

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Overview:

British literature is literature in the English language from United Kingdom Isle of man and Channel Islands.

Anglo — Saxon (old English) literature is induced and there is some discussion of Latin and Anglo — Norman literature.

Where literature in these languages relates to early development of the English language and literature, there is also some brief discussion of major figures who wrote in Scots. But the main discussion is in the various Scottish literature articles,

The article literature in the other languages of Britain focuses on the literature in the other languages that are, and have been used in Britain there are also articles on these various literature: Latin literature in Britain Anglo — Saxon, Cornish, Latin, Manx, Welsh ... etc.

Irish writer have played an important role in the development of literature in England and Scotland, but through the whole of Ireland was particularly part of the united.

But through the whole of Ireland was particularly part of the united. Kingdom between January 1801 and December 1922, it can be controversial to describe Irish literature as British for some this includes works by author from Northern Ireland.

Thomas Hardy one of English literature writers he was modest and poet was born (1840 — 1928) in the village of Higher Bock Hampton in Dorset, south of

England. He loved the old ways and tradition .of country life which had been such an important part of his childhood and family background. His father, a Stone Mason, led the singing in the Enoch choir, and gave his son both interest in Enoch architecture and a feeling for music. After attending local schools until he was sixteen, Hardy became the pupil of a Dorchester church Architect. His mother encouraged him to continue his wider studies, so he went on reading Latin and Greek in the evenings.

At twenty two he went London to work as an architect, and it was here that he was started to writing.

When he found that publishers did want his poetry, he turned to novels, and wrote one a year from 1871 to 1875. The most popular of these was *Far from the Madding Crowd* which came out in 1874. Continued to produce short stories and novels, including *The Trumpet Major* of east Cambridge and *The Woodlanders*, which were received with great enthusiasm by the public. However when *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* was published in 1891, it was criticized for its tragic ending and its description of the harsh realities of life for poor country people.

And when *Judge of the Obscure* came out in 1896, both cities and the general public protested strongly at the despair and hopelessness surrounding the horrifying, though believable, events in the story, after this attack on his work Hardy gave up writing novels completely. He turned to his first love poetry and during the last thirty years of his life published eight volumes of verse.

Many people admire Hardy for his Novels. Which describe the country side and its people so well most of the stories are set in Dorset, where he was born and describe farming techniques and country customs in careful, loving detail — other readers prefer his poems, which range over life and death, love and loss, age and

youth, peace and war. A number of his poems written 1914 reflect of his feeling of Sudanese and guilt at the death of his first wife, although by this time he married gain.

Thomas Hardy English novelist and poet. A Victorian realist in the tradition of George Eliot he was influenced both in his novels and in his poetry by romanticism especially William.

Tess of the d'Urbervilles is properly the best known of all of Hardy's novels it because of it is sub — title a pure woman. Victorian ideas of purity were very different from Hardy's, but despite much controversy, he refused change it even though he admitted it had been added at the very last moment. Tess was certainly his favorite heroine he was even accused of being in love with her. Hardy depicted Tess as pure lady in his novel that she reported by Alec Darby field who lose her virginity in chase, when she revenge fruit him she hanged at the end of the story.

The story is full of figurative language such as metaphor, simile personification, apostrophe. Symbol, synecdoche and metonymy, which attract the reader attention. Formative language defined as any way of say something and meaning another something.

Therefore, figurative language that could be taken literary as in simile and metaphor: they are both used to compare things that are essentially unlike.

The only distinction between them is in simile the comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase such as like, as than similar to, resembles or seem in metaphor the comparison is implied.

1.2 Statements of the Study problem:

Thomas Hardy is Victorian realist wrote his novel “Tess of the d’Urbervilles” in British literature the novel reflect Hardy’s feelings towards the heroine “Tess”. Important to understand the use of figurative language in the novel means the author depicts the life in countryside by using simile and metaphor which enrich the novel and appeal to the mind of reader as if really story.

Also we know the important role that played by figurative language in literary works, “without simile and metaphor: poetry, novels and short story become tasteless.

1.3 Questions of the Study:

The study wants to answer the following questions:

To what extent do Thomas able to use figurative language “simile and metaphor in the novel ?”

2. Why does Hardy apply simile and metaphor in Tess of the d’Urbervilles?
3. To what extent simile and metaphor contribute to producing complete, attractive novel?

1.4 Hypotheses of the Study:

1. The influence of figurative language on Hardy’s Novel Tess of the d’Urbervilles.
2. Simile and metaphor are dominant figure of speech in the Novel.
3. The case of literature without figurative language and the appreciation of reader to literature.

1.5 Significance of the Study:

Such study is important to be as reference to the researchers who want to know about Thomas Hardy as one of English novelists and poets who wrote about countryside as one of important contributors in British literature.

1.6 Objectives of the Study:

1. To find out the important of the novel.
2. To clarify and describe the usage of simile and metaphor through the novel.
3. To approve that the literary work depends on such devices
4. To compare simile and metaphor in literary works.

1.7 Methodology of the Research:

The researcher will use the descriptive methodology to complete the research.

1.8 Delimitation of the Research:

To narrow the scope of the study the researcher focus on simile and metaphor as part of figurative language to complete the research.

Chapter Two

Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

2-1 Victorian Era Literature Characteristics:

The literature of Victorian (1837- 1901) entered a new period after the romantic revival. The literature of this era was preceded by romanticism and was followed by modernism or realism. Hence, it was also being called a fusion of romantic and realist style of writing. Though the Victorian age produced two greatest poets Alfred lord Tennyson and Robert Browning. This age is also remarkable for the excellence of its prose.

2-2 Characteristics of Victorian Novels:

Victorian novels tend to be idealized portraits of difficult lives in which hard work; suffering, love and luck win out in end. They were usually in towards being improving nature with central moral lessons at heart. While this formula was basis for much earlier fiction. The situation became more complex through the developing of century.

2.3 Characteristics of Poetry:

Much of the work of the time is seen as bridge between the romantic era and modernist poetry of the next century. The poets in this era conducted their love affairs through verse and produced many tender and passionate poems.

The reclaiming of the past was a major part of Victorian literature and was to found in both classical literature and also the medieval literature of England.

The Victorian loved the heroic, chivalrous stories of knights of the noble covertly behavior and impress it upon the people both at home and the wider empire.

If one studies Victorian literature possibly, all the great writers in this period, and you will mark three general characteristics firstly, literature in the Victorian tended to come face with realism. This reflected more on practical problems and interests, it becomes powerful instrument for human progress. Secondly, the Victorian literature seems to deviate from the 'strict principles of "art for art's sake" and assert its moral proposes.

Main Novelists and Poets of the Victorian Era:

The Victorian Era was a period of immense social, political and religious change, but few realize that it is the period in which the 'novel' truly emerged. The world of fiction opened up a word of fascination for the people who were intensively curious about absolutely anything, the greats and main novelists and poets in this period are:

Thomas Hardy novelist and poet, he well known in his era for his works.

Charles Dickens has to be on everyone's list of great Victorian novelists, he wrote far too many novels to list he also found the time to write collection of short stories, poetry, plays and essays.

The Brontë sisters: Charlotte, Emily and Anne Bronte wrote seven (published) novel between them, Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre, Emily's Wuthering Heights are far the most acclaimed novel, Anne is often described as the 'least talented' of the three but all of their works is worth reading.

H.G. Wells is a name rarely mentioned in discussion about Victorian literature but he was certainly one of the great Victorian novelists.

Wickie Collins is another novelist who underappreciated today he more than deserves a place between the great Victorian Novelists, the Woman and the white and the moonstone, Collins best known novels.

Elizabeth Gaskell is often compared to Dickens because of her depictions of poverty among the working classes.

George Eliot was actually a woman called Mary Anne Evans who like most other female writers of the period, used male pen name so that her works would be taken seriously, the most famous works are *The Mill on the Floss*, *Adam Bede* and *Middlemarch* and her novels show the lives of ordinary people in rural society.

William Morris wrote many fantasy novels and *News from Nowhere* is utopia that is worth reading and comparing with Wells' *The Time Machine*.

The Victorian period also witnessed the rise of the greatest poets of the English language the notable Victorian poets include; Byron, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Elizabeth Browning, P.B. Shelley, William Wordsworth etc. Byron's brooding romantic poems attracted a lot of attention in society noted for its high regard for morality, one of his well-known and beautiful poems is *She Walks in Beauty* consider the stanza:

*She walks in beauty like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;
Thus mellowed to that tender night
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.*

Christina Rossetti: like most Victorian poets Rossetti's work was largely romantic in theme. She wrote a Christmas carol called 'In the Bleak Midwinter'

After a competition to write a Christmas-themed poem from young age and never stopped until death. Her later work reflected the inevitability of death and explored it as a natural tragedy in her own words:

'I shall not see the shadow,

I shall not feel the rain;

I shall not hear the nightingale.

Sing on as if in pain''

Robert Browning is remembered for using dark humor and dramatic monologues in a way most poets unable to. This won him the praise of Charles Dickens. His poems very romantic, laced with references to Shakespeare and with a familiar''

(Ye Olde) England'' feel.

Elizabeth Browning was actually the wife of Robert Browning, and the more famous of the pair. She was a gifted poet from a young age, achieving the admiration of other poets like Edgar Allan Poe. Similar to her husband, she wrote romantic epics, which were entertaining while still conveying powerful messages.

She leveraged her fame by campaigning for the complete abolition of slavery. She took to writing alone in dimly lit rooms as it would aid her concentration.

Gerard Manely Hopkins: was not well known at all during his lifetime, but rose to fame after his death. Much of his poetry was religious in nature, which you might expect of a reverend who converted to Catholicism. Hopkins' unique style can be seen in his most impactful power.

Alfred Tennyson: was so good at poetry they made him a lord. His talent spoke for itself, seeing him rise from a middle class child to Queen Victorian's poet. She thought he deserved to become a Baron. Tennyson was a master of wording short verses which left powerful impression on audience.

This might be why his play writing career never quite panned out.

William Wordsworth: was romantic, not only allowing him to become carried away with emotion but relishing every moment of it. His style of loose use of descriptive language gives his poems the feel of stream consciousness despite being carefully thought. One of his most famous and well received poems.

I wandered lonely as a cloud,

Was written after the sight of a row of daffodils. Wordsworth stopped writing when his daughter died young in tragic yet fitting end for such romantic career.

2-4 Figurative Language:

Figurative Language is defined from different points of view it means language which makes use of certain devices called "figures of speech" most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to literal language. These devices are by no means limited to poetry: everyone uses figure of speech to add color and intensity to this speech. Writers can use figurative language to make their work more interesting. More attractive than the literal language which simply state facts.

Scholars continue to define figurative language as its important part that included in literary works.

In this chapter we review the views of the critics of what has been said about figurative language and types accompanied by examples:

Figurative language is also called figure of speech this includes: simile, metaphor, and personification (Alfaki, 2006, p-99)

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary: figurative language sometimes define as "figure of speech".

It is a way of using language to convey or suggest meanings beyond the literal meanings of the words. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 2005) This kind of language used to draw a picture in the mind of the reader and appeal to his sense, that makes him imagine what is going to happen through the verses of poem and lines of novel or short story.

Figurative language, also called a figure of speech is a word or phrase that departs from literal language to express comparison, add emphasis or clarity or make the writing more interesting with the addition of color or freshness.

If someone says "Hotchkiss is as blind as a bat" this saying implied use of figurative language. To be precise the device which used in the previous example is called simile to compare Hotchkiss eyesight with that of a bat but, does not intend the comparison to be taken literally. It does not mean that the unfortunate Hotchkiss is nearly blind, but that it's unobservant.

In ordinary speech these devices are casually employed, but, the poets use them not only as ornament, but also to express ideas which can be expressed in no other way. (Literary Terms a Dictionary, 1997 metaphors and similes are two most commonly use figure of speech, but hyperbole, Synecdoche and personification are also figure of speech that are in a good writer's toolbox.

Woods state that the overall terms for figure of speech. Figurative language in the English — teacher would refer to language that leaves the literal and hits the realm

of imagination. My own theory, which I can't prove, is that figurative language is attractive to poets because they have only words to express the ideas that reside in the proverbial level the only way of this situation is image ration, the life mood of figuration, language. When you reading poem, pay special attention the figures of speech explained. (Woods, 2008, p-56)

Woods focused in the use of figurative language to him is very essentially to pay attention to the literary work when. When we read it without figure of speech the literary work become boring and the readers escape from reading it.

Figure of the speech is way using language that deviate from literal, denotative meanings of words in order to suggest additional meaning or effects, figure of speech say something in terms of something else, such as when an eager funeral director describe as a vulture.

2-5 Types of Figurative Language:

There are many different types of figurative language “figures of speech” That used in different literary work to add manifestations of beauty and make it more effective, persuasive and impactful these figures of speech include:

- Similes.
- Metaphors.
- Allusions.

Those go beyond literal meanings of the words to give the readers new insights.

On the other hand the followings are called literary devices:

- Alliterations.

- Imageries.

- Onomatopoeias.

Those appeal to the sense of reader also it covers a wide range of literary devices and techniques and all of them called figurative language they include:

- Smile.

- Metaphor.

- Personification.

- Onomatopoeia.

- Oxymoron.

- Hyperbole.

- Allusion.

- Idioms.

- Imagery.

- Symbolism.

- Alliteration.

- Assonance.

- Consonance.

- Synecdoche.

- Irony.

- Sarcasm.

In this part the researcher wants to shed light on the types of figurative language “simile and metaphor “in details accompanied with the views of critics.

2-6 Definition of Simile:

Simile (N) a word or a phrase compares something to something else, using a word like or as, for example: a face like mask or as white as snow- the use of such words and phrases. (Advanced learner’s Dictionary 2006)

According to literary terms Dictionary “simile is an expressed comparison

Between two unlike objects “usually using like or as.” tom as ugly as bill is a simile comparison, but torn is as sin” is a simile. This stanza from’ Burn is built round a pair of similes

O, my luvv is like a red, red rose

That’s newly sprung in June

O, my luvv is like the mieldie

That’s sweetly played in turn.

It’s clear in the above examples the comparison explicit. (Literary Terms a Dictionary 1997).

As noted by Alfaki (2006) simile is one figurative language that used to compare two things “simile is a comparison of two things an explicit word such as like, as, resemble or that “. (Al faki, 2006, P.99).

Look at this example:

*His brown skin hung in trips
Like ancient wallpaper,
And its pattern of darker brown was
Like well paper
Shapes like full — blown roses.
According to Wikipedia.*

A simile is a figure of speech that directly compare two things similes explicitly use connecting words (such as like, as so, than or various verbs such as resemble).

Though these specific words are not always necessary. While similes are mainly used in forms of poetry that compare the inanimate and the living.

“O my love ‘s like a red, red rose ‘(Wikipedia 2017).

According to Merriam — Webster simile is a figure of speech comparing two unlike things that is often introduced by like or as (as in cheeks like noses (Merriam —Webster, 2017).

Simile is a phrase that uses the words like or as to describe someone or something by compare it with someone or something else that is similar.

Similes are explicit comparisons using “like “or “as “sometimes these comparisons are clichéd (*pretty as a picture “or life is not a bowl of charries*). But in Quality poems they are creative are original here are some example:

“We harden like trees, and like rivers are Cole”. (From the lover by lady Mary Worthy Montongue).

“Like a fawn from the arrow, started and wild, a woman swept by us, bearing a child” (from “Eliza Harries “ by Frances E.W. Harper).

“He watches from his mountain walls, and like a thunder bolt he falls “. (From the Eagle “by Alfred lord Tennyson. (Woods 2008, P.56).

2-7 Definition of Metaphor:

The word metaphor originally derived from the Latin language. Latin metaphora, Greek metaphor, means a transfer, a kin to metapherein to transfer (Wikipedia, 2017).

Metaphor have multiple and varied definitions, this part the researcher will mention the different definitions of metaphors with their examples based on the views of critics:

Metaphor is a direct comparison of two things without the use of words such as “like “,“as”. The aim here is to give clearer meaning to one of the compared objects. Metaphor then an implied comparison. And metaphor is found in (Hardy’s Darkling Thrash 1.901). “And winter’s dregs made desolate. The weakening age of day “(Alfaki, 2006, P.100)

Simply, this metaphor as comparison another definition of metaphor:

According oxford Advanced learner’s Dictionary: Metaphor is a word or phrase used in an imaginative way to describe somebody or something else, in order to show that the two things have the same qualities and to make. The description more powerful for example:

She has a heart of stone, the use of such words and phrases: a game of Football use as metaphor for the comparative struggle of life, the writer's striking use of metaphor. (Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary, 2006).

Metaphor:" Figures Of Speech in which two unlike objects are compared by identification or by substitution of one for other "(Literary Terms a Dictionary, 1992).

Like many other figures of speech, metaphors are common in everyday language between people in markets and common places. It is used implied than direct comparison some people intend to attract others intentions, they metaphors deliberately, for example: He was a lion in the fight.

A metaphor is there to make an even stronger image in the reader's head by describing a place, subject or object as something unlikely.

Examples of using metaphor in a sentence:

- He was a speeding bullet.
- A sea of trouble.
- Drowning in debt. (Young writers, 2017)

Metaphor is a figure of which makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things are unrelated but share some common characteristics — In other words, a resemblance of two contradictory or common characteristics (literary devices, 2017) In simple English, when you portray a person, place, thing or an action as being something else, even though it is not actually that "something else "you are speaking metaphorically. "He is the black sheep of the family "is a metaphor because he not a sheep and is not even black. However, we can use this

comparison to describe an association of black sheep with that person. A black sheep is an usual animal and typically stays away from the herd, and the person you are describing shares similar characteristics.

Most of us think of metaphor as a device used in songs or poems only, and that it has nothing to do with our everyday life. But, we use metaphors in our routine write and think and no ways to avoid metaphors. Sometimes are constructed through our common language.

They are called conventional metaphors calling a person a "night owl" or an "early bird" or saying "life is a journey" common conventional metaphor examples heard and understood by most of us.

Below are some more conventional metaphors we often hear in our daily life:

- My brother was boiling meal. (This implies he was too angry?)
- Her voice is music to his ears. (Her voice makes him feel happy.)
- It is going to be clear skies from now on.

(This implies that clear skies are not threat and life is going to be without hardships).

Metaphors are used in all type of literature but not often to the degree they are used in poetry because poems are meant to communicate complex image and feelings to the readers and metaphors often state the comparisons most emotively. Here are some examples from famous poems:

"Shall I compare thee to a summer Day" Shakespeare was the best exponent of the use of metaphors. His poetical works all make wide — ranging use of metaphors. "Sonnet 18, also known as "shall I compare thee to a summer's Day" is an

extended metaphor between the love of the speaker and the fairness of the summer season.

- “She is all states, and all prices, I”. John Donne, a metaphysical poet, was well — known for his abundant use of metaphors throughout his poetical works in his well — known work “the Sun Rising” “the speaker scolds the sun for waking him and his beloved Among the evocative metaphor in literature “ he explains” She is all state, and prices, I’.

This line demonstrates the speaker’s belief that he and his beloved are richer than all states, kingdoms, and rulers in the entire world because of the love that they share.

Glucksberg quoted that “the word metaphor derives from the Greek metaphor in, transfer, as META +Pherein, to dear.” (Oxford English Dictionary 1996). From this descriptively simple root, metaphor has come to mean different things to different people, so much so that specialists in the area often temporarily confound when asked for definition of metaphor. (Glucksberg, 2001, p-3).

Metaphor challenges definitions for at least two reasons, first the term is used in several albeit related, senses. Second both within and between its different senses definitions vary to reflect sharply different theoretical agendas and assumptions. Sometime the theoretical boundaries coincide with scholarly disciplines, thus, philosophers, linguists; and psychologists might each define metaphor according to their own terms, according to their field. But there are differences even within disciplines that reflect different views of the nature of language itself.

According to study.com “metaphor is an example of figurative language that compares one thing to another, metaphor compares through implications not an obvious statement. study.com 2017. The phrasal lexicon that people use to describe

abstract concepts, such as idea or time and emotions such love or anger is replete with metaphoric expressions. language scholars have long noted such as expressions not only are ubiquitous in the vocabulary we use to describe certain concepts, but also appear to cluster around a limited set of metaphoric themes, for example consider the following thematic similarity among the metaphoric expressions that are used to describe a love relation — ship in this factitious” break- up “ speech:

*“Dearest, we ‘ye come a long way
Since we first met, but I’m afraid that
Our relationship has finally hit
A dead — end. It’s no going any —where
And we ‘re both tried of just spin
Our wheels, I don’t think either of
Us know to salvage it, so it may be
We should just go our separate way*

None of these expressions is particularly poetic nor any of them employed to create special rhetorical effects they are all conventional phrases that although not restricted to descriptions of love (I’ve come a long way in the business, but my career has just finally hit a dead end), are readily understood when applied to love. The phrases code different aspects of the love relationship but they are the metrically similar in that all imply a metaphoric correspondence between love and journeys. The lover corresponds to a travelling vehicle, the lovers goals correspond

to destination. Problems in the relationship correspond to obstacles in the path of travel and so on. (Glucksberg, 2001, p.90).

2- 8 The Differences Between Simile and Metaphor:

“A simile is a figurative comparison between things using “like; or “as” —
ex: life is like a box of chocolates.”

“A metaphor is also a figurative comparison between things, but does not use “like
“or” as” ex — all the world’s stage “—(wyzant. com. 2017).

Both simile and metaphor are figurative comparison. The differences between them similes are explicit comparison. While metaphor is implicit comparison.

2-9 Previous Studies:

In this part the researcher will review the previous studies that are conducted by other researchers about Hardy’s literary work highlighting on his novels as one who wrote in the Victorian era and portrayed the suffering of their community in countryside, hardy Victorian realism, for that the romance appear in his literary

2.9.1 The study of Leonard Rapi:

A thesis in English Literature, Faculty of Social Sciences and Education.
Department of Foreign Languages. University of Gjirokastër “Eqren
Gabej” Albania.

Title of the thesis: “Similes in Thomas Hardy’s Tess of the D’Urbervilles and their Translation into Albanian”.

This study aims to investigate similes in Thomas Hardy novel Tess of the D'Urbervilles and their Translation into Albanian. Similes will first be analyzed in terms of their structural make up in an introduction the thesis investigate similes in Tess of the D'Urbervilles, a novel by the 19th century British author Thomas Hardy and their translation into Albanian. In this thesis the researcher explained simile by simile we mean the word or phrase that compares something to something else. In theoretical discussion the study defined simile and the function. In analysis of the result the study analyzed similes according to their comparison marker. The comparison marker is the linguistic means which not only signals similes, but also established the relationship between their constituents. According to the comparison marker similes in Tess of the d'Urbervilles fall into five types:

- Simile with like “like a map beneath him”
- Simile with as “as one in dream:
- Simile with as
- . As + adjective/adverb+ noun! Noun phrase.
- As + adjective! Adverb + noun/noun phrase “as dazzling as dashes”
- Similes with as if/though “as if they were a pair of eyes in the small of his back.
- Noun- like similes, these similes are placed before nouns and functions as adjectives business tones”

This study agrees with the research in several points from the definition of similes and function of similes the divergences only in the classification of examples of similes and translation of similes into Albanian, another difference that here the semantic feature of similes in this thesis explained generally while in my study is

explained through explanation of the examples, finally, metaphor not mentioned in this thesis.

2-9-2 (the study of Melanie Van Gamert A thesis English language and culture, Utrecht University:

Title of the Thesis:

The Role of Nature in Lady Chatterley's lover and Tess of the D'Urbervilles This thesis examine the role of nature in Tess of the D'Urbervilles and Lady Chatterley's lover, elucidating the philosophy behind (1) nature and society as represented in the novels, (2) the interaction between spiritually and nature, and (3) the relationship between the female and her nature surroundings.

Nature will be analyzed from the perspective of eco —criticism, looking at the relationship between human and their environment which also involves social history, Hardy's approach to a natural environment and it is processes is complex, and will not lead to one straight for word philosophy. The second half this thesis will focus on lady Chatterley and examine Lawrence's view of the relation between man and nature, and how he saw fiction and philosophy as one study, comparison will be made between two, taking in to account three main sections and the eco- critical framework in the difficulties the faced both characters in the study, also in some part of comparison cited to prove that in the novel Thomas hardy used figure of speech such as symbolism.

2-9-3 (The study of Elshaffa Siddig Elkhidir, M, A Thesis Sudan University of science and Technology, 2016):

Impact of setting in Thomas Hardy's Novels "Tess of D'Urbervilles "and charlotte Bronte's Novel "Jane Eyre ":

This is a comparative study between characters in the Victorian era, the researcher focused in the setting of the both story and its impact on the characters of novels.

The study aims to study the Victorian era (1837 — 1901) which witnessed the great prosperity, Thomas Hardy and Charlotte Brontë were considered to be the natural fruit of this era — it includes even more variety.

It derives from social advancement frequently appears in literature, it may be primarily financial as in Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* and Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* it may also be intellectual or educationally based.

Tess of the d'Urbervilles is intense; the words rich and profuse serving to parallel Tess's experience and to accentuate the correlating settings of those experiences. Thomas Hardy wants the reader to see a relation between the season and Tess's mood. *Jane Eyre* contains many vivid landscape descriptions and reflects Jane's emotions. The landscape reflects Jane's feelings for Rochester. The researcher described the physical appearance of Tess and her spiritual, and Jane also. Besides that he compared Tess to Jane Eyre concerning their background, character, life and ending. *Jane Eyre* is written first — from the point of view of Jane, it is classified as romance, mystery and gothic fiction and each setting has its own unique mood in strong relation to the characters presented at each place. Both *Tess* and *Jane Eyre* are suffering due to lack of education and traditional and moral values of the community. Jane suffered from alienation and oppression from her Unit. Both are victims of the darkness of the capitalist society.

This descriptive study focused on comparison of characters, life, education and environment and also it is a comparative study highlighted on the settings of both novels.

Chapter Three

Analysis from a Critical Point of View

This chapter aims to explain similes and metaphors through the analyses and Explanation of the data which collect from the novel “Tess of the d’Urbervilles “.

3.1 A-Similes the comparison is like:

Example:

“The best view of vale is from the hills surrounding it, it looks like a map spread out“. (P-3)

Explanation:

Hardy compared the view of vale to the map because when you stand on the top of the hills you see the beautiful river just like a map it take a big distance.

Example:

“They seem like our apples “. (P.7)

Explanation:

Hardy compared the start to the apples.

Example:

“Prince is dead! When Aby realized what had happened, his face looked like an old man’s”. (p.8)

Explanation:

Connected with old man when he knows that prince fell in the ground his face change indicates his sadness. This is what Hardy wants to tell us through this comparison.

Example:

“Joan d’urbeyfield like a child”. (p.10)

Explanation:

Joan d’urbeyfield compared to child .because she is continued to give birth of many children despite of life difficulties Hardy used compared her as child.

Example:

“I have driving like a mad”. (p-20)

Explanation:

When she left Trantridge in her way to Marriott Alec’ wants to reach her before arrival Hardy compared Alec to mad because mad person do anything without thinking because he losing his mental power and acting like a child.

Example:

“Sound like the love —making of the grasshopper”. (p.26)

Explanation:

Love is compared to the sound of reaping machine, the sound is compared as if the love- making be the grasshopper.

Example:

“She moved forward. Bending and tying like a machine”. (P, 26)

Explanation:

Despite what has happened to her in the past Tess still beautiful lady slim and quick in her moved in this example Hardy compared to machine this is accurate depicted.

Example:

“Her mouth like flower and her eyes were large and soft, sometimes black, blue or grey”.(p.28)

Explanation:

The flowers indication of beauty the big large eyes also indication of beauty and love for than more this eyes hine black color of night, the night always calm ,blue the color of the sky and grey which symbolized cloud ,all these signs is symbol of beauty not only but her natural beauty Hardy used all these expressions to insure to as that Tess very beautiful and attractive.

Example:

“The single candle was reflected in her shining eyes like a diamond.” (p.30)

Explanation:

Hardy compared her shining eyes when the single candle reflected in it to the diamond which these eyes bright as lovers said your eyes are expensive, diamond is expensive.

Example:

“The children ask no more questions, but looked up at her in an amazement she seemed almost like a god to them”. (p.30)

Explanation:

No one compared to god, but in this comparison Hardy used ‘hyperbole ‘to achieve the comparison he means that look at her brother and sisters more their parents and so mother and father this is purpose of the use of the word god here parents not really’ god’.

Example:

“People who live in the country and we close to nature like Tess” (p.34).

Explanation:

Hardy compared Tess to those who live in the villages he means Tess. Hardy deliberately used this expression indirectly to convey his message.

Example:

“Oh if you can swallow it, have some he said holding the bucket for her to drink from. I haven’t touched any for years. It would lie in my stomach like a stone”.

(p.36)

Explanation:

The eating compared to stone in her stomach maybe she think if she have some milk may cause her illness ,for this refused to drink the eating when grief invited her to drink.

Example:

“Just like the animals around a baby Jesus! And so William was able to escape”
(p.37).

Explanation:

William Dewey compared to an animal because he bent on his knees to deceive the bull and avoid the bull's dangerous ,moreover he used his violin and played some Christmas church music it he is not creaked the but he will be killed .this what hardy wants to portrayed through the simile.

Example:

“Tess like a fascinated bird”. (p.40)

Explanation:

The explanation was not readily forthcoming and in truth he did not and as she listened Tess like a fascinating bird could not leave the pot as if she was stoned.

Example:

“But all the time like tow streams in a valley they were destined”. (p.40).

Explanation:

Hardy compared love of Angel and Tess to the tow streams in the valley this indicate nothing separate them, this dusting.

Example:

“They felt they were the first Iwo up in the whole world like Adam and Eve”. (p.43)

Explanation:

The power of love of Tess and Angle Clare made them compared their love to Adam and Eve when they were only two in this world Hardy wants to tell us in the tongue of the two lovers they compared them to Adam and Eve this is indicated their loyalty to each other.

Example:

“Tess seemed like a queen to core”. (‘p.4.3,)

Explanation:

She was the most beautiful lady always wore white clothes ,lovely lady when Hardy compared her to the queen always a queen were white clothes Tess also carries same features of the queens.

Example:

“He had never seen such beautiful lips and teeth like roses filled with snow”. (p.48)

Explanation:

In this example Hardy achieved complete description using simile, he compared Tess’s beautiful lips and white brightening teeth also this compared to the roses when tilled snow and the wind blowing these how is beautiful view ! This Tess’s beauty natural beauty, as it noticed here Hardy one of the literacy device which called: Synecdoche which means use the part to represent the whole Hardy mentioned the lips and teeth to represent Tess character.

Example:

“maybe one of my words grow like a’ seeds in his heart”. (p.13)

Explanation:

Mr. Clare's words has the concept of the forgiver religious who forgive everyone in salted him for that Hardy used this comparison to tell that the of Mr. Clare may affection Alice d'Urbervilles one day and guides him to the right way his when become seeds because feed the human while words feed human's soul.

Example:

“She yawned like a cat and he saw the red in side of her month (p.13).”

Explanation:

When the cat takes a deep breath with the open mouth this means sleepy cat's month is small when Hardy compared Tess's month to the yawned cat means Tess sleepy and beauty.

Example:

“The heat of his love made her feel like a plant under burning fire —“(p.54).

Explanation:

Angle Clare loves Tess very much this love as it a plant under burning fire and this is what the 'overs called infatuation.

The infatuation compared to the burning fire Hardy used to convey message tell as this the beauty of compression using simile.

Example:

“Angle watched her moving freely in the air like a swimmer on the wave - (p.55)

Explanation:

Simplicity of Tess attracted Angel Clare to her after she insured that Angel love her she walked naturally without arrogant as if she is swims on the wave and this wave help her to you for the comparison means she walks in her walls.

Example:

“The sun was so near the ground that the shadows of Clare and Tess stretched a quarter of a mile ahead of them like tow pointing fingers”. (p.6)].

Explanation:

Hardy compared the sun when falling on the ground this made the shadows of Clare and Tess very long maybe quarter a mile similar to pointing finger teach each this shadows is Tess and angle seemed close.

Example:

“It made her forget her sorrows but she know they were waiting like wolves for them moment to attack”(’ p. 63).

Explanation:

As it mentioned Tess forced to do wrong when she lost her virginity this view follow her whatever she want ,but when she meet Angel and he fell in with her love she forget her past sorrow behind her back Hardy compared the waiting f people to cruise, and insult like the prey is welting for the wolves to devour.

Example:

“She sat down again they held hands, the fire burned like a judgment day fire “. (p.69)

Hardy compared the burning fire to the judgment day fire in this is the sign of punishment face Tess.

Example:

“he paused considering this . Then suddenly he started laughing in an unnatural, horrible way it was like a laugh out of hell- “(p. 71).

Explanation:

He paused moment and suddenly began to laugh in abnormal horrible as laugh out of hell, this was probably means Angle mock Tess and ridicule her and did not want to forgive her.

In this simile Hardy wants to say that Angle deceived Tess, the dialogue disappear and the laugh is language of understanding between the quarreling lovers.

Example:

“Now as he began to understand the story in its full horror his face was like and old man”. (p.70).

Explanation

The story of Tess’s rape effected Angle Clare, he thought Tess betrayed him because was not told him the face from the beginning, what is changed his appearance and because us old man this is what Hardy meant by simile here.

Example:

“They walked slowly for hours, with sad anxious faces, not talking, one behind other, like a funeral procession” (p. 73).

Explanation:

Angle and Tess walked slowly four hours and their faces were sad, Hardy compared this situation to funeral procession because the silence was sign of sadness in the funeral procession. This what Hardy convey through this comparison.

Example:

“His faced showed he had fought against passion and won, but did not like being the winner”. (p. 74).

Explanation:

Angle pretend that scats he did not love Tess, but in fact he has self-control only, us it mentioned here in his face features, this what Hardy want compare

Example:

“His mother said you see angle, the perfect woman the bible tell us is a working woman not a fine lady, a girl just like your wife, “(p.84).

Explanation:

Tess is compared to the beauty us it mentioned in the description of Angle's mother in her opinion not perfect woman as Bible tell them ,in the working woman for that Tess in this comparison compared to the beauty because is something eternal to her.

Example:

“He had change his parson clothes and now looked just like the young gentleman she had first met at Trantridge”. (p.93).

Explanation:

Alice d'Urbervilles a young man when Tess met him in first time but sooner changed and because preacher, always religious men seem polite and preach in wise way when see them you think any may above sixty years old that is what appeared in Alice characters, when he saw Tess he changed His parson's clothes quickly and become a young man, the comparison approved and Angle love Tess in spite of changing readily Angle similar to religious man not truly.

Example:

“He was like a shadow, them and bong with n spring in his step and no enthusiasm in his eyes” p.103,)

Explanation:

Angle Clare compared to the shadow the connection between Angle and these comparison expression is indicate the problems that faced him when he traveled to Brazil and met that stranger who died later the stranger told him that did wrong it Tess when he returned her to home the stranger's advice effected Angle.

Example:

“It was red and when she stood on the table and touched it, it looked like a' blood”. (p.110).

Explanation:

“The connection between blood and the red is the color, from Fay away when Mr. Brooks saw a red she did not think this a blood, but when she stood on the table and touched it, it was really blood drip from the ceiling.

Example:

“there was small black figure in the distance —“ human figure running Clare waited, it like a woman but he never imagined that it could be his wife until she came close and saw it was Tess”. (p.111).

Explanation:

The connection between small black figure that appeared in the distance — a human figure in their travelling Angle Know that is a human ,but not Tess until she came close.

Example:

“They were like two children who think only of their moment”. (p.113)

Explanation:

Hardy compared the two husband to the children the connection between them and the children is that children think only for the present time, they do not care about and play with their companions and that the condition of Angle and Tess in this comparison.

Example:

“The wind playing on the huge stones produced a strange true like the notes of great harp” (p. 118).

Explanation:

When the wind blows and hit the huge stones this produced musical sound this sound appeal in the mind as if the notes of great harp, this ‘the comparison between sounds.

Example:

“She was breathing more like a trapped animal than a woman -“(p.118).

Explanation:

Rising and falling of the breath of Tess compared to the trapped Hardy want to tell us both of them afraid of what is going to happen to him near future according to previous problems Tess knew she committed a crime while the trapped animal tell in the trap and wait for his inevitable fate.

3.2 Similes the Comparison Marker as and as if:**Example:**

“she offered her cool cheek to him but her eyes rested on distance trees as the kiss had nothing to do with her-”(p.22).

Explanation:

The comparison indicated had that Tess lost her love to Alec d’Urbervilles and thinks’ in her own problems.

Example:

“Alec sighed heavily as if this scene were depressed him”’. (p.22)

Explanation:

The connection is that when Alec took a deep breath means Tess does ‘not him for this Hardy depicted the scene depressed Alec.

Example:

“She was innocent as the sleeping birds in the trees or small animals in the hedge”
(p.25).

Explanation:

The connection between sleeping birds in the trees and Tess both of them needs protection for this reason Hardy compared Tess to the sleeping birds and small animals.

Example:

It was Tess d’urbeyfield or d’Urbervilles rather changed living as. Stranger in her home village.

Explanation:

The hardest work in the harvest changed Tess she seemed stranger in her village.

Example:

“He was so small and weak that illness was to be expected, but this still come as shock to Tess —” (p. 28)

Explanation:

In this comparison Hardy portrayed Tess’s baby Sorrow by giving the readers first impression about the child health for that he compared the illness came to shock his mother who forgot the shame surrounding his illness.

Example:

“Huh! I have as much of mother us father in me! She said all my prettiness comes from het, and she was only a dairymaid. “(p.33)

Explanation:

Thomas Hardy compared Tess’s beauty to her mother according Tess’s saying prettiness comes from her Joan very beautiful although she is only dairymaid.

Example:

“Here the air was clear and light, and the river from rushed as the shadow of a cloud “. (p.34).

Explanation:

Hardy compared the streamlining of water in the river from to the shadow of a cloud when covers the ground between the leaves of the trees.

Example:

“The sun throwing their shadow on the wall as carefully as painter paints a beautiful king or queen. “(p.35),

Explanation:

Hardy compared the shadow of cows when reflected in the wall to the painter who drawing painting to a beautiful king or queen.

Example:

“I’ll carry you through the water all of you, he offered. All four blushed us if they have one heart” (p. 45).

Explanation:

Hardy compared the shyness of four ladies when love him when Angle to carry because all for love him for that they blushed.

Example:

“The nights were as hot as the days” (p.50)

Explanation:

The comparison means the night hours hot and same today times.

Example:

“Pure as snow” (p.52)

Explanation:

Hardy compared the purity of Tess in this example to snow’ the snow is very white and this white symbolizes loyalty.

Example:

“She looked at him as Eve must have looked at Adam” (p-54).

Explanation:

Hardy compared Tess’s look to Angel to Eve when looks to Adam Eve’s look is full of love and loyalty.

Example:

“He treated her as f he would love and defend her under any circumstances”
(p.57)

Explanation:

Hardy portrayed Angel's love to Tess is that Angel ready to protect under any circumstance.

Example:

"I expect you have had many experiences as those flowers over there ". (p.59)

Explanation:

Hardy compared experiences of Angel to the flowers in the place where they walking "flowers are plural" means Angel had broad minded.

Example:

"They spent all their time together, as country people d once they are engaged".

(p.61)

Explanation:

Always country people spent their time together Hardy compared Tess and Angel to the villagers because all time sat together.

Example:

"But he wanted to keep her with him, to help her with her reading and studying, so he could present her proudly as a lady to his parents '(p-64)

Explanation:

'Hardy depicted Angle when teaching and learning to Tess here is that Tess is from country did not read or write Angel's desire wants her read and write.'

(p.59)

Example:

“The fire looked as if it was laughing at her troubles” (p-70)

Explanation:

Hardy compared the sound of fire to the laughing, even the fire is sarcastic from Tess, Hardy used personification here because he give the feature of human “laugh” to the fire a smile is personification.

Example:

“She flowed Care as dog follows his owner” (P-72)

Explanation:

Tess in this example compared to a dog this indication of despising and abasement, after she told Angel her story he started despise her and his eyes she become a fall.

Example:

“But his eyes was caught by a painting on the wall of Tess ‘s One ancestor, a proud fierce woman who looks as if she hated and wanted to deceive all men .He thought she and Tess were a like”. (P-73)

Explanation:

This Example carried two similes:

Firstly: Hardy compared the painting on the wall this painting from her eyes she is proud and fierce she wants deceive all men.

Secondly: Hardy compared this woman to Tess in the second part” she and Tess were a like “this indicates the hate of Angel to Tess and her ancestors after he knew her story.

Example:

*“she now remember how she criticized her mother for bring babies into the world without being able to look after them —she realized that she might have made the same mistake as Joan d’urbeyfield she completely accepted Angel’s argument-
“(p.79,).*

Explanation:

Hardy compared Tess to her mother Joan why? Tess always criticized her mother for bringing many babies without caring f them ,when she married Angle Clare she thinks she only spend her time with her husband enjoying but now she found herself in same situation of her mother no , way, for this she accepted Angel’s argument and regretted for criticism of her mother.

Example:

“I wish I could meet her. Angel, as she is pure” (p .84).

Explanation:

Angel’s mother hoped t see Tess because she thinks that her son’s wife very beautiful father more she is a maiden as Hardy portrayed her in this comparison she is pure.

Example:

“Tess’s face want as white as snow on the ground” (P.86)

Explanation:

Hardy compared her face to the white as snow the connection between her face and white , when snow falls on the ground , the face of the ground become white , the white color symbolizes to the beauty Hardy wants to say that Tess beauty same the snow in the ground.

Example:

“This was the first time she had seen or heard of d’Urbervilles since she had left Trantridge and although he stood there openly, as a preacher as a religious man, she still afraid of him “(p. 89).

Explanation:

Hardy compared Alec d’Urbervilles to the preacher and also religious man because he changed his way even his clothes his hair ,his moustache and his expression ,in spite of all these changes Tess still afraid of him because remember the past of Alec and how he seduced her.

Example:

“Death came as no surprise in the unfriendly land” . (p.98).

Explanation:

Hardy compared the death of the stranger who advised Angel as something has no surprise to Angel Clare.

Example:

“She felt as if she was in a dream, trying to escape but not able”, (p.108,).

Explanation:

Hardy compared Tess's feeling to the person who dream and want to escape from his fate but not able.

Example:

"He was the one man who loved her purely and who believed in her purity".

(p.112)

Explanation:

Hardy compared love of Angel to Tess despite of what happened to Angel Tess pure maiden.

Example:

"She has all the best of me without my bad side, and she if were yours, it would be almost see med as if separated by death" (p.116).

Explanation:

Hardy compared advantages of Angle Clare to Tess with the exception of his disadvantages this comparison means Tess good lady ,he love her very much ,this love death ,for them stay forever.

3.3 B-Metaphors:**Example:**

"One would think you were a queen". (p.21).

Explanation:

Hardy associated Tess with a queen always queen were white close and were above their appearance for this Hardy compared her to queen.

Example:

“She had not of that, but remembers the story of Adam and Eve in the Bible. Because they did wrong together. God said they would live in sorrow for the rest of their lives”. (p.29)

Explanation:

Hardy compared Tess's sin to Adam and Eve this the connection between them .in metaphor the comparative material is a replica of the comparison in spite of the differences of the kind of the wrongs they did but Hardy compared Tess with Adam and Eve.

Example:

“What a fresh and pure daughter of nature that dairymaid”. (p. 40).

Explanation:

This dairymaid inspite of her works but she is beautiful for her fresh Hardy a associated her with pure daughter of nature her beauty is natural.

Example:

“Oh Tess don't be bitter I, of course he had wondered this himself in the past ,but as he looked in her incent lips, he thought this pure child of nature could only picked up the questions from others ,she could not possibly have a guilt in her past”. (p.42).

Explanation:

According to the language Hardy used this comparison is powerful comparative Hardy tells us and all the problem happened to Tess maybe came as sudden event ,and this wrong was not intentionally committed for this Angle Clare did not believe what happened and think she learns even the speech from other, her appearance describe her purity and innocence.

Example:

“Not today my sweet”. (p.66).

Explanation:

Tess associated with the sweet means beauty everyone love sweet the metaphor is very strong.

Example:

“I think that parson who discovered you were a d’Urbervilles should have kept quiet perhaps you were weak and could not refuse this man because your ancient noble blood has run thin because your family is no good any more “(p. 73).

Explanation:

Hardy compared Tess to her ancient noble family he attributed everything happened to running blood of the noble family in her veins, Hardy also describe that blood as thin and this the reason of problem, Tess inherited this from her family.

Example:

“Oh, Tess you are so childish, you don’t understand the law, and no I can’t”.
(p.76).

Explanation:

Hardy associated Tess with children despite she was married she confessed her past to Angel, husband he refused to forgive her, their because so difficult she thinks that Angel did not love immediately she required from him to divorce her to children.

Example:

“She is totally pure ”. (p.84)

Explanation:

Hardy associated Tess with pure according to what her husband said, Angel believed what is happened as result of power of man who forced her.

Example:

“Then he remember her sweet voice and lips”. (p.84).

Explanation:

In this metaphor used one of the literary devices “Synecdoche” to describe her beauty also he used abstract and concrete her voice and lips to say that she is beautiful.

Example:

“The gods finished playing with Tess society had seen justice done her d’Urbervilles ancestors slept on their tombs, uncaring. The tow silent watchers dropped to the ground and stayed there without moving for a long time, the flag waved in the wind .As soon as they had strength, they stood up joined hands again and continued slowly on their way”(p. 119).

Explanation:

Hardy used metaphoric expressions to tell us that Tess came to her end when he said gods had finished playing with Tess society had seen the justice done that means Tess faces punishment and the society with witness, “the flag waved in the wind” this sign of the death had been executed n Tess while the grief over Angel and Liza who long been fainting and saddened them, and Angel start love Liza Lu Tess’s younger sister, the new story and new life just begin.

3.4 The Other Metaphors:

One example of metaphor is when Thomas Hardy deliberately put Tess and Alec lindy in chase wood, Hardy want to provoke the reader’s attention Hardy describe Tess as beautiful and innocent girl , cheery energy with a big smile on her face she was a fine , but her mobile pony eyes added beautiful color and shape she wearer ribbon in her hair and the only one of the white company called boast of such pronounced adornment when Hardy used these expression of beauty to describe Tess , he suggests that Tess in not just only peasant girl who earn past unnoticed ,on the contrary she is a charring girl having the necessary physique resources for man a rich man maybe falling in love with and saving her poor existence.

Chase wood represents an evil place to Tess, chose one of the story setting because it witnessed when and where bad thing happen to the poor Tess Hardy chooses this science to put the two of them in , they are sitting in the dark foggy forest , I believe that the forest like , Alec to do what he want especially in this foggy weather Hardy used the expression metaphorically to for example foggy weather, Tess lost her virginity in this place when you read this and you will find readers of this story are divided in to two groups first group sympathize with Tess and they see she is victim of man who running behind his whims and found the suitable rather and right time to take from her the most expensive thing she owned.

Second group these group see that Tess done wrong because she threw herself in the clutches of the wolf when she accepted to go out with him in this foggy weather all these factors in addition to her attractive natural beauty I had previously mentioned led to the loss of Tess virginity. Another example of metaphor is when Alec d'Urbervilles sexually a based Tess d'Urbeyfield when he does this he killed her spiritually eventually Tess killed Alec physically because she does not kill him in same way that he killed her.

Another metaphor in this novel concerns with Tess d'Urbeyfield that is white color which is represent by milk , Tess spent her days milking cows in the valley of the great dairies the sight of the happiest days of her life. Cows and milk are ubiquitous the red and white hard nearest at hand which had been phlegmatically waiting for the call now drooped to words the seeding in background , their great bays of milk swinging under them as they walked.

Here Hardy uses milk as metaphor to emphasize Tess's purity.

Upon her arrival at Tolbothays Dairy Tess refused the tea and something to eat offered by magic and just took a cup of pure white milk.

This surprised dairy man crick Also this is likely Angel Clare 's first view of Tess at the dairy and well in keeping with earth Goddess floe in the ascribes to her earlier Tess is seen wearing a white dress earring white flowers and milk become an addition symbol of white to emphasize her a pure woman.

Chapter Four

Conclusion, Findings, Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Studies

4-1 Conclusion:

Tess is the most beautiful heroine Hardy has created .it is the first novel in which the author describes deeply the feminine beauty using figurative language from the previous chapter the arguments and explanation we can easily infer the role of both similes and metaphors in a piece of literature.

Studying literature stress the need to go beyond the reading of the text especially in interpretive literature that written for interest and the main objective is looking for the meaning.

In Tess d'Urbervilles Hardy achieved in figure of speech and added to the novel powerful and vivid meanings that attracted the readers, Hardy developed the knowledge of the readers by giving them the sense of varying relationship between the writer and the society, sense of action and reaction.

Furthermore, in this novel Hardy clarify the manifestation of beauty and the internal beauty and purity embodied in Tess's character through figurative language represented in simile and metaphor .these types of figurative language that in this novel are ways of thinking, offering the readers the fresh way of examine and viewing the beauty of the world.

Finally, Hardy's creations have emerged in the novel in which he described the beauty, greenery and tranquility of the countryside in addition the novel basis on talking about innocent femininity Hardy has been able to give the novel strong

dimension using figurative language which is clear that it magnifies literary works beauty and splendor and otherwise it would have boring.

4-2 Findings:

This study proved the following findings:

- 1- Literary appreciation depends on understanding of figurative language and its types.
- 2- The beauty is inherent within human and what appear outside are manifestations of beauty.
- 3- Understanding of figurative language leads the readers spontaneously to appreciate the literary works.

4-3 Recommendations:

- 1- Students should learn figurative Languages deeply.
- 2- Students should understand literary appreciation to go beyond the intended meanings.
- 3- Teachers should focus on diversifying of literary works.

4-4 Suggestions for Further Studies:

Figurative language represent manifestations of beauty in literature and the researcher should not cover all the types of figurative language, the researcher recommend to the coming researchers continue to complete the types of figurative language especially metaphors and it is types.

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