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**Women As Portrayed in F.scott Fitzgerald
Novels. (With Reference to: This Side of
Paradise, The Great Gatsby and Tender is The
Night).**

تصوير النساء للكاتب اسكوت فيتز قرالد في روايته "هذا الجانب من
الجنة قانسبي العظيم والميول إلى الليل"

**A partial Fulfillment Research of the Requirements for
A Master Degree in English Literature**

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INTRODUCTION

DEDICATION

To my lovely and dear parents, family members
and intimate friends
I dedicate this research

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I would like to thank all people who developed me when I was in despairing need for support. My sincere thanks also due to many wonderful lectures from whom obtained knowledge in the field of literature such as how to analyze novels, and stylish vocabulary of expression.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research aimed at depicting how women were portrayed in F. Scott Fitzgerald's in three novels, This side of paradise, The Great by, and Tender is the Night. The women characters divided were into three main groups based on age and marital status. First deals with the Author and his times, that he lives in it and the general role of women in USA in term of twenty century, the young girls were discussed with concentrate image of the flapper of the twenties. Appearing roaring girls and dancing in a big party and company men without marriage seeking behind wealth and Mansions, Consequence that to dismantle family. Here the researcher wanted explain the problems encountered by women all, and arrived at some reasons that led to conflicts between man and women. The third group discussed the married women. Then gives a complete analysis of the three major women's characters in Fitzgerald novels. In conclusion rounding analyzes of all the thee groups specially girls of Twenties century and women and their influence on their male counterparts. In the end arrived at the at the lost.

ملخص الدراسة

هدف هذا البحث لتصوير وتجسيد الشخصيات النسائية في ثلاثة روايات للكاتب **This side of parades the Great Gatsby and tender is the Night** الأمريكي إسكوت فيترجيرالد وهي وقسمت هذه الشخصيات النسائية في ثلاثة روايات إلى ثلاثة مجموعات رئيسية تبعاً للعمر والحالة الاجتماعية وقسمت هذه الرسالة على النحو التالي: ناقش سيرة المؤلف والحقبة الزمنية التي عاش فيها ودور النساء عاماً في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في فترة العشرينات من القرن نفسه. ناقش دور الفتيات صغيرات السن مع التركيز على تصوير حياتهن في فترة العشرينيات. وطيش الفتيات والظواهر مثل الرقصات في الحفلات الكبيرة وصحبة الرجال من غير زواج والسعي وراء الثروات والقصور ونتيجة لذلك تفكك الأسرة وهنا اراد الباحث أن يوضح المشكلة عامة الوصول إلى بعض الأسباب التي تقود إلى الصراعات بين المرأة والرجل. ناقشت المجموعة الثالثة والأخيرة النساء المتزوجات ثم عمل تحليل كامل لثلاثة من الشخصيات النسائية الرئيسية في روايات فيترجيرالد. في الختام تم عمل تحليل شامل لهذه المجموعات خاصة فتيات العشرينيات من القرن ومدى تأثيرهن على نظائرن من الرجال. وأخيراً توصلت إلى الضياع.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background :-

F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940) was one of the most important writers of the American Twenties, not because of the quantity of books he wrote, but because he was a representative of an integral part of the period. He wrote five novels during the twenties and the earliest part of the thirties give a comprehensive image of the American upper middle class.

In the 1920s America was given different names such as “the gay twenties”, “the roaring twenties”, The “Jazz Age”. It has given birth to a galaxy of gifted writers in American Literature like “Sinclair Lewis”, “Ernest Hemingway”. And Eugene O’Neill”.

Scott Fitzgerald in “Twenties”. He portrayed in his novels the “last generation” which lived in the post war era. The flourishing American industry with its gigantic roaring factories and its large scale aggressiveness had left no place for polite behaviour. On the limits of sexual morality in their revolt having extra marital affairs was the sign of free spirit. They considered fidelity in marriage as a bourgeois virtue. The decline of religion, the rise of feminism. The effects of prohibition and the popularization of psychoanalytical. The second industrial revolution accelerated the breakdown of habits and styles of living.

The automobile, the movie and radio were revolutionary forces of change that swept away the old barriers and shed in a new way of life. The motion picture was popular even before the war : it became a lucrative industry.

The business of the automobile manufactures flourished in the twenties, women preferred to do without a bath tub in the house than not drive a car.

There was a new type of individualisms as shown by the generation of flappers, this generation , where girls dramatized themselves as flappers , reveled in its new found freedom .

Rosalind in "*This side of Baradise*" is typical of the jazz age generation where she style that she "doesn't want to think of pots and kitchen and brooms , but wants to worry whether my legs will get slick and brown when I swim in the summer . More American boys and girls postponed their jobs and marriage in order to attend college. The petting parties , the drinking sprees and the reckless living were not Fitzgerald flappers and philosophers. The bobbing of hair had become a crucial symbol of freedom .

One of the most important features of twenties was prohibition which came with dissipation for which had revolutionary effect on the life of decade. The major cause of violence and law breaking was the experiment with prohibition . Also a time of careless gaiety and excessive drinking among the wealthy middle class- when the law was passed making the sale and distribution of intoxicating beverages.

Protestants see country were jubilant firmly they would destroy the evil influence of the saloon and would save million of men and women from crime and punishment and improve women and children . Women characters depicted throughout his novels from the flappers but they were more developed in his old women characters .

In Fitzgerald's novels women turn out to have destructive characters., they are young selfish, irresponsible, with good looks and physical health , and come from pampered background. The girls and women come for Fitzgerald to stand for America. Fitzgerald's fiction becomes story extent to which the actual American is where to the Prototypical Romantic the imagination and how she leads him on and in betraying his expectation ' destroys his identity and his dream .

1 – 2 Statement of The Problem :-

The study tries to shed light on the role of women in society specially in the era of 20th century. In three novels " The Great Gatsby, This Side of Paradise and Tender is the Night". Women running to the wealth, looking for authority and money to achieve these objectives by any way led to the big problems, destruction community and destroying many families in society, the oppressiveness of marriage and the inequality of sexes that were found in society the authors represent the heart of the different feminist relationships matters, that played a big role to destroying any families.

1 – 3 Research Questions : -

- To what extent the author described the role of women in his novels The Great Gatsby , This Side of Paradise and Tender is the Night?
- Do women play an important role on Scott Fitzgerald old Novels ?
- How does the author express about the class of women in the society (in 20th century) ?

1 – 4 The Hypotheses of the study :-

The Hypotheses of the research are formulated as follows :-

- Women don't play an important role on Scott Fitzgerald Novels .
- The Author doesn't succeed when he provided great role for women on his novels , The Great Gatsby , This side of Paradise and Tender is the Night .
- In 20th century the women didn't have freedom and liberation

1 – 5 Objectives of the Study : -

Objective s of the research are certainly intended to answer and solve the research problems stated above, that is to say Scott Fitzgerald described stated and portrayed the class of women on his novels; The Great Gatsby, This side of paradise and Tender is the Night, and the technique which he used to discuss and analyze their roles on his novels.

1 – 6 Significant of the Study : -

The results of the research are generally expected of acquaint those interested in literature studies especially students of literature to :-

First to know to define the technique of Scott Fitzgerald when he described to the class of women and what function and important role which women in generally have been played in literature . In addition to this the results expected would work to elaborate more clearly what is the author portrayed the class of women on his three novels. It is significant as well as given .

1 – 7 The Methodology of the Study :-

Both descriptive and analytical approaches will be adopted by the researcher. Data will be collected from different resources such as references, and three novels Tender is The Night, the Great Gatsby and This Side of paradise. The collected data will be to analyzed using formalism and feminism approaches technique.

Consequently, the researcher uses the formalism methods because in literary theory, formalism refers to critical approaches that analyze, interpret, or evaluate the inherent features of a text. These features include not only grammar and syntax but also literary devices and tropes. The formalist approach reduces the importance of a text's historical, biographical, and cultural context.

Furthermore, "The Feminist Approach" is also used as an analyzing method. The literary criticism is usually informed by a feminist theory or by the politics of feminism more broadly. It can be understood as using feminist principles and ideological dissertation to critique the language of literature and its structure. This school of thought seeks to describe and analyze the ways in which literature describes the narrative of male domination in regard to female bodies by exploring the economic, social, political, and psychological forces embedded within literature.

1 – 8 Limits of the Study :-

On the field of interpretation, the researcher chooses three literary works; a novels " The Great Gatsby, This Side of Paradise and Tender is the Night" which is written by F.scott Fitzgerald. On this thesis the researcher will limit the study on the role of women in society, feminism issues and classes feminism in three novels.

CHAPTER TWO

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND
PREVIOUS STUDIES**

2-1 Introduction:-

2.1.1 Women in the Early to Mid 20th Century Society and Economic Condition:

In 1903- more radical organization was formed called Women's social and political union (WSPU). Emmeline Pankhurst led it and its members were called suffragettes. The suffragettes committed crimes like arson and Vandalism. Meanwhile all women in USA were given the right to vote in 1920. Rebecca Loomis became the first US senator in 1922. In 1925 Nellie Tayloe becomes the first women governor of US state (Wyoming) in 1910 the first police women appointed in Los Angeles. In 1919 allowed women to become lawyers.

The first female solicitor was Constance Morrison in 1922. World war 11 the social and economic roles of women changed. More than 80 percent declared wrong of wives to work outside the home in their husbands were employed. School systems throughout the country refused to hire women teachers if they were married, and fired them if they got married after being employed.

Frances Perkins secretary of labor had denounced women as "pin money" workers for taking jobs away from needy men and federal government itself prohibited by law the employment of two members of the same family in the civil service. At the beginning of the war there were only 143 women employed seven airplane factories eighteen months later the same plants employed 65,000 women.

At the end of 1939 only thirty six women were involved in the construction of ships. Women suddenly found themselves doing jobs. Millions of women took advantage of the war emergency to improve their economic situation. More than 700,000 war workers, for example sales women, waitresses, stenographers, and seamstresses, as well as factory employees who shifted from textiles to airplanes.

All women workers to do two full-time jobs, working a forty eight to sixty hour week in an office or factory also managing a home and provide a greater possibility of securing sexual quality for women workers.

And present age of wives who were employed in households where the husband earned between 7,000 to 10,000 a year (clearly a middle – class salary in the 1950s). Increased from 7 percent in 1950, to 25 percent in 1960.

2.1.1 The Weaker Sex:

Women were long considered naturally weaker than men, and unable to perform work requiring muscular or intellectual development.

2.1.2 Formal Education:

For girls historically has been secondary to that for boys. In colonial America girls learned to read and write at some schools. Women obtained 19 percent of all undergraduate college degrees around the beginning of the 20th century.

2.1.3 The Legal Status of Women:

During the history early united states, a man vertically woned his wife and children as he did. Poor man chose to send his children to the poorhouse, the mother was legally defenseless to object some communities modified the common law to allow women of act as layers in the courts, to use for property. Some of these labor laws were seen as restricting the rights of working more than an eight hour day or from working at night effectively prevented women from holding many jobs, particularly supervisory positions, that might require overtime work. laws in some states prohibited women from lifting weights above a certain amount varying from as little as 15 pounds (7kilograms) again barring women from many jobs. During the 1960s several of federal laws improving the economic status of women were passed. The equal pay Act of 1963 required equal mages for men and women doing equal work.

2.1.4 Feminist Philosophies:

During the early 20th century term new women come to be used in the popular press. More young women going to school, working both in blue and white – collar jobs, and living by themselves in city apartments. Although young people dated more than their parents did and used the automobile to escape parental supervision.

2.1.5 Women's clothes: in 1900 women wore long dresses.

It was not acceptable for women to show their legs. From 1910 women wore bobble skirts. During the world war 1 women's clothes became more practical. Meanwhile in 1913 Mary Phelps Jacob invented the bra she used two handkerchiefs joined by ribbon. In 1915 lipstick was sold in tubes for the first time.

2.1.6 Women in Politics:

American women have had right to Vote Since 1920, Jeannette Rankin of Montana, elected in 1917, was the first women member of the United States House of Representatives. In 1968 Shirley Chisholm of New York was the first black woman elected to the House of Representatives. Hattie Caraway of Arkansas first appointed in 1932 was, in 1933 the first woman elected to the United States.

2.2 The Position of Women in Society

The great change in Women's place in society occurred when the suffragettes goal was at last achieved: women got the right to vote (Chafe 1991: 20). However, the reformers were soon disappointed with their hopes when they realized that women's votes did not signify major change in the country's political climate. Women generally did not vote actively and when they did, they usually followed the example of their husbands or father (Chafe 1991). The next generation of women did not find politics very interesting and word 'feminism' had by the 1930s gained a negative, dull connotation (Chafe 1991). In spite of their lack of

enthusiasm in the voting stalls, young women were eager to pursue personal liberation. Most social commentators of the day observed and discussed the “revolution in manners and morals’ in the united states. The symbol of the liberated young woman was the flapper, she had her hair bobbed and wore short skirts, she lived for fun and enjoyed shocking her parents, and was not all interested in being “Lodylike” (Allen 1931: 92).

In the twenties people widely believed that women had in fact, won their liberation. Social commentators discussed young women’s behavior, living alone and work, and noticing the change in manners of the “new woman”, they assumed it to be the result of an economic independence(Chofe 1991).

By the end of the 1930’s certain changes had to stay. Some modes of behavior, such as women smoking or having a drink I public, had become a standard norm and he adolescent “petting party” had lost the aura of naughtiness it had in the previous decide (Fass 1977).

2.3 An Era of Prosperity:

The decade after the first world a period of economic boom in the united states (Shannon 1963: 69). It was the era of the businessman, of optimism and belief that the country had finally been able to rid itself of poverty. The whole nation was in festive spirits: they “gave their energies mood” (Allen 1931: 156). From 1924 on the economic boom was at its strongest, and people concentrated on having fun with their money with a conviction that they had earned their good times (Sannon 1963: 148). As one writer in 1924 put it: the right to play is the find clause in the charter of democracy.

The belief in the future prosperity led many Americans to try their luck at the stock market and by the end of the decade some writers observed that

practically everyone from cleaning women to land owners were involved (Allen 1931: 246).

2.4 The Depression:

The decade – long party came to an end with the earlier stock market crash in 1929 when only a few months earlier economics experts had predicted the era of prosperity to continue (Allen 1931: 279). Political leaders and economists still professed faith in the future but the prices kept on declining (Shannon 1963: 149). Soon the effects of the crash became apparent as families all over the country suddenly realized they had lost their life savings (Allen 1931: 281).

The crash brought America into the most severe economic crisis in their history. Those who still had money no longer invested it, and the result was an economic decline that had not been predicted even when the prices started going down. The depression was at its worst in the beginning of the 1930s. Business stopped moving and the result was overall misery, unemployment, poverty and hunger. The festive mood of the twenties turned into a new seriousness that was reflected in all walks of life, beginning from change of atmosphere in campuses where determined studying now took the place of 1920 style wild fraternity parties. Herbert Hoover became the president at the most unfortunate time possible, just before the crash in the spring of 1929. When the future still looked bright. His administration did what it considered best but the result could only be called a failure when Franklin D. Roosevelt became president in 1933 the banks had been closed and economy was at its lowest point (Shannon 1963: 167). He immediately started his famous New Deal program to make the nation recover from the Crash. It did help the country significantly but the Depression was not really over until the break of the second world war (Shannon 1963: 205).

2.5 Prohibition:

The twenties was also decade that saw the legal prohibition of the sales of Alcohol. The law known as the Volstead Act, became in effect in July 1919. (Brucoli 1981) the country had accepted the law “ almost absent-mindedly” has remarked an organized opposition. The irony lies, as way has remarked, in the fact that the Puritan ethic won “ legislative triumph... at the very moment when its real power to control moral and social behaviour was crumbling away. It soon became clear that majority obedience of the law could not be taken for granted (Mory 1963).

At a era of a relative political passivity prohibition was the issue that most clearly divided voters. The rough division went according to the urban and agrarian lines: people began to take an increasing by negative attitude toward the law fairly quickly and, as the decade progressed, the opposition kept on growing (Allen 1931) Drinking among young Women increased as well. Before the war bars had been restricted to men but the speakeasies were equally open to men and women furthermore, members of both sexes could be seen carrying a flask with them (Allen 1931).

In politics, too “wet” and “dry” became decisive definitions of candidates, and the 1928 presidential were to a great extent decided over the issue of prohibition. When the study was completed the result was more than confusing: it concluded the experiment to be failure but the law was still worth maintaining (Allen 1931).

2.6 Flapper:

2.6.1 The Beginning of the Flapper Era:

The young women who adopted freer modes of behavior than their mothers had been accustomed to and frankly enjoyed doing anything their elders disapproved of were called flappers. The image of a girl in a short dress, cigarette in mouth and dancing to jazz is the perfect symbol of the

twenties. The old generation was alarmed, not understanding the life style of the youth while stories and magazine articles helped to keep flapper in the mind of the youth while stories and magazine articles helped to keep flappers in the mind of the public. In fact, the debate over the manners and morals of the young went on from 1910, reached its summit by the mid-twenties and was not over more interesting to the public than the fads of the young (Chat 1991: 104).

Fitzgerald's biographer sums up the evolution of the word flapper, meaning a young harlot in the early nineteenth century, and then an immoral girl in her early teens turn of the twentieth century, to a young unconventional young woman with short hair in the 1920s. (Mayer 1994: 59).

2.6.2 The Symbols of the Flapper.

One of the most noticeable changes during the twenties happened in women's dress. The hemline became higher and higher until it finally reached the knee in 1927.

Even though manufactures occasionally tried to re-introduce longer skirts the buying public preferred the shorter style the dress were sometimes sleeveless and usually of a higher fabric, and even though the waist was loose, the dresses were definitely designed to draw attention to the boyish boy (Allen: 85).

2.6.3 The End of the Flapper Era:

Were becoming outdated fairly quickly. In an interview in 1922 Fitzgerald is introduced with these words: "the Frank Mr. Fitzgerald and undoubtedly set the fashion of holding the mirror up to the flapper. Some of use, in two years, have grown a bit weary of studying her reflection. "(Mooers Morshall 1922: 255). With the amount of public attention dedicated to the problem of the younger generation the was bound to be some tiredness seeping into the subject. Petting parties and short skirts

had lost their ability to shock, cigarettes were part of every life for a number of women, too. The word ‘flapper’ was still a common term although in 1925 the writer of the flapper’s “Appeal to her parents” apologizes for using such an old fashioned word, and then goes on describe three different degrees of flappers, with variations (Welles 1927: 1) .

2.7 Marrigae :

Most young women in the twenties were looking get married, and most female students in college found it natural to stop working after the wedding. Many girls, however, had the impression that more and more women around them were deciding to make their won living. The general assumption in the twenties, as has already been noted, was that women really had won their independence. The words of a flapper in 1925 echo this idea... “not so many girls are looking for a life meal ticked nowadays. Lots of them prefer to earn their won living and omit the home- and – baby act. Well, any how, post pone it year and years (Bliven 1925: 5) However, the reality of the twenties was that very few women were ready, or indeed were able to devote their lives to making a career for themselves, and that the “ home – and baby act” was still a goal to most women even though it was fashionable to claim other wise. The last sentence of the statement above reflects the popular mood more correctly. For the first time in America history girls were able to have fun before committing themselves to just one man for life, and a number of girls were all the more fraud if they had several suitors to choose from. “Going Steady” was a phenomenon that was born only in the fifties (Banner 1974: 224).

Many of his heroines, even though they are looking to get married, are often reluctant make a serious commitment. The girls make and break engagements a number of times, and fall in and out of love even more. In

one of Fitzgerald's early stories one young woman, recently married, quite complacently gives some advice to another girl: "don't get married unless you are absolutely though playing round.

It means giving up an awful lot, you know". (Myra 1920: 2) Getting married with the right kind of man is the goal for both of them, but only after going out and having fun long enough. Seems to be pointing out that most girls, even if their number one goal in life was settling down and starting a family, wanted to enjoy life first. after all having fun and living with a certain degree of independence was a possibility to them, as it had not been to earlier generations of women.

When girl decides to get married, she goes about it knowing what she is doing. Men play the role of being chosen or discarded: it is the woman who makes the decision. His women characters are rarely. However, Fitzgerald's does not portray these girls as unpleasant or greedy husband hunters.

2.8 Women at Work:

In colonial America, women who earned their own living usually became seamstresses or kept boardinghouses. But some Women Worked in professions and jobs available mostly to men. There were Women doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers, writers, and singers.

The medical profession is an example of changed attitudes in the 20th centuries about what was regarded as suitable work for women. In 1910s women were attending many leading medical schools. and in 1915 the American Medical association began to admit women members.

2.9 Jazz History:

The history of Jazz origins is attributed to the turn of the 20th century New Orleans, although this artistic medium occurred almost simultaneously in other North America areas like saint Louis, Kansas city and Chicago. Traits carried from west African black folk music developed in the Americas, joined with European popular and light classical music of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, become the syncopated rhythms of Ragtime and minor chord voicings characteristic of the Blues. Jazz and Blues are among America's greatest cultural achievements and exports to the.

2.10 Women in Jazz:

Women in Jazz have contributed throughout the many ears of Jazz history, both as performers and as composers, songwriters and band leaders. While women such as Billie Holiday and Ella Fitzgerald were famous for their Jazz singing, women have achieved much less recognition for their contributions as composers, bandleaders and instrumental performers. Other notable Jazz women include piano player Lil Hardin Armstrong and Jazz songwriter Irene Higginbotham.

With women's suffrage at its peak with the ratification of the United States development of the liberated flapper persona, women began to make a stamen with in society.

In the "Jazz Age," women took a greater part in the work force after the end of the first world war, giving them more independence. There were many more possibilities for women in terms of social life and entertainment.

Ideas such as equality and freer sexuality began to spread and women took new roles. In 1920s saw the emergence of many famous women musicians including African – American blues singer Bessie Smith.

Valaida Snow (1904- 1956) became so famous as a trumpet player that she was known as “ Little Louis.” Many women Jazz singers such as Billie Holiday were recognized as successful artists in the music world. These women were persistent in striving to make their names known in the music industry and lead the way for many more women artists to come. Lil Hardin Armstrong’s most famous song, “ Strutting with some Barbecue” has been recorded 500 times. Her other notable songs are “ Doin the Suzie Q “,” just for a Thrill” and “Bad Boy”. While Billie Holiday is best known as a singer.

Role of women historically, the majority of well – known women performers in Jazz have been singers, among them Ella Fitzgerald (1917- 1996) Billie Holiday, Carmen Mc Rae (1920- 1994), Dinah Washington (1924- 1963), Sarah Vaughan (1924-1990), Betty Carter (1929- 1988).

2.11 Previous studies:

In this part, the researcher will provide previous for five studies carried out by researcher’s study.

Kenneth Eble: talks about beauty women (*Gloria, Daisy and Nicole*) Fitzgerald’s attitudes toward beauty often seem moralistic; corruption in the beauty: evil hides itself there.

His women characters (*Gloria, Nicola, Daisy*) who are now older, are beautiful. They are not physically destructive like the heroine of *Ernest Hemingway’s* short story the short Happy life of Francis Macomber Fitzgerald’s women characters have evil lurking in their personalities leading to the gradual decay or destruction of their partners, but they are not physically destructive as *Hemingway’s* *Margot*.

Fitzgerald of course is not name enough to lay the full blame for his heroes, decay and destruction solely on his women characters. His male lead to their death with the women acting as catalyst.

Antony patch was married to false ideas in life; he lived passively and recklessly waiting to inherit his grand father's Dick Diver's inner need to be useful and to his deterioration and lastly Jay Gatsby's pursuit of his idealistic dreams leads to his own death at the end of the novels.

Milton Hindus: talks about three novels.

In his book about Fitzgerald's novels says about the women characters:

The fact that characters a novelist creates bear resemblance to each other was never more true than Fitzgerald's women. The mayhem which the author performs upon Rosalind, the debutante in novels this side of paradise, upon Daisy Buchanan in the Great Gatsby, upon Nicole Diver in Tender is the Night, and upon numerous girls in his short stories that the subject deserves at least brief discussion... the basic common denominator of most of the women is their intense self – centredness. So Gloria, Nicole and Daisy are to a longer extent, the same in their characterization . their beauty makes them attractive to their male counterparts. The association of the decay and destruction of their male counterparts, Antony, Dick and Gatsby respectively. They emerge from Fitzgerald's as a bad and evil influence on the male hero.

All Fitzgerald's novels have real life incident beside full of composite characters chosen from his social milieu.

His novels come to stand for the tragic end of his married and artistic life. *He appears to exhibit quite as much anger as any writer has at what he regards as the betrayal of his capacity for love by unresponsive narcissistic designing women.*

S.R. Milton: talks about “ American Dream”, and Daisy Buchanan characterization.

The broken decalogues, disobeyed and tampered on. Led to nights of despair the days of the locust flight, Fitzgerald felt that his generation's

departure from the good, gone world of the old commandments of work and discipline and polineness was a symptom of a general breakdown and insanity in the western civilization. He had come to see zelday insanity and his own akohlism as private, painful symbols of the disintegration of a time and a nation. His own jazz-age golden momen was a brief. Insular American idyll that turned out to be a sordid corruption of its own promis.

His novels largely reflect his tragic life and the betrayal of a dream, the women characters in Fitzgerald's novels come t stand for the real women in his life and largely they come to stand for or represent America.

The loss of “ *the American Dream*” comes to stand for him his own lost dream.

The contestant function of the golden girl in Fitzgerald's novels and stories is basically simple. It is to represent at once the object of our collective American, the dream, and the revelation emptiness of mereticiousness of that dream in the attainment. The wooing of the golden girl is the following of a grail with all accompanying ritual and liturgy and it is the absorption of the follower in his idea. The wining is a destructive triumph, a handful of dust.

This is exactly what the “American Dream” comes to represent for Fitzgerald of her destroys him. He wrote to Zelda two months before he died.

What party boys and party girls and party manners come to represent early and lasting for Fitzgerald was the fascinating, attractive and life-destroying ... it is thought Fitzgerald is saying that his American materials were the very evil that threatens to damn the artist.

Isabella, Rosalind and Eleanor were not so much developed characters as they were impingements upon Amory, as in fuller measure is Daisy upon Gatsby.

Edmund Wilson: talks about *This Side of Paradise*.

In his sharp critical analysis of this side of paradise says:

It is really not about anything: intellectually it amounts to little more than a gesture of indefinite revolt.

But novel is about so thing, it is about the revolt of the young against the book you live in the twenties, you see it vividly and see the young flapper and her young escort living in front of you. You see the new cult of love making established by the flapper bent on doing precisely what was forbidden. The flapper was a new type of girl who suddenly made her brazen appearance on the American scene in 1920.

Stephen Matterson: talks about : *The Great Gatsby* especially “Daisy”.

In three novels we have clear characters. The beauty women Gloria, Daisy and Nicole their becomes associated with evil.

In his essay on *The Great Gatsby* says about Daisy:

While she plays an important part in the narrative, Daisy is sometimes considered one of the few weaknesses in the novel. Fitzgerald himself was uneasy at her characterization and felt that if the book failed commercially it would be due to there being no important women character (Fitzgerald, 1963). However, this last comment by Fitzgerald is revealing. Rather than strengthen Daisy's character and obey the commercial demands of the markets, there were clear artistic reasons for the vagueness and emptiness of Daisy's characterization.

Daisy Buchanan in her characterization is the weakest of the women characters in the group with includes besides herself Gilbert and Nicole Warren.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS FRAME A CRITICAL POINT OF VIEW

3.1 Introduction:

F. Scott Fitzgerald was one of the most important writers of the period just after the first World War. He first became known as a spokesman for the younger generation with his first novel, *This Side of Paradise*, published in 1920. He was only one of the best known characters of the twenties, the so-called "Jazz Age". Francis Scott Fitzgerald, who is Irish, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota on 24th September 1896. In his modesty, he was sent to a Catholic boarding school. Then he joined the Army, he met Zelda Sayre, later became his wife.

This first novel is usually praised for quality that connects it closely to an exact in American social history.

This is the beginning of the "Jazz Age". The novel hero Amory Blaine reports like a cultural spy the loosening of moral controls enjoyed by the young of his own generation after World War One, it was considered a shocking novel at that time. Fitzgerald tries to explain the development of a young American of his time.

In his novel *The Great Gatsby* which is considered his best novel by many critics, he tells of the rise and fall of Jay Gatsby, the powerful criminal. It is a novel about a dream of love and money. Jay Gatsby after losing his sweetheart.

Daisy, because of his poverty, tries to get her back after he becomes very rich from illegal activities. He gets killed in pursuit of his aim. In the novel *Tender is the Night*, Fitzgerald tells the story of an expatriate Dick Diver, who is a brilliant psychiatrist. Dick Diver's marriage is a mental patient.

Nicolas Warren as a result of this marriage his life ends in ruin.

About ten years after his death, Scott Fitzgerald's literary reputation experienced a revival, and he remains one of the most famous names in American literature.

One thing that made F. Scott Fitzgerald so famous is his days was his literary creation of the flapper, a literated young woman who lived and enjoyed the Jazz Age. His wife, Zelda, was an inspiration for a number of his heroines and she was her self a celebrity of the period. In the early part of the decade they embodied the carefree atmosphere of the post – war days. Thousands of young women took up flappers as their role models, and although Fitzgerald did not invent the type, he helped spread the changes that were taking place in American society, especially those concerning the behavior of the young.

Many studies have been made about the subject of flappers and F. Scott Fitzgerald, and although his time as the writer of the young was relatively short – lived. He is mostly remembered for it. The subject of flappers deserves quite careful scouting precisely because it shaped so much of Fitzgerald's early career. The major aim of this study is trying to find if F. Scott Fitzgerald's views and ideas about Women changed, and in what degree, throughout his career, it is important to keep in mind that he was only twenty- three when his first novel was published. He had gone through the mental collapse of his wife as well as his own alcoholism, all he raising a daughter as a single parent.

The control goal of this study, then, is to look at the different types women Fitzgerald portrayed in different times of his career. I am taking a closer look at flappers and, particularly. The part concentrated on love, marriage in fidelity, and mother hood, and the last concerned with Women and wealth, and how Fitzgerald's views on Women, work and social class developed. With these themes I want to explore Fitzgerald's changing views through the 20 years writing, Fitzgerald was only able to portray flappers and their carefree life style.

3.2 The Great Gatsby Novel

3.2.1 Daisy Buchanan

“ Daisy is beautiful woman and young” she is Nick’s cousin and Gatsby fond of her so much.

She is ‘ society girl’. Daisy is admired by military officers station near to her home. That take her to meet Gatsby and love him.

“ Gatsby Convinced Daisy he is going to be one of rich family” , because Daisy is selfish woman and love money he convinced her that he got a lot of money as results of this, won her heart and both them have become love each other and this happened before to leave her to go and join to war, but Daisy promised him to wait him and marry other man except you and the missing and the missing and love will make me waiting you to come and live together under one roof for ever, Daisy changed her mind to word him and she marring “ Tom Buchanan” he is aristocratic man and hire money from his fathers, that Tom told Daisy he will make her happy and provided her life style and help her. On other hand Gatsby thinks that Daisy is a single goal and he did a lot of effort to get money and return back with a lot of money to marry his lover.

Finally Daisy not attend funeral of Gatsby, she took her husband and daughter and travelled away. “ All this reasons confirmed that Gatsby is n’t really faithful woman to her lover”. And the direct evident that she dishonest him, first she turned her mind and marriage rich man, Second she loved him but money changed her”.

3.2.2 Jordan Baker

“ Jordan Baker life “, she was younger of two and she was worry tall woman and slender, small breast she has strange motions in her motion she when you look at her she could fall down, her eyes seem look like brown sun her face is pale like ‘ witch man’.

“ Jordan physical appearance”, we noticed she is attitude woman and posture. She is attractive and also Jordan character is so different from Daisy. Daisy her natural focuses on immaterial as her voice. Whereas Jordan we can see grey eyes and her face charming, the autumn leaf of her hair and she has thin legs and her muscle in her arms . Jordan is blond and very athletic, physical and angular, where as Daisy is dark hair and pale with soft voice and more delicated person. She is two years younger than Daisy. She is grew up with other woman in Louisville.

Jordan share Daisy “ white girlhood” and knew the first relationship with Gatsby. Jordan dosen’t have any major life relatives other than an aunt who control her money . She has a heritage, but she can’t reach to it. Instead of marriage Jordan plays “ golf if professionally”.

3.2.3 Myrtle Wilson:

“ Major of people don’t realize the kind of man who draw attention of the other”.

This mention apply to “ Myrtle Wilson”. She intended to eat healthy and organic food. Myrtle Wilson is a kind of Woman loves wealthy for this she wanted to marry rich man that Tom Buchanant. But Tom Buchanan used to deceive her and he just wanted to spend enjoyable time with her sexual. She intended to be able to play the role of wealthy woman even though her real life is no way privilege. “ The real Myrtle Wilson” his husband Myrtle Wilson a mechanic and used car sales man who lock wealthy mean poor, both them live in flat adjoining Garage. Her life ended when she was quarlling her husband Wilson and left him ran to cross road, that time Daisy and Gatsby driving car and crushed Myrtle resulte of this she was died immediately.

3.2. 4 The Great Gatsby Novel

In novel “ The ‘ Great Gatsby”, Women played role as Fitzgerald portrayed, he uses three Women. Daisy, Jordan and Myrtle.

Three character simple to “ roaring age, Jazz music, Flapper, and the American dream”. In the novel I divided woman into groups, Daisy and Jordan they dresses highlights, part of flappers and American dream, Daisy plays the role of rich girl debutante. Daisy and Jordan are similar in some things and different in others things. Daisy is portrayed as a classic beauty, she uses an innat sex to surroundings. Jordan an athlete plays golf, she is greatest potential to story from men, herself centre lifestyle and unexplained connection to Daisy. The other group woman myrtle Wilson, she is sexual Women, high position dream wants to change from lower to women to high and rich Women. This characters have been deeper we can see in the novel.

Nick caraway one night, he attends a dinner in East Egg, in tom Buchanan house.

Tom Daisy his wife and Daisy cousin Nick.

He found women with them called Jordan she is “ professional golfer”. Nick and Jordan Chating together, she tells Nick more things about Tom family, she says Tom have a friend called Myrtle he playing with her sexual and Daisy unknown. In this point Jordan simple of gossip, she have no secret to hide things. The society of woman in American in that time practice gossip from women to women.

The famous married women in Fitzgerald’s novels are Daisy Buchanan. She is one of the women characters in “The great Gatsby” her importance rises from the fact that she is loved by Jay Gatsby, the most important character in the novel.

Daisy Buchanan in her characterization is the weakest of the women characters in the group with includes besides herself Gloria and Nicole Warren S.R Milton says:

Isabella Rosaliind and Eleanor were not so much developed characters as they were impingements upon Amory, as in fuller measure is Daisy upon Gatsby

Stephen Matterson in his essay on the Great Gatsby says:

While she plays important part in the narrative's Daisy is sometimes considered one of the few weaknesses in the novel. Fiotzgerald himself that was uneasy at her character commercially if would due to there being no important woman character (Fitzgerald, 1963) however, this last comment by Fitzgerald is hovelling. Rather than strengthen Daisy's character and obey the commercial demands of the markets. There were clear artistic reason for the vagueness and emptiness of Daisy's characterization .

Although we cannot find a full description of her in the book, we see snatches of her. She was born in Lovisville, Kentucky. Her color is white and throughout the novel she is described in almost fairly tale language.

Daisy is the princess In the tower, the golden girl every man dreams to possessing. She is beautiful and rich but Daisy promises more that she gives, her voice seems to offer every things, but she borin to disappoint.

She is the sort of person who is better or dream about that actually to posses. That's why Fitzgerald did not strengthen her character to give the sense of in her unattainable; having Daisy in the flesh is much less than the idea of her, the idea of her is more beautiful.

Daisy, a I said earlier, is important because the main plot of the novel is around her. Jay Gatsby, the major character in the novel, when he was a first lieutenant stationed at Camp Taylor, met and fell in love with the beautiful Daisy, Gatsby goes abroad to the war and Daisy waits for him to

come home. But increasingly Daisy resents the seclusion from the life of parties around her finally she cuts it short.

Gatsby . . . was worried now. There was equality of nervous despair Daisy's letters. She didn't see why he couldn't come. She was feeling the pressure of the world outside, and she wanted to see him and feel his presence beside her and be reassured that she was doing the right thing after all. For Daisy was young and her artificial world was redolent of orchids and pleasure, cheerful snobbery and orchestras which set the rhythm of the year, summing up the sadness and suggestive of life in its her tunes through this twilight Daisy began to move again with the season, suddenly she was again keeping half a dozen dates a day with half a dozen dates day with half a dozen men, and drowsing down asleep at dawn with the beads and chiffon of an evening dress tangled among lying orchids on the floor beside her bed.

During this time Tom Buchanan appears on the scene and Daisy, realizing Gatsby is penniless marries Tom. Tom is so wealthy that gives her a \$350,000 pearl necklace for a wedding present.

Before marrying Tom, Daisy feels uncertain whether to choose a love letter sent by Gatsby or the \$350,000 pearl necklace. She gets drunk, Jordan Baker her friend remembers.

She groped round in a waste basket she had with her on the bed and pulled out a string of pearls. Take 'em down stairs and give 'em back whoever they belong to, tell 'em all Daisy's change her mind .

They get her in a cold bath but Daisy wouldn't let go of the letter sent to her by Gatsby. She took it into the tub and squeezed it up this side of paradise cannot continue the grandstand play, changes her mind when she sobers up half an hour later and walks down fully dressed with the necklace around her neck.

Next day a five o'clock she marriage Tom Buchanan without any regrets and starts off on a three months trip the South Seas.

Daisy lives with Tom happily, although bored and disgusted with Tom's numerous affairs, when Gatsby appears after five years very wealthy and mined to reclaim her, Daisy resumes her relationship with him. Gatsby wand Daisy to leave Tom and worry him.

Later on Daisy, Tom, Gatsby and a group of friends go to the Ritz Hotel.

There Gatsby argues with Tom about Daisy. For the first time she becomes aware of the dilemma she is in. Nick Carraway, the narrator of the novel says:

She hesitated. Her eyes fell on Jordan and me with a sort of appeal as though she realized at last what she was doing and as though she has never all along. Intended doing anything at all.

When Gatsby pushes her to admit that she never loved Tom because she loved him and married Tom only because he is rich, she says to Gatsby:

"oh, you want too much! She cried to Gatsby" I love you now isn't that enough? I can't help what's past. She began to sob helplessly. I did love him once, but I loved you too. The words seemed to bite physically into Gatsby. Even alone I can't say I never love Tom, she admitted in pitiful voice, it wouldn't be true. (P29).

By this time Gatsby's dream is last and shattered and Daisy again chooses Tom despite his reckless spreeds because of his solid foundation compared to Gatsby whose source of wealth is mysterious and uncertain she rejects Gatsby and retreats with Tom into the safety of their money.

Tom feeling safe and secure allows Gatsby to take Daisy back home. On returning home while Daisy is driving, Gatsby yellow car hits myrtle, her husband's mistress, and or tell the police.

As a result of her carelessness Wilson, Myrtle's husband thinks Gatsby was driving so he kills Gatsby. So Daisy indirectly kills Gatsby. The final irony of the book is that despite Gatsby's love for her, she leaves town with Tom without leaving an address and does not even bother to attend Gatsby's funeral or even bother to send flowers. Nick says that Tom and Daisy were!

Careless people. They smashed up things and creatures and then retreated up their towers and let others clean up the mess they made.

So Gatsby sacrificed his life for nothing; the dream he lived for killed him in the end. Daisy's love destroyed him.

In the end Myrtle Wilson in her dream she chases after wealth and position through an affair with Tom. Myrtle certainly has access to some of the "finer things" through Tom but has to deal with his abuse she wants to be the position of an Emperor, but in the end she leads and Tom dragged himself from this dangerous situation, and Daisy who killed her, Daisy doesn't face the result of the deal. Myrtle died without achieving anything in her life.

3.3 This Side of Paradise Novel

3.3.1 Rosalind Connage:

Rosalind is the biggest love of Amory's life, but she has defects firstly she is flirty and kind but cruel with the majority of guys she meets.

"Rosalind from kind of Women" who doesn't want to do any effort to make them fall on her love. When they fall on her love. She strings them along for a while and then a long while and then kicks them to the curb because she has gotten bored with them. "Rosalind's nature" she is one of those women that she doesn't spend long time with men who love her, because she will get bored of them and leave them.

Rosalind is a spoiled brat. Finally we can say Rosalind looks like Amory eventually she has had a spoiled upbringing.

3.3.2 Beat Rice Blaine :

Beatrice doesn't come across well in this book at all. She sounds like an entitled woman, who expects everything in life to go her way. She feels herself over all or in high place and she considers herself from high class of community and she imposes her education in convincing people. She was versed in the latest gossip of the older gossip of the older families.

Some people would take the good education and use it to help human, But Beatrice is more interested in using her education for superficial purposes like convincing every one of how impressive she is, Beatrice is a heavy drinker and proud of it. Through this book we see how she uses her illness of how refined and delicate she is.

The contradiction on her character is that she doesn't care about the deep superficial things.

3.3.3 Clara:

Clara is Amory's Blaine widowed distant cousin, and the only reason she pops up in Amory's life. As narrator tells us "she had had a harried life from sixteen on," and her education in other words, Clara hasn't had much opportunity to learn the skills she needs to work and make money for her family. But despite her circumstance, she promised herself never to marry again because she wants to be with her children at all times.

But when we say that Amory is hopelessly in love, we really mean it.

3.3.4 Eleanor Savage :

Eleanor hated Maryland. She belonged to the oldest of the old families of Ranily country and lived in a big, gloom house her grandfather. She considers like Amory attracted to his witchy woman he never loves her as much as he loved Rosalind, but Eleanor provides the perfect personality for Amory to rebound from the crushing loss of

Rosalind Eleanor knows this and figures that her relationship with Amory will never last.

3.3.5 This Side Of Paradise Novel:

The roles of women in novel "This side of paradise" as Fitzgerald says: women have always fallen under specific categories, and this side of paradise the role weak and fragile and are unable to think and act for themselves.

The male characters in both novels treat the female as unintelligent being, not like today's society, women being treated inferior compared to men, they have no chance or opportunity for things to get better. Women would have chance for progress.

There are many differences references to female characters, such as role of "Marilyn De with she pretty, got a car of her own and that's damn convenient; there's Sally Weather by she's getting too fat; there's Myra Stclair she is an old flame easy to kiss if you'd like.

As Amory Blaine talks to his roommate about the girls he's been with he only discusses their appearance, by not mentioning any things about their character or intelligence he stereotypes them. By stating, she's getting fat he bases his relationships with these female characters solely on image, and the 'ideal' image that society had and still does portray women as being.

With war and peace women are role in separate social class and men are from the same social class viewed by society. With this separating men and women men being the dominate, because they work, are educated, and thus having the money which make them powerful, it is most kind of you Monsieur Pierre, to come to see a poor sick woman; said Anna Pavlovna, looking anxiously across at her aunt as she steered him in her direction when Pierre walked off without hearing about her majesty's health with Pierre ignoring the gesture of Anna Pavlovna to go see her

majesty because she is ill, he acts as if Anna is below him by walking off rather than listening to her.

Also in this side of paradise social class, Rosalind and Amory changed roles. Amory, thought from wealthy class in society, once he reaches adulthood he changes who is and what is important to him, Rosalind decided not to be with Amory because he is not wealthy enough, she decides to be with someone else. Dawson says [she'll] learn to love him by stating that she'll learn to love him he's keeping a control over her, Dawson believes that Rosalind is unable to conduct her own thoughts and ideas about what she wants for herself.

In this side of paradise war and peace females are portrayed as being inferior to the male protagonist.

The mothers who were still believing in the Victorian code of behaviour and their young daughters who were living in the twenties with its Jazz music, fast cars and consumer goods.

He says:

None of the Victorian mothers. And most of the mothers were Victorian – had any idea he kissed. Servant girls are that way, says Mrs. Huston. Carmelite to her popular daughter, they are kissed first and proposed to after.

Out of the five young women represented in "This side of paradise" only three represent the true flapper. Eleanor, Rosalind and Isabelle, Myra and Clara are different. Myra is too young to be a flapper, but we can say she is a flapper in the making. We meet her when she invites Amory to her bobbing party. He turns up late thinking this is fancy. He finds the party had left for the club. Myra waited for him sulkily he lies about the reason for coming late and she believed him. They go to club directly where they kiss she falls in love immediately when her mother comes, her attitude

towards her is completely normal as if nothing had happened. So the first love affair ends as suddenly as it started.

Clara is also different, she doesn't seem to fit the pattern Fitzgerald followed in the portrait of the young flappers. All the flappers whom Fitzgerald portrayed were pagan and so some extent evil, but Clara was an angel. Every image Fitzgerald created about her insisted on her angelic characteristics. The only thing she seems to have in common with the other girls in the novels is that she had a "harried" life from sixteen on unlike the other girls she had been raised in a convent.

Fitzgerald says:

Clara was very devout, always had been and God knows what heights she attained and what strength she drew down to herself when she knelt and bent her golden hair into the stained glass light.

She was married at sixteen and her husband died very early leaving her with no money and two children. As all said before she doesn't fit the pattern but some of the critics think she is created as an amoral platform for the measurement of the other characters; unlike the others she is pure and clean. So Myra and Clara are different from the three other young females in the novel. He goes on to describe the popular Daughter showing all the characteristics he associated with his flapper, their lack of human depth and the consequent unlikeliness of a lasting and meaningful relationship. Fitzgerald goes on to say about the popular Daughter; the 'belle' had become the 'flirt', the 'flirt' became the 'baby vamp'. The 'belle' had five or six callers every afternoon. If the P.D. by some storage accident has two it is made pretty uncomfortable for the one who hasn't a date with her. The 'belle' was surrounded by dozens of men in the intermissions between dances. Try to find the P.D. between dance just try to find her. After the description of the P.D. – Fitzgerald personifies

bringing the first flapper on stage. Amory meets the first flapper he existence is her appearance. She is sixteen years old, she is a queen of moments and surfaces:

She had never been so curious about her appearance, she had never been sixteen years old for six months ... Isabelle had been for some time capable of very strong if very transient motions ... all impressions and infact all idea were extremely kaleidoscopic to Isabelle. She had that curious mixture of eh social and the artistic temperaments found often in two classes, 45ociety women had been absorbed from the boys who had dangled on her favour, her fact was instinctive and her capacity for love affairs was limited only by the number of the susceptible with in telephone distance flirt smiled from through her intense physical magnetism.

No better description could fit Isabelle than the above question. We understand that Isabelle is capable of limitless love affairs but she is not capable of love, she is young too shallow. Pampered and full of irresponsible selfishness. Every time she enters into a relationship she knows she is entering anew game Isabelle's tells her about Amory. She says to Isabelle:

He knows you're considered beautiful and all that she paused. And I guess he knows you've been kissed. At this Isabelle's little fist had clinched under the fur robe. She was accustomed to be thus followed desperate past ...

When next time Amory meets, Isabelle, he is excited by the meeting because he is depressed by the death of his best friend Dick Humbird as a result of fast driving after a gay party. When Isabelle drives into town with her mother he is very excited.

The love affair comes to a sudden unromantic end.

When Isabelle meets Amory next morning she runs into his arms like in story books. She cries;

'ouch ! let me go !' He dropped his arms to his sides ' what's the matter. Your shirts stude. It hurt me. Look ! she was looking down at her neck, where a little blue sport about the size of a pea marred its pallor.

Isabelle finds the mark on her skin unforgivable as her beauty is of the utmost importance. He anger leads to an ogrument which in turn leads to the dissolution of the relationship. She is a very spoiled girl. This characteristic we shall se later in the older woman. She unlike Amory is not looking for something deeper but living from moment to moment.

From the spoiled Isabelle we move to the older Rosalind she spoiled like Isabelle, she wants what she wants it Fitzgerald goes on to describe her.

Fresh enthusiasm, her will to grow and learn, her will to grow and learn, her endless faith with inexhaustibility of romance, her courage and fundamental honesty – these things are no spoiled.

After destroyed her faith in romance love for Amory.

Rosalind is young and beacatiful, she detest women because they represent the qualities that she felt and despised in herself; cowardice and petty dishonesty. During a swimming party. She can bravely and beautiful perform a breath- taking high dive from the top of the wrecked shack, she reproves her boy friend whom she dived . when Amory asks her to marry him, she says.

I can't, Amory, I can't be shut away from the trees and flowers cooped up in alittle flate wanting for you, you'd hate me in a narrow atomshere. I'd make you hate me.'

After Amory lear's, Rosalind stands alone very sad because she lost a true love. Money is anew elemet in the determination of flapper relationship in the flapper her world. Youth and beauty are the crucial

elements in the flapper Make up and both are maintained by element which is money. So, Amory loses his love this time not because it's a game but because she is not qualified or rich enough to support that love. Theme of money is simply developed. Here, but later in the description be one of the most important element in Fitzgerald's novels.

After *Rosalind*, we meet the third and last flapper in this side of paradise. When she meets Amory it is not at a party or social gathering, but in an open field with a storm breaking. She is Eleanor Savage. The first introduction we have of Eleanor is when Fitzgerald says; the last time evil crept close to Amor under the mask of beauty. As the relationship develops we don't see any evil in her character. So we understand what we see clearly that she is not so different from the earlier flappers. But Fitzgerald in her portrait tries to emphasize new characteristic add to the list of her colleagues. She becomes atypical representative of the "last generation" which come back from the war to find all the gods dead, as Fitzgerald said.

She walks in the rain, a lone and beautiful, she is my serious and impulsive. At one moment she feels like jumping over a cliff with her horse to commit suicide, but at the last minute she jumps off the horse which tumbles over the cliff and gets killed. This impulsiveness is the new characteristic she adds to the portrait the flapper.

"In this side of paradise novel F. Scott Fitzgerald tried to recapture the mood of the young their against the codes of behaviour of the previous era. The characters in this side of paradise novel, Isabella, Rosalind and Eleanor. We see this of young girls feel their revolt their work reflected the rapid and radical changes of his yours in the twenties. This revolt against Victorian. The female characters unintelligent beings, not like today's society. Women being treated inferior compared to men, they have no chance or opportunity for things to get better, women no

chance of progress. In this side of paradise I see women beauty describes pretty little upper lip, on which a delicate dark brown was just perceptible, was short for her teeth, but it lifted all the more sweetly, and charming attractive women. There are many references to female characters, such as Marylyn Dewitt she's pretty, got a car of her own and that's damn convenient, sally weather by she's getting too fat, there's Myrast Claire, she's an old flame easy to kiss if you'd like.

3.4 Tender is the Night Novel:

3.4.1 Nicole Diver's :

Nicole Divers portrayal starts with her "child hood history". When her father violated her after her mother dead she transfers her feelings of paternal authority to Dick Diver. Fitzgerald never allows her real maturity when she does change. Although she shows her husband tenderness on the Golding yacht and she understand his needs to impress Rosemary in the last chapter. Nicole is desperately trying to get better hee. Then she wants to do something meaningful with her life that will keep her illness. The novel gives her character of Nicole extra special treatment. She is the only character who gets to narrate a section in the first section. There is no doubt Nicole was mentally ill, by most standards any way when we first see her on the beach, yet this given us no indication of the real dark side of heartiness, which we see when she tries to kill everybody in the car that day. "During her brief affair with Tommy". Nicole changes, she has known that Dick has been viewing her with growing indifference and that crisis is due.

The affair releases her sexual energy and she approaches Dick for a major confrontation.

3.4.2 Rosemary Hoyt:

Her life associated with films this not only because she is an actress, but because her appearance is cinematic.

Rosemary promoting of only minimally within the novel but just as a photograph can suggest rich and dramatic woman.

She is young movie star she used to go all over the world and she is vague woman and glamorous character, and then she is talented, but she is “ a home wrecker” or she is innocent victim. Rosemary is a very meta fictional figure.” She doesn’t understand it until late in the book.

Because Rosemary’s character is also an actor she has added dimension. This confused her “we see that Rosemary is young enough unlike Nicole and Rosemar a personification of Freud’s abstract idea. We never really pierce Rosemary’s veil. We don’t know how much is acting, how much is sincere, how much is excited imagination of a young woman. “I’m a human being, really just an actor. Why does Dick suddenly fall desperately in love with her? Because call is clay tells I’m a story about Rosemary.

3.4.3 Tender is The Night Novel

Nicole warren is one of the major characters in Fitzgerald's Novel Tender is the night. She is like all Fitzgerald's heroines, beautiful, young and very rich, her family is very wealth American Capitalist and the granddaughter of the count of the house of Lippe Weissenfeld. Filzgerald says about her wealth:

Nicole was the product of much ingenuity and toil. For her sake trains began their run, at Chicago and traversed the round belly of the continent of California: chide factories found and link belts grew link by link in factories men mixed tooth paste in cats and drew mouthwash out of copper hogsheads: girls conned to mattresses quickly in August of worked rudely at the five, and tens an Christmas Eve .

Nicole falls site an result of being raped by her own father when young. While she is a private psychiatric clinic in Zurich she meets Doctor Dick Diver who helps in her cure. Later on they fall in love and marry despite

the fall that Dick Diver is sure of all the consequences of marrying a mental patient. Even after the warning of his Doctor friends.

Nicole sends Dick fifty letters during a period of eight months and she becomes so much attached to him. Dick falls deeper in love with her. Finally they marry and have children.

In the first part of their married life they live happily with their children toys and Lanier.

During her marriage to Dick, Nicole continues to have relapses during which Dick is always there to help. She also starts to feel lonely. As time passes and as Nicole passes through phases of illness in which once she nearly kills Dick and children overturning the car and on another occasion she runs away from them in Agirifair in Paris. But as time passes she becomes stronger and stronger sapping Dick of his energy. Dick on the other hand continues to deteriorate into alcoholism and becomes incapable of working.

Nicole after meeting Tommy Borban on board the Golding yacht, feels very happy next morning because she feels the two men are rivals for her love.

She did not want anything to happen but only for the situation to remain in suspension as the two teased her from one mind to the other. She had not existed for a long time, even as a ball.

Nicole becomes very much detached from Dick now and even impatient with him. And with his decline and deterioration. While Dick is declining further and further. Nicole is emerging from her previous life and assumes her natural role as atypical wealthy female Fitzgerald says:

Later they sat with the children on the Moorish roof and welled the first works of two casinos. For down on the shore, It was lonely and sad to be so empty hearted toward each other

Nicole enters with Tommy Barban into a relationship which marks her final release. She assumes her role of atypical female, bathes herself dresses up and prepares herself to meet her now lover,. When she meets Dick next day she feels sorry for him for the first time in her life. So roles are changing: Dick now the one who needs sympathy and pity. She is now fighting him to obtain her freedom.

Nicole marries Tommy and takes the children with her. She knows because at him she is cured and that he destroyed his future and his life in order to save her, she says to her sister Baby who is insulting Dick:

“Dick very a good husband to me for six years” Nicole said, ‘All that time I never suffered a minute’s pain because of him, and he always did his best never to let anything hurt me.

Nicole is aware that she used him, sapped his energy to get cured, and be able to live her wealthy life. Dick emerges as the loser. He loses his brilliant career moving from one small town to another. Nicole assumes her normal role as selfish, wealthy American female.

CHAPTER FOUR

- **CONCLUSION**
- **FINDINGS**
- **RECOMMENDATIONS**
- **SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

4.1 Conclusion

In three novels to F.scott Fitzgerald " the Great Gatsby, This side of paradise and Tender is the Night", the Author portrayed women in general faces to shows the role of women in society in twenty century. He depicted flappers, roaring young women debutants women and social changes in moral issues such as sexual behavior and attitudes to ward love and sex, smoking and drinking became more common and gradually more accepted among women. Fitzgerald describes these practices as well as changes in fashion, talk, and dance in his novels.

While fitzgerald's first novel "this side of paradise about young flappers and young men he turned writing about marriages. The contradiction between the couples together with the pressures of Jazz age. Second novel "The Great Gatsby" effects of the Jazz age, on money, on traditional upbringing of women, on love and infidelity up brining of women, on love and infidelity. He portrayed women doing what they can create a meaning full life women have no choice, but to marry.

In the last novel " Tender is the Night" is about marriage between a doctor and his patient, whose relationship is further in relation to love, infidelity, mother hood and money.

4.2 Findings

In first novel (The Great Gatsby) the author tries to portrayed and give us general background about the issue of women in the reflection, the impact of conflict and trouble between women to achieve their goals by using different ways of behoviuour to reach their objectives so advise other researcher to be aware about the women life.

In the second novel this side of paradise the author tries to illustrate the weakness of women and they depend on their feeling rather than their mind in the term of taking designs the author describe the role of women

because they face obstacle of lacking opportunity of progress and they draw attention about their appearance.

So the teachers should teach their students this contradiction of both sides.

At the third novel *Tender is the Night* the author tries to deliver and portrays the sight of dishonesty in the term of selfishness this is represented by beautiful lady, Rosemary to steal heart of the man and gradually convinced him to marry him without any consideration and respect to other woman this bad vision leads me to advice the readers and other researchers to be a ware about moment wickedness to use their appearance to attract the men and also to shed the light on the men in the term.

Nicole so her father t satisfied his appetites with this effects to her and leads her to hysterical accuses Dick of many infidelities. Nicole her mother died, and after that her father initiated an incestuous relationship with her, led Nicole's breakdown, Her father cowardly to kill himself. So be honest with you, this bad image can teach us an important lesson about men side so the readers and researchers should focus on both sides.

4.3 Recommendations

The research reveals some recommendations that may help in life away of follows.

1. Family is as corner stone and nucleus for general society, if its established well, then the society will become well as the family. The researcher say to students must be knows the literary works that clearly explain the statements of the problems of feminism.
2. Life without justice and equality won't be good life. Therefore, the researcher recommends and justice implicate concept of religion and social laws as well as given women their rights.

3. The healthy and well family can be constructed be respect, honesty, confidence those can lead the researcher recommends to consideration or stud point of view for literature students too.

4.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES:

The researcher suggests the topics for farther studies there should be a study about:-

1. Naturally, women are the backbone of life that Allah gives, so the researcher recommends the lecturers to teach some literary works that relate with such social issues to light students to be wise in dealing with women in general life.
2. In general, life contains two main parts male side and female side, the researcher suggests to the learners and lecturers on study of the nature of two side (men and women) both of them have integrated role, each parts needs care and think of writing about happiness to build behavior and morality.
3. Finally, a man is the fundamental and secure of the family which contains his mother, wife daughter etc. the researcher recommends some literary works that organize the relationships between the two genders that put religious views in consideration.

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