

CHAPTER IV

THE ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis of the research. In this analysis, the short story with theories and concepts from related literature in chapter II is analyzed. The part of this chapter reveals the conflict faced by Dexter Green, and the last part of this chapter reveals the spirits of American Dream. The dreams were used to resolve the conflicts of the main character in the short stories. The analysis is conceptually sorted as follows:

4.1 The Analysis of conflict faced by Dexter Green's in F. Scott Fitzgerald's "Winter Dreams"

Conflict is a part of life that cannot be avoided within this short story. This is evidently seen in "Winter Dreams" that Dexter, a young man from middle-west America, fall in love with Judy when he is a teenage caddie. However, Judy is a wealthy girl who always lived her life luxuriously in the upper class and would never want to be with a man without money. In order to make his American Dream come true, which consists of winning Judy's heart, Dexter's goal is to become rich and successful. The conflicts appearing in this story include internal conflict as well as external conflict; both of them are explained within the analysis below.

4.1.1 Dexter's Internal Conflicts

Dexter Green's experience of an internal conflict begins when he works at The Sherry Island Golf Club as a caddy. He experiences a conflict with himself to reach his dreams, where he hopes to be rich and successful. That can be seen in the quotation presented below:

He became a golf champion and defeated Mr. T. A. Hedrick in a marvelous match played a hundred times over the fairways of his imagination, a match each detail of which he changed about untiringly sometimes he won with almost laughable ease, sometimes he came up magnificently from behind. Again, stepping from a Pierce-Arrow automobile, like Mr. Mortimer Jones, he strolled frigidly into the lounge of the Sherry Island Golf Club—or perhaps, surrounded by an admiring crowd, he gave an exhibition of fancy diving from the spring-board of the club raft...Among those who watched him in open-mouthed wonder was Mr. Mortimer Jones.(Fitzgerald, 1992: 3- 4)

From the quotation above, when Dexter is fourteen years old, Mr. T.A. Hedrick is one of the rich Sherry Island Golf Club members. Dexter has a day dream to be a professional golfer, like the golf club's most esteemed members, Mr. T.A. Hedrick. Dexter dreams about being an upper class just like Mortimer Jones. He is Judy's father and one of Dexter's clients at the Sherry Island Golf Club. He imagines himself playing in front of Mr. Mortimer Jones, who would watch Dexter "in open-mouthed wonder", proof to Dexter that he has successfully joined the upper class.

This can be clarified by quotation below as well:

The enormity of his decision frightened him. He was a favorite caddy, and the thirty dollars a month he earned through the summer were not to be made elsewhere around the lake. But he had received a strong emotional shock, and his perturbation required a violent and immediate outlet. It is not as simple as that, either. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 6-7)

Dexter suffers from internal conflict since meeting Judy, as she makes him feel socially inferior as a caddy. From the excerpt above, the narrator reveals how Dexter quits his job without thought or hesitation. He rejects his role as a caddy in favor of Judy Jones and the glamorous social class she represents. Although it appears that he felt his decision frightened him, he still did not change his mind.

When Dexter quit his job at the Sherry Island Golf Club, he still dreams of luxury. The struggle of Dexter to realize his dream begins to pay off. He soon becomes financially successful and soon socializing with members of the upper class of society. Dexter, coveted a life of wealth, now living in his dream. His affluence can be seen in the quotation below:

He wanted not association with glittering things and glittering people—he wanted the glittering things themselves. Often he reached out for the best without knowing why he wanted it—and sometimes he ran up against the mysterious denials and prohibitions in which life indulges. It is with one of those denials and not with his career as a whole that this story deals. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 8)

As seen in the quotation above, it clearly depicts Dexter Green as someone who did not want to be associated with wealth, riches and arrogance; he'd rather have the real things rather than just being associated with it. He desires for it, as everyone wants good things in life. He wants the beautiful life that he always imagined, that he belonged to the upper class. Dexter does not want to be one of those men who have the finer things in life; wealth and leisure golf games. On the other hand, Dexter knows that having the glittering things is defined as social status. It is the best way to get to the top. He also wants the kind of social standing that this can give. In other words, it is not simply about cash, it is about class.

As explained in previous chapter, according to Little (1992: 95) “the main conflict in stories is often a moral one. Sometimes it is clear of right and wrong, sometimes a more tangled one between irreconcilable views, each right in its own way”. Related to Little's theory, Dexter Green tries to move in his life in order to become richer, wealthier and more successful. He envisions to be able to make Mr. Mortimer experience open-mouthed wonder, just like when he sees Dexter

beat Mr. T. A. Hedrick enough to prove his strong desire become upper class. For the first way, he quit from his job as a caddy because he feels the social inferiority of being a caddy when he sees Judy Jones. He makes his own money. Dexter has the desire to become upper class, owning glittering things, which he believes is a reflection of his success and his ticket into the upper class. In this case, the internal conflict within Dexter's self-appearances to make Judy more eager in order to reach his dream to become rich. He did it his own way to feel conflict of true or false. In this case Dexter wrestles the internal conflict in which a person comes to terms with making a major decision.

In the other internal conflict, when Dexter finally reaches his goal, he feels like an outsider because he had to work for his money. Dexter dissatisfied with becoming the richest young man in the upper Midwest. He starts to pursue other goals, such as the possession of Judy Jones. Such conflict can be explained with internal conflict theory that occurs in his/her heart and soul of the character (Burgan, 2002:124). As revealed in the quotations below:

The little girl who had done this was eleven—beautifully ugly as little girls are apt to be who are destined after a few years to be inexpressibly lovely and bring no end of misery to a great number of men. The spark, however, was perceptible. There was a general ungodliness in the way her lips twisted down at the corners when she smiled, and in the—Heaven help us!—in the almost passionate quality of her eyes. Vitality is born early in such women. It was utterly in evidence now, shining through her thin frame in a sort of glow. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 4)

Based on the narrator description above, it is shown that Dexter sees Judy Jones as a young girl who is beautiful and willful, full of the haughtiness of a child of wealth and privilege. Dexter uses Judy Jones to symbolize his dreams of

becoming part of the social elite. Dexter's blind admiration of Judy made him want to be worthy of this girl.

This can be clarified by the quotation of the beauty of Judy Jones. The beauty that made such an impact to the inner life of Dexter. It can be seen illustrated by the simile "his heart turned over like the fly-wheel of the boat and, for the second time, her casual whim gave a new direction to his life" (Fitzgerald' 1992: 12). His reactions to Judy do seem somewhat mechanical and to describe Judy's effect on Dexter. It is to show how the dream of Judy affects Dexter; the same way a machine moves a wheel.

Dexter continues his pursuit of Judy, but during a picnic she leaves with another man. She claims that nothing has happened between her and the other man, which Dexter does not believe.

Became enormously upset and was scarcely able to be decently civil to the other people present. When she assured him that she had not kissed the other man, he knew she was lying— yet he was glad that she had taken the trouble to lie to him (Fitzgerald, 1992: 16).

Furthermore, Dexter surrenders a part of himself to the most direct and unprincipled personality he has ever encountered, he becomes one of many who receive attention from this beauty.

It can be clarified by quotation: When Dexter sees Judy dancing with another man, he is not jealous because "he had been hardened against jealousy long before" (Fitzgerald, 1992: 19). Dexter is blocking out a major negative part of Judy and is telling himself that it is not a big deal that she sees other men. He does not want to believe that he and Judy are not meant for each other and lies to himself saying that they are. The feelings of Dexter illustrated shows he is in

denial. Dexter often sees Judy with other men, and at first he becomes jealous. However, he convinces himself, that he and Judy will one day be together.

Furthermore, Dexter blames himself for sadness and suffering he endures from Judy. However he still cannot deceive himself, still hoping to marry Judy Jones and still loving her. Therefore, the figure of Judy Jones cannot be removed from the dreams of Dexter, as explained by the quotation “That old penny's worth of happiness he had spent for this bushel of content” (Fitzgerald, 1992: 20). The imagery of this quotation about penny used to be worth more than it is now, but it was always a relatively small amount. This illustrates show valuable the figure of Judy is despite the impossible. The harsh reality begins to warp Dexter Green at the end of the story when Dexter's entire dream to be upper class fails, especially when he fails in the old money group and fails to get Judy.

He had thought that having nothing else to lose he was invulnerable at last—but he knew that he had just lost something more, as surely as if he had married Judy Jones and seen her fade away before his eyes.

The dream was gone. Something had been taken from him. In a sort of panic he pushed the palms of his hands into his eyes and tried to bring up a picture of the waters lapping on Sherry Island and the moonlit veranda, and gingham on the golf-links and the dry sun and the gold color of her neck's soft down. And her mouth damp to his kisses and her eyes plaintive with melancholy and her freshness like new fine linen in the morning. Why, these things were no longer in the world! They had existed and they existed no longer. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 27)

As seen in the quotation above, Dexter realizes that his dream is impossible regardless of his mindset, and he fails to succeed while his dream is not achieved. He knows that he cannot go back to what he used to have with Judy. Dexter had large and improbable dreams that were based solely on his pasts. Time has passed and other people have gone on with his lives, but Dexter want to relive

his past, which is impossible. With the knowledge that Judy's beauty has faded, for Dexter it was as if she had died.

As explained in the previous chapter. Those data obtained upon are in rhythm from internal conflict of Dexter. Such as Jones states that internal conflict consists of personal factor, including the contradiction of several factors of the true nature of human. As Jones states, internal conflict is a conflict struggling against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide what he's going to do (1968). Related to Jones's theory, it can be concluded that the within the quotation to see a reveal of Dexter Green's feeling about the social position occurring in his life. Through this quotation, Dexter clearly shows that his life has many illusions such as about Judy Jones and how he was able to become rich.

4.1.2 Dexter's External Conflict

4.1.2.1 Dexter with Man

Dexter's first external conflict appears when Dexter is in direct conflict with another man. He wants to quit his job, but Mr. Mortimer Jones wants Dexter not quit his job as a caddy. This can be seen by the quotation below:

"No, sir," said Dexter decisively, "I don't want to caddy anymore."
Then, after a pause: "I'm too old."

"You're not more than fourteen. Why the devil did you decide just this morning that you wanted to quit? You promised that next week you'd go over to the State tournament with me."

"I decided I was too old."

Dexter handed in his "A Class" badge, collected what money was due him from the caddy master, and walked home to Black Bear Village.

"The best — caddy I ever saw," shouted Mr. Mortimer Jones over a drink that afternoon. "Never lost a ball! Willing! Intelligent! Quiet! Honest! Grateful!" (Fitzgerald, 1992: 4)

As seen in the quote above, Mortimer's behavior at the beginning of the story foreshadows Dexter's disappointment with his rich life by the end. Jones begs Dexter not to quit his caddying job. Mortimer represents the wealth and privilege Dexter longs for, as Mortimer is a part of the upper class.

Mortimer Jones is desperate and hopes to keep Dexter working for him, since "every other caddy in the club lost one ball a hole for him—regularly—" (Fitzgerald, 1992: 4). The figure of Mr. Mortimer is an example of what Dexter thinks of the rich life, and he is very excited to get it. Apparently, this kind of the upper class life is different than the life that he really want. An example of this is where Mr. Mortimer has to beg good caddies to stand by him with "tears in [your] eyes"? (Fitzgerald, 1992: 4). Golfing may be fun, but you shouldn't have to cry over it. There is a big difference between Mortimer Jones' silly worries about losing his golf balls and the kind of splendid dreams Dexter has about the glories of the rich life.

The quotations above related to the Burhan. He states that external conflict happens outside of character, be it between man with nature or between man with society (2002:124). External conflict consists of physical and social conflict. But in this case, just like physical conflict, it is one or more external conflict caused by differences (argument, way of thinking) between every character in the story. This is shown when Dexter has problem with his status as caddy. In this case Dexter has personality traits that ambitious and willing to take their own decisions. Moreover, the figure Mr. Mortimer was the source of his ambition to be upper class, recognizing the ability of Dexter. So this makes Dexter increasingly confident with

his decision to cease a being caddy. In the end, he made his decision to quit as final.

The conflict with another man is seen in the relationship between Dexter and Judy. Dexter never sees Judy for who she really is. Judy, however, never experiences a genuine attachment to Dexter. This is despite Dexter recognizing the real threat of pain behind Judy's charm and beauty.

The helpless part of trying to do anything about it was that she did it all herself. She was not a girl who could be "won" in the kinetic sense—she was proof against cleverness, she was proof against charm; if any of these assailed her too strongly she would immediately resolve the affair to a physical basis, and under the magic of her physical splendor the strong as well as the brilliant played her game and not their own. She was entertained only by the gratification of her desires and by the direct exercise of her own charm. Perhaps from so much youthful love, so many youthful lovers, she had come, in self-defense, to nourish herself wholly from within. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 17)

The passage portrays romance and courtship as a battle that men wage in order to win the most attractive woman by exerting their cleverness and charm. In the case of Judy Jones, however, this courtship process is not progressing smoothly. Judy refuses to be won over by these suitors, and she has the luxury of doing so without risking their abandonment because of her great beauty.

In other words, Judy is super self-absorbed. The problem is, Judy's beauty and money guarantees that she will have everything she wants. Because she can and already owns all that she desires, she is fickle. She is perfectly happy to keep Dexter hanging around for a bit, but he is always one of many other lovers, whom she kicks to the curb whenever she wants. Dexter asks her to marry him, but she continues to take an interest in other men.

There was all the ecstasy of an engagement about it, sharpened by his realization that there was no engagement. It was during those three days that, for the first time, he had asked her to marry him. She said "maybe someday," she said "kiss me," she said "I'd like to marry you," she said "I love you"—she said—nothing.

The three days were interrupted by the arrival of a New York man who visited at her house for half September. To Dexter's agony, rumor engaged them. The man was the son of the president of a great trust company. But at the end of a month it was reported that Judy was yawning. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 17)

The example aboves shown from time to time, again. Dexter and Judy is struggling with contradictions between reality and imagination. Eventually, Dexter wises up and decides that he needs a more lasting relationship and leaves Judy behind. Dexter soon realizes that he will never be able to call Judy his own.

Dexter is swept up in her and bends to her every whim. She, however, has a succession of suitors, which Dexter finds painful. But because he is devoted to Judy, she begins to take him for granted. Keen to change this, Dexter becomes engaged to another girl, Irene Scheerer. "That was in October, when he was twenty-five. In January, Dexter and Irene became engaged. It was to be announced in June, and they were to be married three months later" (Fitzgerald, 1992: 19). Despite his imminent marriage to Irene, it is not easy for him to forget Judy in his life. His passion for Judy remains. The new figure of Irene Scheerer in Dexter's life is probably not going to alter Dexter's feelings for Judy. Dexter saw the figure of Irene as a "sturdily popular", "great" and "solid" (Fitzgerald, 1992 : 20). Definitely the romance between Dexter and Irene is not working.

The last man to have a conflict with Dexter is Devlin. He gives information to Dexter about Judy Jones. Dexter, after several years, learns that Judy is married and her husband "treats her like the devil [and that she is] all right [but not a] pretty

girl any more” (Fitzgerald, 1992: 26). He is shocked and appalled by the information that he gains from his friend. The quotation above shows that Dexter’s quest is not ultimately successful and he has failed to reach his dreams, losing them forever. In finally, Dexter finds himself crying, not crying for Judy, but he cries for himself. Judy was his ticket to his dream into the upper class and now she has faded away.

Just like what he explains in previous chapter. Those data obtained upon are in rhythm from external conflict of Dexter with man. As Olivares statement that external conflict is usually the protagonist dealing with the antagonist. The antagonist provides some form of conflict against the protagonist. The conflict can be physically or mentally stressful (2011). On the other hand, is marked by a characteristic involvement of an action wherein a character finds himself in struggle with those outside forces that hamper the progress.

It is relevant with what Oliveres has stated, it can be concluded that the quotations above reveal Dexter Green’s conflict with other man. He experiences conflict with Judy Jones, Mr. Mortimer Jones, Irene Scheerer, and Devlin. They all consist of the influential figures within Dexter’s life. The figure of Mr. Mortimer as a member of upper class makes Dexter ambitions about joining this upper-class. The figures of Judy Jones as the daughter of Mr. Mortimer make a crucial to Dexter, as she is his ticket to the upper class. Meanwhile, Irene as the fiancé of Dexter causes conflict and failure does to Dexter’s falls go for Judy. And the last figure is Devlin, who is a man from Detroit. He is a Dexter’s business partner and gives him information about Judy leading to Dexter losing his dreams.

4.1.2.2 Dexter with Society

The life of every human being will never be separated from the people who influence it. The world around them will influence their thinking and attitudes. In part of the society and class, a change in someone's life is often done by themselves. In this case, the external factors of society also play an important role, effecting what is the right and wrong values of life. As Siegert (1999:52), conflict between character and society considered as struggle between a person and social values he or she has to obey in the society. In these types of conflicts, the character come into to such the moral value exists in the society that can be in form of tradition, law or even custom.

It is intriguing how easy is Dexter Green in making money. It demonstrates both the positives and the negatives of this sudden rise in the wealth of American. The obvious and visible class differences between the very rich and the middle class is what drives Dexter to succeed at any cost. This is seen in the following sentence "Some of the caddies were poor as sin and lived in one-room houses with a neurasthenic cow in the front yard, but Dexter Green's father owned the second best grocery-store in Black Bear—the best one was "The Hub," patronized by the wealthy people from Sherry Island—and Dexter caddied only for pocket-money" (Fitzgerald, 1992: 3).

Depictions of class difference make Dexter make out way to reach the upper class. He chooses to quit being a caddy in his youth, as Class is not just about money. A person's social class can also influence their manners and taste. As seen in the following quotation "Dexter several years later to pass up a business course at the State university—his father, prospering now, would have

paid his way—for the precarious advantage of attending an older and more famous university in the East, where he was bothered by his scanty funds” (Fitzgerald, 1992: 8). He started with the entrance at the famous university. His the social presence has now becoming more and more recognized.

This can be clarified by the quotation: “Before he was twenty-seven he owned the largest string of laundries in his section of the country” (Fitzgerald, 1992: 9). It is a way that made Dexter into a wealthy. But wealth is not real wealth owned. He wants to get more than just it all. The real of upper-class is old money, and Judy Jones is a ticket for him to be a part of this old money. But, Mortimer and Judy Jones disrespectful behavior towards the people shows Dexter that wealth kills the sympathy for others, showing that is all about had relationships and loss of romance.

The quotation above is related with statement of Siegert above when a person is in an environment that he/she should be struggle between a person and social values he or she has to obey in the society. As a Dexter has a quick process in his life to achieve wealth. Since he was young in his social environment of Sherry Island, he has demanded to have a dream to be part of the upper class neighborhood. Dexter abides by this and does so by stop being a caddy and opens his own business. But the envisioned environment cannot promise what he had expected.

4.1.2.3 Dexter with Nature

In his short story “Winter Dreams”, F. Scott Fitzgerald illustrates the transitory nature of the human ideals. The changes that occur in the setting during the cycle of summer, fall, winter, and spring are mirrored by the mood of Dexter

Green's personality and the major events of the story that occur within the respective seasons. It is in line with the particular opening passages of the story.

In the fall when the days became crisp and gray, and the long Minnesota winter shut down like the white lid of a box, Dexter's skis moved over the snow that hid the fairways of the golf course. At these times the country gave him a feeling of profound melancholy—it offended him that the links should lie in enforced fallowness, haunted by ragged sparrows for the long season. It was dreary, too, that on the tees where the gay colors fluttered in summer there were now only the desolate sandboxes knee-deep in crusted ice. When he crossed the hills the wind blew cold as misery, and if the sun was out he tramped with his eyes squinted up against the hard dimensionless glare. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 4)

The words that narrator uses to describe winter in Black Bear, Minnesota are pretty vague profound melancholy, cold as misery, and hard dimensionless glare. That description of this season showed how unhappy for a young caddy like Dexter and this winter contrasts strongly with a space of the golf course. Winter seems to be a very sobering influence on Dexter. The Sherry Island golf course is where young Dexter first sees what it would be like to be loaded. When it shuts down for the winter, what is left within Dexter is his own dream about what wealthy life looks like. In a way, it is in winter, at the time of the year when the golf course closes, that Dexter is closest to that space of luxury. It is when he is not caddying that he can dream of becoming a wealthy man himself. And boy does absence make the heart grow fonder.

A little part of it is stated by Dexter's conflict of summer. The season is, however, contrasted to winter. Summer give a Dexter some a new life. In this season, Dexter did not has a caddy anymore. Now, he is a success man. A little part of it is stated by Dexter's conflict of summer,

The clearly quotation can be seen: "Later in the afternoon the sun went down with a riotous swirl of gold and varying blues and scarlets, and left the dry, rustling night of Western summer ... "Who's that?" she called, shutting off her motor. She was so near now that Dexter could see her bathing-suit, which consisted apparently of pink rompers. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 99-11)

Summer is the season that becomes a valuable part to Dexter. Because of the season, the condition Sherry Island became warm and is a great time for adults and Dexter golf club members play. So that he can enjoy a game of golf with other members in Sherry Island. Not only that, the summer that he met a second time with Judy Jones. Summer as the brief relationship between Dexter and Judy is an important part of the story.

Dexter Green seems to associate autumn with romance, more than any other seasons. Autumn also seems that autumn is a time when dreams die. It is at the end of autumn that he finally realizes he cannot marry Judy Jones (Fitzgerald, 1992: 19). In this season, Judy must go in California with the another man, and Dexter must be engage with the another girl.

Dexter Green seems to save a special degree of loathing for the months of spring. Such as the quotation below:

Without elation, without an interval of moist glory, the cold was gone. Dexter knew that there was something dismal about this Northern spring, just as he knew there was something gorgeous about the fall. Fall made him clench his hands and tremble and repeat idiotic sentences to himself, and make brisk abrupt gestures of command to imaginary audiences and armies. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 3)

Dexter in fourteen, describes the season as dismal, and he describes the transition from winter to spring. Dexter is still trying to adapt to the changing seasons felt. Dexter also divert it to make a big dream.

Based on the quotations above, this describes the external conflict in man with nature. Some conflicts usually appear from their surroundings. It is maybe main character with nature, or the character with their society. Such as the explanation about external conflict is conflict from outside of the body. External conflicts—at least in Pickering's view—may take the form of the basic opposition between an individual and nature, between an individual and society and between man and man (1993:2).

It could be argued that this scene takes place at the end of autumn when dreams end, winter when the months during which Dexter is most realistic, spring when the season Dexter hates most as a child. Summer has him drowning in Judy's beauty.

4.2 American Dreams Influence Dexter Green in Winter Dreams in Resolve His Conflict

4.2.1 The American Dream of Good Life (II): Upward Mobility

Every people can change social status where they were previously poor to become be rich, or be richer if previously they are rich enough. Social class within different economic cultures place certain demands and expectations on them which affects their opportunities for upward mobility.

As stated above, some of the conflicts experienced by Dexter consist of a change of the position of his social status. It is seen in the internal conflict experienced by Dexter as he had to quit his job as a caddy for his desire to be upper class. Whereas as a caddy made only thirty dollars every month (Fitzgerald, 1992: 6). This will no longer be the case when he changes his position to the upper class. Dexter knows that having the glittering things that define social status

is the best way to get to the top. Because of all of that that ultimately affects Dexter to change his position in the hope to get the opportunity for upward mobility.

Upward mobility are also seen in some explanation of Dexter's external conflict. All forms of hope Dexter illustrated by the figure of Judy, a woman who makes Dexter struggled to change his social status. And the other conflict can be seen when a Dexter just only as a caddy to get a pocket money (Fitzgerald, 1992: 3). Even the social environment around Dexter in the nineties with the depiction of class distinction makes Dexter must take its own way to be equal to the upper class. Dexter perceived change of the seasons, has a great influence in the pursuit of a Dexter's dream to be upper class.

This conflict above is related with the statement of Liu (2002) that by working hard, men should eventually be able to transfer the benefits of their social-class status to their family members, thus fulfilling their roles as the "bread winners" and being seen as successful men. Dexter is a working hard to move his position. He also uses Judy Jones to his ticket to be upper class.

Upward mobility was central to the American Dream to get the good life. Such as Jim Cullen (2004) explore a few variety of the American Dream. For the first is dream about Dream of the Good Life: Upward Mobility. It can be seen from the quotation below,

When he was only twenty-three and had been there not quite two years, there were already people who liked to say: "Now there's a boy--" All about him rich men's sons were peddling bonds precariously, or investing patrimonies precariously, or plodding through the two dozen volumes of the "George Washington Commercial Course," but Dexter borrowed a thousand dollars on his college degree and his confident mouth, and bought a partnership in a laundry. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 8)

That is about Dexter and how after college, he is articulate and confident, borrows thousand dollars off the strength of his degree and buys a partnership in a laundry. He tries to lose his identity where he is seen as a man from the middle class, he tries to move to upper class. He makes successful investments in many different things, including a laundry, where he makes a lot of money. But, that just make Dexter climb to the upper middle class, which idea who is willing to work hard can get ahead.

It was a small laundry when he went into it but Dexter made a specialty of learning how the English washed fine woolen golf-stockings without shrinking them, and within a year he was catering to the trade that wore knickerbockers. Men were insisting that their Shetland hose and sweaters go to his laundry just as they had insisted on a caddy who could find golf-balls. A little later he was doing their wives' lingerie as well—and running five branches. Before he was twenty-seven he owned the largest string of laundries in his section of the country. It was then that he sold out and went to New York. But the part of his story that concerns us goes back to the days when he was making his first big success. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 9)

By age twenty-seven, he owns the largest chain of laundries in the upper Midwest. He sells the business and moves to New York. This is one of the truths of the American Dream, where he is able to raise his social status by looking for opportunities and working hard. This time he is in the top position where he can make a lot of money and become really successfully. But it is still not enough for Dexter because the heights of the upper class still elude him. The upper class that he wants to join consists of the old money.

Those data obtained upon are in rhythm from The Declaration of Independence as the charter of the American Dream, but between that abstract

document and current reality are countless variations on the pursuit of happiness.

Such as Jim Cullen states that,

In the nineteenth century in particular, the term began to take on a more obvious secular orientation (though in its fondest formulations, moving up in this world by no means preclude moving up in the next one). Hard work was no longer a (hopefully useful) distraction from the dictates of fate but rather an instrument of fate itself, a tool for self-realization. Like the American Dream broadly construed, this one of the good life exists in a series of variations. The most common form was cast in terms of commercial success.(Cullen, 2004: 59)

Such as quotation and statement of Jim Cullen above, that Fitzgerald in “Winter Dream” (1992) depicted Dexter Green a young man with the middle class family background who tries to reach upward mobility in his life to be richer, wealth and success. When he is a caddy, he has dreams to move into another work. For the first way, he quit from his job as a caddy. After that, he meets with Judy Jones as a of daughter of Mr. Mortimer Jones who is a old money. Getting Judy Jones is Dexter's way to join the upper class.

Dexter, a man who believes in the American Dream, he studies at university, and after that, he is convinced to borrow money from the loyalty of the upper class, and his laundry business becomes very successful. He made enough money to climb to the upper middle. One other reason why Dexter is successful in his business is his belief in the appearance as well as the concept of American Dream. Like as American Dream by Jim Cullen, this statement supports the idea that one of the reasons of upward mobility of Dexter from middle class towards the upper middle class.

4.2.2 King of America: The Dream of Equality

The dream of equality is one of the core values of American daily life, which promises extend to everyone. There is some terms traction in American life of freedom. That is one of the principal attractions of the American Dream.

It can be seen in some of the conflicts that arise about equality can be seen when a young Dexter imagining he was playing golf with Mr. T.A Hendrick. The desire gets the impression and the recognition of equality is evident from the depiction of the conflict. When Dexter feels that he not rich enough and today he has equal rights to obtain his want. Being part of the upper class, which is where the whole elite gathered with depictions University in the East and Sherry Island Golf Course.

Dream of Equality is a way to get equal places and opportunity. That is a crucial element of American Dream to get the good life in all terms for everyone. Such as Jim Cullen (2004) There are different kinds of equality: “political equality (the rights of citizens in relation to the government), civil equality (the rights of citizens in the public sphere), and social equality (the rights of citizens in their personal dealings with each other). It can be seen from the quotation below,

Now, of course, the quality and the season ability of these winter dreams varied, but the stuff of them remained. They persuaded Dexter several years later to pass up a business course at the State University—his father, prospering now, would have paid his way—for the precarious advantage of attending an older and more famous university in the East, where he was bothered by his scanty funds. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 8)

As quotation above Dexter comes from Minnesota, but in order to feel like he is really gaining social status, he has to go to college at an elite institution back East. It is a part of political equality, because Dexter trying to get equal rights to be able to study at any college. In this case, do not look at the differences between

the rich and the poor, do not look difference between smart or dumb. But in this case explains that every person is entitled to equality of education as desired. His desire to get into the famous universities in the East is because The East Coast represents old money and high finance. This choice Dexter makes to go to a famous East Coast school instead of a Minnesota state school tells us something about the particular nature of his ambition. He also wants the kind of equality social standing that an Ivy League degree can give.

While part to obtain civil equality, strengthened with quotation below:

He made money. It was rather amazing. After college he went to the city from which Black Bear Lake draws its wealthy patrons. When he was only twenty-three and had been there not quite two years, there were already people who liked to say: "Now there's a boy—" All about him rich men's sons were peddling bonds precariously, or investing patrimonies precariously, or plodding through the two dozen volumes of the "George Washington Commercial Course," but Dexter borrowed a thousand dollars on his college degree and his confident mouth, and bought a partnership in a laundry. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 8)

This quote tells about Dexter, and how after college, he made successful investments in many different things, including a laundry business, where he made a lot of money. Dexter wants to prove at a young age he can be successful. Recognition of the Dexter's environment illustrates that anyone can become rich and successful at a young age. Equality in social class does not look old or young. His desire to reside among the rich his belief that through effort he could become a well-to-do man.

And the last is a part of social equality, it can be seen in the quotation below:

When he was twenty-three Mr. Hart—one of the gray-haired men who like to say "Now there's a boy"—gave him a guest card to the Sherry Island Golf Club for a week-end. So he signed his name one day on the register, and that afternoon played golf in a foursome with Mr. Hart and Mr. Sandwood and Mr. T. A. Hedrick. He did not consider it necessary to remark that he had once carried Mr. Hart's bag over this same links, and that he knew every trap and gully with his eyes shut—but he found himself glancing at the four caddies who trailed them, trying to catch a gleam or gesture that would remind him of himself, that would lessen the gap which lay between his present and his past. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 9)

From quotation above Mr. Hart gives Dexter a guest pass to the Sherry Island Golf Club. Same place he used to work. Dexter is a self-made man, he has used his wits to make a fortune. The term of self-made man is that you have made yourself from scratch, that you have no origin point except your own talents and skills. In this case Dexter is able to prove that his past is just being a caddy has now changed completely. Being equals part of the social class. Dexter has him the opportunity to be able to have the same equality as rich people who play in the Sherry Island golf club.

Those are quotation above is related to Cullen's theory. Dexter wants to obtain equality of political, civil, and social since these are all freedoms. Everyone is entitled to equality and opportunity. All of it that, did not having to look at the advantages and disadvantages, wealth and poverty, and so forth. As for how that is use to getting all that can be done with effort and hard work.

This can clarify by quotation below as well:

The tune the piano was playing at that moment had been gay and new five years before when Dexter was a sophomore at college. They had played it at a prom once when he could not afford the luxury of proms, and he had stood outside the gymnasium and listened. The sound of the tune precipitated in him a sort of ecstasy and it was with that ecstasy he viewed what happened to him now. It was a mood of intense

appreciation, a sense that, for once, he was magnificently at tune to life and that everything about him was radiating a brightness and a glamour he might never know again. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 10)

It is as though he has found some way to bring together his poorer past self and his rich present self. Listening to the music, he can remember that pure appreciation of the life he wants. This is one of the few moments when Dexter finds his past life and his present life in harmony. When he hears the song in college, he had been too poor to go to a prom but when he hears it now, he realizes that he has become successful since then and it made him really happy to realize this. This passage also reminds us that Dexter associates wealth and social success with artistic appreciation and with beauty. Basically, whenever he is around rich people, he thinks life is beautiful.

That is related with statement by Dr. Martin Luther King as a blacks, struggles through his speech to the National Press Club says that; “We are simply seeking to bring into full realization the American Dream-a dream yet unfulfilled. A dream of equality and opportunity, of privilege and property widely distributed; ...” (Cullen, 2003: 126).

The United States has long been epitomized as a land of equal opportunity, where hard work and skill can result in personal success and fulfillment, regardless of one's station in life. While the specifics of each dream vary from person to person, the overall vitality of the American Dream has been fundamental to the nation's identity (Johnson, 1979).Dexter believe for those willing to work hard and take advantage of their opportunities, there is the expectation of a prosperous and fulfilling life.

4.2.3 The Dream of Home Ownership

Homeownership is considered an integral part of the American dream; not to own is to be considered an economic and social failure. Moreover, a variety of claims have been made about the benefits of homeownership. One of the principal types of wealth accumulation in the United States has been real property, especially in the form of homes.

As some of the conflicts that arise on the previous page, that Dexter's ambitious pursuit glittering things. It is, indeed, the impetuous grasping for glittering things that drives Capitalist economy. And yet, things glitter always already associated them with a distinctive self as regarding Judy's radiant house. As statement from Hegel (1990): a person can only distinguish other individuals in the world as they project their will on to possessions, things. In as much as a person possesses things, they essentially define him. Dexter always looks something in his life just only to get thing.

Another conflict arises when Dexter relationship with Irene. Irene Scheerer is a Nice Girl. She is also well-off, like Judy, but she does not have Judy's great beauty. When Dexter finally realizes that Judy is never going to be his, he turns his attentions to Irene. Her family welcomes Dexter, and he spends many comfortable evenings talking about literature and music with her. Although he turned to Irene in the part of his life because he was sick of Judy and her cheating ways. That is make a Dexter began to imagine a home and family together with Irene.

Home ownership is a central pillar of the American Dream. Such as Jim Cullen (2004) explain a some kind of the American Dream. For the third part is about The Dream of Home Ownership. It can be seen from the quotation below,

Some of the caddies were poor as sin and lived in one-room houses with a neurasthenic cow in the front yard, but Dexter Green's father owned the second best grocery-store in Black Bear—the best one was "The Hub". (Fitzgerald, 1992: 3)

As quotation above shows, there is an establishment of class politics. There are boys at the golf course who caddy because they are "poor as sin," but Dexter is no one of them. At the same time, Dexter also is not one of "the wealthy people from Sherry Island. Dexter actually a middle class kid, he is a son of the second most successful grocer in all of Black Bear, Minnesota. Store ownership is a form of depiction of a property as well as a home ownership. Property in the claims, as the economic and social success of a person. Dexter can not settle for comfortable. He wants all of the grace and beauty that seems to go along with extreme wealth. Dexter's main goal in life is to make tons of money and improve his social class and he just wants absolutely the best for himself.

She had come eagerly out on to the course at nine o'clock with a white linen nurse and five small new golf-clubs in a white canvas bag which the nurse was carrying. When Dexter first saw her she was standing by the caddy house, rather ill at ease and trying to conceal the fact by engaging her nurse in an obviously unnatural conversation graced by startling and irrelevant grimaces from herself. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 4-5)

This one is a first meeting Dexter with Judy Jones. Extraordinary meeting for Dexter, but it must be in place and the wrong time. Because at that time Judy stood in front of the house caddy described as a home for the poor sinners. While the property a home ownership is a form of an increase in self-esteem. Because Judy's beauty draws Dexter to her, he knows that, on top of money, appearances are super-important. It makes Dexter feel inferiority to Judy and decided to stop being a caddy and pursue his dream to have a social and economic status that is higher.

Those data obtained upon are in rhythm from Home ownership is regarded as an important part of the American dream by a large part of the population that is in the United States to get the good life. Moreover, a variety of claims have been made about the benefits of homeownership. Such as Jim Cullen States that,

The United States was a dream land such as “free,” “open,” or “virgin” land. It has, nevertheless, afforded opportunities for a great many people (including some black and Latino people, among others) to do something that was previously difficult, if not impossible: acquire a place they could call their own”. For many settlers, America was a refuge from hostile outsiders as well as a livelihood that could confer upward mobility: a land of dreams (Cullen, 2004: 136-138)

This can be reinforced by some theorists as follows: Historically, home ownership has been “one of basic elements of satisfactory middle class life” in United States (Warner, 1962: 157). Possession of property, especially homes, seemed describe as a stabilizing and conservative influence, reinforcing thrift, industriousness, occupational and geographic stability, good citizenship, and other virtues as well as providing a sense of status and economic security (Tygiel, 1979: 92:93).

Dexter feels that a home ownership and the property is the home owning increases household financial stability, improves self esteem, enhances autonomy, stabilizes communities, and promotes social and political involvement. Dexter life to a more perfect belief of how an American standard of living should be throughout time, using concepts such as homeownership as a criterion as to who would be considered a happy, successful American, living the dream.

Dexter saw way more different in its view of home ownership. The dream of a desired home ownership by Dexter more evident in the following quotation:

My name is Judy Jones"—..."and I live in a house over there on the Island, and in that house there is a man waiting for me. When he drove up at the door I drove out of the dock because he says I'm his ideal."... Next evening while he waited for her to come down-stairs ... At a little after seven Judy Jones came down-stairs. She wore a blue silk afternoon dress, and he was disappointed at first that she had not put on something more elaborate. This feeling was accentuated when, after a brief greeting, she went to the door of a butler's pantry and pushing it open called: "You can serve dinner, Martha." He had rather expected that a butler would announce dinner, that there would be a cocktail. Then he put these thoughts behind him as they sat down side by side on a lounge and looked at each other. (Fitzgerald, 1992:13)

From the quote above shows that home ownership by Judy illustrates that she was born a rich girl. The whole depiction of her luxury homes is the result of Mr. Mortimer is depicted as a figure of old money which gives a strong inspiration to Dexter. Dexter feels depressed during the dinner because his inferior social class is clearly visible that night. Dexter successful young businessman when it is still not enough to have the luxury of home ownership like those of Judy because a home was, and remains, the major source of real property holding.

The quotation above related to the Stuart Butler (1985) has argued that private home ownership, because it provides owners with a financial stake in their communities, enhances community involvement. That the poor are encouraged to improve their communities because of the financial gains that flow from enhanced property values. And home ownership is beneficial to the life chances of individuals primarily through asset accumulation.

In this case looks clear that home ownership desired depiction of a Dexter is anything that can make an asset for wealth. Mainly because Judy Jones is the daughter of one of the old money that will clearly provide a great opportunity for Dexter to reach his dream. Dexter, however, does not conceptually link his

voracious hunger for things with his craving for Judy as a thing to be consumed, and is, therefore, profoundly disturbed by her artificiality, her thingness.

The depiction contrast between home ownership from the figure Judy Jones and Irene Scheerer. This is can be seen in quotation below:

He knew that Irene would be no more than a curtain spread behind him, a hand moving among gleaming tea-cups, a voice calling to children ... fire and loveliness were gone, the magic of nights and the wonder of the varying hours and seasons ... slender lips, down-turning, dropping to his lips and bearing him up into a heaven of eyes... . The thing was deep in him. He was too strong and alive for it to die lightly. In the middle of May when the weather balanced for a few days on the thin bridge that led to deep summer he turned in one night at Irene's house. Their engagement was to be announced in a week now—no one would be surprised at it. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 20)

In this quote Dexter plainly associates Irene with images of home. Dexter dream does not end just to be upper class and changing social classes. But in the Dexter's heart when he was twenty-five years getting tired of waiting Judy who never gave it a chance to be able to marry. Another woman's choice is Irene, she figure gives a hope of having a family that could be happiness in his home. But, Dexter in this way, is shallow because he says that Irene is not good enough. She is not very wealthy, she is not an absolutely drop dead gorgeous woman and so Dexter does not think she is good enough. She does not occupy that romantic, idealistic part of his imagination. He does not look past her flaws or slight imperfections.

Just like be explain in previous chapter. The data obtained upon are rhythm from the Dream of Home ownership as extrinsic element of literature. As Cullen states that many factors are involved in the dream of home ownership. It can motivate everyone to have a home, as what happened in the life of Jim Cullen

who was said to buy a house, not because they wished to make a political statement or, unlike some of their peers, because he had an overriding emotional predilection for home owning. They did it because it made sense for them economically and because they felt it was the best means to their end of upward mobility for their children (Cullen, 2003: 155). As a Dexter motivate his life to have home, because he is old. He needs a family and something makes him happy to be at home.

There is feeling in the house for Dexter, and bedrooms personify activity and romance. The house breathes with the nostalgia of human presence and in the end all these things become more real to him than the human's themselves. One can see this tendency even more clearly in another passage in which the narrator contrasts Dexter's attitude toward Irene to his feelings toward Judy. Where Dexter in his deep-seated longing for that which he cannot perceive as other than a thing, is implicated in thinghood. The thing gets deep in him. In this case Dexter just as he had tasted for a little while the deep happiness in his imagine about home with Irene. Although Irene is not good enough become compared than Judy such as the Dexter's desire.

4.2.4 Dream of The Good Life (III): The Coast

Described on the apparent conflict in Dexter, he is someone who wants to pursue his American Dream. His desire to be rich, to be famous and to get the woman he want, slightly portrayed with less apparent effort. Dexter Green's ease with making money demonstrates both the positives and negatives of this sudden rise in American wealth. It is related with Cullen (2004: 163-164) states that culture is characterized by a strong emphasis on the goal of monetary success and

a weak emphasis on the importance of the legitimate means for the pursuit of success. Dexter is obsessed with wealth without realizing that he can not settle for comfortable. He wants all of the grace and beauty that seems to go along with extreme wealth.

Dream of the coast is version of the American Dream that dominates time. As Cullen (2004) calls the Dream of the Coast: is one of personal fulfillment, of fame and fortune all the more alluring if achieved without obvious effort, which finds its most insidious expression in the culture of Hollywood. It can be seen from the quotation: ... in Black Bear—the best one was "The Hub," patronized by the wealthy people from Sherry Island ... (Fitzgerald, 1992: 3). The Sherry Island Golf Course is probably the most obvious symbol. When think about golf, it will be thinks about money. Belonging to a country club is a long standing sign of privilege in American society. The Sherry Island Golf Club represents everything that Dexter wants to achieve. The natural loveliness of Sherry Island ties the ideas of beauty and money together in young Dexter's mind

On the other hand, the explanation above will be strengthened with a quotation like: Sherry Island where all the rich people live makes Dexter feel "magnificently attune to life [...] radiating a brightness and a glamour he might never know again" (Fitzgerald, 1992: 11). It was explained that Dexter desire to be in Sherry Island. Where he will dream of improved his social and financial standing. It is there that Dexter sees the lifestyles of the rich and famous, which he wants for himself.

By the second section, the golf club appears when Dexter is as an adult. It can be seen in the quotation: "When he was twenty-three Mr. Hart—one of the

gray-haired men who like to say "Now there's a boy"—gave him a guest card to the Sherry Island Golf Club for a week-end” (Fitzgerald, 1992: 9). Although the chance to be in Sherry Island has come at Dexter with a fortune, but he can never forget that he comes from somewhere else. The golf course has become a transitional space, where newly rich Dexter finally has the chance to golf on the course. He does not yet belong in the rich world that Sherry Island symbolizes for Dexter.

Those are related quotation above with the version of the American Dream that dominates our own time, what Cullen calls the Dream of the Coast,

... the symbolic location in his book such as California and Las Vegas. Those are become a proving ground for electricity of the American Dreams. Cullen also describes Las Vegas famous with activities like drinking, prostitution, and gambling did points to yet another irony. Meanwhile, California was depicted like as suggest the dream of fondest hopes (Cullen, 2003: 165-168).

Different people have meant different things, often multiple things, by the American dream. Cullen maintains that the dream of the good life now includes what he calls the Dream of the Coast which rests on a quest for placidity. Ground zero for this particular variant is California. But while California may once have no longer be a depiction of an exceptional place for the Americans from the other areas. As New York, Chicago and other metropolises are far from the Pacific coast. As a Dexter make a symbol Sherry Island like a his dream about wealthy and the dream of foundes hopes in his social status.

The Dream of Good Life in The Coast, has a different depiction of the American Dream. In general, The Coast just illustrated with a beach or a symbol

locations. But other things can be illustrated with the pursuit of happiness. As the quotation below:

There was a pause. Then she smiled and the corners of her mouth drooped and an almost imperceptible sway brought her closer to him, looking up into his eyes ... Then he saw—she communicated her excitement to him, lavishly, deeply, with kisses that were not a promise but a fulfillment ... kisses that were like charity, creating want by holding back nothing at all. It did not take him many hours to decide that he had wanted Judy Jones ever since he was a proud, desirous little boy. (Fitzgerald, 1992: 15)

The above quotation illustrates the initial kiss he shares with Judy is representative of a culmination of his dreams. In this, the kiss is the realization of this vision. It is the embodiment of his pursuit. The kiss that he shares with Judy is an instant in which he can physically hold the result of his endeavors. An incredible joy when his old dream is unrealizable with getting acceptance of Judy Jones against him. Dexter managed to get a good start in pursuit of his American dream.

This quotation can be obtained upon are in rhythm from Dexter's dream of the coast. Such as Wagner (2008) explains that the dream of the coast—this pillar on the American Dream. It is in many ways a derivative of the core pillars, the allure of the “coast,” of getting it rich quick, of reinventing one's self wholesale, is a powerful enticement, and like many things, intimately intertwined with the idea of the pursuit of happiness. Dexter thinks if happiness is the key to flourishing in his life. Dexter feel earned success and it is not about money, but a certain fulfillment and value in the work that he do. The success is fulfilling precisely because it is earned.