield, a hopeless dreamer who feels trapped in his family responsibilities. The rainbow gives him hope, but it is proven that Tom never really leaves his pain. He escaped, but the memory of Laura ND his mother still haunt him. At the end of the game see Tom note that the window is filled with pieces of colored glass, tiny transparent bottles of delicate colors like bits of a ruined rainbow. While rainbows are a symbol of hope in Glass Menagerie, green represents hope and dreams in the Great Gatsby. In particular, the green light Burning constantly at the end of Daisy's dock is a multifaceted symbol that represents Gatsby's longing for Daisy and the degree he was willing to go to recreate the past. As Nick commented at the end of ext, Gatsby believed in the green light, the orgiastic future that year after year retreats before us. Then we did not succeed, but it does not matter - tomorrow we will run faster, stretch our hands further... Here, Fitzgerald extends the symbol of the green light to the audience and invites them to continue to hope and dream in it. In stark comparison to the upbeat and reassuring symbolism of the green light of the valley of ash, the filthy and dry dump that depicts the true emptiness of the world is a novel set in inches by Gray repeatedly used by Fitzgerald to describe aspects of the valley and symbolizes the acceptance of dreams. In addition, Dr. T. Jay Cocklbour's eyes on the billboard are a constant reminder or decline of American purity and spirituality. The eyes, called abstract through the eyes of God, observe the careless actions of Daisy, which lead to the death of Myrtle, who was having an affair with Daisy's husband Tom. Daisy doesn't seem to feel remorse for her actions, and as Nick concludes: They were careless people, Tom and Daisy - they smashed things and creatures and then retreated back into their money or their negligence and let other people clean up the mess they made. While Daisy may not feel remorse for her actions, other characters such as Wilson (Myrtle's husband) realize that in the end God's eyes see everything. Looking at Dr. T. Jay Cocklbour's eye overlooking his garage, Wilson cries: I took her to the window and said, God knows what you were doing. Everything you've done. You can deceive me, but you can't fool God! If the grayness of the Valley of the Ashes is used by Fitzgerald to symbolize the deterioration of dreams, then we can compare this symbol with the glass unicorn used in Williams' text The Glass Menagerie. The unicorn plays a paramount role in symbolizing the relationship between Laura and gentleman subscriber Jim. Laura takes up most of her time with her glass collection, her glass animal menagerie. The unicorn just happens to be her favorite animal, and the reader can therefore make a close bond between Laura, a unique character, and a unicorn, a unique animal. In high school, Laura was a unicorn in a society full of horses because she was shy and had leg braces. It is quite symbolic that Jim breaks the horn of a glass unicorn before revealing to Laura the truth about his marital status. When Laura finds out that Jim is engaged, Laurel's hopes are shattered. Breaking the horn of a glass unicorn, Jim inadvertently brings Laura into the real world it is no longer protected by the boundaries of its illusory glass world. When a unicorn loses its horn and becomes like the rest of the animals in a glass menagerie, it loses its uniqueness. Similarly, when Laura is trusted through Jim, she realizes that she is not too different from everyone else. The glass menagerie itself is symbolic and represents the culmination of the dream of the windshield. Each character strives to achieve individual goals - for Tom, it's an escape, for Laura, it's the achievement of the affection of her love, while for The Missus. Winnfield, it's to win back the past. After all, the menagerie is a symbol of the ruined dreams and failures of the family. To windshield their mental existence of immorality in glass, and they are limited by the boring monotony of their lives during that whimsical period, the thirties, when America's vast middle class matriculating in school for the blind. All the characters in general tried to avoid the harsh reality, but in the event they manage to fail, and in turn destroy their dreams like glass. Both Fitzgerald and Williams used the historical period of their texts The Great Gatsby and The Glass Menagerie were written to warn of the dangers of immortal belief in dreams and illusions, as well as to emphasize moral deterioration. Both authors also invite their readers to make judgments about how the social status of the characters affects their decisions and actions. In addition, both The Glass Menagerie and The Great Gatsby emphasize how meaningless material values are. In reticular, Jay Gatsby's character demonstrates how even the richest man in the world can't have it all. Although his wealth brought Daisy closer to him, he could never truly master her heart. He demanded that Daisy say she never loved Tom Buchanan. Oh, you want too much! She exclaimed to Gatsby, I love you now? I can't understand anything that happened in the past. I loved him once?, but I loved you too. As highlighted in this essay, it is through the use of symbolism in both texts that the main ideas of the authors can be developed, and a certain response can be drawn from the reader. Reader. symbolism in the great gatsby chapter 5. symbolism in the great gatsby chapter 7. symbolism in the great gatsby chapter 6. symbolism in the great gatsby chapter 2. symbolism in the great gatsby chapter 4. symbolism in the great gatsby chapter 3. symbolism in the great gatsby essay. symbolism in the great gatsby prezi

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