

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF GENDERED DISCOURSE PATTERNS IN THOMAS HARDY'S NOVEL TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

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ABSTRACT

The study examines Thomas Hardy's work *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* in relation to Deborah Tannen's Genderlect Theory, focusing on the differing linguistic styles of men and women. The main character, Tess Durbeyfield, is a young woman who lives in the country. Her life is marked by sorrowful experiences and challenges. The narrative unfolds when Tess's family learns about their aristocratic heritage. This leads Tess to the d'Urberville family, which begins a series of painful events. Tess is assaulted by Alec d'Urberville, faces rejection from society, and goes through more pain when her husband, Angel Clare, leaves her after finding out about her past. The way the novel shows Tess's challenges gives us important insight into how men and women interacted in the Victorian era. For women, being beautiful and innocent could be both good and bad. The paper looks at how men and women use language differently. It shows that these ways of talking relate to the larger roles of men and women and their power in Victorian society. Using Tannen's Genderlect Theory, the study looks at how men and women communicate differently. Men often use "report talk" to show they are in charge, while women prefer "rapport talk" to make connections. This comparison highlights how women were treated unfairly in Victorian society and shows how language helps maintain social rankings. Hardy shows how Tess's language changes from innocent to strong, reflecting her fight against unfair social rules. The study helps improve our understanding of how men and women communicate in writing, which is important for both literary analysis and the study of language in society. It also highlights how language shapes and questions gender roles, making discussions about language, gender, and power in literature more interesting and important.

Key Words: Genderlect, linguistic styles, report talk, rapport talk.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Tess of the d'Urbervilles by Thomas Hardy is a novel having the protagonist, Tess Durbeyfield, a young, rural, and working-class woman. The novel sets off with the report that Tess's father learnt that they belong to the noble d'Urberville stock. Due to revealing of the news leads Tess to accept help from the rich d'Urberville family with the belief that she will rise the standard of her family. Tess met Alec d'Urberville, a lusty man who wanted to take her virginity, tried to rape her. Tess couldn't flee from herself to Alex and she finally delivered a baby boy that was not accepted to society.

Traumatic events ruined her life. Tess then goes back to her village to live but cannot integrate herself back into society because of the scandal. Nevertheless she comes across Angel Clare a young liberal minded farmer who proposes to marry her. Tess eventually becomes a friend of Angel and the later asks for her hand in marriage. Tess finally confided to Angel about her past. When they are on their wedding night, she informs him of Alec hoping that Alex will accept her since he already knows what she did. Angel could thus not draw out the real Tess as he had painted in his mind and he leaves her. While Tess is left by

Angel, she provided with great deal of troubles. She goes back to her family, and subsequently, she got a job at a dairy farm; she was struggling to make ends meet. Alec later comes back into her life as a different man and become a preacher. But, he returned back his bipedal miscreantism and sexually violates her into becoming his mistress & she submitted. Further deterioration of Tess's state is described when Angel takes him back home and finally realizes that he was wrong about her. He apologizes to Tess.

Characteristics of Victorian Society.

In the period of 1837 to 1901 which is known as Victorian age was an era of rigid structure of society and puritanical ethic that governed all areas of life. There were remarkable differences in social rank in society; social mobility was limited as aristocracy and upper middle class dominated the what was a harsh state of life in which the working class heavily struggled. This period also entailed puritan sexual morality, which implied the main concentration on manners and proper behavior, modesty in particular, self-control, or obedience to the code of ethics by which the society was governed. This period was marked by industrialization which, as is well known, had already begun in the nineteenth century. There are a number of economical changes and technological advancements that were resulted from the Industrial Revolution all around the world. Factories, railways, the use of new machinery notably characterized the nature of production and transport at this time that saw increased city build up. In this context, the industrial growth was obtained at the cost of social issues such as poor working conditions, child labor and great social disparity between the rich and the poor. This was the period of science and technology advancements like the steam engine and the area of telegraph but also the social questions, which lead to public health enhancements and social changes. Culture and intellectual life however blossomed during this era with the addition of many literary works, art, and schools. It was an era, which has created literary masters such as Charles Dickens, the Brontë sisters, and Thomas Hardy whose narrations were mostly revealing of the society's demerits.

1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

The topic of research concern in this study is a gap in the analysis of how genderlects – gender-specific language usage in the Novel Tess of the d'Urbervilles and the effect of the representation techniques on readers' gender and power expectations. More precisely, the purpose of the research is to compare and contrast the language used by male and female characters in the novel and to understand how this differentiation correlates to the requirements of the gender roles in Victorian period

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study aims to explore the connection between genderlect theory and Thomas Hardy's novel, "Tess of the d'Urbervilles." The study investigates the distinct ways in which male and female characters utilize language, revealing insights into gender roles and perspectives prevalent during the Victorian era.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this research lies in the fact that it enriches the existing knowledge of the ways language constructs and maintains the gender relations and power relations in literary texts. Thus, the analysis of genderlect theory approved by Hardy in Tess of the d'Urbervilles makes a notable input both to the pieces of the literary analysis and to the understanding of gendered types of the communication reflecting present problems of gender language. The study is important because it explains the ways in which men and women use language for sharing information and making connections. This study clearly explain that men use of language is clearly and completely different from women use of language as men use language to share information and women use language to make connections and relationships. The study also reveals that men show their dominant nature through language as men's role is to assert dominance and women seek emotions and sympathy as women speech is shaped by social norms and expectations. The study is important that it clearly explains the difference between Report talk' and 'rapport talk'. While 'report talk' is characteristic to men and is about conveying information and attaining and maintaining one's power, 'rapport talk' is characteristic to women and

refers to discussions aiming to establish relationships.

1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To analyze genderlect features in the novel *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*
- To highlight the importance of use of language by men and women
- To explain that how men and women use of language leads to different conversation style.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- ❖ In what ways genderlect features exist in the novel *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* by Thomas Hardy?
- ❖ What is the importance of use of language by men and women?
- ❖ How men and women use of language leads to different conversation style?

1.7 DELIMITATIONS

Different theories can be applied to the novel *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* like Objectification theory by Martha Nussbaum (1995), but the researcher applied Genderlect Theory by Deborah Tannen to the Novel *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* by Thomas Hardy.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Deborah Tannen (1990), states that genderlect theory posits that men and women have distinct conversational styles, which can be seen as different cultural dialects. Tannen in her book, *You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation* (1990) posited that women use language for the social purposes of establishing rapport and male gender uses language for the instrumental purpose of establishing control. She points out that despite the fact that both the traditional male and the modern female styles do not represent the best ways of man and woman's communication, it is vital to get a clue at those differences. Mary Talbot(2010), define genderlect as a set of linguistic features typically associated with women's speech, shaped by social norms and expectations.

Robin Lakoff (1975), claimed that genderlect refers to the distinct ways that men and women use language, influenced by socialization and societal expectations. Lakoff's work especially her book

"*Language and Woman's Place*" (1975) is considered the starting ground of gender and Language. She concludes that women's language includes elements such as hedges, tag questions, and politeness indicators, all of which indicate and maintain the subordinate social position of women. Lakoff said that these features are evidently the creation of socialization, and play part in the subordination of women in the society. Julia Penelope(1990), claimed that language reflects patriarchal structures describing that men are having dominant nature and women use of language is not dominant like men which shows the suppressed nature of women who use language to make relationships.

Janet Holmes (1995), Genderlect theory highlights the pragmatic differences in male and female speech, such as politeness strategies and narrative styles. Holmes is in a position to build up on Lakoff's idea, whereby she has covered politeness, and the impact of power in words. In the paper *Women, Men, and Politeness* (1995), the Holmes focuses on the fact that women within interaction employ more politer language meanings and lexemes as compared with males, and the author interprets this functionally as a desire to regulate social inequality and to keep the population's strife-free. Barbara Johnstone (2002), defines "genderlect" as the distinct language varieties associated with gender groups, influenced by cultural and social factors.

Jennifer Coates theory of genderlect aimed at exploring the strategies of verbal interaction of women in companies comprised solely of females Jennifer Coates (1993), states that Genderlect is the term used to describe the linguistic differences between male and female speech patterns, shaped by social norms. In her book "*Women, Men and Language*," (1993) Coates posits that women's discussions follow a joint negotiation of the topics as well as the turn-taking which she calls interrelating floor management and co-operative speech; attributes that are absent from men's conversation that she terms as battling floor management and combatant speech. Lionel Tiger (1969), suggested inherent male dominance that male are inherently dominant. Female use of language is for building connections and relationships.

William Labov(1990), give the definition that Genderlect encompasses the variations in language

use that correlate with gender, influenced by cultural and social factors. As for certain aspects of William Labov's ideology about genderlect theory, he believes that there exists a wide range of linguistic and communicative differences that are associated with cultural and social factors. Labov stressed that all these differences are not random and mere variations in speech, but rather inherent in the society and culture that define people's actions. Deborah Cameron (1992), arguing that gender differences in language are often exaggerated and socially constructed. David Buss (1995), has explored evolutionary psychology and gender differences, suggesting that male dominance has evolutionary roots.

Penelope Eckert (2003), explains that Genderlect theory explores how gender identity is constructed and reflected through linguistic practices. Eckert's method utilized for building the genderlect theory elucidates how the gender is developed and enacted in a discursive manner. She further notes that, language is a very important means of not only performing one's gender, which they both agree is a fluid realization of an identity that is constantly under construction in and through interaction. Eckert also focuses on the societal or community's standards and practices stressing that gendered ways of talking may be different depending on the context.

Mary Bucholtz's concept concerning the genderlect theory continues with how practices of languages build or enact gender. Mary Bucholtz(2003), focuses on the ways in which language practices construct and perform gender identities. She sees genderlect as a function of societies and the cultures they bring and many times language is used to maintain chauvinistic measures. Accordingly, Bucholtz underlines how gender should be crossed with other social categories like race, class, and sexuality since people's language behavior is determined by multiple layers of identity. It is significant to state that her work does not underestimate the agency of people in employing language in an effort to manage their gendered realities.

Suzanne Romaine (1994), clarifies that Genderlect refers to the gender-based variations in language use, shaped by cultural and social contexts. Romaine's view of genderlect theory is a study on how the male and the female in the society use in their communication the language as influenced by

the culture and the society. This how she argues that these differences are not only biological but are actually imbedded in socialization practices that define acceptable gender roles for males and females. Particularly within Romaine's work, he states that culture performance and the role of language skills the differences in communication that is expected from men and women.

Sara Mills(2003) uses genderlect theory when analyzing how gender factors the use of language comparing politeness observable in different settings and discourse Sara Mills(2003), said that Genderlect theory examines how gender influences language use, including differences in discourse strategies and speech styles. It will be imperative to contend that culture defines politeness, assertiveness, and other communicative behaviors in light of the current standards that the society holds for each gender. Here, Mills(2003) points out that women are society trained to be polite and submissive with words than men who are trained to be assertive and competitive.

Candace West(1987), states Genderlect is the study of gendered communication patterns, emphasizing the distinct linguistic behaviors of men and women. West's contribution to genderlect theory is based on the idea that there are two approaches to gendered communication; the communication patterns display gender roles. She coauthored the concept of 'doing gender' with Don Zimmerman; she asserts that gender is not done once, but as a continuous process people engage in.

Victoria DeFrancisco's (1991), defines genderlect theory that it analyzes the differential use of language by men and women, often influenced by power dynamics. DeFrancisco's view of genderlect theory is a viewpoint derived from the expression of differentiated gender language usage, especially in line with the relation of power in social relationships. What is more, she explains how men narrow a woman's possibilities to speak and take control over them, this is how the problem of words can be also considered.

Peter Trudgill(2000), emphasis on Genderlect theory is a matter of gender specific ways of speaking that are moulded through socialization and culture. Peter Trudgill (2000), states that Genderlect refers to the gender-specific ways of speaking, influenced by socialization and cultural expectations. Such differences in language use by men and women are not biophysical, but rather

attitudes and behaviors that are socially acquired. Trudgill's work shows that the gender differences in language usage are not invariant and universal, but actually can differ cross-culturally and across communities due to gender as a social construct and ways of how it is institutionalized.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 NATURE OF RESEARCH

This paper centers on the acquisition of intricate information and the exploration of personal experiences. We use the qualitative method because it requires careful and detailed reading of the novel. According to Creswell and Poth (2018), qualitative research examines individuals' thoughts and emotions regarding social or human issues. This process involves new questions and steps that are usually familiar to the participant's environment. It includes collecting data in that environment and analyzing the data by identifying specific details and then finding broader themes. The researcher then explains what the data means. When it comes to writing, the purpose of a report is to include what the participants think, how the researcher reflects on their work, and to describe and explain the problem. Denzin and Lincoln (2018) said that qualitative research is a way of studying that connects the researcher with the world around them. It involves various actions that help us see and understand what is real. These actions upset the world and turn real life into data, like notes from the field, interviews, chats, pictures, recordings, and personal reminders. At this level, qualitative research looks at the world in a way that focuses on understanding people's experiences. Instead of changing things to see what happens, researchers observe situations as they naturally occur. They try to figure out what things mean based on how the people involved see them.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSES PROCEDURE

An attentive analysis of Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" is necessary. Reframing the research question involves examining prior studies, going through relevant articles and journals, meticulously analyzing written content, grasping the principles of genderlect theory, and exploring the language use of characters in the novel.

3.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

Deborah Tannen is a famous sociolinguist whose studies focus on gender in connection to language. Her seminal book, "You Just Don't Understand: In the book "Women and Men in Conversation" published in 1990, makes argument that men and women are different when it comes to conversation based on some socialization. Tannen identifies two primary communication goals: rapport-talk and report-talk. The rapport-talk refers to that informal communication which occurs between the doctors on their arrival at the hospital. Female patients in particular use rapport-talk, which is conducted to create desired associations and further relationships. On the other hand, the male participants resort to report-speak that is characterized by the sharing of information and the display of power (Tannen, 1990). Introducing the gendered language issue, the work *Language and Woman's Place* by Robin Lakoff was published in 1975. Lakoff stated that women's language is just but an emanation of their socially low status and they use hedges, tag questions and polite forms of language. Lakoff (1975) indicated that such features lead to women's subordination since they help perpetrate the belief that they are inferior beings.

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

Status vs Support in Tess of the d'Urbervilles

Tess Durbeyfield undergoes a lot of exploitation by her social status and lack of support from those she relates with. Through portrayal of her family learning that they are actually related to the noble family of d'Urberville they send Tess to live off the relatives and rich yet unrelated d'Urbervilles this causes her to interact tragically with Alec. Thus, being a woman of a lower class, Tess has fewer chances to improve her position and her victimization is deeper. Tess is a tragic character, yet she gets several comforting remarks such as from her mother and Angel Clare though the consolation offered to her is shallow.

Alec d'Urberville symbolises the abuse of power which in this case is social power. He has the money and the perceived rank to dominate Tess, resulting to her seduction and the consequent pain. Alec is not a good friend to Tess, and his intentions are corrupt as he provides dol, but then uses her viciously to fulfill his sick needs.

Angel Clare being a clergyman's son and education put him in a social standing that is perceived to be in a position to support Tess. However, due to his high moral standards of the 'pure and virtuous' woman he could not go with the flow and support Tess when he learns about her bad history with Alec. From the one hand, societal pressure and Angel's battle against this pressure, on the other hand, the final revelation of his affection towards Tess puts the reader in the position of a spectator of the battle between the status and true affection.

John Durbeyfield Tess's father, whose finding out of the family's noble roots leads to the family's disastrous actions. Thus, John's obsession with the rank brings about the family's ruin, not to mention the absence of practical assistance in providing for the family. His lack of practical support is depicted directly with his unrealistic ideas of being a man of noble character and getting back the status of the family.

Mrs. Joan Durbeyfield, Tess's mother also has high expectations and values the family's fiction noble background. This is through Joan's consolation of Tess to go meet the d'Urbervilles and the romanticism that comes with the aristocracy that Joan paints to Tess about them. While they are noble, Joan's support is useless and motivated by the desire to fit into the higher class.

Independence vs Intemacy

Tess Durbeyfield is between individuality and togetherness; she illustrates both aspects. The desire for the independent life is a definite driving force that hinders her Interpersonal Circle constantly. Tess's the thematic element of independence is overcome by her family's pressured conditions and also a meeting with Alec d'Urberville. Her conflict is also evident in her relationship with Angel Clare where she craves for love and at the same time freedom. It is thus evident that despite Tess's efforts to be assertive to achieve her desires—self-employment and freedom of movement—she suffers isolation, which depicts the problem of navigating such ambitions in a conservative social structure.

Alec d'Urberville is a type of intimacy that tries to control Tess, and this destroys her nonconformity of spirit. Thus, during their seduction and later domination, Alec subjugates Tess and takes away her right to make decisions. Alec cannot be said to care for Tess's well-being and his amorous

advances towards her are stained by a desire for control and ownership. The movie shows the possibility of intimacy as destructive when it carries no consent and respect in it, which becomes evident in his acts of manipulation and dominance. Angel's character illustrates that while people are intimate they may not be independent while in a relationship and vice versa. Benedick's idealization of Love for Tess is his imagination of chastity, which he realizes was adulterated when he learns her past life. Angel's self-withdrawal from Tess is a process of separation, as the character cannot accept the contradiction and remains close to purity. However, his coming back to Tess denotes the understanding of the fact that he needs meaningful sexual relationship with true compassion, love with readiness to forgive.

Joan Durbeyfield cares less with the freedom of her daughter, as well as the emancipation but is more concerned with the social and economic gains of intimacy. Since the hiring to encourage Tess to go after the d'Urbervilles is motivated by the desire for financial stability and comfort, the character's need for agency is often sacrificed.

John Durbeyfield: John, Tess's dad, does not seem to care much about where on that scale Tess is placed, whether it is the proper place to be for a young woman in her early twenties while in a relationship or rather a few months after a break-up. It is noteworthy that he spends most of the time dwelling on their high status and his own ill-considered appetites instead of being a loving father.

Advice vs Understanding

Tess Durbeyfield states that she often is left balancing on the verge of advice/understanding. She gets lots of counselling, and probably hears it most of the times from her parents, but the understanding she so badly seeks, she rarely gets. For example, her mother, Joan, encourages her to look for the d'Urbervilles which sets her into a tragic face-off with Alec. However, Joan's suggestion seems not to give much concern to how Tess feels or the situation she is in. Similarly, Tess's love affair is also a failure when she fails to find a companion in Angel Clare after he knows her past secret.

Joan Durbeyfield, Tess's mother, and she used to provide instructions and focus on the established rules or norms within society as well as her own

middle-class dreams. From the novel, the behaviour of this woman is rather cynical: she persuades Tess to pretend she is related to the d'Urbervilles, and later – to hide the truth about herself from Angel. Nevertheless, Joan's advice is unemotional and unmetaphorical; they are not in touch with Tess's deep self.

Angel Clare is a rather multi-faceted character who can be attributed not only to the sphere of advice-giving but also to that of advice-seeking. He at first assists her in certain issues concerning her life, for instance, her job at the dairy and reading interests. Mr. Crick is the owner of the Talbothays Dairy, and as such, he offers specific instructions on how Tess and other workers at the dairy should go about their work. They are protective of each other, though his dictatorial advice is helpful for the film within the sphere of work. While he fails to comprehend Tess's suffering at a rather existential level, his gentleness and equitable treatment of her sets him beyond those whom Tess meets in the course of the novel who only harshly judge her and take advantage of her.

Information vs Feelings

Tess is in paradoxical relation to information, which means that she is in constant battle between the reality on one hand and her emotions on the other. She is a rather emotional character whose actions are often based on the feelings she experiences throughout the novel, including love for Angel Clare and the feeling of shame and guilt. However, the information she obtains about her family's nobility, the sensuality between her and Alec, and Other's scandalous remarks always intervene with her emotions.

Angel Clare is the man of principle who acts according to his unrealistic and highly philosophical views on purity and virtue. When he gets to know about the past relations of Tess he behaves very rigid and the factual knowledge overpowers his emotions towards Tess.

Alec is more connected with changing the information according to his whims and desires, and, in general, paying little regard to actual sentiments. He deceives Tess with an intention of having an affair with her on the basis of family relatedness on Trevoni and eventually uses information that portrays her as a poor lady as a weapon to dominate her. The nature of Alec's relationship with Tess seems to lack genuine

emotional component, which I believe reflects the overall theme of information as the tool of manipulation, which, in turn, can overpower the genuine emotion.

For instance, Tess's mother Joan comes out as a highly informative parent whose emphasis is more on facts rather than feelings. Her suggestion to Tess to proclaim herself a d'Urberville and live an untruthful life to Angel is good advice, which originates from awareness of social information and not from knowledge of psychic states. Tess' character, while competent and career-oriented, lacks the depth Joan possesses in pursuing her social and economic mobility; that these decisions are also potent in eliciting emotion is missing in this correlation.

It is evident that the Clares, most especially Angel's father, act based on received moral and religious information. Their reactions were conditioned by the conventional ideas of the middle class and the information they considered to be crucial for evaluating someone's reputation and morality. From this subjection to the social information they fail to grasp real affection and sterling character of Tess, setting the contrast between the information and feeling.

Orders vs Proposals

Tess Durbeyfield is shown with gender switch and power roles of Tannen's idea that men and women indeed converse in dissimilar ways with the male forcefully and females conciliatorily can be seen from Tess's conversations with Alec d'Urberville and Angel Clare. As seen in the initial chapter, Tess unconsciously signals nervousness and subordination around Alec, and he is rude to her. Tess tries to talk to Angel about her prior experience; however, she is limited by the norms of the Victorian era and being a women. Alec d'Urberville: Telling has Dominance in the conversation that Alec has selfish and controlling attitude towards Tess, which is accompanied with complete disregard for empathetic communication. In directness is shown how women may use indirect language so that they will not offend anyone. Alec uses direct manners, which reflects the masculinity of his character and polarises him from the rest of the family in terms of communication structures. Angel Clare is the first type of distortion in communication occurs at the stage of idealization, where Angel puts Tess on a

pedestal. . first, his failure to face the facts of the real Tess than his feelings about her illustrates that he lacks the ability to engage in deep couple-centered empathetic communication. Conflicting Style is observed e that although Angel started the conversation with an open and liberal communicative style, he quickly becomes judgmental and unforgiving immediately after Tess confesses having taken money from her boss, thereby supporting Tannen's assertion that when it comes to conflict-sensitive issues that threaten their ego or expectations, men are likely to revert to adversarial communication. Tess's mother, Joan, frequently advised to Tess part based on cultural female norms and protocols that are consistent with Tannen's findings about communication. Thus, Joan's concern with Tess's opportunities to marry and their social class speaks of her conformism to such norms. Indirect Pressure: Joan's means of expressing herself to Tess and what she wants her to do lacks direct orders, or straightforward request or appeal to reason, it uses codes inherent in the culture.

Conflict vs Compromise

Conflict and sophisticated compromise in Tess of the d'Urbervilles, Tess and Alec d'Urbervilles, one of the main conflicts is Alec's obsessive desire for Tess and his final decision to rape her, which influences the further plot of the novel. Alec is shown using manipulation and exploiting Tess making the relationships devoid of compromise while showing a power relation between them. Tess's relationship with Angel Clare is rather considered as a conflict one, most of all, due to the clash connected with Tess's past. The got tension caused by the attitudes of Angel, who has idealistic and rigid morality when he finds out about the past of Tess and Alec. Tess attempts to brown-beat the system by 'telling the truth' to the man called Angel and appealing for his empathy. Nevertheless, because Angel cannot accept that the woman he has imagined divorcing him because she could no longer bear to be connected to him was a prostitute in the first place, they part ways. It's only during the final part of the novel that Angel starts to develop the understanding of the importance of the middle ground although, sadly, it was too little, too late. Tess's family especially her parents subject her to dilemmas in which she has to defend the honor the family and sustain it's income

earning ability. This results in numerous conflicts for example when Tess struggles between doing what is expected of her by her family and what she truly wants. A kind and caring lady is Tess; the main character is ready to sacrifice her happiness and well-being for her family's sake. Extending the theme of conflict, the clashes of the general English culture, including both class struggle and gender expectations, remove the possibility of achieving harmony. Tess's fights against the power of social order and the machination inherent to male characters reintroduce the motifs of the state of oppression and destiny in the novel.

Tess and Alec d'Urberville

Alec's Communication:

Report Talk: Thus, Alec commands Tess many times and uses rude words to control her and make her do what he wants. Nicky's dialogues are mainly concerned with the act of sexual pursuit and domination of Tess at every get together.

Tess's Communication:

Rapport Talk: On the other hand, Tess's intention is not to interact with the feelings, to understand something, or to exhibit her weakness. Some of her responses to Alec depict how she tries to preserve her self-esteem as well as emotional boundaries.

Example: Sometimes Tess attempts to justify her actions or express her emotions, implicitly expecting Alec to listen to her, yet those attempts are most commonly rejected by Alec's dominating tone.

Tess and Angel Clare

Angel's Communication:

Mixed Styles: Angel implements as a case of both the report and rapport talk. Thus, even though he constantly discusses different issues with Tess, focusing on the report talk, he also appears to want to be friends with her and establish a close, friendly conversation, rapport talk.

Example: The issue of their future, as well as the opinions that Angel reveals of the world, demonstrates report talk; affectionate conversation and attempts to comprehend Tess's past embody rapport talk. Tess and Alec d'Urberville

Alec's Communication:

Report Talk: Thus, Alec commands Tess many times and uses rude words to control her and make her do what he wants. Nicky's dialogues are mainly concerned with the act of sexual pursuit and domination of Tess at every get together.

Example: In the conversations, which Alec has with other characters, especially with Tess, there are quite many instances of demanding, ordering, and attempting to influence, which is indicative of the need to manage the story and the context.

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Difference between Male and Female Use of Language.

Through the manner of speech and explored conversations between man and woman in Thomas Hardy's Tess of the d'Urbervilles one can determine the oppressive gender relations of the Victorian period. Hence, while major female characters, including Tess, are not as talkative as male characters, they tend to speak more quietly and give brief yet thoughtful answers. In the text, Tess's dialogue portrays her personal battles and oppression of women's roles, which provides a layer of assertiveness to the film. Her speech is less forceful and submitted more to figurative, as the status of the Victorian women was quite inferior.

On the other hand, the male characters like Alec d'Urberville and Angel Clare tend to dictate the conversation and show more assertiveness. Alec's responses are dominant and controlling in nature which is construed from his stance in the social hierarchy. The language frequently demonstrates

little concern for Tess's condition, which is important since Angel Clare is a male antagonist who takes advantage of her weakness. Although Angel Clare is more considerate towards Tess, he remains a somewhat consequent bearer of male supremacy, as he treats her with an idealist belong to systematic sexism even in sympathetic relations. Gender roles and relations in the film are exhibited through communication difference of the male and female characters where the man plays an authoritative figure and the woman simply accepts whatever is given by the man.

Tess use of politeness and submissiveness through language.

Tess's language is often characterized by politeness and submissiveness, reflecting her lower social status and internalized societal expectations of women. This is particularly evident in her interactions with Alec d'Urberville, whose dominant and manipulative language contrasts sharply with Tess's. Alec uses assertive and controlling speech to exert power over Tess, exemplifying the unequal power dynamics between them. On the other hand, Angel Clare's idealistic and judgmental speech showcases his moral rigidity and unrealistic expectations, which ultimately contribute to Tess's tragic fate.

Gendered Communication in Tess's family interactions

Gendered communication within Tess's family interactions highlights traditional roles, with male family members often speaking authoritatively, while Tess and the other women use more deferential language. This dynamic contrasts Tess's emotional expressiveness with the more restrained and practical realization of the male characters, underscoring the gendered expectations of emotional expression. Tess's language reflects her internal struggle and the weight of societal judgments, as she oscillates between asserting her own desires and conforming to external pressures. The impact of social expectations on gendered language use is evident throughout the novel, with women often silenced or marginalized in conversation.

Alec dominant and manipulative language

Alec's dominant and manipulative language exemplifies his controlling nature and predatory

intentions. Throughout the novel, Alec employs a blend of seductive charm and coercive rhetoric to assert his dominance over Tess. His speech often oscillates between flattery and threats, creating a psychological grip on Tess that underscores his manipulative prowess. Alec's language is laced with insincere affection and calculated persuasion, revealing his underlying intent to subjugate and exploit Tess, ultimately reflecting the broader themes of power and victimization that Hardy critiques in the novel.

Angel Clare's Idealistic and Judgmental Speech

Angel Clare's character is marked by an idealistic and judgmental nature, particularly evident in his speech. His idealism manifests in his initial romanticization of Tess, seeing her as a pure and virtuous embodiment of nature. However, this idealism turns to harsh judgment when Tess confesses her past, revealing his inability to reconcile his lofty ideals with human imperfection. Angel's speeches often oscillate between poetic reverence for Tess and moral rigidity, underscoring his struggle to maintain his ideals in the face of reality, ultimately highlighting his complex and flawed character.

Emphatic and Supportive Use of language by female Characters

Female characters frequently employ supportive and emphatic language to convey solidarity, compassion, and emotional depth. Tess, the protagonist, often expresses her feelings through tender and earnest dialogue, reflecting her internal struggles and resilience. For instance, Tess's conversations with her mother, Joan, and her confidante, Marian, are imbued with a mix of vulnerability and determination, showcasing her ability to seek and offer emotional support. The use of nurturing and empathetic language among the female characters not only underscores their shared hardships but also highlights the strength of their communal bonds in the face of societal and personal adversities.

Impact of Social Expectations on Gendered Language Use

Social expectations profoundly impact gendered language use, shaping the characters' interactions and self-perceptions. Tess, the protagonist, is often subjected to language that reflects the patriarchal

society's view of women as passive, pure, and subservient. Terms like "maiden" and "innocent" highlight her supposed purity and virtue, while her eventual fall from grace leads to her being labeled with derogatory terms that reflect societal condemnation. The language used by male characters, such as Alec d'Urberville and Angel Clare, further reinforces gender norms, oscillating between idealizing Tess and condemning her based on her adherence to or deviation from societal expectations. This gendered language underscores the rigid and often hypocritical moral standards imposed on women, illustrating the broader societal constraints and judgments that define their roles and identities.

5. DISCUSSIONS

Based on the analysis of the study the writer mentioned some important points of genderlect theory of Deborah Tannen . Status vs. Support are described that men's goal in discussions is to assert dominance, while women's main goal is to establish interaction. Independence vs. Intimacy explains that male participants value such factors of relationships as independency and self-sufficiency, while female participants claim that intimacy and people's cloiteness mean a lot to them. Advice vs. Understanding focuses on men use advice when it comes to the problem knowledge as well as the confrontation, while women look for support. Information vs. Feelings states that the parameters of masculinity entail gathering knowledge and data, while femininity concerns the exchange of emotions and feelings. Men usually focus on this significant area of sharing facts and knowledge rather than on emotions and feelings, while women are interested in this significant area of sharing emotions and feelings rather than in facts and knowledge. Orders vs. Proposals is seen as Men use imperative voice while speaking, ordering their subordinates, while women use hypothetical voice making proposals to create harmony. Conflict vs. Compromise is seen as men go for the straightforward apprehensive mode of operation in handling conflict, women are likely to go for compromise because of the need to avoid conflict.

Tannen claims that male and female use different strategies in communication for which she labels as 'report talk' and 'rapport talk'. While 'report talk' is characteristic to men and is about conveying

information and attaining and maintaining one's power, 'rapport talk' is characteristic to women and refers to discussions aiming to establish relationships. This style is usually more straightforward and is intended for coming up with solutions to certain issues or sharing information. On the other hand, women employ what is referred to as 'rapport talk,' a speech that is focused on relation building. This style is normally more involving and embracing of understanding the other party's perspective as well as honouring their experiences. Tannen in her analysis has conveyed the impression that while in conversation, men and women have dissimilar goals. Conversation is essentially utilized by men in their endeavor to attain their individualism and also bargain for their position within a certain group. Their communication is much more task-centered rather than relational. However, female participants interpret conversation as a means of forming and strengthening relationships and connections. Thus, Tannen's theory focuses on differences in listening behaviors and interruptions. Competitive interruption is more common among males and they use interruption to effect an authoritative result as they overpower females or other members of the community. This could be viewed as the attempt to keep the established levee of authority and to prove one's competence at the same time. Women on the other hand were found more willing to employ what is referred to as supportive listening behaviors including head nodding, and making 'uh-huh' kind of sounds as a way of demonstrating their reception of the information. They may also exhibit cooperative overlaps, which entails interrupting another person just as a way of encouraging or agreeing with something that has been said by the latter. Tannen also notes that different genders manage different conflicts differently. In the given culture specific to healthy conflict management, men are more confident when it comes to conflict solvers and disputes, perceiving it as an opportunity to speak up and fight for what is right. It pulls them toward thinking competitively when solving conflicts, which focus on who is right and will subdue the opponent. In more specifically and more detail, The organization of women in society, however, is more inclined to not engage in confrontation that is in solving the conflict peacefully with equal or little concession from the other party. They want to

maintain status quo and connection, they especially look for decision which benefits all the people of interest.

6. CONCLUSION

The study demonstrates how the use of genderlect theory to analyze Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* provides understanding of the gender relations and the context of the Victorian age. Thus, drawing the background of the further analysis, it is possible to present the conclusion that Hardy skillfully reflects the thematic expectations of Victorian gender roles in the depiction of the male and female characters' language usage. The men characters in the novel associate their language to a position of dominance and bossiness while the women, especially Tess use language which shows their subjection. These linguistic patterns also show the kind of subordinations of female gender in society and the lesser voice they have in Victorian society.

Furthermore, the findings of the study therefore emphasize on how language is used to affirm in addition to construct gendered subjectivities. The lexical complexity of the text hence attests to the novel's strong development of Tess's character from an angelic, pastoral nymph to an experienced and tragic woman, who contemplates on herself and contemporary society in a novelistic manner. The changes in her lexical choices represent her fight against the oppressive culture and her victory in inscribing the self, even when the ending is so dark. Analyzing these camouflages, the research contributes to the genderlect theory and indicates that language is not only a product of gender stereotypes but can also become their counteraction.

Ultimately, the study also has a relevance to the academic discussions of literary critiquing in relation to the issue of gender and language with special reference to '*Tess of the d'Urbervilles*'. Thus this research contributes not only to understanding Hardy's body of work but also to discussing the position of language and gender in literature.

SUGGESTIONS AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher has made some recommendations and suggestions for future researchers based on the conclusion of the study.

Firstly, genderlect theory which was presented by Deborah Tannen, can be also be effectively applied to the analysis of novels, dramas, and other literary works. This theory offer a comprehensive framework to understand how language operates within literature to create meaning from language use by men and women in different conversational styles. Secondly, applying genderlect theory of Deborah Tannen, readers and critics can gain deeper insights into the multifaceted ways language operates within literary works, enhancing their appreciation and interpretation, therefore the readers and English students are recommended to study any other literary piece of work including any novel, drama, story etc and can apply genderlect theory.

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