

2. How does F. Scott Fitzgerald use repetition?

Repetition is a stylistic pattern typically used in ^{Yes.} modernist texts to place emphasis on features that the author deems significant. In 'The Great Gatsby' by F. Scott Fitzgerald, repetition is used to evoke imagery and highlight ^{OK.} societal themes that are relevant to the period of time of the novel.

3-
Interesting

Repetition is used to highlight the reckless nature of the 'Roaring Twenties'. The novel is set in ^{the summer} 1922 ~~along~~ on the East coast of the USA. After World War One, society turned to indulgence and extravagance as a means of coping from the horrors they witnessed.

3- Yes.

Good

In the novel, car crash events are repeated which are able to highlight the reckless nature of society at the time. In chapter 3, Nick is leaving one of Gatsby's extravagant parties when he comes across a car "violently ^{OK.} shorn of one wheel ~~to~~ Fitzgerald repeats the adjective "violent" in this paragraph to highlight the dangerous nature of car crashes and how it could have been fatal.

On the next page, the two men from the "wreck" talk about what occurred with the man responsible for the crash not understanding what happened.

This is evident ^{through} in the use of dialogue: "What's matter?" and "Did we run outa gas?" The contraction of his words implies that he had been drinking and driving which is very dangerous and also illegal.

The Prohibition law came into effect in 1919 which made the consumption of alcohol illegal.

Despite this, the characters are still drinking and bad consequences are coming out of it - in particular a car crash and in including these in his novel, Fitzgerald is able to expose this reckless lifestyle found in the

Nicely developed

3-
Yes.

1920's. Excellent.

~~For~~ In chapter 7, another car ~~accident~~ accident occurs however this time it is fatal. Myrtle Wilson is run over by Gatsby's car and her life is "violently extinguished". ^{The repetition of 'violently' again here seals Fitzgerald's desire to highlight the danger of the car accident} Daisy ~~is~~ was the driver of the car and so the murderer yet she doesn't take the fall for it. Before this event occurs, Nick implies an accident with his use of metaphor: "so we drove on toward death through the cooling twilight." This metaphor evokes foreboding which makes the reader feel as if something catastrophic is about to occur.

Additionally, 'cooling twilight' can further accentuate this ^{through} (pathetic fallacy) as the setting is getting darker literally and metaphonically. When it comes to the death of Myrtle, it is Daisy's reckless behaviour that causes this tragic denouement. Myrtle, a woman of a 'no money' status is killed by Daisy ('old money') and her 'tremendous vitality' and hopes for the future are ruined. Daisy ^{doesn't} take the blame for her behaviour which demonstrates her reckless and uncaring attitude protected by her privilege. In incorporating these dangerous car accidents, Fitzgerald highlights the society that is filled with wrong-doings and dangerous behaviour and in so doing, he creates a realistic depiction of the time that is so often looked back at ~~with~~ as being glamorous. Thanks to him, we see through this facade to the darkness beneath.

Repetition is also used in 'The Great Gatsby' to represent the American Dream. The motif of the 'green light' first appears at the end of Chapter 1 with Gatsby being unknown to the audience.

2 Nice focus.

Good.

3 - status.

2.3 - Really well drawn together.

3 - AD.

only "the man who gives his name to this book":
Nick describes the light as merely "a single green light" but the colour imagery suggests jealousy and simultaneously money. Gatsby yearns for the green light and stretches his arms towards it for it symbolises his hopes and desires of attaining Daisy Buchanan and the life of luxury that would promise. It is important to note, however, that the 'green light' only ever appears momentarily in Fitzgerald's prose - it has a transitory state to it that only lasts a minute and this highlights the idea that the American Dream → Gatsby's dream are only briefly lived. Absolutely!

2 -
Nice

Ok, but
is the
'green'
here.]

There are mentions of the "green light" later rather than
The 'green light' appears again in chapter 5 when
Gatsby and Daisy have reunited. Here, it describes
how Gatsby must have felt when regarding it -

similar to the way the American Dream attracted
the first settlers in chapter 4 "the green breast of the new world" - a new chance
~~and attracts so many people~~. It is the belief that
anybody can make something of themselves from
nothing - set ~~apart~~ apart from the clods of Europe and
the poverty of ^{other} developing nations. In this extract,
Nick states that "He (Gatsby) had been full of the
idea so long". This idiom evokes imagery that
suggests Gatsby's dream consumed him and
ended badly. Further suggested with the foreboding
"to the end". Gatsby is obsessed with the green
light like America is obsessed with the American
Dream but ultimately it is unattainable for he
dies at the end of chapter 8. Also, in the description
in chapter 5, Nick describes Gatsby's sentiments
which reflect the overpowering nature of his
dream - he seemed absorbed in what he just said.
Possibly, it had occurred to him that the colossal

2.3 -
Well
developed

significance of that light had now vanished forever." The use of the verb "absorbed" further accentuates Gatsby's over-powering focus on his dream, despite Daisy standing right next to him. He can't break out of his focus on his ambition and that is ultimately what consumes him. The use of the adjective "colossal" to describe his dream suggests it is too large and so too ambitious. Gatsby was born with 'no money' and is aspiring to be 'old money' yet he cannot attain it. Fitzgerald wants to highlight the ~~the~~ ephemeral state of the ^{American} dream ~~versus~~ ^{versus} the reality of it and he manages to do this through Gatsby's green light and the repetition of it. 2.3 - Nicely developed.

Repetition is also used in the 'Great Gatsby' to present the flaws of society and its American Dream. The repetition of the setting of the Valley of Ashes highlights that not everyone can escape their ^{on guns} ~~on guns~~ to ~~be~~ obtain wealth and status.

At the beginning of chapter 2, the 'valley of Ashes' is described for the first time with Fitzgerald using a semantic field of the sombre. ~~the~~

Everything is described as "grey" - from the men to the cars to the land itself. This repetition of colour implies misery and destitution which suggests an area of poverty and low-life quality. Yet, the American Dream is ~~supposed~~, in theory, supposed to include everyone. Through the use of this setting, Fitzgerald demonstrates the flaws of this theory as it does not apply to everyone.

The description also uses figurative language to further highlight the destitution of the land.

The railroad "shrinks away from a certain desolate area of land" the ~~main~~ ^{main} way is personified as ~~the~~

100d.

moving away from the area as if society is trying to hide that the 'Valley of Ashes' exists. ^{The people} They are described as "swarming) up" which evokes imagery of insects. Insects are pests like the people seem to be pests to society and this demonstrates that the American Dream is flawed. 2,3 - Well-developed.

In chapter 4, there is a brief description of Myrtle in the 'Valley of Ashes' as Nick passes her to get to work. "I had a glimpse of ~~Myrtle~~ Mrs Wilson straining at the garage pump with panting vitality as we went by." The use of the verb "straining" here evokes an idea of ~~extra~~ extraordinary effort which directly contrasts with the characters of Daisy and Jordan who don't have to work or put effort into anything because their social standing protects them. Whereas, Myrtle uses "panting vitality" in her everyday life in the valley because she has to work hard. This phrase appears almost oxymoronic. Myrtle is filled with energy and ambition yet is being drained by her ~~own~~ need to work to live. And, the valley follows her everywhere she goes; she never escapes it. When she dies in chapter 7, it's in the valley which she tried so hard to escape from. ~~Even~~ she "knelt in the road and mingled her thick dark blood with the dust." And, even her blood becomes ash. Her "dark blood" is barely visible amongst the dark ashes in the valley. ^{This colour imagery} ~~then~~ shows that she barely made a mark in life and this comes down to the flaws of the American Dream. She is ultimately unable to achieve it because society is so confined and segregated. The USA hasn't been able to escape the social classes of Europe which so many people

2,3 - Terrific!

2 - Great.

2 - Lovely point!

believed could be escaped in the 1920's. The 'no money' class suffer and are stuck in an industrial area covered in ash and society tries to forget them. This repetition of the setting highlights humanity's fall from Eden - ~~the~~ the world is being burnt to ash and people are suffering. Fitzgerald wishes to highlight that the 'Jazz Age' wasn't all glamour and there was an underlying darkness within it.

In conclusion, repetition is used throughout the 'Great Gatsby' to present Fitzgerald's key ideas and beliefs of the time. Through ~~the~~ the use of the repetition of events, he reflects the recklessness of the epoch and its dangerous society. Through the repetition of the 'green light', he presents the American Dream and its unattainability and then moves further to completely undermine it with the repetition of setting - The Valley of Ashes. Fitzgerald wanted to expose society as it was ~~and~~ beneath the glamorous consumerism and materialism of the "Age of Excess" which is done effectively through repetition.

Excellent work.

30 / Level 6.
32.

This could actually be full marks - you've generally tackled it. I might recommend that you choose something less structural (eg Gatsby's "Old Sport" dialogue) for one of the sections.
Very well done.