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**Ф.С. ФИЦДЖЕРАЛДДЫН «УЛУУ ГЭТСБИ» РОМАНЫНДАГЫ «КЫЯЛ»
КОНЦЕПЦИЯСЫН ТАЛДОО**

**АНАЛИЗ КОНЦЕПТА «МЕЧТА» В РОМАНЕ Ф.С. ФИЦДЖЕРАЛЬДА
«ВЕЛИКИЙ ГЭТСБИ»**

**ANALYSIS OF CONCEPT «DREAM» IN F.S. FITZGERALD'S NOVEL «THE
GREAT GATSBY»**

Аннотациясы: Ф.Скотт Фицджералддын «Улуу Гэтсби» романында «Кыял» түшүнүгү каармандардын жашоосунда маанилүү роль ойнойт жана бүт окуя боюнча негизги тема катары кызмат кылат. Айрыкча, Америка кыялы изилденип, талданып, кыялдар ишке ашпай калганда же туура эмес себептерден улам ишке ашканда пайда боло турган нааразычылык жана коррупция ачыкка чыгат

Негизги сөздөр: анализ, концепция, америкалык кыял, иллюзия, роман, парадокс, дүйнө.

Аннотация: В романе Ф. Скотта Фицджеральда «Великий Гэтсби» понятие «Мечта» играет значительную роль в жизни героев и служит центральной темой на протяжении всего повествования. В частности, исследуется и анализируется американская мечта, раскрывая разочарование и коррупцию, которые могут возникнуть, когда мечты становятся недостижимыми или реализуются по неверным причинам.

Ключевые слова: анализ, концепция, американская мечта, иллюзии, роман, парадокс, мир.

Abstract: In F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel "The Great Gatsby," the concept of "Dream" plays a significant role in the lives of the characters and serves as a central theme throughout the story. The American Dream, specifically, is explored and dissected, revealing the disillusionment and corruption that can occur when dreams become unattainable or are pursued for the wrong reasons.

Key words: analysis, concept, american dream, illusion, novel, paradox, world.

Numerous works of writers and poets, philosophers and politicians are devoted to the American dream. Among them is the novel "The Great Gatsby" by Francis Scott Fitzgerald, a classic of American literature of the 20th century. The novel is one of the precedent texts of American culture, so its conceptual study is of interest not only for linguistic but also for the cultural aspect of translation studies. The idea of the novel originated with Fitzgerald in 1924 in America, originally it was called "Trimalchion", after one of the characters in Petronius's Satyricon. Trimalchion is a former slave who has become rich and tries to win the favor of the elite with luxurious feasts. In the process, "Trimalchion" evolved into "The Great Gatsby." Critics have made different assumptions about the title. It seems that the title, the epigraph, and the bitterly ironic tone of the narrative indicate that the final version of "The Great Gatsby" was chosen by analogy with numerous iconic American realities: the Great Seal of the United States; the Great Awakening (the religious movement of the 18th century); the Great Society (the Great Society); the Great Society (the Great Society); and the Great Society (the Great Society).); the Great Society (the Great Society, USA); the Great Land (the Great Land, Alaska); the Great Central State (the Great Central State, North Dakota); the Great Lakes region; etc.

The image of the protagonist, according to the author's intention, acquires a generalized- significant meaning: Gatsby is "great" because his life is connected with the American Dream. In two hundred pages of F.S. Fitzgerald's novel, the key word dream occurs only 15 times, which may raise doubts about its consistency as a representative of the basic concept [1]. However, synonymous and antonymous units are grouped around it, forming semantic complexes, identical and synonymous repetitions. Their connection is reinforced by the plot structure, in which each of the characters has a dream. Thus, Nick Carraway comes to New York to engage in financial business, Daisy wants love and peace, Tom seeks entertainment, Myrtle Wilson dreams of "marrying a gentleman", and her husband wants to get rich, but in the valley of ashes (a valley of ashes), which becomes the epicenter of events, dreams are not destined to come true. There is even a symbol of unfulfilled dreams – the remnant of a billboard with "Dr. Eckleberg's eyes". The ophthalmologist once came here, wanting to expand his medical practice, but his dream did not come true either. Thus, the concept of DREAM becomes text-forming and can become the subject of analysis. The key word of the novel is connected with the image of the protagonist, which emphasizes its conceptual significance.

Component analysis of the semantics of the word dream reveals that this lexeme in its basic meaning is associated with the native English speaker's idea of a positive emotional and psychological state – 'hopes for a better future', 'expectations of the best' [2]. This is also indicated by the origin of the word: Old English dream meant 'joy', 'song'. There is also another semantic content of this lexeme, associated with dreams, reveries, which shows the remoteness of the imaginary from the actual.

"The American Dream" is a dream of an earthly sanctuary for the "solitary man": in America, in this land of universal equality, the average man is not barred from the top rungs of the social ladder.

According to Faulkner's essay "On Privacy," every man is given "the right of personal dignity and liberty." And from generation to generation this ideal of realized equality ("for every man of the earth there is room here, for the homeless, the oppressed, the depersonalized") has been passed on.

In Faulkner's words, "we were not even given to accept or reject the dream, for the

dream already possessed and owned us from the moment of birth."

In the same unconscious way, it possesses Jay Gatsby. The rules that he has established for himself since his youth – this is a kind of complete code of conduct for anyone who believes in the "dream" and firmly determined to try, frugality, sober calculation and hard work to make their way in life, his own example to prove that the chances are equal for all and decide only the qualities of the man himself.

However, Gatsby is driven by aspirations of a completely different kind – not utilitarian. And such aspirations are also consonant with the "dream". She suggested that in America a man is free to choose his own destiny and nothing prevents him from living in harmony with himself.

She said that in a country where everyone has a place under the sun and many untraveled paths are open to everyone, man is once again infinitely free and can once again become "naturally" happy, as Adam was free and happy.

And by exercising his right to happiness – to personal independence, material prosperity, family well-being – he thereby also restores the harmony of social relations. By asserting himself, he helps to realize a human community, the foundation of which, in Faulkner's words, lies in "personal courage, honest labor, and mutual responsibility."

In some respects, Gatsby is a complete "new Adam," of the kind that even before Fitzgerald had passed through American literature. But in the

20-ies something seriously shook in the ideas about the "dream". Perhaps, for the first time, the "dream" itself began to be realized as a tragic illusion.

In F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby," the concept of "dream" is a central theme that permeates throughout the novel. The semantic field of the concept "dream" in this work can be analyzed in terms of its various interpretations and manifestations, including the American Dream, individual dreams, and dreams as illusions.

The American Dream: One of the most prominent aspects of the semantic field of "dream" in "The Great Gatsby" is the exploration of the American Dream. The characters in the novel are driven by their aspirations for wealth, success, and social status, which they believe will lead to happiness and fulfillment. Jay Gatsby, in particular, epitomizes the pursuit of the American Dream as he strives to achieve his vision of a perfect life with Daisy Buchanan. However, throughout the novel, Fitzgerald exposes the hollowness and corruption underlying this dream, highlighting its elusive nature and the disillusionment it often brings.

Individual Dreams: Another dimension of the semantic field of "dream" in the novel is the exploration of individual dreams and desires. Each character in "The Great Gatsby" has their own personal dreams and ambitions. For Gatsby, his dream is to win back Daisy's love and recreate their past romance. For Daisy, her dream is to escape her unhappy marriage and find true love. Tom Buchanan dreams of maintaining his privileged position in society and preserving his power. These individual dreams often clash and intertwine, leading to conflicts and tragic outcomes.

Dreams as Illusions: Fitzgerald also presents dreams as illusions in the novel. The characters' dreams are often based on false perceptions and idealized visions of reality. Gatsby's dream, for instance, is built upon his romanticized memories of Daisy and his belief that wealth and material possessions can recreate the past. The characters' pursuit of their dreams is ultimately futile as they are unable to achieve true happiness and fulfillment. Fitzgerald suggests that dreams, when based on illusions, can lead to a sense of emptiness and disillusionment [3].

The American Dream is a central theme in "The Great Gatsby" and is closely tied to the concept of dreams. Fitzgerald explores the idea of the American Dream as the belief that anyone, regardless of their background, can achieve success and prosperity

through hard work and determination. This dream is often associated with material wealth, social status, and the pursuit of happiness.

Jay Gatsby, the protagonist of the novel, embodies the American Dream. He starts off as a poor young man and through illegal activities, he accumulates great wealth and throws extravagant parties in an attempt to win back his lost love, Daisy Buchanan. Gatsby's dream is to recreate the past and relive his romantic relationship with Daisy, which he believes will fulfill his ultimate goal of happiness.

However, Fitzgerald also presents the American Dream as an illusion. Despite Gatsby's wealth and lavish lifestyle, he is unable to achieve true happiness or win Daisy's love. The pursuit of the American Dream is portrayed as empty and ultimately unattainable, as it is built on materialism and superficiality.

One of the main characters, Jay Gatsby, embodies the pursuit of the American Dream. Gatsby is a self-made man who comes from a humble background and transforms himself into a

wealthy and successful individual. His dream is to win back the love of his life, Daisy Buchanan, and he believes that accumulating wealth and material possessions will make this dream a reality. Gatsby's pursuit of his dream becomes all-consuming, as he throws extravagant parties and engages in illegal activities to amass his fortune.

However, Gatsby's dream is ultimately unattainable. Despite his wealth and success, he is unable to fully integrate into the upper echelons of society and is constantly reminded of his lower-class origins. His obsession with Daisy blinds him to the reality of their relationship, as he idealizes her and fails to see her flaws. Gatsby's dream is shattered when Daisy chooses to remain with her husband, Tom Buchanan, and he realizes that his pursuit of wealth and status was in vain [4].

The character of Daisy Buchanan also represents the concept of the dream in the novel. Daisy is a symbol of the idealized American Dream, as she is beautiful, wealthy, and seemingly living a perfect life. However, it becomes clear that her dream is also flawed. Daisy is trapped in a loveless marriage and is torn between her desire for material comfort and her longing for true love. She represents the emptiness and shallowness that can come with the pursuit of the American Dream.

Furthermore, the novel explores the corruption and decay that can accompany the pursuit of the dream. The characters in the story, particularly the wealthy elite, are consumed by their own desires and are willing to do whatever it takes to achieve their dreams, even if it means manipulating and betraying others. The excessive partying, infidelity, and deceit that occur throughout the novel serve as a critique of the morally bankrupt society that the characters inhabit.

Individual dreams are also explored in "The Great Gatsby." Characters such as Gatsby, Daisy, Tom Buchanan, and Myrtle Wilson all have their own dreams and aspirations. Gatsby's dream is to win Daisy's love and recreate their past romance. Daisy dreams of a luxurious lifestyle and social status. Tom dreams of maintaining his privileged position in society. Myrtle dreams of escaping her lower-class life and achieving wealth and status through her affair with Tom [1].

However, these individual dreams are often shattered or unfulfilled. Gatsby's dream of winning Daisy's love is crushed when she chooses to stay with her husband, Tom. Myrtle's dream of escaping her social class ends tragically when she is killed in a car accident. Fitzgerald presents these individual dreams as fragile and susceptible to the harsh realities of life.

Dreams are also portrayed as illusions in "The Great Gatsby." Gatsby himself is often described as a dreamer, someone who is constantly chasing an idealized version of the past. The parties he throws at his mansion are described as dreamlike and surreal,

with guests indulging in excess and escaping reality. These dreams and illusions are ultimately shattered by the harsh truth of the characters' lives.

In F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel "The Great Gatsby," dreams are indeed portrayed as illusions. The characters in the novel are constantly chasing after their dreams, which often turn out to be unattainable or false.

One of the main characters, Jay Gatsby, is a perfect example of this. Gatsby is driven by his dream of being reunited with his lost love, Daisy Buchanan. He believes that if he accumulates enough wealth and throws extravagant parties, he can win her back. However, his dream of being with Daisy is ultimately shattered when he realizes that she has moved on and is not willing to leave her husband for him. Gatsby's dream of a perfect life with Daisy is nothing more than an illusion, as he is unable to grasp the reality of their situation [2].

Similarly, the American Dream itself is portrayed as an illusion in the novel. The characters, particularly those from the lower social classes, believe that with hard work and determination, they can achieve success and happiness. However, Fitzgerald challenges this notion by showing that wealth and social status do not guarantee fulfillment or satisfaction. The

characters who have achieved the American Dream, such as Tom and Daisy Buchanan, are portrayed as morally corrupt and unhappy.

Furthermore, the parties and extravagance that are a prominent part of the novel also symbolize the illusory nature of dreams. Gatsby's parties are grand and opulent, but they are ultimately empty and devoid of genuine human connection. The guests who attend these parties are primarily interested in indulging in excess and escaping from reality. This emphasis on materialism and superficiality highlights the illusory nature of the American Dream and the pursuit of wealth and success.

Overall, "The Great Gatsby" portrays dreams as illusions that often lead to disappointment and disillusionment. The characters in the novel are constantly chasing after their dreams, only to find that they are unattainable or unsatisfying. Fitzgerald's portrayal of dreams as illusions serves as a critique of the empty pursuit of wealth and materialism, highlighting the importance of genuine human connection and the futility of chasing after unrealistic ideals.

Throughout "The Great Gatsby," the semantic field of "dream" is intricately woven into the narrative, highlighting the complex and multifaceted nature of the concept. The novel explores the American Dream, individual dreams, and dreams as illusions, ultimately questioning the attainability and true nature of these dreams.

In conclusion, the concept of "Dream" in F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" is a central theme that explores the pursuit of the American Dream and the disillusionment and corruption that can arise from it. The characters' dreams and aspirations are shattered, revealing the emptiness and flaws inherent in the pursuit of wealth, status, and love. Fitzgerald's novel serves as a cautionary tale, showing the consequences of allowing dreams to consume and define one's life.

The concept of dreams in "The Great Gatsby" is analyzed through various interpretations and manifestations. The American Dream, individual dreams, and dreams as illusions are all explored, highlighting the themes of ambition, materialism, and the elusive nature of happiness.

F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel "The Great Gatsby" delves into the analysis of the

concept of the dream. Through the characters of Gatsby, Daisy, and Nick, Fitzgerald explores the elusive nature of the American Dream and its consequences. The novel serves as a cautionary tale, highlighting the dangers of pursuing material wealth and social status at the expense of personal happiness and integrity.

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