

TESS' SOCIAL DIALECT IN *TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLE* NOVEL

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduating paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the contents of this graduating paper. Other writer's opinions and findings included in this graduating paper are quoted and cited in accordance with the ethical standards.

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TESS' SOCIAL DIALECT IN *TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLE* NOVEL

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find, to compare, and to understand a social dialect produced by Tess as the educated people to her mother, to Alec and Angel D'Urberville. In this analysis, the researcher explores how Tess uses her utterance to her mother and to Alec and Angel D'Urberville with a different dialect as well as the factors influencing the dialect. This research uses descriptive qualitative as the research methodology. The data is also analyzed by describing and finding the standard and non-standard English based on Tess' utterance through grammar and vocabulary as different dialects. The researcher explains the social dialect based on Holmes' theory and standard and non-standard English based on Milroy's theory.

The researcher draws the following conclusions of the research. First, Tess' utters non-standard English to her mother in a low class situation. Second, she utters standard English to Alec and Angel D'Urberville in a high class community. However, Tess also ever utters non-standard English to Alec D'Urberville as the high class people because she has some reasons caused by her social character. Third, the reason of Tess' uttering different social dialects is explained into some categories. They are social class, social status, social network and social context. In more details, Tess utters 6 non-standard English and 65 standard English of grammar and vocabulary. In addition, she utters 12 non-standard English vocabulary within all the 83 conversations to her mother and to Alec and Angel D'Urberville.

Key words : utterance, dialect, standard and non-standard English

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan dan memahami dialek sosial yang dihasilkan oleh Tess sebagai orang yang berpendidikan kepada ibunya, Alec dan Angel D'urbervilles. Dalam analisis ini, peneliti menelusuri bagaimana Tess menggunakan tutur / ucapannya kepada ibunya dan kepada Alec maupun Angel D'Urberville dengan dialek yang berbeda dan juga faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskripsi kualitatif sebagai metode penelitian. Data ini juga dianalisis dengan cara mendeskripsikan dan menemukan bahasa standar dan non-standar berdasarkan tuturnya Tess yang dianalisis melalui tata bahasa dan perbendaharaan katanya sebagai dialek yang berbeda. Peneliti menjelaskan dialek sosial berdasarkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Holmes dan teori standar dan non-standard bahasa inggris oleh Milroy.

Peneliti menyimpulkan penelitian ini kedalam beberapa poin. Pertama, Tess menggunakan bahasa non-standar yang ditujukan kepada ibunya dalam lingkup kelas sosial yang rendah. Kedua, Tess bertutur bahasa standar kepada Alec dan Angel d'urberville dalam lingkup kelas sosial yang tinggi. Namun, Tess juga pernah bertutur bahasa non-standar kepada Alec D'Urberville sebagai orang dalam kelas sosial yang tinggi karena Tess memiliki beberapa alasan yang disebabkan oleh kepribadian sosialnya. Ketiga, alasan tuturnya Tess yang diucapkan/dituturkan dalam dialek yang berbeda adalah dijelaskan kedalam beberapa kategori yaitu, kelas sosial, status sosial, jaringan sosial dan kepribadian individu. Sehingga, Tess bertutur sebanyak *enam* bahasa non-standar dan *enam puluh lima* bahasa standar dari segi tata bahasa dan kosa kata. Selain itu, Tess juga bertutur *dua belas* non standar kosa kata dari delapan puluh tiga percakapan yang ditujukan kepada ibunya, Alec dan Angel D'Urberville.

Kata Kunci : tutur/ucapan, dialek, standar dan non-standar bahasa inggris

Motto

There will be no progress if you just keep on doing things
exactly in the same way

-Nana Husana-

Dedication

I dedicate this graduating paper to:

ALLAH SWT

Prophet MUHAMMAD SAW

All Muslims

My beloved parents

My brighter future

My beloved lecturers

My charming friends

English Literature Department

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation 1. NSE : Non-standard English

Abbreviation 2. SE : Standard English

Abbreviation 3. OE : Old English

Abbreviation 4. PDE : Present Day English

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Language is one of human characteristics. There will be no humans who are living without language as a communication among them. Humans are also identified in their terms of community or ethnicity. According to *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, "language is the words, their pronunciation, and the method of combining them used and understood by a community" (1993: 654). From such definition, language is used as the communication in determining certain community. Because language is human characteristic that relates to the certain community or ethnicity, there is a variety of languages which represent their existence. On the other hand, the variety of language shows aspects of their communication. Humans can use their various inventory of language based on certain culture, community or ethnicity.

In addition to human characteristics, language also reflects in social construction when humans communicate to each other. In other words, language is used in social class, social status, and educational background that are called social dialect. Holmes said in her book that "social dialect is a variety of language that reflects social variation in language use, according to certain factors related to the social group of the speaker such as education, occupation, income level (upper-class English, middle-class English and lower-class English)" (1992: 145).

The social dialect is conducted for spoken and written language in real life and in literary works that is interesting to be explored. The term *social dialect* that will be analyzed in this research is depicted in *Tess of The D'Urberville* novel. This novel was written by Thomas Hardy in 1891. He is the novelist who has produced many literary works. One of his popular works is *Tess of The D'Urberville* that is famous of the advanced view of sexual conduct. This novel talks about the poor woman who has lived an injustice life. The researcher prefers to choose the novel than the movie of this research because the focus is the grammar and vocabulary to investigate the social dialect.

The poor woman in this novel is Tess, the main character with the complete name Teressa Durbeyfield. She comes from a poor family in the village of Marlott. Tess works anywhere to get money for her family to fulfill their daily need. This condition makes her to be a hard-worker. On the other hand, Tess' mother expects to be rich and forces her to get much money. Her mother also expects her to be a wife of a rich man. One day, she is insisted by her mother to go to work in D'Urberville family because her mother thinks that they are in the same family. It is one of her ways to involve Tess to be related to Mr. Alec D'Urberville. In fact, her mother expects her to be his wife. While passing her life, she finally meets Mr. Angel D'Urberville.

Considering the story of Tess' life, it can be concluded that she comes from a poor family which has a relation with a rich and honorable family. Certainly, there are many various languages when both Tess, Alec's and Angel's

D'Urberville communicate to each other. The researcher chooses this novel because there are many language varieties in this novel. Firstly, the researcher determines the term of social dialect in this research because it is quiet challenging to know different languages in certain group. Secondly, the main character of this novel has an educational background that is able to speak many languages in different culture. Thirdly, the researcher chooses the conversation of Tess with her mother, Alec, and Angel because the langugae variety or dialects are produced by those people. From this side, she uses a certain language when communicating with D'Urberville family to indicate the different social life. Thus, this research will analyze the social dialect in Tess's conversation with other characters. Here is an example of the conversation of Tess' in Thomas Hardy's novel.

'Get up his strength!' said Tess impetuously. 'O my God! Go to a public-house to get up his strength! And you as well agreed as he, mother!'

'No,' said the latter touchily, 'I be not agreed. I have been waiting for 'ee to bide and keep house while I go fetch him.' (Hardy, 2005: 26).

Domain	Addressee	Setting	Topic	Clue
Durbeyfield	Mother	Home	Refusing Tess' appeal	You as well agreed as he

Table 1. The Example of Dialect in Tess' Family

To describe the different language in a different community, it is possible to use the domain, setting, topic and addressee as in the table above. When people

speak different language, it depends on with whom, what topic, and where they speak. Holmes said that “Certain social factors –who you are talking to, the social context of the talk, the function and topic of the discussion –turn out to be important in accounting for language choice in many different kinds of speech community” (1992: 23).

The conversation above informs that Tess’ mother is refusing Tess’ appeal to realize her husband in his bad habit. When Tess says “And you as well agreed as he, mother!” to his mother, she uses non-standard English. “And you as well agreed as he, mother!’ is better than “And you as well agreed as him, mother!’. non-standard English here is used by Tess when she mostly communicates to her mother. According to some experts:

Standard English is a dialect; it is simply one variety of English among many; it is a sub variety of English; it is the variety of English normally used in writing; it is the variety associated with the education system in all the English-speaking countries of the world, and is therefore the variety spoken by those who are often referred to as “educated people”; and it is the variety taught to non-native learners” (Bex and Watts, 1999: 177-128).

Based on the definition above, standard English is used by an educated person as their dialect to communicate to certain people who are in a non-native learners (Bex and Watts, 1999: 177-178). Tess’ language as an educated person is different when she communicates to her mother and to D’Urberville. According to Holmes, dialect is explained as the linguistics varieties which are distinguishable by their vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation” (Holmes, 1992:144). There are dialects that indicate the difference when Tess communicates with her mother and D’Urberville. It could be characterized by the grammar and vocabulary.

As the example above, this research only focuses on grammar and vocabulary. It is challenging and special thing to find the social dialect in different communities through grammar and vocabulary that deserves to be analyzed. Besides, the main character of this novel is an educated person. Those are the reasons why the researcher prefers to examine this research. Furthermore, there is verse about language variety in surah Ar-Ruum: 22.

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَالِدَاتُ إِذَا حَمَلْنَ مِنْكُمْ وَهُنَّ كُنُوزٌ كَثِيرَةٌ وَفِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ.

“And of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the difference of your languages and colours. Lo! herein indeed are portents for men of knowledge (as cited in <http://quran.com/30>).”

This verse is translated by Pickhtall and tells about the language varieties among human beings. There are many languages that appear in the social life of certain group or community to indicate the character of the humans. This verse explains the existence of the language varieties so that people will know and understand more about the existence of language varieties in different communities.

Finally, this descriptive research will explore the social dialect that influences the use of the language variety in the conversation of Tess with other characters in *Tess of The D'Urberville* Novel. This research uses Trudgill's social dialect theory and it is supported by Graeme Throusdale and Janet Holmes. This research will be more accurate if Tess' conversation does not only explore the use of dialect or language variety but also explore the English standardization.

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the background of study above, the research is aimed to answer the following questions:

1. How does Tess use different social dialects in *Tess of the D'Urberville* novel?
2. What are the factors influencing her in using certain dialects?

1.3. Objectives of Study

Related to those research questions, the objectives of this study are:

1. to describe how Tess uses different social dialects in *Tess of the D'Urberville* novel.
2. to explain the factors that influence her when using social dialects in different family of *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* novel.

1.4. Significances of Study

This research should be beneficial for the readers, especially for the researcher, lecturers, and students. The benefits of this research are divided into two categories. They are practical and theoretical. Practically, this research may be used by the lecturers as an additional example for exploring language in sociolinguistics class. For the students, this research can motivate them to get accustomed to the language variety of which the existence caused by the social factors in certain community. For other researchers, this research can be used as an additional information or reference for further researches in the identical field.

Theoretically, this research presents the obvious description of social dialect analysis in character's conversation of *Tess of the D'Urberville* novel.

1.5. Literature Review

There are some prior researches about sociolinguistics, especially in the social dialects, which are closely related to this study. The first is "A Descriptive Analysis on Homonyms of Semarang's Dialect and Standard Dialect of Javanese Language." This graduating paper is written by Lina Tri Astuti from English Education Study Program of Educational Faculty, State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga. The subject on this research is Semarang's Javanese Dialect. This research describes the existence of the homonym expressions in Semarang's Javanese language through the observation of Semarang's society. The result of this research is that there are seven homonyms forming process. They are affixation process, a new word coming into a language, acronym and shorting process, phoneme adding process, phoneme changing process, and phoneme substitution process. The method used of this research is descriptive qualitative. There are two research questions. The first is "what the homonyms words in Semarang's Javanese dialects are. The second is "what the morphological processes of homonyms words in Semarang's Javanese dialects are." The result of this research tells that there are more or less eighty four homonymous words in Semarang's Javanese dialects. The researcher explains the data well but she only mentions the affixation of homonyms without mentioning the standardization of social dialect in Semarang Javanese language. However,

this research will also mention the standardization of social dialect in English language as portrayed in *Tess of The D'Urbervilles* novel.

The second is “Social Dialect in Madurese Language” which is written by Hanifa Rahmawati from Brawijaya University of Malang. In her graduating paper, she has two problems. The first is “what the social dialects in Madurese language are and the second is what factors that influence the use of social dialect are”. The method used of this research is qualitative research and the theory of Ronald Wardhaugh. This research describes nine social dialects of Madurese language by interviewing the English Literature students who have mother tongue of Madurese. There are Abdi dalem, Junan dalem, Badan kaula, Panjenengan/Sampeyan, Dika/Bula, Enggi/Bunten, Enggi/Enten, Ba’na/Sungko’, and Enja’/Iya’. The result is that there are five factors that influence theme of the social dialects. They are caste, social status, age, cultural background, and place of residence. The theory is compatible in Wardhaugh theory as the finding of this research.

Considering Hanifah’s graduating paper in analyzing Madurese language, there will be different between this research and her research. There is no standard Madurese on her research. She only mentions the social dialect of Madurese and the factors that influence the dialect of Madurese.

The third is Laila Maisaroh’s graduating paper entitled “Non-Standard English Used in D. H. Lawrence’s *Sons and Lovers*” from State Islamic University of Sunan Kalija Yogyakarta. This reserach has two research questions.

The first is “How the form of non-standard language is used in *Sons and Lovers*. The second is “what the reason of the characters in using the non-standard language is.” The method used of this research is qualitative research by using the theory of Holmes. This research describes non-standard English in D.H. Lawrence’s through grammar, vocabulary, and spelling. The researcher finds 419 non-standard spellings, but those non-standard spellings still contain other ungrammatical types. There are twenty three faulty agreement, twenty six missing words (subject, verb, and preposition), twenty seven wrong words, four wrong word forms, seven wrong word tenses, and three ungrammatical punctuations. The cause of non-standard English is from a writing mistake of the novel that has ambiguities. On the other hand, her research has too many analyses that it does not focus on the specific problems. She describes the cause of non-standard English through grammar, vocabulary, and spellings. The result of her research is different from this research that only focuses on the grammar and vocabulary.

1.6. Theoretical Approach

In linguistics, dialect is explained as the linguistics varieties which are distinguishable by their vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation” (Holmes, 1992:144). In other sources, “each dialect of English has distinguishing characteristics, the majority of language feature of the English language are common to each of the varieties of English” (ASHA, 1983:2). According to Trousdale, “dialect is manner of speaking, language, speech; esp. a manner of speech peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular person or class; phraseology, idiom” (2010:4). From three definitions above, it can be understood that dialects

indicate the variety of certain language which can be easily comprehended because of the principal comprehension for people who speak those varieties of language in one area or community or class. This research will focus on social dialects in grammar and vocabulary.

In addition, Holmes says that, “in social terms, linguistics forms which are not part of standard English is defined as non-standard because the standard dialect is always the first to be codified, it is difficult to avoid defining other dialects without contrasting them within the standard” (Holmes, 1992: 145). Thus, the standard and non-standard English will be defined by contrasting them as what this research will be identified the dialect produced by Tess.

1.7. Method of Research

1.7.1. Type of Research

This research is descriptive qualitative. According to Moleong, “qualitative research is a type of research which does not include any calculation or enumeration” (1998: 2). Furthermore, Moleong explains that a qualitative research is the data of which are in the form of written or oral words (1998: 2). On the other hand, Denzin and Lincoln say that “qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive naturalistic approach to its subject matter” (as cited in Herdiansyah, 2010: 7). So, it is an interpretative research of which the data are written or oral and the subject matter of the theory approach can be interpreted with the theory and the individual interpretation from the researcher

because it is the descriptive qualitative research that needs the data accurately by interpreting.

1.7.2. Data Source

Arikunto states that “the source of data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained” (2006: 67). Based on that, the source of the data in this research is *Tess of The D’Urberville* novel which is written by Thomas Hardy in 1891 and is published by Planet eBook in 2005 in USA. This book consists of 584 pages and the data are from the conversation of Tess with her mother, Alec, and Angel D’Urberville.

1.7.3. Data Collection Technique

According to Kothari, there are five methods to collect the data. They are “observation; interview; questionnaires; schedule use; and other methods which include (a) warranty cards; (b) distributor audit; (c) pantry audit; (d) consumer panels; (e) using mechanical devices; (f) through projective techniques; (g) depth interviews, and (h) content analysis” (2004: 96). The researcher uses content analysis to collect the data of this research because the data are collected from the conversation of the novel which notably is printed material. Content analysis means “the contents of documentary materials such as books, magazines, newspapers, and the contents of all other verbal materials which can be either spoken or printed” (2004: 110).

Some steps are taken by the researcher in the process of collecting data:

1. reading *Tess of The D'Urberville* novel;
2. identifying the conversation of Tess with other characters;
3. selecting Tess' conversations with other characters such as Alec, Angel and her mother;

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

According to Moleong, “analyzing data is organizing process, ordering data in the category pattern, analyzing base unit and it can get the topic and formulate hypothesis work likes the data suggested” (as cited in Astuti, 2012: 35).

There are some procedures of the analysis:

1. identifying the grammar produced by Tess with her mother and *D'Urberville* family;
2. selecting the data of Tess' conversation between her mother and *D'Urberville*, Alec and Angel;
3. classifying the data between Tess's conversation with her mother and Tess's conversation with *D'Urberville*, Alec and Angel;
4. analyzing Tess' interaction with her mother and *D'Urberville*, Alec and Angel;
5. showing the factors which influence the use of certain dialect in those conversations of *Tess of The D'Urberville* novel;
6. drawing conclusion.

1.7.5. Paper Organization

This research consists of four chapters. The first chapter is an introduction. It consists of background of study, research questions, objectives of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is theoretical background. This chapter discusses the social dialect theory used in this research from some linguists such as Janet Holmes, Trousdale Graeme, and Trudgil's standard English. It also describes information of *Tess of the D'Urberville* novel. The third chapter is discussion. This chapter contains the analysis of Tess' conversation with other characters that indicates the different dialect among them and provides the analysis of the data. The last chapter is conclusion from the entire discussion and some suggestions for the readers.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

The researcher takes the conclusion of the discussion based on the analysis in the previous chapters above. The data of this research are *eighty three* conversations. Tess utters *eighteen* non-standard English of grammar and vocabulary when she communicates to her mother, Angel and Alec D'Urberville. Tess also utters *sixty five* standard English when she communicates to Angel and Alec D'Urberville through grammar and vocabulary. Tess' utterance of non-standard English is divided into two categories. They are grammar and vocabulary when she communicates to her mother, Alec, and Angel D'Urberville. First, Tess utters *six* non-standard English through grammar when she communicates to her mother. In addition, the non-standard English itself is mostly caused by an object pronoun, verb morphology and a question word patterns. Furthermore, in subjective pronoun analysis, Tess utters *three* non-standard English in the form of object position. In this case, Tess uses *I* in object position. Then, in verb morphology, Tess utters *one* non-standard English. Tess uses *were* with subject *it* as a mean of its verb. In addition, Tess utters *two* non-standard English in question word patterns. In other words, the question word pattern here means the missing subject of the question so that it could be understood well.

Second, Tess utters *twelve* non-standard English through vocabulary when she communicates to her mother and Alec D'Urberville. Those five vocabularies

are *'ee*, *'tis*, *'em*, *'twould*, and *be* bound morpheme. In this analysis, all lexical words which are non-standards are old English and all lexical words which are standards are present day English. The word *'ee* means *you*, *'tis* means *it is*, *'em* means *them* and *'twould* means *it would* while *be* of bound morpheme is an old English categories which means the auxiliary. In other words, *be* of bound morpheme here means the existence of verb *be* as the main verb of its sentence such as *where be we?* which actually in standard English is *where are we?*. In short, NSE does not mean as the ungrammatical form because it is the dialect that there is no

In addition, there are *sixty five* standard English used by Tess when she communicates to Alec and Angel D'Urberville based on *two* characteristics. Those are irregular present verb form and an irregular form of the auxiliary verb which are used to communicate to Alec and Angel D'Urberville as the high community or group. The standard English representing two characteristics is analyzed in the appendix. Thus, through standard English, Tess uses it as the dialect when she communicates to Alec and Angel D'Urberville because they are in different family. While through non-standard English, Tess uses more when she communicates to her mother than Alec and Angel D'Urberville. However, the cause influencing the use of social dialect is from certain factors. There are social status, social caste, social context and social network. When Tess uses non-standard English with Alec D'Urberville, it is because of her situation that is in unpleasant condition and anger. Further, it is caused by Tess' social status and caste which is poor and low.

4.2. Suggestion

For the other researchers or students who are interested in social dialect, they can use Holmes and Wardhaugh social dialect and Milroy of investigating standard and non-standard English in analyzing this novel. However, this research also can use other theories that is compatible to analyze the same research. To know the existence of dialect in different group or community, it can be investigated through grammar by analyzing the standard and non-standard English. First, the students must have the basic structure of English in understanding the standard English itself. Second, after understanding the Standard English, the students can analyze the Non-standard English as the different language when they communicate in different group.

Finally, to the other related studies in the same field of sociolinguistics may be able to be conducted since the study is needed and the researcher hopes that this analysis will be useful and inspire the students with other studies in the same field of sociolinguistics.

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APPENDIXES

A. Non-standard and standard English of Grammar

Grammar	Non-standard Dialect	Utterance	Standard Dialect	Domain
Subjective Pronoun	If it is me, you do love	If it is I, you do love	Don't try to frighten me, sir	Durbeyfield
	As well as I	You know as well as I	You ever sent them anything	Alec D'Urbervilles
	Better than I	They skim better than I	They are better women than me	Alec D'Urbervilles
Question word	What says the maid	What says the maid herself to going?	How can you dare to use such words!	Durbeyfield
	What has put	What has put that into your head?	How could you be so treacherous it was settled that I should be one	Durbeyfield
Verb Morphology	It were to be done again	It were to be done again	It was settled that I should be one	Durbeyfield
Total	6 utterances			

B. Non-standard English of Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Non-standard Dialect	Utterance	Standard Dialect	Domain
'ee	For 'ee, mother	I will crock the cradle for 'ee, mother	I fear can't tell you!	Durbeyfield
	How do 'ee	How do 'ee	I waited for	Alec

	know, mother ?	know, mother?	you	D'Urbervilles
	Getting 'ee theregetting 'ee there without.....	I have no affection for you	Alec D'Urbervilles
	Did he own 'ee?	And did he own 'ee?	I am not worthy of you	
'em	... more of 'em more of 'em	You mistake them	Durbeyfield
	For 'em	I will wait for 'em	You ever sent them anything	Durbeyfield
'twould	'twould be enough	'twould be enough for us	It would not come again	Durbeyfield
'tis	'Tis very unlucky	'tis very unlucky that....	It is very pretty	Durbeyfield
	'tis truth	'tis truth	If it is sure to make you	D'Urberville
	'tis quite true	'tis quite true.	It is now you put it that way	D'Urberville
Be	be we	Where be we?	We are gone...	D'Urberville
	You be so determined	I'll not move since you be so determined	We are quite out of...	D'Urberville
Total	12 utterances			

C. Conversations

1. Tess : I'll rock the cradle for 'ee, mother,' said the daughter gently. 'Or I'll take off my best frock and help 'ee wring up?
Mother : 'well, I'm glad you've come,' her mother said (p. 24).
Tess : 'Since I've been away?' Tess asked.
Mother : 'Ay!' (p. 24).
2. Tess : 'I'm glad of that. Will it do us any good, mother?'
Mother : 'O yes! 'tis thoughted that great things may come o't (p 25)

3. Tess : 'Where is father now?' asked Tess suddenly.
 Mother : 'He called to see the doctor to-day in Shaston. It is not consumption at all, it seems. It is fat round his heart, 'a says. (p 25).
4. Tess : 'But where is father now?' she asked again.
 Mother : 'Now don't you be bursting out angry! (p 26)
5. Tess : 'Get up his strength!' said Tess impetuously. 'O my God! Go to a public-house to get up his strength! And you as well agreed as he, mother!'
 Mother : 'No,' said the latter touchily, 'I be not agreed. I have been waiting for 'ee to bide and keep house while I go fetch him.' (p 26).
6. Tess : 'I'll go.'
 Mother : 'O no, Tess. You see, it would be no use.' (p 26).

Part V

7. Tess : 'I shouldn't care to do that,' says Tess. 'If there is such a lady, **'twould** be enough for us if she were friendly not to expect her to give us help.'
 Mother : 'You could win her round to do anything, my dear. Besides, perhaps there's more in it than you know of. I've heard what I've heard, good-now.' (p 45).
8. Tess : 'Very well said, Tess!' observed her father sententiously.
 Mother : 'Who said I had such a thought?' asked Joan.
 Tess : 'I fancy it is in your mind, mother. But I'll go.' (p 46).
9. Alec : 'Well, my Beauty, what can I do for you?' said he,
 'Never mind me. I am Mr. d'Urberville. Have you come to see me or my mother?'
 Tess : 'I came to see your mother, sir.'(p 52).
10. Alec : 'I am afraid you cannot see her –she is an invalid,'
 Tess : 'It isn't business –it is –I can hardly say what!' (p 52).
11. Alec : 'Pleasure?'
 Tess : 'Oh no. Why, sir, if I tell you, it will seem –' (p 52).
12. Tess : 'It is so very foolish,' she stammered; 'I fear can't tell you!'
 Alec : 'Never mind; I like foolish thing. Try again, my dear,' said he kindly. (p 52).
13. Tess : 'Mother asked me to come,' Tess continued; 'and, indeed, I was in the mind to do so myself likewise. But I did not think it would be like this. I came, sir, to tell you that **we are** of the same family as you.'
 Alec : 'Ho! Poor relations?'
 Tess : 'Yes.'
 Alec : 'stokes

- Tess : 'No; d'Urbervilles.'
- Alec : 'Ay, ay; I mean d'Urbervilles.' (p 53).
14. Tess : 'Yes,' said Tess, 'when they come.'
- Alec : 'They are already here.'
- Tess : 'No –no!' she said quickly.
- Alec : 'Nonsense!' (p 54).
15. Alec : 'Do you mind my smoking?' he asked.
- Tess : 'Oh not at all, sir.' (p 55).
16. Tess : 'Now I am going home sir,' she said rising.
- Alec : 'And what do they call you?' he asked (p 56).
17. Tess : 'Tess Durbeyfield, down at Marlott.'
- Alec : 'And you say your people have lost their horse?' (p 56).
18. Tess : 'I killed him!' she answered, and I don't know what to do for father on account of it!
- Alec : 'I must think if I cannot do something. My mother must find a berth for you. But, Tess, no nonsense about 'd'Urberville'; –'Durbeyfield' only, you know –quite another name.'
- Tess : 'I wish for no better, sir,' said she with something of dignity. (p 56).

Part VI

19. Mother : 'Oh yes; I know all about it! I told 'ee it would be all right, and now 'tis proved!'
- Tess : 'Since I've been away? What has?' said Tess rather wearily.
20. Tess : 'How do 'ee know, mother?'
- Mother : 'I've had a letter.'
21. Tess : 'They say –Mrs d'Urberville says –that she wants you to look after a little fowl-farm which is her hobby. But this is only her artful way of getting 'ee there without raising your hopes. She's going to own 'ee as kin –that's the meaning o't.'
- Mother : 'But I didn't see her.'
22. Tess : 'You zid somebody, I suppose?'
- Mother : 'I saw her son.'
23. Tess : 'And did he own 'ee?'
- Mother : 'well –he called me Coz.'
24. Tess : 'I don't altogether think I ought to go,' said Tess thoughtfully.
- Mother : 'You couldn't expect her to throw her arms round 'ee, an to kiss and to coll 'ee all at once.' (p. 60)
25. Tess : 'I would rather stay here with father and you,' she said.

- Mother : 'But why?'
- Tess : 'I'd rather not tell you why, mother; indeed, I don't quite know why.' (p. 60).
26. Tess : 'It is very good of him to think that,' she murmured; 'and if I was quite sure how it would be living there, I would go any-when.'
- Mother : 'He is a mighty handsome man!'
- Tess : 'I don't think so,' said Tess coldly.
- Mother : 'Well, there's your chance, whether or no; and I'm sure he wears a beautiful diamond ring!'
- Tess : 'I'll think it over,' said Tess, leaving the room. (p. 61)
27. Mother : 'Well, what be you going to do?' she asked.
- Tess : 'I wish I had seen Mrs. d'Urberville,' said Tess. (p. 62)
- Part VII
28. Tess : 'But I am going to work!' said Tess.
- Mother : 'Well, yes,' said Mrs. Durbeyfield;
- Tess : 'Very well; I suppose you know best,' replied Tess with calm abandonment. (p. 65). Do what you like with me, mother.'
29. Tess : 'I declare there's a hole in my stocking –heel!' said Tess.
- Mother : 'Never mind holes in your stockings –they don't speak! When I was a maid, so long as I had a pretty bonnet the devil might ha' found me in heels.' (p. 66).
30. Tess : 'Now,' said Tess, flushing and turning quickly, 'I'll hear no more o' that! Mother, how could you ever put such stuff into their heads?'
- Mother : 'Going to work, my dear, for our rich relation, and help get enough money for a new horse,' said Mrs. Durbeyfield pacifically. (p. 67).
- Part VIII in D'urberville family
31. Tess : 'You will go down slow, sir, I suppose?' she said with attempted unconcern.
- Alec : 'Why, Tess,' he answered, after another whiff or two, 'it isn't a brave bouncing girl like you who asks that? Why, I always go down at full gallop. There's nothing like it for raising your spirits.' (p. 72)
32. Tess : 'But perhaps you need not now?'
- Alec : 'Ah,' he said, shaking his head, 'there are two to be reckoned with. It is not me alone, Tis has to be considered, and she a very queer temper.'
- Tess : 'Who?'
- Alec : 'Why, this mare. I fancy she looked round at me in a very grim way just then. Didn't you notice it?'
- Tess : '**Don't try to frighten me, sir,' said Tess stiffly.**

- Alec : ‘Well, I don’t. If any living man can manage this horse I can: I won’t say any living man can do it –but if such has the power, I am he.’
- Tess : **‘Why do you have such a horse?’**
- Alec : ‘Ah, well may you ask it! It was my fate, I suppose (p 72-73).
33. Tess : ‘Don’t touch my arm! We shall be thrown out if you do!’
- Alec : ‘Hold on round my waist!’
- Tess : ‘Safe, thank God, in spite of your fooling!’ said she, her face on fire.
- Alec : ‘Tess –fie! That’s temper!’ said d’Urberville.
- Tess : **‘Tis** truth.’
- Alec : ‘Well, you need not let go your hold of me so thanklessly the moment you feel yourself out of danger.’ (p 74).
34. Alec : ‘Now then, again!’ said d’Urberville.
- Tess : ‘No, no!’ said Tess.
- Alec : ‘Show more sense, do, please.’ (p 74)
35. Tess : ‘Will nothing else do?’
- Alec : ‘Nothing, dear Tess,’ he replied.
- Tess : ‘Oh, I don’t know –very well; I don’t mind!’ she panted miserably. (p 75)
36. Alec : ‘Now, damn it –I’ll break both our neck!’
- Tess : ‘Very well,’ said Tess, I’ll not move since **you be so determined!** But I –thought you would be kind to me, and protect me, as my kinsman!’
- Alec : ‘Kinsman be hanged! Now!’
- Tess : ‘But I don’t want anybody to kiss me, sir! She implored, and I wouldn’t ha’ come if I had known!’
- Alec : ‘You are mighty sensitive for a cottage girl!’ said the young man (p 76).
37. Tess : ‘Very well, sir!’ she said. ‘Oh –let me get my hat!’
- Alec : ‘You look prettier with it off, upon my soul, if that’s possible, he said.
- Tess : ‘No, sir,’ not again, if I know it!’
- Alec : ‘What –you won’t get up beside me?’
- Tess : ‘No; I shall walk.’
- Alec : ‘Tis five or six miles yet to Tantridge.’
- Tess : ‘I don’t care if **‘tis** dozens. Besides, the cart is behind.’
- Alec : ‘You artful hussy! Now, tell me –didn’t you make that hat blow off on purpose? I’ll swear you did!’ (p. 76-77).
38. Tess : ‘You ought to be ashamed of yourself for using such wicked words!’ cried Tess with spirit, I don’t like you at all! I hate and detest you! I’ll go back to mother, I will!’
- Alec : ‘Well, I like you all the better,’ he said. ‘Come, let there be peace. I ‘ll never do it anymore against your will. My life upon it now!’ (p. 77).

- Part X
39. Tess : 'I have said that I will wait for **‘em**, and they will expect me to now.'
- Alec : 'Very well, Miss Independence. Please yourself... then I shall not hurry... My good Lord, what a kick-up they are having there!' (p. 93).
- Part XI
40. Alec : 'Neatly done, was it not, dear Tess?' he said by and by.
- Tess : 'Yes!' said she. 'I am sure I ought to be much obliged to you.'
- Alec : 'And are you?' 'Tess, why don't you always dislike my kissing you?'
- Tess : 'I suppose –because I don't love you.'
- Alec : 'You are quite sure?'
- Tess : 'I am angry with you sometimes!'
- Alec : 'Ah, I half feared as much.' 'Why haven't you told me when I have made you angry?'
- Tess : 'You know very well why. Because I cannot help myself here.'
- Alec : 'I haven't offended you often by love-making?'
- Tess : 'You have sometimes.'
- Alec : 'How many times?'
- Tess : '**You know as well as I** –too many times.'
- Alec : 'Every time I have tried?' (p. 100-101).
41. Tess : 'Why, **where be we?**' she exclaimed
- Alec : 'Passing by a wood.'
- Tess : 'A wood –what wood? Surely **we are quite** out of the road?'
- Alec : 'A bit of The Chase –the oldest wood in England. It is a lovely night,
- Tess : '**How could you be so treacherous!**' said Tess, 'Just when I've been putting such trust in you, and obliging you to please you, because I thought I had wronged you by that push! Please set me down, and let me walk home.'
- Alec clear. : 'You cannot walk home, darling, even if the air were
- Tess : 'Never mind that,' she coaxed. 'Put me down, I beg you. I don't mind where it is; only let me get down, sir, please!' (p. 103).
42. Tess : 'I suppose I must hold the horse?' said she.
- Alec : 'Oh no; it's not necessary,' replied Alec. (p. 104).
43. Alec : 'Tess, your father has a new cob to-day. Somebody gave it to him.'
- Tess : 'Somebody? You!' 'O how very good of you that is!' she exclaimed,

- Alec : ‘And the children have some toys.’
 Tess : ‘I didn’t know –**you ever sent them anything!**’ she murmured, ‘I almost wish you had not –yes, I almost wish it!’
 Alec : ‘Why, dear?’
 Tess : ‘**it –hampers me so.**’
 Alec : ‘Tessy –don’t you love me ever so little now?’
 Tess : ‘I’m grateful,’ she reluctantly admitted. ‘But I fear I do not –’ (p. 104-105).

Phase the second: Maiden No More

Part XII

44. Tess : ‘I shan’t come back,’ said she.
 Alec : ‘I thought you wouldn’t –I said so! Well, then, put up your basket, and let me help you on.’ (p. 111).
 45. Alec : ‘What are you crying for?’ he coldly asked.
 Tess : ‘I was only thinking that I was born over there,’ murmured Tess.
 Alec : ‘Well – we must all born somewhere.’
 Tess : ‘I wish I had never been born –there or anywhere else!’
 Alec : ‘Pooh! Well, if you didn’t wish to come to Tantridge why did you come?’ you didn’t come for love of me, that I’ll swear.’
 Tess : ‘**Tis** quite true. If I had gone for love o’ you, if I had ever sincerely loved you, if I loved you still, I should not so loathe and hate myself for my weakness as I do now!... My eyes were dazed by you for a little, and that was all.’
 Alec : ‘I didn’t understand your meaning till it was too late.’ ‘That’s what every woman says.’
 Tess : ‘**How can you dare to use such words!**’ she cried.
 Alec : ‘Very well,’ he said, laughing; ‘I am sorry to wound you. I did wrong and I admit it.’
 Tess : ‘I have said I will not take anything more from you, and I will not –I cannot! I **SHOULD** be your creature to go on doing that, and I won’t!’ (p. 112).
 46. Alec : ‘You don’t give me your mouth and kiss me back. You never willingly do that –you’ll never love me, I fear.’
 Tess : ‘I have said so, often. It is true. I have never really and truly loved you, and I think I never can.’ ‘Perhaps, of all things, a lie on this thing would do the most good to me now; but I have honour enough left, little as ‘tis, not to tell that lie. If I did love you, I may have the best o’ causes for letting you know it. But I don’t.’
 Alec : ‘Well, you are absolutely melancholy, Tess.’
 Tess : ‘Never, never! I made up my mind as soon as I saw –what

- I ought to have seen sooner; and I won't come.' (p. 114)
47. Tess : 'Do you believe what you paint?' she asked in low tones.
 Alec : 'Believe that tex? Do I believe in my own existence?'
 Tess : 'But,' said she tremulously, 'suppose your sin was not of your own seeking?'
 Alec : 'I cannot split hairs on that burning query,' he said.
 Tess : 'I think they are horrible,' said Tess. 'Crushing! Killing!'
 Alec : 'That's what they are meant to be!' he replied in a trade voice. (p 116).

Phase The Third : The Rally

Part XIX

48. Tess : 'Mr. Clare, you have ranged the cows!' she said.
 Angel : 'Well, it makes no difference,' said he. 'You will always be here to milk them.'
 Tess : 'Do you think so? I HOPE I shall! But I don't KNOW.' (p 179).
49. Angel : 'What makes you draw off in that way, Tess?' said he. 'Are you afraid?'
 Tess : 'Oh no, sir –not of outdoor things; especially just now when the apple-blooth is falling, and everything is so green.'
 Angel : 'But you have your indoor fears –eh?'
 Tess : 'Well –yes, sir.'
 Angel : 'What of?'
 Tess : 'I couldn't quite say.'
 Angel : 'The milk turning sour?'
 Tess : 'No.'
 Angel : 'Life in general?'
 Tess : 'Yes, sir.'
 Angel : 'Ah –so have I, very often. This hobble of being alive is rather serious, don't you think so?'
 Tess : '**It is –now you put it that way.**'
 Angel : 'All the same, I shouldn't have expected a young girl like you to see it so just yet. How is it you do?' (p. 182).
50. Angel : 'Why do you look so woebegone all of a sudden?' he asked.
 Tess : 'Oh 'tis only –about my own self,' she said, with a frail laugh of sadness, fitfully beginning to peel 'a lady' meanwhile. 'Just a sense of what might have been with me! My life looks as if it had been wasted for want of chances! When I see what you know, what you have read, and seen, and thought, I feel what a nothing I am! I'm like the poor Queen of Sheba who lived in the bible. There is no more spirit in me.'

Angel : 'Bless my soul, don't go troubling about that! Why,' he said with some enthusiasm, I should be only too glad, my dear Tess, to help you to anything in the way of history, or any line of reading you would like to take up.(p. 184-185).

Part XXII

51. Angel : 'Though, poor dearest, prettiness won't last long!'
 Tess : 'O no, unfortunately.' They are excellent dairywomen.'
 Angel : 'Yes: though not better than you.'
 Tess : 'They skim better than I.'
 Angel : 'Do they?'
 Tess : 'She is colouring up,' continued Tess heroically. (p. 206).

Part XXIII

52. Tess : 'I may be able to climb' along the bank perhaps –I can clim' better than they. You must be so tired, Mr. Clare!
 Angel : 'No, no, Tes,' said he quickly. 'Three Leahs to get one Rachel,' he whispered.
 Tess : '**They are better women than me,**' she replied, magnanimously sticking to her resolve.
 Angel : 'Not to me,' said Angel
 Tess : 'I hope I am not too heavy?' she said timidly.
 Angel : 'O, no. you should lift Marian! Such a lump. You are like an undulating billow warmed by the sun. And all this fluff of muslin about you is the froth.'
 Tess : 'It is very pretty –if I seem like that to you.'
 Angel : 'Do you know that I have undergone three-quarters of this labour entirely for the sake of the fourth quarter?'
 Tess : 'No.'
 Angel : 'I did not expect such an event to-day.'
 Tess : 'Nor I ... The water came up so sudden.' (p. 212-213).

Part XXIV

53. Angel : 'Why do you cry, my darling?' he said
 Tess : 'O –I don't know!' she murmured.
 Angel : 'Well, I have betrayed my feeling, Tess, at last,' said he,
 Tess : 'N' –I can't tell.' (p. 222).

Phase the Fourth: The Consequence

Part XXVII

54. Tess : 'O Mr. Clare! How you frightened me –I-'
 Angel : 'Dear, darling Tessy!' he whispered, 'Don't, for Heaven's sake, Mister me any more. I have hastened back so soon because of you!'
 Tess : 'I have to go a skimming,' she pleaded,' and I have on'y

- old Deb to help me to-day.
55. Tess : 'O Mr. Clare –I cannot be your wife –I cannot be!'
- Angel : 'But, Tess!' he said, 'Do you say no? surely you love me?'
- Tess : 'O yes, yes! And I would rather be yours than anybody's in the world,' 'But I CANNOT marry you!'
- Angel : 'Tess, 'you are engaged to marry someone else!'
- Tess : 'No, no!'
- Angel : 'Then why do you refuse me?'
- Tess : 'I don't want to marry! I have not thought of doing it. I cannot! I only want to love you.'
- Angel : 'But why?'
- Tess : 'Your father is a person, and your mother wouldn't like you to marry such as me. She will want you to marry a lady.'
- Angel : 'Nonsense –I have spoken to them both. That was partly why I went home.'
- Tess : 'I feel I cannot –never, never!' she echoed.
- Angel : 'Is it too sudden to be asked thus, my Pretty?'
- Tess : 'Yes –I did not expect it.'
- Angel : 'If you will let it pass, please, Tessy, I will give you time,' he said. 'It was very abrupt to come home and speak to you all at once. I'll not allude to it again for a while.'
- Tess : 'I can't skim –I can't!' she said, turning away from him.
- Angel : 'Tessy, are you an Evangelical?'
- Tess : 'I don't know.'
- Angel : 'You go to church very regularly, and our parson here is not very high, they tell me.'
- Tess : 'I wish I could fix my mind on what I hear there more firmly than I do,' she remarked as a safe generality. 'It is of-ten a great sorrow to me.' (p. 250-252).

Part XXVIII

56. Angel : 'Tess, why did you say 'no' in such a positive way?' he asked in the course of a few days.
- Tess : 'Don't ask me. I told you why –partly. I am not good enough –not worthy enough.'
- Angel : 'How? Not fine lady enough?'
- Tess : 'Yes –something like that,' murmured she. 'Your friends would scorn me.'
- Angel : 'Indeed, you mistake them –my father and mother. as for my brothers, I don't care –' (p 256).
57. Angel : 'Tess, do you love any other man?'
- Tess : 'How can you ask?' she said, with continued self-suppression.
- Angel : 'I almost know that you do not. But then, why do you

- repulse me?’
- Tess : ‘I don’t repulse you. I like you to –tell me you love me; and you may always tell me so as you go about with me and never offend me.’
- Angel : ‘But you will not accept me as a husband?’
- Tess : ‘Ah –that’s different –it is for your good, indeed, my dearest! O, believe me, it is only for your sake! I don’t like to give myself the great happiness o’ promising to be yours in that way –because –because I am SURE. I ought not to do it.’
- Angel : ‘But you will make me happy!’
- Tess : ‘Ah –you think so, but you don’t know!’ (p 257).
58. Angel : ‘Do you know why I did that, Tess?’ he said.
- Tess : ‘Because you love me very much!’
- Angel : ‘Yes, and as a preliminary to a new entreaty.’
- Tess : ‘Not AGAIN!’
- Angel : ‘Tess, why don’t you like the idea of being my wife, if you love me as you seem to do?’
- Tess : ‘I have never said I don’t like the idea, and I never could say it; because –it isn’t true!’
- Angel : ‘Tell me, tell me!’ he said, ‘do tell me that you won’t belong to anybody but me!’
- Tess : ‘I will, I will tell you!’ she exclaimed. ‘And I will give you a complete answer, if you will let me go now. I will tell you my experiences –all about myself –all!’
- Angel : ‘Your experiences, dear; yes, certainly; any number.’ ‘My Tess, no doubt, almost as many experiences as that wild convolvulus out there on the garden hedge, that opened itself this morning for the first time. Tell me anything, but don’t use that wretched expression any more about not being worthy of me.’
- Tess : ‘I will try –not! And I’ll give you my reasons tomorrow-next week.’
- Angel : ‘Say on Sunday?’
- Tess : ‘Yes, on Sunday.’ (p. 259-261).
- Part XXIX
59. Angel : ‘Tessy!’ ‘My wife –soon!’
- Tess : ‘No, no; I cannot. For your sake, O Mr. Clare; for your sake, I say no!’
- Angel : ‘Tess!’
- Tess : ‘Still I say no!’ she repeated. (p 265).
60. Tess : ‘I am only just up, Mr Clare, and it is too early to take me to task!’ she pouted. ‘
- Angel : ‘Call me Angel, then, and not Mr Clare.’
- Tess : ‘Angel.’

- Angel : 'Angel dearest –why not?'
- Tess : 'Twould mean that I agree, wouldn't it?'
- Angel : 'It would only mean that you love me, even if you cannot marry me; and you were so good as to own that long ago.'
- Tess : 'Very well, then, 'Angel dearest', if I MUST,' she murmured. (p. 268).
61. Tess : 'Not so very different, I think.' She said.
- Angel : 'Why do you think that?'
- Tess : 'There are very few women's lives that are not – tremolous,' Tess replied, 'There's more in those three than you think.'
- Angel : 'What is in them?'
- Tess : 'Almost either of 'em,' she began, 'would make –perhaps would make –a properer wife than I. and perhaps they love you as well as I –almost.'
- Angel : 'O, Tessy!' (p. 269).
- Part XXX
62. Tess : 'I ought not to have come, I suppose,' she murmured, looking at the sky.
- Angel : 'I am sorry for the rain,' said he. 'But how glad I am to have you here!' (p 272).
63. Tess : 'You know as well as I. O yes –yes!'
- Angel : 'Then, if your heart does, why not your hand?'
- Tess : 'My only reason was on account of you –on account of a question. I have something to tell you –'
- Angel : 'But suppose it to be entirely for my happiness, and my worldly convenience also?'
- Tess : 'O yes; if it is for your happiness and worldly convenience. But my life before I came here –I want –'
- Angel : 'Well, it is for my convenience as well as my happiness.'
- Tess : 'But my history. I want you to know it –you must let me tell you –you will not like me so well!'
- Angel : 'Tell it if you wish to, dearest. This precious history then.'
- Tess : 'I was born at Marlott,' she said, catching at his words as a help, lightly as they were spoken. 'And I grew up there. And I was in the Sixth Standard when I left school, and they said I had great aptness, and should make a good teacher, **so it was settled that I should be one.** But there was trouble in my family; father was not very industrious, and he drank a little.'
- Angel : 'Yes, yes. Poor child! Nothing new.' He pressed her more closely to his side.
- Tess : 'And then –there is something very unusual about it – about me. I –I was –' (p. 275-276).
64. Tess : 'I –I –am not a Durbeyfield, but a d'Urberville –a

- descendant of the same family as those that owned the old house we passed. And –we are all gone to nothing!’
- Angel : ‘A d’Urberville! –indeed! And is that all the trouble, dear Tess?’
- Tess : ‘Yes, she answered faintly.
- Angel : ‘Well –why should I love you less after knowing this?’
- Tess : ‘**I was told by the dairyman** that you hated old families.’
- Angel : ‘It is true, in one sense.
- Tess : No I have thought it sad –especially since coming here, and knowing that many of the hills and fields I see once belonged to my father’s people. But other hills and field belonged to Retty’s people, and perhaps others to Marian’s, so that I don’t value it particularly.’ (p. 276-277).
65. Tess : ‘I like the other way rather best.’
- Angel : ‘But you **MUST**, dearest! Good Heavens, why dozens of mushroom millionaires would jump at such a possession!
- Tess : ‘Angel, I think I would rather not take the name! it is unlucky, perhaps!’
- Angel : ‘Now then, Mistress Teressa d’Urberville, I have you. Take my name, and so you will escape yours! The secret is out, so why should you any longer refuse me?’
- Tess : ‘**If it is SURE** to make you happy to have me as your wife, and you feel that you do wish to marry me, **VERY, VERY** much –‘
- Angel : ‘I do, dearest, of course!’
- Tess : ‘I mean, that it is only your wanting me very much, and being hardly able to keep alive without me, whatever my offences, that would make me feel I ought to say I will.’
- Angel : ‘You will –you do say it, I know! You will be mine forever and ever.’ (p. 278).
66. Angel : ‘Why do you cry, dearest?’
- Tess : ‘I can’t tell –quite! –I am so glad to think –of being yours, and making you happy!’
- Angel : ‘But this does not seem very much like gladness, my Tessy!’
- Tess : ‘I mean –I cry because I have broken down in my vow! I said I would die unmarried!’
- Angel : ‘But if you love me you would like me to be your husband?’
- Tess : ‘Yes, yes, yes! But O, I sometimes wish I had never been born!’
- Angel : ‘Now, my dear Tess, if I did not know that you are very much excited, and very inexperienced,.....
- Tess : ‘How can I prove it more than I have done?’ she cried, ‘Will this prove it more?’ (p. 279).

Part XXXI

67. Tess : 'I am not worthy of you –no, I am not!' she burst out,
 Angel : 'I won't have you speak like it, dear Tess!
 Tess : 'Why didn't you stay and love me when I –was sixteen;
 living with my little sisters and brothers, and you danced
 on the green? O, why didn't you, why didn't you!' she
 said,
 Angel : 'Why didn't I stay!' he said. 'That is just what I feel. If I
 had only known! But you must not be so bitter in your
 regret –why should you be?'
 Tess : 'I should have had four years more of your heart than I
 can ever have now. Then I should not have wasted my
 time as I have done –I should have had so much longer
 happiness!' (p. 288).
68. Tess : 'to talk quite practically, wouldn't it be best not to marry
 till after all that? –though I can't bear the thought o' your
 going away and leaving me here!'
 Angel : 'Of course you cannot –and it is not best in this case (p.
 289).

Part XXXIII

69. Tess : 'Will you kiss 'em all, once, poor things, for the first and
 last time?' (p. 315).
 Angel : 'Goodbye'

Part XXXIV

70. Angel : 'What's the matter?' said he.
 Tess : 'Those horried women!' she answered with a smile. 'How
 they frightened me.' (p. 319).
71. Angel : 'It is a little wedding –present for you, Tess,' said he,
 handing it to her. 'How thoughtful they are!'
 Tess : 'I think I would rather have you open it, dearest,' said she,
 turning over the parcel. I don't like to break those great
 seals; they look so serious. Please open it for me!' (p.
 322).
72. Tess : 'O, Angel –I am almost glad –because now YOU can
 forgive ME! I have not made my confession. I have a
 confession too –remember, I said so.'
 Angel : 'Ah, to be sure! Now then for it, wicked little one.'
 Tess : 'Perhaps, although you smile, it is as serious as yours, or
 more so.'
 Angel : 'It can hardly be more serious, dearest.'
 Tess : 'It cannot –o no, it cannot!' she jumped up joyfully at the
 hope. 'No, it cannot be more serious, certainly,' she cried,
 because 'tis just the same! I will tell you now.' (p. 331).

Phase The Fifth : The Woman Pays

73. Tess : 'I thought, Angel, that you loved me –me, my very self! If it is I you do love, O how can it be that you look and speak so? It frightens me! Having begun to love you, I love you, I love you forever –in all changes, in all disgraces, because you are yourself. I ask no more. Then how can you, O my own husband, stop loving me?'
 Angel : 'I repeat, the woman I have been loving is not you.'
 Tess : 'But, who?'
 Angel : 'Another woman in your shape.' (p. 334).
74. Angel : 'Sit down, sit down,' he said gently. 'You are ill; and it is natural that you should be.'
 Tess : 'I don't belong to you any more, then; do I, Angel?' she asked helplessly. (p. 335).
75. Tess : 'Angel,' she said suddenly, in her natural tones, the insane, dry voice of terror having left her now.' Angel, am I too wicked for you and me to live together?'
 Angel : 'I have not been able to think what we can do.'
 Tess : 'I shan't ask you to let me live with you, Angel, because I have no right to! I shall not write to mother and sisters to say we be married, as I said I would do; and I shan't finish the good-hussif' I cut out and meant to make while we were in lodgings.'
 Angel : 'Shan't you?'
 Tess : 'No, I shan't do anything, unless you order me to; and if you go away from me I shall not follow 'ee and if you never speak to me any more I shall not ask why, unless you tell me I may.'
 Angel : 'And if I order you to do anything?'
 Tess : 'I will obey you like your wretched slave, even if it is to lie down and die.'
 Angel : 'You are very good. But it strikes me that there is a want of harmony between your present mood of self-sacrifice and your past mood of self-preservation. (p. 335-336).
76. Tess : 'O Angel –my mother says that it sometimes happens so! –**She knows several cases where they were worse than I**, and the husband has not minded it much –has got over it at least. And yet the woman had not loved him as I do you!'
 Angel : 'Don't Tess; don't argue. Different societies, different manners. You almost make me say you are an unapprehending peasant woman, who have never been initiated into the proportions of social things. You don't know what you say.'
 Tess : 'I am only a peasant by position, not by nature!' (p. 339).

Part XXXVIII

77. Mother : 'Why –Tess! –my chil' –I thought you was married! – married really and truly this time –we sent the cider –'.
 Tess : 'Yes, mother; so I am
 Mother : 'Going to be?'
 Tess : 'No –I am married.'
 Mother : 'Married! Then where's thy husband?'
 Tess : 'Oh, **he gone** away for a time.
 Mother : 'Gone away! When **was you married**, then? The day you said?'
 Tess : 'Yes, Tuesday, mother.'
 Mother : 'And now 'tis on'y Saturday, and he gone away?'
 Tess : 'Yes, he's gone.'
 Mother : 'What's the meaning o' that? 'Nation seize such husbands as you seem to get, say I!'
 Tess : 'Mother!' 'I don't know how to tell 'ee, mother! You said to me, and wrote to me, that I was not to tell him. But I did tell him –I couldn't help it –and he went away!' (p 374).

Phase The Sixth: The Convert

Part XLV

78. Alec : 'Tess!' he said. 'Tess!' he repeated. 'It is I –Alec D'Urberville.'
 Tess : 'I see it is,' she answered coldly
 Alec : 'Well –is that all? Yet I deserve no more!
 Tess : 'I do, rather; and I would that you had not, with all my heart!'
 Alec : 'Yes you may say it,' (p. 449).
 79. Tess : 'I have learnt things in my trouble,' she said evasively.
 Alec : 'What troubles have you had?' 'Why didn't you write to me when you felt your trouble coming?'
 Tess : 'No,' she answered. 'Do not again come near me!'

Part XLVI

80. Alec : 'You will not marry me, Tess, and make me a self— respecting man?' he repeated, as soon as they were over the furrows.
 Tess : 'I cannot.'
 Alec : 'But why?'
 Tess : 'You know I have no affection for **you**.'
 Alec : 'But you would get to feel that in time, perhaps –as soon as you really could forgive me?'
 Tess : 'Never!'
 Alec : 'Why so positive?'
 Tess : 'I love somebody else.'

- Alec : ‘You do?’ he cried. ‘Somebody else? But has not a sense of what is morally right and proper any weight with you?’
- Tess : ‘No, no, no –don’t say that!’
- Alec : ‘Anyhow, then, your love for this other man may be only a passing feeling which you will overcome –’
- Tess : ‘No –‘no.’
- Alec : ‘Yes, yes! Why not?’
- Tess : ‘I cannot tell you.’
- Alec : ‘You must in honour!’
- Tess : ‘Well then ... I have married him.’ (p. 462).
81. Tess : ‘No,’ she murmured. ‘He is far away.’
- Alec : ‘Far away? From YOU? What sort of husband can he be?’
- Tess : ‘O, do not speak against him! It was through you! He found out –’
- Alec : ‘Ah, is it so! ... That’s sad, Tess!’
- Tess : ‘Yes.’
- Alec : ‘But to stay away from you –to leave you to work like this!’
- Tess : ‘He does not leave me to work!’ she cried,
- Alec : ‘Then, does he write?’
- Tess : ‘I –I cannot tell you. There are things which are private to ourselves.’ (p. 464).
- Part LI
82. Alec : ‘Didn’t you see me?’ asked d’Urberville
- Tess : ‘I was not attending,’ she said. ‘I heard you, I believe, though I fancied it was a carriage and horses. I was in a sort of dream.’
- Alec : ‘Ah! You heard the d’Urberville Coach, perhaps. You know the legend, I suppose?’
- Tess : ‘No. My –somebody was going to tell it me once, but didn’t. (p. 518).

Phase the Seventh: Fulfillment

- Part LV
83. Tess : ‘Yes –O, yes, yes! But I say, I say it is too late.’
- Angel : ‘I inquired here and there, and I found the way.’
- Tess : ‘I waited and waited for you,’ she went on, her tones suddenly resuming their old fluty pathos. ‘But you did not come! And I wrote to you, and you did not come! He kept on saying you would never come any more, and that I was a foolish woman. He was very kind to me, and to mother, and to all of us after father’s death.
- Angel : ‘I don’t understand.’
- Tess : ‘He has won me back to him.’

‘He is upstairs. I hate him now, because he told me a lie that you would not come again; and you HAVE come! These clothes are what he’s put upon me: I didn’t care what he did wi’ me! But –will you go away, Angel, please, and never come any more?’

Angel : ‘Ah –it is my fault!’ said Clare. (P. 554-555).



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