



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE COMPARATIVE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SELECTED STORIES BETWEEN
STEINBECK AND FITZGERALD

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at comparing two great authors of American fiction, John Steinbeck and Francis Scott Fitzgerald. Both authors have similar and different to express the stories. Steinbeck has social background in Southern America among villagers, gardeners, fishermen, labors, and domestic life. He noticed the Indian's struggle against the existing immigrants to overcome the economic and social condition in Gulf California, La Paz. It was documented in novel *The Pearl* (1947). He also wrote *Travels With Charley* (1962) which reflected him and motherland. On the other hand, Fitzgerald lived in metropolitan city by jazz age, glamour, parties, white collar, and public life. He expressed the social situation of biggest cities in America and Europe such as New York, California, Paris, Rome, and London, which described in novel *The Great Gatsby* (1925) and *Tender Is The Night* (1934). The writer of this paper used Genetic Structuralism Approach. It considered that the literary works as social product related to author's background and social reality at the time and situation currently. As the social product, literary works appeared theme from issues flourished among society, namely social criticism. The data of fictional story, author's background, and social reality were collected by using the Library Study and analyzed in descriptive method. Data analysis also supported by theory of the Comparative Literature to describe the selected stories of Steinbeck and Fitzgerald. The writer in comparing the literary works of John Steinbeck and Francis Scott Fitzgerald identifies similarities and differences them. Those similarities are the fictional stories are real and natural, the plot of forward, authors' personality strong reflect into the story, both authors have a strong sensitivity to the social reality, and authors honestly describe the social life of American people. The differences are at least five aspects, including characters of story, physical background of story, theme of story, social facts of American, imagination and authors' background.

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INTRODUCTION

Literary works is a work of fiction based on the author's imagination of what is happening and evolving around it. An author as part of the community will be documenting some values what he saw from the community. The values are integrated into literary works by the author as a spotlight on certain aspects, such as social criticism, women and gender issues, political violence and oppression, poverty and inequality. Hardjana in Abbas (2006:241) revealed that an author through his social sensitivity will show the reality of a particular society and it makes him creating imagination to produce the literature. This is in line with the opinion of Prof. Dr. Sumarwati Kramadibrata Poli, M.Lit., as follows:

Sebagai anggota masyarakat yang hidup dalam suatu lingkungan tertentu pengarang melihat masalah yang muncul

di sekitarnya sesuai dengan cara pandang yang dimilikinya. Selain itu, keterbatasan alamiah yang merupakan juga ciri manusia, menyebabkan apa yang ditangkap dari yang terjadi di sekelilingnya hanyalah sebagian dari keseluruhan yang terjadi. Apa yang ditangkapnya ini kemudian ditafsirkan menurut nilai-nilai yang dianutnya baik secara sadar maupun tidak sadar (1996 : 154).

John Steinbeck and Francis Scott Fitzgerald are two great American authors of the 20th century that they have a different type of social background. Steinbeck lived in the Southern American region, which he noticed various difference social lives among social groups, namely the rich men group of immigrant generation, the Indians marginalized group, and the group of black people who are oppressed. On the other hand, Fitzgerald lived among the metropolitan society who has seen and experienced the social behavior changes of urban society, in particular the social intercourse of youth generation. The social background differences in both authors are affected on

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social themes that carried on their literary works. Referring to Hardjana's view on the background of the author's influence on his literary imagination, the writer will realize it towards two famous authors, namely John Steinbeck and Francis Scott Fitzgerald. Both American authors lived nearby in the same era but their themes were possibly different because their social life has also no similar. The writer has chosen two literary works from each of the two authors, such as novel *The Pearl* (1947) and *The Travels with Charley* (1962) by John Steinbeck, *The Great Gatsby* (1925) and *Tender Is the Night* (1934) by Francis Scott Fitzgerald. Later, the writer of this paper used Genetic Structuralism Approach. It considered that the literary works as social product related to author's background and social reality at the time and situation currently. As the social product, literary works appeared theme from issues flourished among society, namely social criticism. The data of fictional story, author's background, and social reality were collected by using the Library Study and analyzed in descriptive method. Data analysis also supported by theory of the Comparative Literature to describe the selected stories of Steinbeck and Fitzgerald.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Genetic Structuralism Approach

The Genetic Structuralism Approach is one methodological analysis in sociological literature. It developed the literature approach conventional before is pure structuralism approach. A literature expert of French, Lucian Goldman was at first formulating the approach of genetic structuralism in 1960s. Her main idea is that a literary work is not able to separate from outside reality because it has a background of society (Goldman, 1964). So, sociological aspect is needed to analyze the literary works according to Iswanto in Abdullah comments as:

Jika karya sastra hanya dipahami dari unsur intrinsiknya saja, maka karya sastra dianggap lepas dari konteks sosialnya. Padahal pada hakekatnya tidak demikian, melainkan selalu berkaitan dengan masyarakat dan sejarah yang melingkupi penciptaan sastra (1994 : 80).

Goldman's view is an effort combining structural elements (intrinsic aspects) and sociological (extrinsic aspects). In the theory of Genetic Structuralism, Goldman says as:

Pandangan dunia yang ditampilkan pengarang lewat problematic hero merupakan suatu struktur global yang bermakna. Pandangan dunia ini bukan semata-mata fakta empiris yang bersifat langsung, tetapi merupakan suatu gagasan, aspirasi, dan perasaan yang dapat mempersatukan kelompok sosial masyarakat. Pandangan dunia ini memperoleh bentuk kongkret di dalam karya sastra. Pandangan dunia bukan fakta. Pandangan dunia tidak memiliki eksistensi obyektif, tetapi merupakan ekspresi teoritis dari kondisi dan kepentingan suatu golongan masyarakat tertentu" (Damono, 1979 : 5).

An author represents number expectations of people surrounding which is written in fictional works. Although literary works is not directing described social reality because it has full imagination but its story has example in carrying out recently condition of society. Through the fictional characters, an author expresses inside aspiration of specific society. It

means that even though the literary works is fiction but it reflects social group where is created as it's genetic. It refers to Guerin (1979:278), "We might call the approach genetic because it is the word sometimes use when a work is considered in terms of its 'origin'. We could find the term appropriate in studying the growth and development of the work, its genesis, as form its source".

Similar in Guerin's view, Abdullah (1994) also suggests that a script could not be separated from the social context in which a literary work is a self realization of author to the world-wide. The literary works is considered to represent a particular community in a specific period of time. So, even though the literary works of fiction, but it has linkages with community groups in which it was born. Thus, the literary works reflect American society on the novel *The Pearl* (1947) dan *The Travels with Charley* (1962) by John Steinbeck, *The Great Gatsby* (1925) and *Tender Is Night* (1934) by Francis Scott Fitzgerald. The use of genetic structuralism approach has several steps. Firstly, the literary works is studied its intrinsic elements that all elements are considered as a unity aspect of delivering meaning. Then, the background of author is also analyzed to find out his mind or idea as a represented specific society. The author is considered as a connector of fiction and social reality. Afterward, the sociological aspect is analyzed to know the society condition at time of fiction created. The society condition as extrinsic situation has influence to create the fiction. Finally, the research finds the great picture the reflected social reality of its fiction.

B. Literature Comparative Studies

To compare literary works of the same genre is possible within literature, such as prose with prose, plays and plays, poems with poems. In the comparative literature of identifying two or more works, it is not only finding similarity but also difference them. According to Guillen (1993:159), there are three models comparative studies of literature, including:

- The comparison related to the phenomenon of culture, which means it should be associated with the movement of the currents of world culture to literary works studied.
- The comparison of societal issues as a universal concern, such as comparing the morality issue of two literary works.
- The comparison literary works by analyzing the structural aspects or focusing on the intrinsic aspects of that works.

All models above can be used in comparing novel *The Pearl* (1947), *The Travels with Charley* (1962), *The Great Gatsby* (1925), and *Tender Is Night* (1934). From these comparisons will appear differences and similarities of social theme in the imagination of John Steinbeck and Francis Scott Fitzgerald.

C. Snopsis Of Stories

The writer describes synopsis of each novels, such as *The Pearl* (1947), *The Travels with Charley* (1962), *The Great Gatsby* (1925), and *Tender Is Night* (1934).

1. The Pearl

The early story described a group of Indians who lived in the slums around Cape Coast California. They lived in very poor

life circumstances and so different than those white people in the city are living in prosperity. One day, a doctor of white French refuses to treat a baby named Coyotito because he came from a family of poor Indians. This unfair treatment encourages Kino seek material possessions that could change his life until finally found a Pearl of having high value. The discovery of the Pearl by Kino caused a commotion of society in La Paz. Even the doctor who used to swagger quite came offers her services to treat Coyotito. Kino refused him because he has known that the doctor meant cunning wish to have such pearls. Since that time, the terror befell the family of Kino continued,

"Then from the corner of the houses came a sound so soft that it might have been simply a thought, a little furtive movement, a touch of a foot on earth, the almost inaudible purr of controlled breathing" (TP, 1962:48).

Kino was killing one of stealers when they came to steal his pearl. This terror is not shattered Kino's spirit who insisted to realize his dream of becoming a wealthy man so he is able to send his son in school and later change the Indians became prosperous. He decided to bring his family to the North while looking for buyers of pearls, *"To north, said Kino. I have heard there are cities in the north"* (TP, 1962:86). Three gunners will steal the pearl followed Kino and family along their trip to the North. Kino killed those stealers but at the same time Coyotito also died in his mother's lap in the cave. Finally, Kino and Juana decided to return in the hometown in a sadness life condition. Everyone in La Paz continued to commemorate the family's persistence, *"Everyone in La Paz remembers the return the family"* (TP, 1962:114).

2. Travels with Charley

The character of *I* is possibility the author's own, that John Steinbeck. He will be exploring the whole area of the United States America's mainland from South to North and from East to West. This ambitious plan is submitted to the Head Office of Manufacture Truck with the hope of providing vehicles and other materials, *"With all this mind I wrote to the head office of a great corporation which manufactures trucks. I specified my purpose and my need"* (TWC, 1986:6). *I* started his traveling in New York City in August by driving a car of pickup that is named *Rocinante*. The name is inspired from the horse mounts a very famous of Indians, Don Quixote. This travelling is more said to the adventures. *I* accompanied by a mighty dog named *Charley*. This adventure is a reckless behavior regardless of any danger as *I* said as follows:

There was some genuine worry about my traveling alone, open to attack, robbery, assault. It is well known that our roads are dangerous. And here I admit I had senseless qualms. It is some years since I have been alone, nameless, friendless, without any of the safety one gets from family, friends, and accomplices. There is no reality in the danger (TWC,1986:8).

The adventure lasted for many years by passing a number of areas in the United States, namely California, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, Saint Lawrence, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, North Dakota, the Rocky Mountains, Washington, West Coast, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, New Orleans, Salinas, and finally back to New York in the late 1960s. During the adventure, *I* is very proud of the

richness and beauty of his country, American. It is exceed than owned by the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Russia,

"...describe with certainty the nature of the French, the British, the Italians, the Germans, and above all Russia? Travelling about, I early learned the differences between an American and Americans" (TWC, 1986:243).

I watches a lot of the social reality that occurs among the community along the adventure, including the urban people of having restricted time for their social environment, people who live quiet in village without ambitious to competition, fishing communities are trying to maintain live from the seashore products, Indians have yet to obtain decent life whereas they are native Americans, Black of Niggers are still neglected in almost all aspects of social life, Inland people at the top of the mountain are yet enjoying the progress that has been achieved in America. Finally, *I* back to his hometown and he is almost no longer known by people there because he took so long time to venture leaving them,

"I've have driven this thing all over the country-mountains, plains, deserts. And now I'm back my own town, where I live-and I'm lost... And that's how the traveler came home again" (TWC, 1986:277).

3. The Great Gatsby

Jay Gatsby is a young man who used to be an American soldier in World War I in Europe. Suddenly he becomes a wealthy young man after becoming a famous writer. He is known as the youth both love to make a big party at home with inviting famous people and artists.

At least once a fortnight a corps of caterers came down with several hundred feet of canvas and enough colored lights to make Christmas tree of GGatsby's enormous garden... the cars from New York are parked five deep in the drive, and already the halls and salon and verandas are gaudy with primary colors, and hair shorn in strange new ways, and shawls beyond the dreams of Castile (TGG, 2004:40).

Nick Carraway was a stockbroker neighborly with Gatsby. Nick often watched the stately mansion belonging to Gatsby as the party place of American jazz age. He finally found out who the real of Gatsby, a figure of a youth whose real name was James Gatz, a poor people from North Dakota. However after becoming wealthy, he then changed his lifestyle. In a place called East Egg lived Nick's friend who's named Nick Tom Buchanan. He is arrogant and pompous man. Tom has a beautiful wife named Daisy, but he was also still having an affair with Myrtle Wilson, wife of George Wilson. The relationship of Tom and Myrtle were very much even Myrtle wish Tom could marry her in the future. After Gatsby has known Daisy residence at Bay East Egg, he immediately bought the house next to the home of Tom. Daisy had been a lover of Gatsby past time. Because neighborly, then Tom often took Daisy to present in Gatsby's home attended the party. Meeting of the Gatsby with Daisy grew their memorable love so they came back interwoven relationships of romance between them. Tom realized unlike that his wife is having an affair with Gatsby. It is giving rise to the conflict. On the other hand, Gatsby also unmasked affair Tom with Myrtle so Tom George rebuked Tom. So, The romance story is so complex

conflict led to a murder among the characters of the story, namely, Myrtle, Catherine, and Gatsby, "...But, as they drew back the sheet and looked at Gatsby with unmoved eyes..." (TWC, 1986:8).

4. Tender Is The Night

In early June 1925, a popular artist of 17 years named Rosemary with her mother, Elsie Speers is taking a holiday in Riviera, nearby Cannes City. Then, a black one whose name is Luis Campion with Albert McKisco, Violet McKisco, Ms. Abrams, and Dumphery come to introduce them for Rosemary. In Riviera, Rosemary also meets and loves Dick Divers, although he has been having a wife,

"I love him, Mother. I'm desperately in love with him-In never knew I could feel that way about anybody. And he's married and I like her too-It's just hopeless. Oh I love him so!" (TIN, 2003:22).

Feeling love of Rosemary to Dick is so deep and they often shared in a variety of banquets. Their love relation raises no problem of Dick's wife because Rosemary notices a professional relationship of Dick as a movie star. The love affair of Dick together Rosemary continue until it is discovered by others, namely Abe, Jules, Nicole, and others. In fact before the met Rosemary, Dick who is also a psychiatrist about 1918 ever treat Nicole. At time, Nicole falls to Dick and both get married upon approval Baby Warren in Switzerland. Their domestic life is harmony at first time but when there is other woman who seduces Dick, and then Nicole was angry. They are then divorces and Dick marries again. Dick into his household clutter and at same time his parents in the United States also reportedly died. Upon his return from America, Dick stops at Rome and accidentally meets Rosemary. In fact he wants to leave Rosemary, but he was not able to do it, "

Only because of Rosemary's presence in the hotel did Dick place the immediately as Collins Clay. He had his old confidence and an air of prosperity and big sudden jowls" (TIN, 2006:208).

Dick suddenly meets Baby Warren and tells him again fucked up because he could not afford to forget Rosemary whereas Nicole still strong shadows also resides in his heart. The chaos heart, Dick does much drinking and drunkenness to hit Italy police until he is imprisoned. Baby Warren comes then to free himself from prison. After some long ago, Dick finally reunites with Nicole. At first, both are misunderstanding because Nicole accuses Dick that he married her only because it used to be like to have her treasure. After that, Dick and Nicole go back finding harmony with the help of a doctor named Franz Kaethe Gregorovius. Dick and Nicole are still having a miss between them,

"AT FOUR o'clock next afternoon a station taxi stopped at the gate and Dick got out... Nicole ran from the terrace to meet him, breathless with her effort at self-control" (TIN, 2006:298).

Dick and Nicole agree to return to Riviera takes care of their children there, namely the Lanier and Topsy. The harmony of house life both Nicole and Dick is breaking when Dick receives a letter from Rosemary. Nicole is very disappointed. It causes her also does a relationship with another man named

Tommy. Nicole decides to go with Tommy while carrying his two sons and leaves Dick on the Riviera. After leaving Nicole, Dick also decides to return to America to become a doctor and a career while building a new life, *"I must go, ' he said"* (TIN, 2006:314).

D. Social Background Of Author

The background of author is important presented because it supports finding the social reality of literary works. So, the writer in this paper needs to present two authors, John Steinbeck and Francis Scott Fitzgerald.

1. John Steinbeck

John Steinbeck is the name of the grandfather and grandmother from his father, where his grandfather named John and his grandmother named Grossteinbeck. His father's side of the family comes from Germany's Jewish descendants of Jerusalem who came to the American mainland around the middle of the 19th century. His mother named Olive Hemilton comes from Northern Ireland who was a devout religious family. Hemilton family arrived in America around 1850. John Steinbeck was born in a small town, Cape Salinas of California in 1902. Salinas is a border town between Mexico and the United States where he spent his youth before travelling to Europe and back to California. Setting life of Steinbeck generally revolves around the Cape of California that stretches about 50 miles from South to North and 30 miles from East to West. This area lies between Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico. Steinbeck has known well the social conditions in the area. He concerns about watching the Indians retired to suburban slums because of the actions of the European immigrants who took their lands, and then to build gold mines and factories on it. Steinbeck's concerns expressed through Pearson's explanation (1994: 306) follows:

Di barat timbul kepanikan ketika para imigran berbondong-bondong memenuhi jalan raya. Para putera daerah (pribumi) ketakutan tanah milik mereka menyusut, orang-orang yang sampai saat itu tidak pernah lapar menatap mata mereka yang lapar. Orang-orang yang saat itu tidak pernah menginginkan sesuatu terlalu banyak melihat gelora keinginan di mata para pendatang. Dan penduduk kota itu dan orang-orang pinggir kota yang lembut berkumpul untuk mempertahankan diri mereka sendiri; dan mereka menentramkan hati sendiri bahwa mereka orang baik dan para pendatang yang menyerbu itu jahat...

Witness the luxury of the European immigrants almost forget the social values and humanity as well as to its origins, Steinbeck chooses the simple life. He said that it treasures and rewards will only be bound his social freedom. When he was receiving the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1962, he humbly said,

"Di dalam hatiku terbersit keraguan bahwa aku lebih patut mendapat Hadiah Nobel ini daripada kalangan sastrawan lainnya yang kuhormati dan memang terhormat..." (1994:335).

John Steinbeck as recognized by James d. Hart (1986: 383) that he was one of the poets that highlights social issues in order to repair the fate of the Indians life. Through his imagination revealed the real social world that itself is

categorized as one of the authors of the realist and romantic of American. The end of the year on December 30, 1968, John Steinbeck had a heart attack and was buried in his hometown, Salinas by leaving two sons, namely Tom and John.

2. Francis Scott Fitzgerald

Francis Scott Fitzgerald was born in Saint Paul, Minnesota on September 24, 1896. His father was Edward Fitzgerald (a generation of Ireland-United Kingdom) and his mother named Mollie McQuillan (a generation of Ireland). This is a rich family from the Middle upwards. This family is also known as devout Catholics. Fitzgerald's childhood was educated at Catholic schools in west of the Buffalo for three years (1903-1904), then continued on Academy of Nardin in 1905 until 1908. In both the school's literary, Fitzgerald began to appear her writing talent. Later the family moved to Minnesota in 1908 that he also should be moved there. Fitzgerald was still 13 years old his first writings produced a surprise deliberately in the newspapers detective. He entered the school by her parents at St. Paul Academy and the Newman School, New Jersey in 1911. Thanks to the guidance of Pastor Sigourney Fay, he developed a talent for writing it. Fitzgerald continued his studies at the University of Princeton in New Jersey in 1913. He continued to improve the ability of writing to come out of the University because it was drafted into United States Army troops who will be stationed in Europe during World War I. Before leaving for military training camp, he is developing a novel entitled *The Romantic Egotist* (1917). While at the military camp Sheridan Montgomery, Alabama, he became acquainted with a beautiful woman named Zelda Sayre, a daughter of the Chief Justice. In 1918, he completed his duty in the military camp and published a short story entitled *The Smart Set* (1918).

Fitzgerald made a love affair with Zelda while complaining the career in New York City. Firstly, Zelda was accepting the marriage desire of Fitzgerald but then she rejected him. He is considered to be less convincing to the husband since he does not have a permanent job. He was very disappointed and returned to her parents' house while writing a novel *This Side of Paradise* (1920). The novel is a success so that changing Fitzgerald's life became the rich man who later married Zelda in 1920. They then travelled for several cities in Europe such as the Riviera, Paris, Rome, London, Switzerland and others. Her story about romance, adventure, wealth, metropolitan affair inspired the novel *The Great Gatsby* (1925). The novel later became the great works of literature as social documents of the American Society of the 1920s. Entered in the 1930's, Fitzgerald settled in New York City and produced several works of literature, such as *Tender Is The Night* (1934) and several short stories published in *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Esquire Magazine*, and *Scribner's*. He then moved to Hollywood and became the wealthiest American novelist with a total income estimated at US \$ 36,000 per year. Along with that, her life is also soluble in bad habits such as drunkenness, dinner parties, extravagant, and having an affair with Sheila Graham. The life of his household fall apart because Zelda heartache and put into a mental hospital. Wealth depleted because of Fitzgerald's lifestyle is wasteful and royal. He then had a heart attack and isolates themselves in the area of the estate of Edward Everett Horton in San Fernando Valley, California in 1939. He eventually died of a heart attack on the evening of December 20, 1940. He died in poor circumstances and his last unfinished work edited by Edmund Wilson and

published under the title *The Last Tycoon* in 1941. Fitzgerald remained as the great novelist of the American 20th century,

"Fitzgerald stands as one of the most important American writers of the first half of the twentieth century" (2003:317).

Discussion of the comparative social aspects of selected stories between Steinbeck and Fitzgerald

The writer in comparison literature explains the similarities and differences that are owned by John Steinbeck and Francis Scott Fitzgerald in describing social conditions of society into their literary works.

A. Similarities

John Steinbeck and Francis Scott Fitzgerald have in common in describing the story of literary works, namely real and natural. Steinbeck describes American society among the lower middle as there are common in the rural areas and small towns. The suffering and poverty represented to fictional characters as it is in the middle of the American people. The Indians in the region South America are living poor, simple, and less educated. Nevertheless, they still retain his pride in the presence of white people. This fact is expressed by a story in *The Pearl*, Kino is described as a native American figure never insulted by the doctor the derivative of Europe-France. He wanted to send his son into school so that he would become a human dignity,

"My son will read and open the books, and my son will write and will know writing. And my son will make numbers, and these things will make us free... (TP, 1962:33).

As Steinbeck, Fitzgerald also depicts the life, behavior, American people relation with real, especially in urban communities. They enjoy freedom and material satisfaction. Men and women get along more open and free,

"Young people talked frankly and openly about sex. It was talk that frightened their elders, and was made doubly frightening by disappearance of chaperons and the availability of automobiles" (William, 1964: 448).

Various coloring terms are appearing in relations of young people in metropolitan cities, such as the American Girl Flapper, Jazz Age, the Roaring Twenties, and others. They are soluble in life of entertainment, party, dance, free sex, infidelity, and so on. The reality of urban communities in the United States throughout the 1920s is documented by Fitzgerald in his novel, *The Great Gatsby*. Likewise, the settings of the stories mentioned by Steinbeck and Fitzgerald in fictional stories have the same reality. Steinbeck mentions the names of places right there in the United States area. In the novel *The Travels with Charley*, he mentions a number of places, including California, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, Saint Lawrence, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, North Dakota, the Rocky Mountains, Washington, West Coast, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, New Orleans, and Salinas. These places have in common a name, physical, and the depiction of social communities just as there are in the United States. Similarly, Fitzgerald, he described the city as circumstances in the real world in the United States and

Europe. A number of cities are mentioned in The novel *The Great Gatsby* and *Tender Is The Night*, namely, New York, California, Chicago, Jersey, East Egg, Riviera, Paris, Rome, London, Switzerland, and others. Both Steinbeck and Fitzgerald were equally powerful constructing the forward plot in developing conflict between the characters of the stories. The reader will easily identify the introduction, raising action, climax, falling action, resolution, and a conclusion. Both authors were also adept at processing flow according to the chosen settings so that the grooves and powerful settings affect themes. Steinbeck and Fitzgerald is the authors of the equally powerful adopt the personality in a number of their literary works. They have souls sensitive to a growing social reality around them. They are good at criticizing social reality of American society into the world of the imagination. Both authors was honestly describing the community condition to social facts what they have been known.

B. Differences

The writer compares the difference in Steinbeck and John Francis Scott Fitzgerald who is again reflected in literary works, found at least five aspects, such as the characters of the story, the physical setting of the story, the theme of the story, the social fact of American society, imagination and author's background.

1. The Characters of the Story

Steinbeck in showing main characters stories tend to display a simple man who comes from among the lower community. Fictional characters of Indians such as Kino, Juana, Juan Thomas, Apolonia, are a group of people living in slums. They always fight to improve their social condition. They are living marginalized and less attention from the important people in the city,

"The doctor never come to the cluster of brush houses. Why should he, when he had more than he could do to take care of the rich people who lived in the stone and plaster houses of the town" (TP, 1963: 9).

On the other hand, Fitzgerald generally determines the main characters in the story are those from among the wealthy in big American cities. Character stories like Jay Gatsby, Tom Buchanan, Daisy, Catherine, Myrtle Wilson, George Wilson, are white people who live with a glamorous lifestyle. They are squandering money for sex, party, alcohol, and vacation,

"The music had died down as the ceremony began and now a long cheer floated in at the window, followed by intermittent cries of "Yea-ee-ee!" and finally a burst of jazz as the dancing began" (TGG, 2004:128).

2. The Physical Setting of the Story

Physical background of selected literary works chosen by Steinbeck is described more the natural atmosphere than the space of the building. The beautiful natural conditions in the region of the Americas are described with so dazzling. In the story the novel *Travels with Charley*, Steinbeck describes in detail the natural conditions of the area of California, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, Saint Lawrence, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, North Dakota, the Rocky

Mountains, Washington, West Coast, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, New Orleans, Salinas, and others. On the other hand, Fitzgerald is strong background displays in the spaces of the building, especially in the mansions. He develops the story among the wealthy with the feel of an imposing building as a place of parties, dancing, drunkenness, and dating. The physical setting is imagined in the world's major cities, including New York, Chicago, California, Paris, London, Rome, and others, as found in the novel *The Great Gatsby* and *Tender Is the Night*.

3. The Theme of the Story

Steinbeck's imagination is dominated by sensitivity surrounding his environment, such as social criticism, suffering people, slums, the struggle of life, equal rights, improvement of fate, the hope of the future, and so on. This sensitivity determines theme stories in *The Pearl* and *Travels with Charley*. In contrary for Fitzgerald's imagination is dominated by social facts which flourish in a society of big cities, such as the competition of life, love, betrayal, infidelity, free sex, the world of glamour, luxury, lifestyle, entertainment, jealous and customer dissatisfaction with, and others. This reality is presented as the themes of the story in the novel *The Great Gatsby* and *Tender Is the Night*.

4. The Social Fact of American Society

The social fact described by Steinbeck is a portrayal of the Southern United States in coastal regions of California, which is most populated by indigenous of Indians, black Negroes, and generation of European immigrants. When the southern region was still under controlled by Spain Kingdom, it created some social groups, including Creoles, Peninsulares, Mestizos, Multattoes, Zambos, Indians, Free Negroes, and Slaves. Creoles are recent European immigrants. Peninsulares is church prominent and European's generation who birth in America. Mestizos are a mixed blood of white European and brown Indian. Multattoes is a mixed blood of white European and black Negro. Zambos is a mixed blood of brown Indian and black Negro. Indian is the indigenous people of America. Free Negroes is black people of Africa who free from slavery. Slaves are slavery for people of Negro and Indian. The colony controllers of Sothern America divide the social groups into four social stratum, namely (1) Upper Class: Creoles, Peninsulares, and Mestizos; (2) Middle Class: Meztisos and Indian; (3) Lower Class: Multattoes, Zambos, and Free Negroes; (4) Class-Loser: Slaves. Those social stratum were eliminated when regions of Texas, California, and New Mexico integrated into United States. However, the influence of social divisions is still having a strong impact of social interaction among community of Southern America in 1940s. The social facts are so strong effect of Steinbeck's imagination to create literary works, such as *The Pearl* and *Travels with Charley*.

The emergence of the metropolitan cities in the United States after World War I as New York social facts inspired the imagination of Fitzgerald. In the 1920s, the United States emerged as a giant country with very significant economic growth. This is caused by the giant European countries such as Germany, United Kingdom, France, Italy experienced the economic devastation caused by malignant war so that United States was the only industrialized country in the world to succeed. 1909 United States assets stood at US \$ 26 billion

range, but entered in 1929 increased sharply reaching 81 billion US \$. This means economic progress United States rose nearly 400 percent over the next 20 years. In big cities like New York, California, Florida, Los Angeles, Boston, Washington, Atlanta, and Concord, the average family had one car units. American society has about 8.226.000 units of cars of the 1920s and increased threefold in 1929 with the 29.122.000 units of cars circulating in the community. The average income of urban population also increased significantly from 250 – 950 US \$ 1,676 – rose to US \$ 4,000 per month. The young Americans seem stunned by the high income and the glitters of city life are termed with the city life. The Jazz Age, Flapper Generation, Women of Roaring Twenties become the social fact of communities in major American cities. The social facts inspire Fitzgerald in his novel *The Great Gatsby* and *Tender Is The Night*.

5. Imagination and Life Background of the Author

Steinbeck was born in a family of Protestant-Jewish adherents of the simple life. Born and raised in the middle of a simple community in South American region around Salinas, California. Steinbeck's educational is fairly and his lifestyle is not glamorous. His habits for more observing and living up to the meaning of life for human beings, especially those human who are displaced away from the hustle and bustle of life in large cities. Steinbeck has a lot of knowledge of what is the meaning of the struggle alive, equal rights, improvement of the fate, and the hope of the future for the community in the United States. That life background of Steinbeck's imagination inspires in writing literary works. On the other hand, Fitzgerald was born in a family of wealthy Americans over middle class embraced Catholicism. Born and raised in the middle of the established elite of society and educated in American urban areas around Minnesota. Complex life experiences as a person educated in College, as well as have a number of bad habits, make Fitzgerald appears as a unique figure. He lives among a big city luxury in New York and California with the abundant treasures. The property is then drained from the glamorous lifestyle of wasteful and uncontrolled. Furthermore, he fell ill, his wife entered a mental hospital, treasures also is up, finally died without wealthy and grandeur. It is a figure of Fitzgerald that her imagination has been dominated by story of his life and metropolitan community into his literary works.

Conclusion

Results of the comparison of the literary works of John Steinbeck in *The Pearl* and *Travels with Charley*, Francis Scott Fitzgerald in *The Great Gatsby* and *Tender Is the Night*, indicate the existence of similarities and differences. The similarities are the story of their real and natural, the plot forward, the personality of the author's strong play in the story, have sensitivity towards social facts surrounding it, and the honesty in describing the social life of the community. The differences lie in at least five aspects, namely the physical setting of the story, the characters and the story, the theme of the story, social fact American society, imagination and life background of the author.

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