THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL HYPOCRISY IN THE VICTORIAN AGE ON TESS'S CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT IN HARDY'S TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLESS

A Sarjana Sastra Graduating Paper
Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Letters

By

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[Signature]

B. Alip, M. Pd., M.A
My understanding consists nothing that I actually do, but in what I am prone to do if necessary.

David Hume

This thesis is dedicated to:

My late parents
My sisters and brothers
My lovely Sanata Dharma University
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ABSTRACT

Sriana Puji Wahyuningrum (2000); *The Influence of Social Hypocrisy in the Victorian Age on Tess's Character Development in Hardy's Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. English Department, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta

This thesis concerns with the history of England in the late of the nineteenth century when Queen Victoria reigned in the throne of England. The work that will be analyzed in this study is one of Thomas Hardy's great book *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*.

This study is discussing about social hypocrisy that is implicitly seen in the novel related to the norms of the Victorian Age. The second point is to see how hypocrisy presented by characters from different rank of society influences the character development of Tess.

In writing this study, the writer used the library research. To complete the analysis, the sociocultural-historical approach is employed. Besides, this study also uses the mimetic theory that is useful to compare the things appeared in the novel with those in the nineteenth-century society.

This thesis shows how Alec as an upper class person has broken the social and religious norms. It is also explained how Angel who never thinks about social status can be a hypocrite because of his principals. It is also shown how the lower people become the victims of the upper and middle class hypocrisy. Those hypocrisies give influence towards Tess character development.
INTISARI

Sriana Puji Wahyuningrum (2000) ; Pengaruh Kemunafikan sosial pada zaman Victorian terhadap perkembangan karakter Tess dalam karya Hady yang berjudul *Tess of the D’Urbervilles*.

Skripsi ini berkaitan dengan sejarah sosial yang terjadi di Inggris pada akhir abad ke-19 dimana ratu Victoria memegang tampuk pemerintahan. Karya sastra yang dianalisis dalam studi adalah salah satu karya besar Thomas Hady *Tess of The D’Urbervilles*.

Studi ini membahas tentang kemunafikan sosial yang tersirat dalam novel sehubungan dengan norma-norma sosial yang berlaku pada zaman Victorian. Adapun tujuannya adalah untuk mencari hal-hal apa saja yang tampak dalam novel yang dianggap sebagai cerminan kemunafikan sosial saat itu. Tujuan kedua adalah untuk melihat bagaimana kemunafikan yang ditampilkan oleh masing-masing kelas yang berbeda mempengaruhi perkembangan karakter dari salah satu tokohnya.

Dalam menyelesaikan skripsi ini penulis menggunakan studi pustaka, sedangkan untuk melengkapi analisis digunakan pendekatan sosio kultural sejarah. Selain itu juga digunakan teori mimetik yang berguna untuk membandingkan antara hal-hal yang tampak dalam novel dan kemiripannya yang terjadi dalam masyarakat pada waktu itu.

Hasil skripsi ini memperlihatkan bagaimana Alex sebagai orang kelas atas melanggar norma-norma sosial dan agama pada zaman Victorian yang dianggap munafik. Juga dijelaskan bagaimana Angel yang tidak pernah membedakan status sosial dapat bersikap munafik karena prinsip-prinsip yang dia pegang selama ini. Lebih jauh lagi juga dibicarakan bagaimana orang kelas bawah selalu menjadi orang yang tertindas dari korban kemunafikan orang-orang kelas atas.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

A literary work can be a good reflection of a society where the work is written. By reading a literary work we can dig out many values that are implicitly set in it. Literature is one of the elements of the culture. It contains values, thoughts, problems and conflicts. Literature stands as a tool to pass the experience from one generation to the next literature. Literature functions as a representation of the situation happening in a certain setting of time and place. (Little, 1963:1)

Dealing with the quotation above it can be said that literature becomes the medium to express the problems that happen in a certain time and place. Usually a literary work has a very close relationship with the social condition at the time when the work is written. That relationship may on the way of living or on the way of thinking of the people at that era. Sometimes a literary work criticizes the values of the society. On another time it becomes a reflection of life at that time.

In line with the idea above, Thomas Hardy’s *Tess of the D’Urbervilles*, which was written in England in the Victorian age, may also reflect the English people’s life in the late of the nineteenth century. This novel exposes the moral values of the people from the different rank of society. The story is taken place in England in the late of the nineteenth century. In this time, people liked to compete to get the social respect. They were proud of being adored and respected. Therefore they tried to be the best among others and hide their wickedness. This novel seems
to be a portrait of life in the age of Victorian when the standard of moral values was so high. However the high standard of morality in society did not guarantee that social morality will always be fine. It may be a tool to create a best life among the society but how if the people themselves can not do that best? It is possible that they broke the social norms. Victorian people grew in a hypocrite environment. They tried to appear in an excellent attitude but it may be used to discover their real attitude which is contradictory with the social values. Most of Victorian literature expressed the responsibility and morality of people that were appropriate at that time (Encyclopedia Britannica Vol 22, 1970:1031)

In The Literary Heritage Guth says that much twentieth century literature in England seems to be a kind of reaction against the traditional life style of Victorian age. They tried to rebel against its rigid standards of morality and its high moral quality. Victorian values were considered as being old fashioned. People began to find a new view about life. The point in much Victorian literature is that of struggle or conflict. Nevertheless many writers of the time shared a strong sense of social responsibility and morality. (Guth, 1981: 548-551).

Tess of The D’Urbervilles is a tragic novel about a girl’s struggle againsts destiny. The bad experiences that come into her life are not all of her fault but more influenced by the society around her. The family condition becomes the main source of her tragedy. Besides, the hypocrisy of the society also gives a great influence for her. The main character, Tess seems to be the victim of the hypocrisy of the upper class people. In this novel it seems that Thomas Hardy tries to criticize the behaviour of people who lived and kept the moral values that were accepted at
that time. It is factual that the society gives so much influence to the life of the people. Moreover there is an opinion that the biggest influence of life comes from society because someone lives with other people in a certain society.

Since the novel tells more about morality of society of the Victorian age, This thesis chooses the hypocrisy of society to be the focus of the analysis. Especially the people from high social status who are proud of their moral values in their life as the topic of this thesis.

The topic is interesting because the people in the story seem to be too strict in keeping their values while they do not realize that they break other moral things. Of course the thesis will be related to the social condition of Victorian age which is expressed in literature, especially the values which are denied by some people.

Thomas Hardy is also influenced by the condition of the environment. In his work he presents the description of the life at his time in the way of living and thinking of the people. Morgan states that Hardy’s novels presented almost exactly the years of the agricultural depression. Although Hardy’s novels of country habits and traditions which had passed away were in historical form, they had a temporary judgement. The general story of pain which his novels show was the disintegration of civilization. Surveying his novels a whole of 1895, Morgan found that Hardy observed the change of the stationary class. This class created the local traditions and honours, by a population of more or less migratory labourers, which has guided to break the continuity in local history (Morgan, 1988:497). The things exposed more in his novels are misery. According to Muir, Hardy took a short cut to tragedy by reducing life to a formula. His characters are passive or at the best
endlessly patient. He does not believe that character is fate, so that for him tragedy does not proceed from action, but lives with the power which determines all action. Muir also states that misfortune is a principle of the universe. It falls upon the weak and strong indiscriminately, neither avoided by wisdom nor brought on by folly. People have to hate it because they love men. It is hard, however, to tell whether their loves are because of their hate or their hate is a reflection of their love. They are bound together. People cannot express the one without implying the other. Hardy also proclaims that human life is governed by understandable forces, that human beings are puppets of fate, and destined to misery (Muir: 1965:116).

B. Problem Formulation

Related to the topic above the problems are formulated as follows:

1. How does the social hypocrisy in the Victorian age portrayed by Hardy in *Tess of the D’Urbervilles*?

2. How does the social hypocrisy in the novel influence Tess’s character development?

C. Objective of The Study

Dealing with the problem formulation above the social life of Victorian age is very important in writing this thesis. If the point of the Victorian values that is needed has been found then it is to be compared with those in the novel. In this case, the problem that is going to be discussed is about hypocrisy. Consequently, it has to be found which parts of the novel that are seen as
hypocrisy in its relation with the Victorian values. It must be clear in what way the hypocrisy is found in the novel so that the reflection of those points can be compared with the Victorian society. In this case the role of characters becomes the most important element. To follow up the first problem formulation, this thesis has to find out something which can be related to the term of hypocrisy. It shall be mentioned which characters are characterized as hypocrite, what kind of hypocrisy they do, and the last thing is what effects they have created by their attitude toward others.

D. Definition of Terms

Society

According to Langland, society is not only about people and their classes but also their customs, convention, beliefs and values, their institutions legal, religious and cultural and also their physical environment (Langland, 1984:6)

Society is relativity self contained and self sufficient of human group that are united by social relationship (Rodney, 1987:33).

Social

Social is something to do with human being living together as a group in situation requiring that they have dealings with one another as social consiousness, social reforms, social problems (Webster, 1992:1722).

Hypocrisy

According to Webster hypocrisy is a pretense of having a virtuous character, moral or religious beliefs or principle, that someone does not possess. In other words he
states that hypocrisy is a pretense of having some desirable or publicity approved attitude (Webster, 1989:701)

Social hypocrisy

Dealing with two definitions above, it can be concluded that social hypocrisy is a pretense of having a virtous character, moral or religious beliefs or principle which is commonly done in a society.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review on Related Studies

According to Langland, critics have seen *Tess of The D'Urbervilles* as a story of pure woman caught in the holes of society. The character as a pure nature and the society became the medium where she was fall. Hardy wishes to explore the ways in which the pure woman of the subtitle becomes complicit in her own fall. In short Tess becomes the victim and agent in her own doom. The character’s conflict with the society reveals the superiority. Hardy’s protagonists are not defeated merely by society but by individual failing, misperception and weakness as well. Hardy’s understanding lives takes its power from the interaction between these lives and environment (Langland, 1984:95-96). An other critic says that with Tess, Hardy began to come into conflict with the conventions of Victorian morality. This story aroused an anger among the moralist. The story about a girl who had an illegitimate baby and who was hanged for murder of the man she was living with should be treated with compassion and understanding. It seems to be an insult to the acceptance of moral standard (*Encyclopedia Britannica* vol 8,1983:646).

Gitting in his book *Thomas Hardy Later Years* mentions that *Tess of The D’Urbervilles* shows two ways in which society increasingly opposes individuals. As a fabric of pinion, it weakens the ability of distinctive individual to realize their best selves and as a context in which to act and it fastens the expression of the law (Gitting, 1978:102).
B. Review on the Nineteenth Century of England (Victorian age)

1. Victorian Social Economic

As summarized from Morgan’s, *The Oxford Illustrated Dictionary in Britain*, the great depression of 1873-1896 gave a big influence to the economical condition of England. In 1830 the economic was collapse in part but it became worse in the late of the nineteenth century. Economical indicators headed downward, prices fell, interest rates fell and agricultural declined. The terrible condition of the agricultural is most often considered in supporting this concept of the late great depression. In the business world, a profession such as a merchant or an industrialist justified his role in society.

Many farmers survived but the great depression on agriculture undermined the economic foundations of nineteenth century. Aristocrats at that time that changed in local government were diminishing their traditional politic influence. Many English businessmen were also confused because the economic depression in the late of the nineteenth century made the prices they received for their product were falling. Some establish trades such as textiles and hardware were hit by foreign competition. Some craft occupations were affected by modernation. It is true that a great movement of industry was producing a flood of a new wealth. However, most of this wealth stayed with the upper classes. Life in the countryside was little better. Great changes in farming had made a possibility for Britain to feed more people. Thus it could support a much longer town and factory population. In some areas,
there was a good deal of movement between town and country. It happened as migrant workers left the town for the harvest. Some industrial workers, especially coal miners, lived in village with moors and field as their doors. Middle classes people took advantage of low land values to buy a country place. For the rich classes, the countryside became an expensive playground but for many urban dwellers, it became a strange place which is populated by a curious people with antique accents, clothes, manners. Unskilled workers were lost their job in the severe depression 1886-1887 and 1893-1894. As the result there were industrial disputes, strike and even riots during the period (Morgan, 1988: 497-484).

The Victorian society was composed of a big social class structure. It stood the upper class, the middle class, the lower class or the working class. Each of the classes was representative of the changes in economics and social condition in the early period of Victoria’s reign. The upper classes were considered as the richest class that had power in economic, political, military and intellectual field. They worked at the governmental fields, navy or army and church. This class had the best houses, food, clothes, education, entertainment that enabled them to develop an exclusive style of life. Besides, they also had servants who serve them fully. They often left their small families in the care of nurses and governess or sent them to a boarding school. The parents could then enjoy themselves to the round of social pleasure. Middle class with smaller families could afford to rent or buy one of the new suburban, two or three bedroomed houses which could be easily taken care by some domestic help. They lived in healthier surroundings and had more money and leisure for enjoyment. Dinner party became the favourite social occasion for people
in this class. A wealthy family might give a lavish party for eight to twelve almost every week while more simple one would settle for once a month. This condition brought changes in dress and manners. With freedom in clothes they went to some relaxing of the code of what a lady might do. More women earned their own living and they mixed more freely with men in social life. Women began to join the campaign to give women to vote. Education was another growing expense because middle class parents tried to provide their children with better education. The traditional Christian morality was taught continuously by the middle class people. Drinking and gambling were denounced as vices, sexual purity and fidelity were celebrated as virtues. Young women and men were watched strictly by their parents. However for young men it was so strictly done that they tried to find sexual experience with maids or even prostitutes. The lower class people were found as the larger families at that time. Their lives depended on physical labour. Though the standard of living rose in the later nineteenth century, it began to diminish after 1900. In many occupation work was very irregular and pay low and the only hope seemed to lie in emigration. This class was lack of property and associated relatively with low levels of living and education. Most of them had rooms in old houses that were not good enough to live. Therefore society at that time showed extreme contrast of wealth and poverty. This working classes often make a journey. Travel for this class is taken place for their idea of finding a new employment and accommodation (Derry, 1963:201).

To add the problem of the working people is taken from The Book of Knowledge, that the wealth in the Victorian Age stayed with the upper class. The
mass of people who worked in field or factory were suffering greatly from insecurity and poverty, due to changes brought about by the new industrial methods (1962:2293).

2. Victorian Morality

Before come to the description of Victorian morality, it would be better if Staub's theory about morality is exposed first. Morality is a set of rules, customs, or principles that regulate people's conduct to other people. That conduct affects human welfare. Several theories of morality have been distinguished by philosophers. These theories may characterize both individuals and cultures. The lowest level of morality is group enforced morality in which moral rules are adhered to because of the fear of negative consequences for adherence. The highest level of morality has been conceived of as personal, rational, reflective, or autonomous morality. (Staub, 1978:10)

As mentioned before this chapter will show the description of England morality in the age of Victoria. The description will be divided into two parts.

a. Social values of the Victorian age

Concerning with Arnstein's explanation, the age of Victorian was considered as the remainders for satire and humor. Their achievements were decried and their fail were satirized. The adjective “Victorian” was referred to greed, prudery, pride and stuffiness. Victorian also remained for us as an old-fashioned when referring to the attitudes toward sex.
In any event, it is more difficult to try to understand Victorianism than to ridicule it. Especially if we see it less as a universal difference or universal practiced moral and social code than as a set of ideals about efficiency and thrift, seriousness of character, respectability, and self-help to which the Victorians themselves often failed to adhere. Still they tried to believe that the idea of "Honesty is the best policy" was to serve not merely as a slogan but as an accepted and demonstrable truth. In order to have a perfect social life, they tried to make social rules which were concerned on the values of society. These rules were used to prevent men from any sins. Many of them were becoming increasingly aware of the need for a just society as well. They knew and feared the forces of the rules (Arnstein, 1988:79-83).

In everyday life of the Victorian drinking and gambling were denounced as vices. Total prohibition of alcohol became a doctrine in the Victorian age. They believed that drinking was a source of crime because when someone got drunk, he might do anything. Crimes and violence were begun by drinking (Derry, 1963:201).

Beckoff states that Queen Victoria was not liberated woman but puritan at least. She sets the pattern for external conformity, strenuous energy, sobriety, hardwork and joyless denial of worldly pleasures (Beckoff,1972:58). Related to the social affair, Victorian people had very great values about love, purity, loyalty. Perhaps the most widely remembrance element of Victorianism was its deliberate on the values of sex. Ideally sex was never to be exposed in society neither in conversation nor in print. If there were novels which exposed about sex, the
purpose of the novel was to instruct in morals while it amuses to teach that truth prevails while falsehood fails. A girl would be loved as she is pure, sweet, and unselfish. Man would be honoured as he is true and honest and brave heart. Purity is indeed the standard for a lady and self control became at least the important thing for gentleman (Arnstein, 1988: 81-82).

One of the other characteristics of the late Victorians was in religious matters. Victorians emphasized their life in religion and conduct. Victorian religion centered round family prayers and family prayers round the Bible. Religious experience was communicated through conventional forms of phrase, usually derived from passages scripture. In the nineteenth century, there were some special terms in religious life. At that time the eldest sons had a priority in their days. They were free to go to church, school or work. They could go to church whenever they wanted. In short they had better facilities. For younger children, their activities were limited. Their opportunities to go to church or join the army were not as much as their eldest brothers. Besides, the church became the upper class religion at that time because the established church in Britain was likely to go to the political servants or to the relatives of nobility. This condition made the noble felt higher than other people. They looked upon the working class as little as animal like the ox without horns (Morgan, 1988497-500). The most generally accepted and practised form of Christianity at the Victorian age was that which may be called Evangelicalism. It emphasis upon moral conduct as the test of good Christian. The strengths of the conviction were derived from the message of the inspired their conduct. The sincere Evangelical began each day with family prayers and tried to
live his life according to God's purpose, industriously, can faithfully (Rickard, 1957:193).

**b. The Attitude of Victorian Society**

Derry in *A short History of 19th Century England* (1963: 1793-1868) describes that the hypocritical elements in the Victorian social codes created a big problem. At that time Victorian morality was not exclusively British. The similar attitude obviously be found in France and in the kingdom of Russia. First world war and trouble of the post war gave many big influences toward England which was reigning by Queen Victoria. People seemed to reject all the Victorian age tried to presented. There was a growth of new idea in attitudes and habits of mind. The Victorians are remembered for their solid and useful virtues. They were thrift, hard work, self help, temperance and respectability. However it would be foolish to accept these at their face values. There were brutality and violence in the society which could be ignored but not forgotten. Prostitution in London was notorious. Drunkenness disgraced the large town.

It is true that the Victorians had a perfect rule to conduct the life of society. However, it can not guarantee that the society would be as perfect as its rules. Unfortunately, they were deficient in insight and sympathy. Furthermore, it was too easy for their attitude to degenerate into the sins. In fact there were so many people who broke the social law. It had became a common thing day by day. For instance, drinking and gambling were a kind of game for the some people. They did it to get fun while the knew very well that it was forbidden in this country. People who
cared about it tried to find a way for them to leave the bottle but this is a very long
term solution while the Victorian wanted a prompt and effective answer to this
problem.

Sexual purity which was adored by the Victorians seemed to be betrayed by
some of them. At that time free sex or even talking about sex was considered as a
taboo. People took care a lot for this matter. They really paid attention to their
children about this sexual problem. To follow the summary above is this
explanation. It was Victorianism that help to give the world immoral. The problem
of social convention that of defying sexual convention was more important than of
practising dishonest book keeping or telling lies or beating children. In other side,
of this pure way of thinking arisen some rejections in the society. The fact that not
all Victorians found it possible to live up to so rigid sexual code is suggested both
by the existence of a flourishing trade in forbidden pornography and by the
prevalence of prostitution. (Derry, 1963:200-204).

C. Review on Literary Theories

There are some things in life that can give an inspiration for authors to write
a literary work. One of them is society. The social condition of a certain time and
place may contribute an idea for an author to write a work. Problems that are found
in society may become the problems in a novel.

People lives in society and the most characters of human being is the belief
that the individual is determined by the groups in which he lives.(Merril, 1952:19).
The smallest unit of society is family. Roucek and Warren state that the family is
the most important group where an individual begins to contact (1959:23-24). Further more Cooley says that family is first primary group and familly is also the basic group of someone's personality (Cooley,1980:222). Society involves a variety of people of different occupation, ages, and nature, loving together in a web of interrelationships. Social novels tend to describe such a web. They fill their survey with people so that we get an idea or have a sample of the country or a class of people or subculture of a certain time. The main characters in social novels try to define themselves through their contact with other people (Henkle, 1977:23-24).

A story such as Tess of the D'Urbervilles which gets so much influences from society can be seen as a criticism toward the social condition of England in the late of the nineteenth century or in the age of Victoria. The author includes the values or habitual actions of the people at that time through the characters.

1. Literature and Society

There is no certain agreement about the meaning of society among social scientist. However the general view of society refers to the human relationship. Rose, in The Study of Society says that the basic fact of human association is society. The concept of social relationship is based upon the fact that human behaviour is oriented in so many things in the world. Not only do men live together and share common opinions, values, beliefs and customs, they also continually, interact, responding to one another and expectation others (Rose, 1977:87-89). According to Staub, there is a very strong relationship between values, beliefs and personal goal and behaviour in society. The primary focus of a person is an action.
A person is helped by action not by a belief that one ought to act. Values and empathy are important as motivation of social action (Staub, 1978:5)

The relation between literature and society is usually starting with the opinion from De Bonald that literature is an expression of society. Literature describes society as some social realities. A writer expresses his experience and total conception of life but it does not mean that he expresses the whole life even the whole life of a certain time. It is also a specific evaluative criterion said that an author should express age and society (Wellek, 1956:95).

According to Ruskin, someone can discover the social condition through the study of art. His art criticisms states that ideas of truth are the foundation and the ideas of imitation are destruction of all art. Art is meant to him as an outward expression of the inward beauty that haunts the imagination of artists. Ruskin’s values of art are the appreciation of natural phenomena. Beauty may be the concrete final expression of rightness (Westland, 1950:189-200)

Related to literature, society functions as an element in the structure of novel. It must be considered that society is a concept and construct in fiction. The definition of society sees society always as an imitation of an outside world that tends to obscure the formal variety of social presentation in a novel. Society in the novels does not depend on the points of absolute fidelity to an outside world in details of costume, setting and locality because a novel society does not aim at a faithful mirror of existent things. He also says that society does not only concern people and their classes but also their customs, conventions, beliefs, values, religion and culture and their physical environment. Society considers everything we have
seen to be norms, conventions, background, places, people, institution (Langland, 1984:6-7)

Literature can be a medium to criticize the society. In Modernism In Literature Bender says that we have been used by the public to teach the children how to survive in society. He chooses to complete his by idea offering writers to attack the social standards (Bender, 1977:6). Furthermore Roghberger mentions that the humanist takes the view that literature is a criticism of life that affects men in society and that great literature should express the values of order, restraint, and human dignity (Roghberger, 1971:10).

Readers of literature such as a novel can take some education that are related to the continuity of their life in the society. It is because the common themes of he novels are about society. Allen says that the great theme of European novel has been man’s life in society. For example the education of men and women, in the sense of their inescapable involvement in society, the true from the false both in themselves and in the world about them (Allen, 1964: intro:xiii)

2. Literature and Imitation

Since the topic of this thesis is about social hypocrisy of the Victorian age, the values of Victorian society influence the novel. Related to this fact, it can be said that this novel imitates the real condition in England at that time at least in the description of the life.

Art is defined as mimesis. It imitates or represents image of life, real or imagined, abstract or concrete which is taken from the most specific and
individualized to the most universal work. It tends to be judged by the truth of what they describe and the vividness of resemblance of their images to their real or imaginable life. The point in literature is not the imitation of objects in literature from the objects in the real world but the creation of fictitious object in literature. Aristotle says that art imitates nature to help us to understand ourselves. This idea is taken from Aristotle’s theory which is mentioned by Hough (Hough, 1966:42). However Aristotle also says that art imitates nature to help us understand ourselves and the world around us.

Mimetic theory has been often used in a literary world. According to Abrams this theory views the literary work as an imitation, or reflection or representation of the world and human life, and the primary criterion applied to a work is that of truth of its representation to the object it represents or should represent (Abrams, 1981:36-37).

Moreover literature represents life, and life is in large measure, a social reality, eventhough the natural world and the inner or subjective. World of individual has also been object of literary imitation. Literature has usually arisen in close connection with particular social institution (Wellek, 1956:94). The character in literature as an imitation of human actions is defined as the arts in general. The kind of action imitates serve as one important difference of the artistic species. The historical genesis of art is to the natural human instinct to imitate the natural tendency of life.

The mimetic orientation is the explanation of art as essentially an imitation of aspect of the universe. However mimesis is not a simple concept by the time it
makes its first recorded appearance in the opinion of Plato that the arts of painting, poetry, music, dancing and sculpture are all imitations. Although in many later theories everything is comprehended in two categories, the imitable and the imitation. The philosopher in the platonic dialogues divided into three categories. The first category is that of the eternal and unchanging ideas. The third category, reflecting the second comprises such as shadows, images in water and mirrors and the arts (Abrams, 1981:8)

3. Character and Character Development

According to Abrams character is the person presented in a narrative work who are interpreted by readers as being endowed by moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in their dialogue and their action. The main character is the most important it can be the center of the story. Usually the acts of the story are focused to this character from the beginning until the end of the story (Abrams, 1981:20). Another opinion is merely related to the human beings. This opinion comes from Holman and Harmon who state that in the character we find idea of the moral constitution of the human personality, the presents of human uprightness, and simpler nation of the presence of creature in art. Character in a story can be a kind of creature which imitates human being so that they exist as life like (Holman-Harmon, 1986:82).

Character development can be seen as the changing of a character from the beginning until the end of the story. A character is developed if she or he experiences a change in some aspects of disposition, personality, or outlook. He is
not the same person as he was at the beginning of the story. He changes into a new character. The changing is dependent on the condition and experiences as it is in the story (Forster, 1974:54).

D. Theoretical Framework

This thesis is based on the social attitudes of the Victorian age. It means that this thesis uses Abram’s theory in The Glossary of Literary Terms that literature is an imitation of life (Abrams, 1981 36-37). Since the novel is a reflection of the Victorian life, this thesis employs the history of England in the late of the nineteenth century. It is used to analyze how the social attitudes in the Victorian age are expressed in the novel. To obtain the data about the history of Victorian age, the writer uses some books as the references. Derry’s A Short History of Nineteenth Century England gives a big contribution for this thesis. Besides, there are also some books that support the analysis such as Arnstein’s Britain Yesterday and Today 1830 to the Present and The Oxford Illustrated History of Britain by Morgan.

Other problem of this thesis is the influence of the social attitudes towards the life of the main character. To analyze this problem, the writer takes Merril’s theory that a person is determined by the groups in which he lives (Merril, 1952:19). It is supported by Roucek and Warren that the family is the most important group where individual begins to contact because the smallest unit of society is the family(1959: 23-24). Those theories will show how a social attitudes give a contribution on Tess’s life in this novel.
To answer the problem about the character development of Tess as the main character, Forster's theory about character and character development is applied in this thesis. He notes that a character is developed if she or he is changed from the beginning until the end of the story. The changing is caused by the experiences that she or he has. (Forster, 1974; 54).
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of The Study

Thomas Hardy is known as a novelist and a poet. He wrote eleven novels after his first success with Far From the Madding Crowd in 1874. Among his well-known novels is The Return of The Native in 1886 and Tess of The D'urbervilles in 1891.

The object of this thesis is one of Hardy's well-known novel Tess of The D'urbervilles. For Hardy himself, the haunting and tragic figure of Tess is the character who meant the most to him. This novel was first published in a complete book in 1891, while the book that is analyzed was published in 1994 by Penguin Popular Classic. This book was printed in England by Clays Ltd, St Ives Plc. The novel consists of fifty-nine chapters. Those chapters are divided into seven phases. Each of them has a subtitle which can help us to grasp the main idea. Before we come to the first phase, we will find the preface which Thomas Hardy had written as the explanation of the novel.

B. Approach

The approach used in this thesis is socio cultural - historical approach. The point of this approach is seeing a literary work from its relation with the social history of a certain time and place. According to
Guerin, sociological approach to literature is a traditional approach whenever a work has been studied in its social milieu. For example, *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* is about an interaction between social milieu and literary work (Guerin, 1979: 272-274). Critics whose major interest is the sociocultural historical approach insist that the only way to locate the real work is in reference to the civilization that produced it. They define the civilization as the attitudes and actions of a specific group of people and literature take these attitudes and actions as its subject matter (Rohrberger and Woods:1971:9).

In this thesis, the approach is employed to understand the relationship between the English social values in the nineteenth century and the values exposed in the novel. Mimetic theory which mentions that literature is an imitation of life are used to analyze the problem where the social condition of Victorian age is exposed much in Hardy’s *Tess of the D’Urbervilles*. Besides, the history of England in the late of nineteenth century is employed to compare the social condition of Victorian age and it is in the novel.

C. Method of the study

The method of this study is library research. This method needs us to read some books as the data and put the part of them which are appropriate for the analysis. The steps of the writing of this thesis were firstly, the writer read the primary data that is the novel *Tess of The D’Urbervilles* until
she knew and understood the idea of this story. To know and understand the point of the story, she had to read it several times. Sometimes she found some difficulties so that she needed to read some criticisms about this novel. For this reason, the writer had to read some references as the secondary data. After the writer found an interesting topic, she began to collect the data from some books as the sources for this thesis. The important sources in this thesis were the books that expose the history of England especially in the Victorian age. Besides, the books about the criticism of Hardy’s works were very useful to complete the thesis.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

A. Social Hypocrisy of the Victorian Age as Shown in the Novel

It has been mentioned previously that a literary work is influenced by the society. A literary work can be a satire or a criticism toward society. This part of the thesis will discuss a small part of Victorian life that is exposed through the characters of Hardy’s *Tess of The D’Urbervilles*. Victorian is famous in its rule of life. It seems that the Victorians try to create a perfect life over the country. The ideal life of people always refers to the purity. Therefore morality becomes the most important thing for the Victorian. However, that ideal of morality sometimes creates a rejection in the society. As the result, people like to break the social code. Worse, they hide it. This condition creates a hypocrisy in the society. The forbidden things become the common things in the society since most people break the rule.

Based on Abram’s theory that a literary work is an imitation of life, or reflection or representation of human life (Abrams, 1981:36-37), this thesis will analyze the social hypocrisies that happen in the Victorian age reflected in Hardy’s *Tess of The D’Urbervilles*. In this novel, those hypocrisies are represented by the characters from the different social status. Alec D’Urberville will be the representation of the upper class hypocrisy while Angel Clare will be the representation of the middle class.
hypocrisy. The Durbeyfields is considered as the victim of the upper and middle class hypocrisies.

This chapter will be divided into two parts. The first one is about the hypocrisy that is found in the novel related to the social life of the Victorian. The second one is the discussion about the effects of it toward Tess’s life. The last discussion as about Tess’s character development as the victim of the social hypocrisy.

1. Alec as the Representation of the Upper Class Hypocrisy

The most widely remembered element of Victorianism is the emphasis in sex. Sex and morality become important in that age. People pay much attention to those matters. Ideally sex is never to be in conversation or in print because it is considered as something taboo in the society. Children are taught so much about morality, especially sexual matters. They are not allowed to know more about sexuality. As the result, the prostitution is growing fast in this country (Arnstein, 1988: 79-83). This seems to be a kind of rejection toward those rigid social codes. Indirectly they are formed to be hypocrite because they have to pretend as good men while in their real life they break the social rule. As an upper class person, someone has to be perfect because he brings the name of his family. The upper class becomes the most interesting group to be criticized. Therefore they have to be the best among others. Since the upper class often think that they are the best among others, they use to treat others badly especially
to those who come from different class. They like to do anything to the weak persons such as their maids. To the maids, they do not like to respect their existence as human being. Their attitudes toward sexuality get much attention in the society. However, it is common for them to get those sexual experiences with their maids.

In this novel the idolatry of the sexual purity becomes the major idea that creates the conflicts in the whole story. The sexual problem arises in many events in the novel. That events seem to describe a kind of hypocrisy in the society. To deal with the problem above, this thesis will analyze the behaviours considered as hypocrisy. Those hypocrisies will be represented by Alec D’Urberville and Angel Ciare. Those two characters have a big influence to the life of Tess, the main character who becomes the victim of what they do.

In this novel Alec is described as a breaker of sexual code. His attitude towards other people shows that he has no sense of nobility. As a son of a landowner he has some maids in his field. The bad habit of the upper class to get the sexual experience with their maids is exposed in the event when Alec rapes Tess. It describes that people who have a power like to do anything they want. They easily make a sin to the weaks. Alec also represents many things that are often done by the men from this class.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, people of the Victorian age are taught much about morality. They are demanded to be perfect in the society, especially those from the upper and middle class. As their daily
rule, drinking and gambling are regarded as vices. Free sex is considered as a big sin. People have to pay much attention to the sexual matters. Especially for young men, the rule is so strictly done that they try to find sexual experience with their maids or even prostitutes (Derry, 1988:203).

The attitudes of the upper class often show their hypocrisies toward the values in the society. They know that sexual purity should not be broken but they do it sometimes. As mentioned previously, in the novel it can be seen through Alec's behaviour. In the first visit of Tess, his attitude towards the maids indirectly appears. He tries to get pleasure with Tess. This following paragraph supports the idea above:

For a moment ___only for a moment___ when they were in the turning of drive, between the tall rhododendrons and conifers, before the lodge became visible, he inclined his face toward her as if ___but, no he thought better of it, and let her go (p. 48).

This deed seems to show an attitude of not respecting people. It is not only because he does this bad thing in the first meeting with Tess but also because of his speech. From his speech, it can be inferred that Alec only wants to get pleasure with Tess:

When Alec D'Urbervilles got back to the tent he sat down astride on a chair reflecting, with a pleased gleam in his face. Then he broke into a loud laugh.
"Well, I'm damned! What a funny thing! Ha-ha-ha! And what a crumby girl!" (p.49)

The next proof of Alec's hypocrisy towards the sexual matter is seen in the event when Alec rapes Tess. It happens when she is sleeping in the
wood during their way home. This accident becomes the biggest problem in the whole story. Alec, the upper class man who is expected to have a high moral quality breaks the idea of purity. Alec’s attitude toward Tess also shows a sense of irresponsibility. After the rape, his manner is not changed. Moreover it is getting worse. He behaves as if there is nothing happens between Tess and him.

“Very well” he said, laughing, “I am sorry to wound you. I did wrong I admit it.” He dropped into some little bitterness as he continued: “Only you don’t need to be so everlastingly flinging it in my face. I am ready to pay to the uttermost farthing. You know you need not work in the fields or the dairies again. You know you may clothe yourself with the best, instead of the bald plain why you have lately affected as you couldn’t get a ribbon more than you earn.”

Her lip lifted slightly, though there was a little scorn, as a rule, in her large and impulsive nature.

“I said I will not take anything from more you, and I will not-I cannot! I should be your creature to go on doing that, and I won’t!”

“One would think you were a princess from your manner, in addition to a true and original D’Urbervilles- ha-ha!” (p.98).

The quotation above shows that Alec values everything with money including the purity. It is found in the way he wants to give wealth to Tess while he himself will go to London. This event shows that the upper class is proud of their wealth. This attitude emphasises the hypocrisy of the upper class people towards the value of sexual purity that is upheld in the society.

This novel also presents the problem of love. Love in this story is also seen as a contribution for the character’s tragedy. There is a sense of hypocrisy performed by the characters. In this novel, Alec is described as a
hypocrite who is not sure about his own feeling. The hypocrisy towards love that appears in Alec’s character is seen in his way to love Tess. His speech is always about his love to Tess but his deed does not show it. He tries to force his passion to Tess. The worst thing is the rape he did to her. From the beginning of the story that he always tells about his love to her.

It is expressed in this following quotation:

“Will you leave tomorrow sir?”
“No, you will not leave me tomorrow, will you? I ask once more, show your belief in me by letting me clasp you with my arm? Come, between us two and nobody else, now. We know each other well; and you know that I love you, and think you the prettiest girl in the world, which you are. Mayn’t I treat you as a lover?” (p. 57)

There are also several conversations that can be used to show Alec’s attitude towards love. One of them is quoted as follows:

“Tess, why do you always dislike my kissing you?”
“I suppose because I don’t love you.”
“You are quite sure?”
“I am angry sometimes!”
“Ah, I half feared as much.” Nevertheless, Alec did not object that confession. He knew that anything was better than frigidity. “Why haven’t you told me when I have made you angry?”
“You know very well why. Because Al cannot help myself here.”
“I haven’t offended you often by love making?”
“You have sometimes.”
“How many times?”
“You know as well as I, too many times.”
“Every time I have tried?” (p. 85)

Although he always says that he loves Tess, his treatment towards Tess does not show any sense of love. His manner is more desire than affection.
He does not express his love by giving her a gentle treatment as a lover but on the contrary he makes a contemptuous thing to her.

Alec does not really understand what the meaning of love is. This idea is taken from the conversation between Alec and Tess after about a month since the rape happened as follows:

“What are you crying for?” He coldly asked.
“I was only thinking that I was born over there,” murmured Tess.
“Well- we must all be born somewhere.”
“I wish I had never been born - there or anywhere else!”
“Pooh! Well, if you didn’t wish to come to Trantridge why did you come?”
She did not reply.
“You didn’t come for love of me, That I’ll swear.”
“Th’s quite true. If I have gone for the love of you, if I had ever sincerely love you, if I love 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 by you, and that was all.”
He shrugged his shoulders. She resumed
”I didn’t understand your meaning until it was too late.”
“That’s what every woman says.” (p.97)

Hence, it can be seen that Alec has no sense of love and humanity. There is no idea that he repents what he has done to Tess. He does not realize that what he did to Tess is a big problem for her life. He does not understand that Tess suffers from her experience. He only says that every woman will regret for what happened to her. He does not try give any suggestion about this problem.

Related to Alec’s statements about his love to Tess, there is an uncertain idea about love seen in his behaviour. He does not really care about something which may happen as the result of the rape. Moreover he leaves Tess by the reason that Tess does not love him. However, it is more
considered as the irresponsibility of Alec. If only he really loves Tess, he will take care of her because he made something wrong to her. In the end of the story he reappears as a protector for Tess. He tries to convince her about his love to her. In his second appearance Alec has become a priest. He makes a journey to find Tess. He is disappointed when Tess tells him about her marriage. To make sure that he loves Tess he says that he will help them to find a happiness by this words:

"Married!...Well, That being so," he added, quite calmly tearing the license slowly into halves and putting them in his pocket;
"That being prevented, I should like to do some good to you and your husband, whoever he maybe."(p.404-405).

However is it true that Alec wants to help them? In fact he still tries to get Tess back eventhough he knows that Tess is a married woman now. The worse thing is that he keeps closer to Tess by telling her that her husband will not come back to her. He also often tells the bad characters of Angel. The example of it, is described in this quotation below:

"I couldn’t help your seeing me again!" said Tess, recoiling.
"I know it. I repeat that I do not blame you. But the fact remains. When I saw you ill-used on the farm that day I was nearly mad to think that I had no legal right to protect you- that I could have it; whilst he who has it seems to neglect you utterly."(p.412)

He knows well the innocence of Tess. Therefore he is sure that he will get her someday. He knows that he can persuade Tess to believe that Angel will not come back. The important thing for him is that he has to get Tess. In this part of the story, it is described that although he is now a parson
who is supposed to be a good example for the society, Alec is still as he is. He is still a hypocrite.

"If I cannot legitimize our former relations at least I can assist you. And I will do it with much more regard for your feeling than I formerly showed. My religious mania, or whatever it was over. But I retain a little good nature; I hope I do. Now Tess, by all that’s tender and strong between man and woman trust me! I have enough and more than enough to put you out of anxiety, both for yourself and your parents and sister. I can make them comfortable if you will only show confidence in me." (p.427)

That conversation shows Alec’s attitude towards the wealth. It seems that he adores it so much and sets it upon love. Alec used to be a rich man. He can get everything with his money. His family has some maids to do everything for them. He thinks that he may do anything to the maids because he pays them. In this term, he still thinks that Tess is still his maid to whom he can do anything.

His pride of being an upper class makes him tries to get Tess back. The thought that the upper class has a power in economic, politic, military and intellectual field in the Victorian age (Derry, 1963: 201) influences Alec’s way of thinking. He thinks that he has a power to overcome other people. This way of thinking still lives in his mind. He uses it to impress the lower class. The point in his mind is that he has to get Tess. He does not want to be defeated by anybody. This is why he tries to take her from Angel.

"Did I not ask you flatly to be my wife—hey? Answer me."
"You did "
"And you cannot be. But remember one thing!"
His voice hardened as a temper got the better of him with the recollection of his sincerity in asking her and her present ingratitude, and he stepped across to her side and held her by the shoulders, so that she shook under the grasp.

"Remember my lady, I was your master once! I will be your master again. If you are any man's wife you are mine." (p.423)

In a religious matter Victorian emphasized upon moral conduct as the test of the good Christian (Rickard 1957:193). Hence, the morality still gets much attention in the society. In this novel, the denial of religious teaching is shown by Alec. Alec's religious hypocrisy is seen in his deed in the end of the story. Alec’s reappearance in Tess’s life begins to create a new sense of hypocrisy in his behaviour. Actually his hypocrisy towards the conduct of religion has already seen once in the time when he raped Tess. It is clear that the rape is an immoral thing which creates a sin but he does it. It is something which is forbidden by religion but he breaks this rule. His hypocrisy towards religion is also exposed in his appearance as a priest.

There is a changing in Alec’s life after his disappearance for four years. Now he is a priest who makes a journey to give preach to the people. This evil becomes a moralist. However, it is not clear whether this is for the glory of God or for the glory of himself that he decides to be a priest. This question arises because his deed does not show the behaviour of a priest. He often leaves the people who want to hear his preach in order to see Tess. It is seen in the quotation below:

"You don't believe that you ought to preach my doctrine, and, therefore, I do not despise to your conscience in abstaining. I do believe I ought to preach it but like the devils I believe and
tremble, for I suddenly leave off preaching it, and give way to my passion for you.”
“Why?”
“How?”
“How?”
“Why,” he said aridly; “I have come all the way here to see you today. But I started from home to go to Casterbridge Fair, where I have undertaken to preach the word from a wagon at half past two this afternoon, and where all the brethren are expecting me this minute. Here’s the announcement.” (p.410)

At first he says that he has been converted. He tries to be a good man for himself and the society. In fact, however, he still tries to persuade her. It is seen in this following quotation:

“Tess, my girl, I was on the way to, at least, social salvation till I saw you again!” he said freakishly shaking her, as if she were a child. “And why then have you tempted me? I was firm as man could be till I saw those eyes and that mouth again—surely there never was such a maddening mouth since Eve’s!” His voice sank, and a hot archedness shot from his own black eyes. “You temptress, Tess; you dear damned witch of Babylon— I could not resist you as soon as I met you again!”(p. 411)

Alec’s hypocrisy towards religious matter is also seen in his obsession to get Tess by breaking her marriage. As a priest who may often give a preach in a wedding or at least present in a wedding party, he must know that a divorce is forbidden by religion. He must understand that people have to keep on their marriage. If only he is a real religious man he will try to help Tess to save her marriage. In fact he does not do that. Moreover, he tries to make use of Tess’s marriage condition. He takes an advantage from Angel’s absence. He tries to convince her that his husband will not come back to her.
It is found that actually Alec is halfheartedly to be a priest. He does not behave as he should be. As a priest, it is his duty to give a preach but he does not enjoy it. His speech above shows that actually he does not really want to be a priest. This supporting quotation below shows Alec's uncertain religious mind:

"Entirely. I have broken every engagement since the afternoon I was address the drunkards at Casterbridge Fair. The deuce only knows what I mean trough of by the brethren. Ah-ha the brethren! No doubt they pray for me- weep for me; for they are kind people in their way. But what do I care? How could I go on with the this when I had lost my faith in it? It would have been hypocrisy of the basest kind! Among them I should have stood like Hymeneous and Alexander, who were delivered over to satan that they might learn not to blaspheme. What a grand revenge you have taken! I saw you innocent and I deceive you."(p.420)

The time when Alec succeeds in getting Tess back describes that he breaks the marriage license of Tess and Angel. He leaves his duty in order to live with Tess. In this story the author does not mention whether Alec marries Tess or not, but the fact is they live together as a husband and wife. What they do is a kind of action that breaks the law. In fact Tess has not been divorced yet but Alec asks her to live with him.

2. Angel as the Representation of the Middle Class Hypocrisy.

In this part of the thesis, Angel will be analyzed as the representation of the middle class people. Angel comes from the middle class family. He is considered as a middle class because of the education level of his family. The middle class parents like to send the children to the university. In the
Victorian age the upper and middle class usually have a high level of education or of job. Many of them work in the church as the Clares do in the novel. It is described in the following paragraph:

“What is the good of your mother and me economizing and stinting ourselves to give you a University education if it is not to be used for the honour and glory of God?” his father repeated.

“Why, that it may be used for the honour and glory of man father.”

Perhaps if Angel had persevered he might have gone to Cambridge like his brothers. (p.149-150)

The quotation shows how big the attention of Mr and Mrs. Clare toward the education of their children is. Although Angel is a son of a respected man, he never uses his position to force anybody. He does not underestimate the poor or the workers who work with him. He realizes that he used to be a poor man. He never looks down to other people but on the contrary he joins them. He is different from his brothers who become parsons, especially after he lives for several years in a farming land. He is changed both in his appearance and his mind. As a son of a parson, it is possible that he is always taught about morality. His parents really pay attention to the moral life of the children. Everything is related to the religion. The family prayer that becomes the important thing in Christianity is always done in this family. People do not hesitate about his morality. It is also supported by his manner in the society. He never acts as a high person. Moreover he makes a decision to join the farmers.
Problem of sexuality becomes something rigid in the Victorian age. A love is determined by sexual purity. Woman will be loved as she is a virgin. (Arnstein, 1985: 82). This rigidity of sexual purity creates a hypocrisy among people especially the upper and middle class. Angel Clare in this novel also represents a sexual hypocrisy of middle class people. As a son of a priest, he sees virginity as a standard of a good woman. He wants a virgin to be his spouse. He is interested in a girl who is pure. It is seen when he sees Tess for the first time in the field. Angel adores purity and simplicity. It is of Tess’s virginity that makes him falls in love with her. It is expressed in his words:

“What a fresh and virginal daughter of Nature that milkmaid is!”

(p.155)

Actually Angel broke the sexual values several years ago in London. It happened when he tried to find an independent life. He made a thing that is actually forbidden by both religion and society. He lived with an older woman in London. As a man of morality he must realize that he has to take care of his morality.

He spent years and years in desultory, studies, undertakings, and meditation; he began to evince considerable indifference to social forms and observances. The material distinction of rank and wealth he increasingly despised. Even the good old family (to use a favourite phrase of a late local wealth) had no aroma for him unless there were good new resolutions in its representatives. As a balance to these astrictions, when he went to live in London to see what the world was like, and with a view to practising a profession on business there, he was carried off his head, and nearly entrapped by a woman much older than himself, though luckily he escaped not greatly worse for the experience. (p. 150).
The quotation above shows that Angel is a good man in society. It is because he never makes a problem out of the social distinction. He does not think too much about the rank of society. While he has good relationship with the society, he also breaks the social values about sexuality when he lives together with a woman who is not his wife. It breaks the law of society, because as it is mentioned previously, there is a limitation on doing or talking about sex. Sexuality is considered as something to be hidden in the society.

Angel’s hypocrisy towards love is seen in his treatment to Tess related to the purity. He never tells her about his experience in London before they get married. Although he has a bad experience in his past, he still shows his good morality to the society. Therefore no one will think that several times ago Angel has taken a wrong way once. When he works with Tess he also shows his politeness and respect to others especially woman. One example of his polite manner is found in the event when he suddenly embraces Tess as follows:

He had on the point of kissing that too tempting mouth, but he checked himself, for tender conscience’ sake.
"Forgive me, Tess dear!" he whispered. "I ought to have asked. I did not know what I was doing. I do not mean as a liberty. I am devoted to you, Tessy, dearest, in all sincerely!” (p. 193)

We can see how polite and honest he is if we do not consider about his past. Eventhough Angel has an experience with other woman before, he is still looking for virginity. His choice comes to Tess. His impression on Tess is because of her freshness and purity.
Angel’s hypocrisy about sexual purity begins to reveal after he is married with Tess. In the night of their marriage, Angel makes a strict deed that intentionally covers up his hypocrisy. He tells Tess about his view of life which looks so perfect.

To begin at the beginning. Though I imagine my poor father fears that I am one of the eternally lost, for my doctrines, I am of course, a believer in good morals, Tess, as much as you. I used to wish to be a teacher of men, and it was a great disappointment to me when I found I could not enter the church. I admired spotlessness, even though I could lay no claim to it, and hated impurity, as I hope I do now. Whatever one may think of plenary inspiration, one must heartily subscribe to these words of Paul: “Be thou an example - in word, in the conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity.” It is the only safe guard for us poor human beings.” (p. 286)

Those words describe that Angel always thinks about purity as a standard of life. He hates impurity. When Angel tells her about his experience, Tess is not angry with him. She accepts everything and forgives him for the sake of their love. She thinks that everyone has a past which can be a memory in the future.

On the contrary, it is different when Tess also tells about her past. She uncovers anything. In this moment Angel finds the honesty of Tess. He is so surprised. There is a very big anger and disappointment come to his mind. He never thinks about such kind of possibility. He knows Tess as pure and innocent person. Now the truth is different. She is not the woman he knew before. Everything is changed. His great affection for Tess is gone. He does not forgive Tess as he is forgiven. This quotation below shows how big Angel's anger so that he cannot forgive her wife.
"Forgive me as you are forgiven I forgive you, Angel."
"You- yes you do"
"But you do not forgive me?"
"O Tess, forgiveness does not apply in this case! You were one person; now you are another. My God how can forgiveness meet such grotesque prestidigitation as that."
(p. 292)

That quotation sets in contrast to the apologizing he makes when he tells about his experience before.

"Do you forgive me?"
She pressed his hand tightly for an answer.
"Then we will dismiss it at once and for ever! too painful as it is for the occasion and talk of something lighter."
"O, Angel I am almost because now you can forgive me! I have not made my confession. I have a confession, too remember I said so."
(p. 286)

This case tells us a great deal about Angel's hypocrisy. He is a man who keeps his principle on his life. In this case his love to Tess does not seem to be a true love. He does not love Tess as she is but he loves her as he thinks she is. The thing that he believes from Tess is the possibility that Tess is a virgin. Angel's hypocrisy is showed in the way he accepts Tess's past. He cannot let the past goes by. He does not have a willingness to understand the reality that Tess is not pure anymore while he also has broken the sexual ideal once. He breaks his principle of purity but he cannot accept other people's deed. He denies his promise that he will love Tess as she is.

Angel is a perfectionist. He cannot accept the dark life of someone especially if the person is the one he loves. He looks for a perfect life but he does not realize that he has hurt someone's feeling. Moreover what he has done will destroy her life. It is true that Angel respect the purity of woman
but the problem is that he cannot understand the past of his wife. He does not want to listen the reason why she lost her purity. He does not want to see that it is not her fault at all.

“What I have done—what I have done! I have not told of anything that interferes with or believes my love for you. You don’t think I planned, do you? It is in your mind that you are angry at Angel, it is not in me. O, it is not in me, and I am not that deceitful woman you think me!”

“Hm- well. Not deceitful, my wife; but not the same. No not the same. But do make me reproach you. I have sworn that I will not; and I will do everything to avoid it.”

“Angel-Angel! I was a child when it happened! I knew nothing about man.”

“You are more sinned against than sinning, I admit.” (p.296-297)

Indeed, Angel forgets his experience. His mind is covered up by the truth of Tess’s condition. Purity is the only one that Angel wants from Tess. He does not realize that he has to accept Tess whatever she is. The quotation below shows the fact that Angel is looking for purity:

He was simply regarding the harrowing contingencies of human experience, the unexpectedness of things. Nothing so pure, so sweet, so virginal as Tess had seemed possible all the long while that he had her, up an hour ago (p.300-301)

The quotation above conveys that he is impressed to Tess since he thinks that she is a virgin. Angel’s disappointment grows bigger in the event when he is in his parents’ house. He has to pretend that there is nothing happens in their marriage. It hurts him so much. He also has to decide to tell a lie to his mother in order to cover up his wife’s impurity. He is afraid of being mocked and blamed by the members of his family if they know the truth. In this moment his mother wants to see Tess but he said that Tess is with her
family now. It seems that Angel is not dare to face the consequences that he is separated from his wife. The quotation below describes how Angel tries to hide Tess’s impurity from her mother.

"Cannot you describe her? I am sure she is very pretty, Angel."
"Off that there can be no question!" he said, with the zest that covered its bitterness.
"And that she is pure and virtuous goes without question?"
"Pure and virtuous, of course, she is."
"I can see her quite distinctly. You said the other day that she was fine in figure; roundly built; had deep red lips like Cupid’s bow; dark eyelashes and brows, an immense rope of hair like a ship’s cable; and large eyes violetly-bluey-blackish."
"I did, mother."
"I quite see her. And living in such seclusion she naturally had scare ever seen any young man from the world without till she saw you?"
"Scarcely."
"You were her first love?"
"Of course." (p.334-335)

It seems that purity is really a standard of life in Angel’s family. It becomes very important for them. It is no wonder if Angel always brings this idea in his life. Therefore he leaves Tess when he knows that she is not pure anymore. However how about his purity? He does not realize that he has been a wrong person once. The worse thing is he is doing it because he wants to do. It is different from Tess’s experience who gets the impurity because of her unawareness.

This novel also exposes a doubtful of love that is presented by Angel. In other side of Angel’s love there is a hypocrisy comes across his mind. It can be seen in the event when he leaves Tess. It is true that Tess disappoints him but the fact is she is his wife. He has a responsibility towards her life.
He actually denies his own feeling of love to Tess. The feeling is expressed in this following quotation:

The bed was smooth as she had made it with her hands on the morning of leaving. The mistletoe hung under the tester just as he had placed it. Having been there three or four weeks it was turning color, and the leaves and berries were wrinkled. Angel took it down and crushed it into the grate. Standing there he for the first time doubted whether his course in this conjuncture had been wise, much less a generous one. But had he not cruelly blinded? In the incoherent multitude of his emotions he knelt down at bedside wet eyed.

"O Tess! If you had only told me sooner, I would have forgiven you!" he mourned (p.341)

The paragraph above shows that leaving Tess, actually is something hard for Angel. He makes an emotional decision instead of a rational one when it happened. However, he finds that actually Tess is the only woman he loves. He needs her to accompany his life because it is so hard for him to live without her. It is only Tess who will lay down her life for him. Inside his heart there is a feeling to forgive Tess but his dignity of man does not allow it. In the time of his quarrel with Tess he says that he does not love Tess because Tess is not the one he wants.

"I thought Angel that you love 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 forever-in all changes, and all disgraces, because you are yourself. I ask no more. then how can you, O my own husband stops loving me?"

"I repeat the woman I have been loving is not you."

"But who?"

"Another woman in your shape."(p.293)
Those quotations seem to be in contrast to each other. Angel is suffering from his being away from Tess but in the other event he says that he does not love her or need her.

Angel’s hypocrisy towards love is also exposed in the event when he meets Tess’s friend, Izz after his decision to be apart from Tess. He complains about his marriage with Tess to her but he does not tell her about the reason. Then he asks her to go with him to Brazil. Angel is not alone anymore. He is the husband of Tess but he asks Tess’s friend to go with him. He knows certainly that Izz also loves him very much. He takes the advantage of Izz’s love to run away from his problem. This conversation below supports Angel’s breaking the purity of his marriage.

“I am going to Brazil alone, Izz.” said he. “I have separated from my wife for personal, not voyaging, reasons. I may live with her again. I may not be able to love you; but will you go with me instead of her?”

“You truly wish me to go?”

“I do. I have been badly used enough to wish for relief. And you at least love me disinterestedly.”

“Yes I will go.”

“You will? You know what it means, Izz?”

“It means that I shall live with you for the time you are over there—that’s good enough for me.”

“Remember you are not to trust me in morals now. But I ought to remind you that it will be wrongdoing in the eyes of civilization-Western civilization, that is to say.”

“I don’t mind that; no woman do when it comes to agony-point, and there is no other way!” (p.343-344)

It seems that Angel does not respect his marriage license and Tess’s love. Fortunately he realizes that he takes a wrong decision after Izz says that no one can love him as much as Tess.
When he cancels Izz’s accompany to Brazil, he dissapoints her heart. This event shows that Angel does not respect Izz’s dignity of woman. He has a wife already but he asks someone to go with him. If Izz decides to accept this, it is because she loves him. On the other side Angel asks her to go in order to cover up his loneliness. This attitude denies the purity of love itself. The explanation above supports his hypocrisy because several days before the wedding he says that he will always stay with Tess as seen in this following quotation:

“Don’t you think it would have been better for us to wait till you were quite settled in your midland farm?”

“To tell the truth, my Tess, I don’t like you to be left anywhere away from my protection and sympathy.” (p.260)

Those words give a big expectation for Tess in facing her future. However in the night after their wedding, this promise is forgotten. This problem appears when they are talking about their experiences. As a married man Angel has a responsibility to take care and to love his wife. He has to accompany her until the death makes them apart as he promises her in front of God. Unfortunately he forgets everything he says and moreover he denies it. He knows that he has to protect her but he does not do it. He denies his responsibility as a husband by leaving her eventhough he realizes that he loves her.

In the field of humanity there is also a hypocrisy that occurs in the heart of Angel. Angel still thinks about his position as a son of respected family. As it is described in the beginning of this chapter, Angel is a man
who has a good attitude in society. He has no problem with the society. He never thinks about his rank position. Out of this judgement, Angel also expresses his honour and pride as a respected man. He always says that he is the same with everybody but this following quotation erases that admission.

"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 has not loved him as I do you!"

"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."

Furthermore he does not only talk about her but also her family.

"So much the worse for you. I think that parson who unearthed your pedigree would have done better if he had held his tongue. I cannot help associating your decline as a family with this other fact-of your want of firmness. Decrepit families imply decrepit wills, decrepit conduct. Heaven, why did you give me a handle of despising you more by informing me of your descent! Here was I thinking you a new sprung child of nature; there were you, the belated seedling of an effete aristocracy!" (p.297)

Those words are never spelt out of his mouth before so that everybody believes that he is a simple man. However, in fact he can say rude words to her wife. The quotation above also shows that Angel’s anger loses his feeling of humanity. He leaves Tess in the time when she needs him so much.

"But until I come to you it will be better that you should not try to come to me."

"Until you come to me I must not try to come to you?"

"Just so."

"May I write to you?"
"O yes__ if you are ill, or want anything at all. I hope that will not be the case; so that it may happen that I write first to you."

(p.323)

We can see that the rank of society creates a sense of hypocrisy for its members. Connected with their separation, Angel thinks about what people will say if they know that he is apart from his wife because his wife is not a virgin anymore. It is found in his statement when he tries to delay their separation as follows:

"You know, I have to think of course. It was imperative that we should stay together a little while, to avoid the scandal to you that would have resulted from our immediate parting. But you must see it is only for form's sake."

(p309)

He takes that decision to avoid the scandal about her. However is it true that this is the real reason of his delaying of separation? The important thing for him is to avoid his name getting worse. He still wants to be a good member of society who has no problem. The support of this opinion is because he never thinks about Tess's feeling. He does not see the sorrow of Tess about this condition but he leaves her.

In his religious life, Angel also makes some mistake. As a son of a parson, Angel is always taught about religion and morality. Of course he knows many things about what is good and what is bad. He tries to convey his father that he is a truly Christian.

"I love the church as one loves a parent. I shall always the warmest affection for her."

(p.149)

In fact Angel rarely goes to the church. He pays more attention to his land than to go to the church as mentioned in this paragraph.
“He is not going to church,” said Marian.
“No - I wish he was!” murmured Tess. 
Angel, in fact, rightly or wrongly (to adopt the safe phrase of evasive controversialists), preferred to sermons in stones to sermons in churches and chapels in fine summer days (p. 182)

As a man from a religious family, he makes a forbidden thing in religion. Living together with a woman without any marriage bond is something denies religious values. He is the son of a parson but he got this experience several years ago when he lived away from his parents. In religion, people should not commit adultery. It is considered as a very big sin for the people. Although he breaks this religious rule about sexuality once, he still mentions the words of Saint Paul about purity. This deed shows that actually he realizes his position as a man with a religious view. His speech is written as follows:

“Whatsoever one may think of plenary inspiration, one must heartily subscribe to these words of Paul: “Be thou an example in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity.” (p286)

Besides that problem, Angel’s hypocrisy towards religious rule is also seen in the event when he takes the decision to be apart from Tess. It is because the rule of religion does not allow the divorce. They are not in divorce anyway but he does not come to accompany her wife. In his promise he has made in their wedding day, he says that he will accompany his wife in their good and bad days.
3. Tess as the Representation of the Victimized Lower Class

Working class in the Victorian age is considered as the lowest level in the society. Their lives depend on the physical labour. The families are found as the largest ones (Morgan, 1988:4977). In this novel the description of that family refers to the Durbeyfields. They work in the field while the father sometimes goes to the market to sell the beehives. It seems that they are hard workers as supported in the following quotation:

"The poor man can’t go," she said to her eldest daughter, whose great eyes had opened the moment her mother’s touched the door. Tess sat up in bed, lost in vague interspace between a dream and this information. "But somebody must go," she replied. "It is late for the hives already. Swarming will soon be over for the year; and if we put off taking them till next week market the call for them will be past, and they’ll be thrown on our hands." (p.31)

Tess in this novel expresses the effects of the social distinction. Society has a contribution to determine someone’s fate. Tess who is the daughter of a working class family becomes the victim of the upper and middle class behaviours. The behaviour here are the bad behaviours which occur as the result of their class position. It will produce the tragedy in Tess’s life. In the Durbeyfields there is a feeling of unsatisfaction to be a lower class family. It may be caused by the upper class’s tyranny towards the lower class. This condition creates an idea that the lower class also wants to be respected. In this novel this idea is seen in the attitude of John Durbeyfield who is very proud of being a respected man. Eventhough the
fact is still uncertainly known, his attitude changed fast. He begins to be arbitrary to others as seen in this speech:

"Boy take up that basket! I want you to go and errand for me."
The lath-like stripling frowned. "Who be you then, John Durbeyfield, to order me about and call me boy? You know my name as well as I know yours!" (P.7)

It is also supported by his next conversation below in which John shows the attitude of an upper class person.

"Here's for your labour, lad."
This made a difference in the young man's estimate of the position.
"Yes, Sir John. Thank 'ee. Anything else I can do for 'ee Sir John?"
"Tell 'em at hnome that I should like for supper,-well, lamb's fry if they can get it; and if they can't, black pot; and if they can't get that, well, chitterlings will do." (p.8)

As mentioned before, the lower people who work as maids often get bad treatments from their masters, especially in the problem of sexuality. The young master like to get sex experience with the maids (Amstein, 1988:81-82)

In this novel it happens to Tess who is described as a young poor villager who becomes a maid in the D'Urbervilles. The thing that she gets from her effort to earn money is the impurity. The young master of the D'Urberville rapes her and she cannot do anything but going home.

The result of the rape is her pregnancy. It becomes a problem in the society that is conventionally formed. The society cannot accept her. It is described in this following paragraph:
The people who had turned their heads turned them again as the service proceeded; and at last observing her they whispered to each other. She knew that their whispers were about, grew sick at heart and felt that she could come to church no more. (p.107)

This condition creates a sorrow inside her heart. Furthermore her mother seems to blame her for what happens to her. It is because she does not marry Alec that makes her upset but not because she is pregnant. Her disappointment is seen in the paragraph below:

“It would have been something like story to come back with, if you had!” continued Mrs. Durbeyfield, ready to burst into tears of vexation. “After all the talk about you and him which has reached us here, who would have expected to end like this! Why didn’t you think of doing some good for your family instead of only of yourself? See how I’ve got to teave and slave, and your poor weak father with his heart clogged like a dripping pan. I did hope for something to come out of this! To see what a pretty pair you and he made that day when you drove away together four months ago! See what he has given us-, all, as we thought, because we were his kin. But if he’s not, it must have been done because of his live for ‘ee. And you’ve not got him top marry”. (p.103)

It can be imagined how sad Tess is. She loses everything. She is pregnant and avoided by the society while her mother does not give any supports to her. The basic problem of Mrs. Durbeyfield is the failure of Tess to get a better life for the family. The chance to change their family condition is gone and Tess lives as she does in the previous days although she is not fully as she is. She is always haunted by her experience. She feels strange in her own village. This quotation below supports the idea above:

It is Tess Durbeyfield, otherwise d ‘Urberville somewhat changed the same, but not the same; at the present stage of her
existence living as a stranger and an alien here though it was no strange land that she was in. (p.112)

As mentioned previously, the sexual purity and fidelity are celebrated as virtues in the Victorian (Arnstein, 1988:82). Relying on that values, the effects of Tess's bad experience with Alec does not end yet. If we see from the whole story it is the matter of purity that produces the death punishment of Tess. It is her impurity that breaks her marriage with someone she loves. Angel who is actually also a hypocrite cannot accept Tess's condition. He leaves her since he knows that Tess is not virgin anymore.

"I suppose- you are not going you live with me-long, are you, Angel?" she asked.
"I cannot," he said" without despising myself, and what it worse, perhaps, despising you. I mean, of course, cannot live with you in the ordinary sense. At present, whatever I feel, I do not despise you. And let me speak plainly, or you may not see all my difficulties. How can we live together while that man lives? he being your husband in nature, and not I. If he were dead it might be different." (p.310)

Tess in this case is set as the victim of both Alec's and Angel's hypocrisies. Her memory of those two people is planted on her mind for a life time. Angel leaves her because she is not a pure woman even though he also has an experience with a woman. Besides, he also denies his feeling for Tess about his love. Alec hypocrisies toward love, purity and religion threw away her happiness. It is Alec who makes Angel leaves her twice. First is in the time when she tells the truth about her experience with Alec and the second is in the time when Angel comes to reform their relationship.
"He is upstairs. I hate him know because he told me a lie—that you would not come back 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?” (p. 485)

In this story Tess becomes the character who is confused by the fate. Her position as a lower class person prevents her to change her life. Related to her environment she is confused by two men who come into her life.

Both Alec and Angel are victimizing Tess for their ambitions to show their dignity while the way is different. Alec uses his wealth and position to get Tees, Angel tries to get Tess with his love even though he leaves her then because of her impurity that caused by Alec.

B. The Influence of the Social Hypocrisy in Tess’s Character Development

It is factual that a person may be changed in his or her personality. There are many things that can influence the changing of a person. The existence of society is described as the major source of the changing. The society here includes the attitude of society. The bad and good social attitudes may create a new view of someone.

Merril and Eldredge state in their book that the life of an individual is determined by the environment in where the people live (Merril & Eldredge, 1952:19). Connected with the theory above, *Tess of the D’Urbervilles* is a novel in which the environment influences the character.
This thesis will also analyze the development of the character as the result of her interaction with the society.

In this part of the analysis, the writer will try to discuss about Tess’s character development which is influenced by social condition. As mentioned previously, someone’s life is determined by the society where he or she lives. In this novel, the hypocrisy of the people becomes the source of Tess’s tragedy. She fails in her life in which the hypocrisy involves in it. In this novel, the character of Tess is changed from time to time. All of her changings are reflected to the social attitude of her environment.

Abram’s theory states that a character can be developed when he or she is changing from the beginning to the end of the story. This changing depends on the condition and experience as it is in the story (Abrams; 1951:20). In this part of the analysis, this thesis will try to discuss the development of the main character based on the relation with her society. This analysis will show how the social hypocrisy influences the life of someone.

The economic condition of the Victorian society creates an idea for high class people to be the best and respected in the society. This idea produces a kind of hypocrisy in their social relationship. Their behaviours arises an unsatisfied feeling among the lower class people. They become the victim of the upper and middle class’s hypocrisy. This analysis also related to Forster’s theory that a character develops if she or he experiences a change in some aspects of disposition, personality or outlook (Fortser,
1974:54). In this novel, Tess's life is changed from time to time. The society where she stands up gives a contribution towards the changing of her life. In this story, the society around her seems to determine her destiny. However, her destiny gives a contribution to her character development. As the time goes on, Tess who is innocent, inexperienced and naive becomes a mature and brave one. This simple country girl is changed into a murderer.

Tess in the beginning of the story is told as an innocent creature. The social environment around forms her to be this kind of person. She was born as a daughter of a working family. Her family represents an example of a group of society that victimized by the upper and middle class people. The fact that they belong to the lower group creates an idea that they also want to be the respected one. They are tired of being suffered from the condition. They have to work hard to get a better life. Consequently, Tess who is the oldest daughter in the family has to work in field to support her parents. Related to Cooley's theory that family is a primary group which influences someone's personality (1959:25), this situation makes her to be a responsible daughter. Her responsibility occurs in the quotation below:

Mrs. Durbeyfield looked unequal to the emergency.
"Some young feller, perhaps would go? One of them who were so much after dancing with 'ee yesterday," she presently suggested.
"O no-I wouldn't have it for the world!" declared Tess proudly.
"And letting everybody know the reason-such a thing be ashamed of! I think I could go if Abraham could go with me to me company."(p.31)

It shows that Tess is willing to take a risk to go the market in order to keep their life. There are also many events that describe her feeling of
responsibility. For example, she goes go to the D'Urbervilles to pay the death of their horse. It is because she thinks that the horse dies because of her.

As a dairy worker, Tess spends her whole time in the village. She never goes anywhere but to the market. She does not know the life in the world outside. Her experiences are only those she gets in her environment. The result is that she becomes a naive person. The first time she interacts with a stranger, she is underestimated by that man. Her innocence occurs in her behaviour when she is amazing with what she sees. The property of the D’Urbervilles is very different from her family. Her amazement makes her unaware of what Alec has done to her. She accepts everything that Alec did without seeing whether it is an honest attitude or only a pretense. She does not understand whether his acceptance is a truly acceptance or not. This following quotation supports the idea above:

One among her fellow travellers addressed her more pointedly than had spoken before, why you be quite posy? And such roses in early June!”
Then she became aware of the spectacle she presented to their surprised vision: roses et her breast; roses in her hat; roses and strawberries in her basket to the brim. She blushed, and said confusedly that the flowers had been given to her.(p.50)

As mentioned previously, morality becomes the important thing in society. The Victorian value about love and purity becomes the basic view about women. It produces women to be in the lower position. Tess strictly follows this norm to avoid the trouble. The attitude of other people sometimes makes her afraid.
He was inexorable, and she sat still, and D'Urbanvellée gave her the kiss mastery. No sooner had he done so than she fleshed with shame, took out her handkerchief, and wiped the spot on her cheek that had been touched by his lips. (p.65).

We can see from the quotation above how pristine Tess's mind is. She is afraid of being guilty about this matter. Unfortunately, Alec takes advantage of Tess's naivety. He uses his position to force Tess. Her position as a maid makes her to be an obedient and submissive person. The most important problem in this novel is her attitude towards Alec who has raped her. She does not do anything to harm or to be angry with him. She just lets him go and she herself goes backs to her parents.

"You are not going to turn away like that, dear? Come!"
"If you wish," she answered indifferently."See how you've mastered me."

Thereupon turned around and lifted her face to his, and remained like a marble term while he imprinted a kiss upon her cheek-half perfunctorily, half as if zest had not yet quite died out. Her eyes vaguely rested upon the remotest trees in the lane while the kiss was given, as though she was were nearly unconscious of what he did.(p. 89-99)

It seems that Tess is not dare to refuse Alec's deed. She lets everything happens. The resignation of Tess in facing her life is still exposed in the middle of the story. He accepts everything in her life eventhough she is so hurt about it. This idea is supported in the part when Angel is angry with her and decides to leave her. It destroys her heart but she accepts it. The feeling of guilty makes her accept anything Angel decides.

"I feared it would come to this" she murmured her countenance meekly fixed. "don't convinced me. Yes, though nobody else should reproach me should stay together, yet someone years
hence, you might get angry with me for any ordinary matter, and knowing what you do of my bygones you yourself might be tempted to say words, and they might be overheard, perhaps by my own children. O what only hurts me now torture and kill me then! I will go- tomorrow."(p.313)

She feels responsible to what happens to her even actually this is not only her fault.

As mentioned previously, the society creates Tess to be a kind of instrument of pleasure although she has to sacrifice herself. Her desire to give pleasure makes her to be an immature one. It is seen in her offer to divorce to give a freedom to Angel from their marriage. Furthermore she asks to commit suicide to pay her past guilt. Tess response towards her environment and the people around her is very influenced by her daily family life. She is not taught how to be free and how to prevent her mind. Her life is determined by her parents as quoted here:

All these young souls were passengers in the Durbeyfield ship—entirely dependent the judgement of the two Durbeyfield adults for their pleasures, their necessities, their health, even their existence (p.24)

It is explained that Alec's and Angel's hypocrisies influence Tess's way of thinking. She cannot refuse the deeds of other people who are considered as higher than she is. Their treatments toward Tess results a bad acceptance from her parents and society. She is rejected by the society and church in her own village. However, she realizes that she has to continue her life.
Out of the problem above, we cannot leave the fact that Alec’s and Angel’s hypocrisies which are seen as social hypocrisy contribute something in Tess’s changing.

‘By experience’, says Roger Ascham, we find out a short way by a long wandering. Not seldom that long wandering unfits us for further travel, and what use is our experience to us then? Tess Durbeyfield’s experience was of this incapacitating kind. At last she had learned what to do but who would now accept her doing. (p.124)

Tess’s changing is implicitly found in her manner and behaviour. It begins after the rape which exposes the hypocrisy of Alec. His unrespect towards women especially those from the lower class gives misfortune in Tess’ life. Her purity that becomes an important value in the society is broken by the man who is expected to be a good moralist. It becomes a problem when she gets married. Unfortunately she finds a husband who is also a hypocrite. His view about purity becomes a big problem for her. Angel’s refusal for her condition is caused by Alec.

In a short way, the hypocrisies of those two people give a different way of life for her. Tess who is naive and innocent once is changed into a brave woman who does not only accept everything. She is dare to do something to challenge. In the end of the story, Tess is not a country girl who cannot say ‘no’ to other people anymore. Now she is a girl who is dare to argue the speech of others. Furthermore, it is not only her speech that shows Tess’s courage but also her action indicates it. This supporting quotation is used to prove that idea:
One of the leather gloves, which she had taken off to eat her skimmer cake, lay in her lap, and without the slightest warning the passionately swung the glove by the gauntlet directly in his face. It was heavy and thick as a warrior's and it struck him in flat on the mouth. (p. 422)

After that she continues with these defiant words:

"Now punish me!" she said, turning up her eyes to him with the hopeless defiance of the sparrow's gaze before its captor twists its neck. "Whip me, crush me; you need not mind those people under the rick! I shall not cry out. Once victim always victim—that's the law!" (p. 423)

Those quotations show how Tess cannot be forced anymore. Her love to Angel and her hate to Alec form her to be different. Besides her bravery to refuse Alec's reappearance, there is another developing characteristic of her. That is the idea that she is a free one now. The word free here means that she can take a decision for her life. Her problems which are related one to another change this simple country girl to be a murderer. After all of her hard times, a tiresome comes into her mind. She feels that there is no chance for her to be happy if she still lives with Alec. Life has no meaning if she continues her life with the man she hates so much. The murder she makes is the biggest deed of her. This accident shows that Tess is tired to be forced and to be lied. She knows certainly the risk of that murder but she does not care about it.

"And then my dear husband came back to me ....and I don't know it!....And you had used you cruel persuasion upon me.....you did not stop using it-no- you did not stop! My little sisters and brothers and mother's needs—they were the things you moved me by...and you said my husband would never come back -never; and you taunted me, and said what a simpleton I was to expect
him!...And at last I believed you and gave way!... And then he came back! Now he is gone. Gone a second time, and I have lost him now and for ever... and he will not love me the littlest bit ever any more-only hate me!.. O yes, I have lost him now- again-because of you."(p.486- 487)

The tragic life of Tess is caused by the attitude of her circumstances. The society gives so much influence to Tess’s way of life. She is changed from a naive and innocent girl into a mature and courage woman. Her maturity is seen in the way she accepts her punishment. The death is the consequence of what she did. This is the risk she has to take. She does not complain anything about it. She has a responsibility for everything she has done.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In Hardy’s *Tess of the D’Urbervilles* we can see a reflection of the Victorian social values through the characters. To make a discussion about the values in the novel concerned with those in the Victorian Age, we cannot forget the social life of England in about 1830-1880, called Victorian Age. The characters in the novel show people’s attitude toward social norms. Two characters of it are introduced as the men who are hypocrite towards the social values, the main character of his novel herself is told as the victim of the hypocrisy of social values.

Both Alec and Angel, two characters mentioned previously give a very big influence to Tess. Alec, becomes the first person who change Tess’s life. His pride of being an upper class person forms him to like to do anything to get what he wants. The thing that is exposed in this novel is his desire to get Tess either in her condition as virgin or as a married woman. The only thing he wants is to take her from other people. Alec represents an upper class hypocrisy who cannot respect the social norms. He denies the value that purity is the standard of a lady and self control is the standard of man. He breaks both the standard of lady and of man. He cannot control himself about his desire to Tess and he breaks Tess’s purity.

On the other hand, there is also Angel who wants Tess to be his wife. He is also a hypocrite. Both Angel and Alec have the same purpose to get Tess. Angel’s hypocrisy sets in the way he treats Tess’s impurity. He leaves Tess because she is not pure anymore, while he himself also has a sexual experience with another
woman. He denies his own feeling that he loves her. His proud of being a son of a religious family forbids him to live with Tess who is not a virgin.

The social hypocrisy presented by those two people victimize Tess’ life. It is the social hypocrisy that sends her into the death. The attitude of the upper and middle class cause a trouble to her life. Her position that makes her unable to refuse other people’s action brings a sorrow in her whole life. The consequence of it, is that she is rejected by the society and the church. She has to try hard to improve her life after all her bad experiences.

This thesis also shows how Tess is changed. After her failure in life caused by the social hypocrisy, she becomes a different person in the end of the story. There is a courage to rebel the bad destiny influenced by the society. She is tired to accept everything. She is not a simple, naive and innocent girl anymore but she is a murderer now. She prefers dying to living victimized by the society.

Concerning with Tess’s way of life, this thesis seems to show that actually *Tess of The D’Urbervilles* is considered as a criticism towards the society. Related to the background of Tess’s family, this novel seems to criticize the social distinction. Te lower class people become the victim of the law while the upper and middle class become the breakers of it. Unfortunately, the lower class always stays in the wrong position and they cannot do anything to against the law.
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APPENDIX

Summary of the Story

*Tess of The D’Urbervilles* is a story about a girl whose life is destroyed by the people around her. Tess’s misfortune begins with the wish of her parents to reach the higher family social status. Tess is sent to another social class which is actually not appropriate for her. In her new place she is raped by a man who is expected to be her cousin. As the result, she is pregnant by Alec. Unfortunately, Alec does not want to marry her. He leaves his village to live in London. Tess tries to come back to her own society. However, everything is changed. The people of her village cannot accept her anymore because of her unmarried pregnancy. She is considered as a sinner. The worse thing is that the church also does not accept her. All people including her parents seem to blame Tess although actually what happens to her is not what she wants. Her parents do not to care towards Tess’s feeling. She gives birth to her child in her village. The church still does not want to accept her and her baby. The priest does not want to baptize her baby until the baby dies.

Tess leaves her village to find a new life. She works from farm to farm where she finds a man who wants her to be his wife. His name is Angel. He is a son of a famous priest. They get married but Angel cannot accept Tess black past. When he knows that Tess is not virgin anymore, he leaves her. It makes another pain in Tess’s life.
Tess lives alone in her unwanted society where she meets Alec again for the second time. He wants her back to be his wife. In this second reappearance, Alec is changed. He becomes a priest now. Alec follows Tess and tries to persuade her about his love. Tess tries to ask for help to Angel but he does not really care about it. Tess is so upset that she decides to accept Alec. They live together as husband and wife.

Several years after his departure, Angel comes home to see Tess. He wants to reform their relationship. However, it is too late. He finds that Tess is not alone anymore. Angel is very disappointed with what he finds. He decides to leaves Tess after she asks him to go. After Angel is leaving, Tess’ hatred toward Alec is bigger than before. She thinks that she will not find a happiness if Alec is still alive. She feels that her happiness comes when she lives with Angel. Now he is leaving and she realizes that he will not come back again for this time. Finally she kills Alec and runs to follow Angel. They live together for a little time until Tess is arrested. She gets a death punishment for what she has done to Alec. Tess is not afraid of her death. On the contrary, she feels happy when her death is coming. It is because she has spent the rest of her life with the man she loves before she dies.