

THE SOCIAL CRITICISM OF ENGLAND IN DICKENS'

HARD TIMES



A Thesis

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University in Partial
Fulfillment of Requirements to Obtain a Sarjana Degree in English Literature
Study Program*

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
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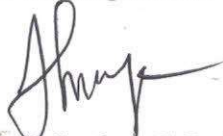
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on 11th August 2020
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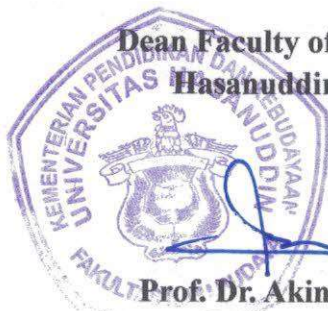
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Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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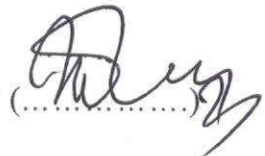
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Makassar, 24th July 2020

The Writer



ABSTRACT

SASMITA ANJELINA AHMAD. *The Social Criticism of England in Dickens' Hard Times* supervised by **Fathu Rahman** and **Andi Inayah Soraya**.

The purpose of this research is to analyze social criticism by looking at the social conditions of England reflected through the *Hard Times* and the problems experienced by the characters in the story.

This research uses genetic structuralism which discusses the intrinsic elements of the literary work and extrinsic elements. In intrinsic element explain the characters, setting, theme, and plot on the story. In the extrinsic element it reveals the social conditions the city of Coketown as an industrial city and moral values that are reflected in several characters in the story.

Based on the writer's analysis, the writer has found criticism submitted by the author of the social conditions that occurred at that time. The impact of social conditions was felt by several characters in the story and also influenced the condition of the city of Coketown. The criticism conveyed by the author in the story is that the exploitation of labour was rife by factory owners in industrial times. Another criticism that was also conveyed was the negative impact of industrialism and capitalism which made the city conditions unhealthy and the law intended only for the Borjouis so that the proletarians were only more miserable. And finally, the author also criticized the education system at that time which followed the understanding of utilitarianism so that, it had a bad influence on the mindset of some characters who were taught the understanding. So, overall analysis shows that the social conditions at that time only had a negative impact to the characters life and the environmental conditions of the city in the industrial period.

Keyword: hard times, industrialism, social criticism



ABSTRAK

SASMITA ANJELINA AHMAD. *The Social Criticism of England in Dickens' Hard Times* dibimbing oleh **Fathu Rahman** dan **Andi Inayah Soraya**.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis kritik sosial dengan melihat kondisi sosial Inggris yang di refleksikan melalui *Hard Times* dan masalah-masalah yang dialami oleh para tokoh dalam cerita tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan strukturalisme genetik yang membahas unsur intrinsik karya sastra dan unsur ekstrinsik. Dalam elemen intrinsik, dijelaskan karakter, latar, tema, dan alur cerita. Dalam elemen ekstrinsik mengungkapkan kondisi sosial kota Coketown sebagai kota industri dan nilai moral yang di cerminkan dari beberapa tokoh di dalam cerita.

Berdasarkan analisis penulis, penulis telah menemukan kritik yang disampaikan pengarang terhadap kondisi sosial yang terjadi pada saat itu. Dampak dari kondisi sosial dirasakan oleh beberapa tokoh didalam cerita dan juga mempengaruhi kondisi kota Coketown. Kritik yang disampaikan pengarang dalam cerita yaitu tentang eksploitasi kaum pekerja yang marak dilakukan oleh pemilik pabrik di masa industri. Kritik lain yang juga disampaikan adalah dampak negatif dari industrialisme dan kapitalisme yang membuat kondisi kota menjadi tidak sehat dan hukum yang hanya di peruntukkan bagi kaum Borjouis sehingga kaum proletarian hanya semakin sengsara. Dan yang terakhir, pengarang juga mengkritik sistem pendidikan saat itu yang dimana menganut paham utilitarianisme sehingga membawa pengaruh buruk bagi pola pikir beberapa tokoh yang diajarkan paham tersebut. Sehingga keseluruhan analisis menunjukkan bahwa kondisi sosial saat itu hanya membawa dampak buruk bagi kehidupan para tokoh dan kondisi lingkungan kota di masa industri.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of study, identification of problems, scope of problem, research questions, objective of study, significance of study and sequence of chapter.

1.1. The Background of Study

Social criticism is derived from of academic criticism that focuses on criticizing social structures and sociological issues that are considered flawed in a society. A social critic is usually a socialist, a humanist and an agnostic. Thus social criticism refers to a wide whole of social scientists and revolutionaries . Robottom and Hart (1993:68) define social critically *as process of critical analysis of interrelated environmental, social and educational realities which are the vessels of reflections of ideologies in order to transform them.*

From the citation above, it can be concluded that social criticism is the process of analyzing a problem in a society, which analyzes social aspect or educational aspect. In social criticism, it can be seen the linkages between the problems that exist in a society. Social criticism was also found in England during the industrial revolution. At that time the industrial revolution was enough

a negative impact on social conditions in England including, poor and living conditions, abuse of labor rights, and also pollution. Based on



Rutherford & Ahlgren, (1990:151), in industrial revolution, machinery replaced some human crafts, coal replaced humans and animals as the source of power to run machines, and the centralized factory system replaced the distributed, home-centered system of production. When the industrial revolution took place, many workers were forced out because of the entry of machines in the factory and not a few of the workers were treated unfairly. So, it can conclude that social criticism in England at that time, focused on the social conditions of the worker who received the negative impact of the industrial revolution and the existence of conflicts between classes in society.

Social criticism is also commonly used in analyzing a literary work. Literary works are human personal expressions in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in a form of life description, which can arouse enchantments with language tools and are depicted in written form. Sumardjo & Saini, (1988: 5) explained the meaning of literary works, as *attempt to record the contents of his literary soul. This recording uses language tools. Literature is a form of recording with language that will be conveyed to others.*

From the citation above, it can be concluded that literary work is a work

ains a variety of meanings which was born from the author's mind. It is with a beautiful language style.



Based on Sumardjo & Saini (1988: 18), imaginative literature is divided into two major categories, Poetry and Prose. Then, prose is divided into two, namely novel and drama. From the two kinds of prose, novel is an interesting one to analyze because prose is a plot story that is produced from imagination or a reflection of reality arranged in such a way by the author. Based on Woolf in Tarigan (1984:30), The novel is an exploration or a chronic form of life, contemplating and describing it in a particular form which also includes the influence, bonds, results, destruction or achievement of human movements. From this statement, the writer can take an idea if novel is one of literary works which contains various elements of coviety life. A novel is a relatively long work of narrative fiction, normally written in prose form, and which is typically published as a book.

One of many novels which interested and contains social criticism is Hard Times by Charles Dickens. Hard Times is the tenth novel by Charles Dickens, first published in 1854. This work is interesting because it conveys criticism of life during the Industrial Revolution in the twists and turns of life traversed by its characters. Although brief, Hard Times managed to highlight the characters in it so that the writer could feel empathy and antipathy towards them. Charles

is one of British novelist who wrote many literary works, one of them is Charles Dickens (Charles John Huffam Dickens) was born in Landport,



Portsmouth, on February 7, 1812. Charles was the second of eight children to John Dickens (1786–1851), a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, and his wife Elizabeth Dickens (1789–1863). The Dickens family moved to London in 1814 and two years later to Chatham, Kent, where Charles spent early years of his childhood. Due to the financial difficulties they moved back to London in 1822, where they settled in Camden Town, a poor neighborhood of London. Dickens is a man who wrote such beloved classic novels as *Hard Times*, *Oliver Twist*, *A Christmas Carol*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *David Copperfield*, *A Tale of Two Cities* and *Great Expectations*.

The writer chooses *Hard Times* because the writer assumed that social values in *Hard Times* are not only entertaining us but also give inspiration, knowledge, and touch of our social sense. Based on the assumption, the writer chooses *The Social Criticism Of England In Dickens' Hard Times* as title of this thesis .

1.2. Identification of Problems

After describing the background, the writer would like to identify some problems, such as :

social condition of England in industrial revolution.

Industrial revolution affected all aspects of social economy life.



3. The social life of England's industrial revolution reflected in the story of Hard Times.

1.3. Scope of Problem

According to identification of problems, the writer restricts scope of the research in the problems of social condition and the form of social criticism related to focus discussions.

1.4. Research Questions

Based on the restrictions on the problem above, the writer would like to investigate the following problems :

1. What kinds of social conditions are reflected in Hard Times?
2. What kinds of moral values which exist in Hard times?
3. How the social criticism reflected in Hard Times?

1.5. Objectives of Study

Based upon the statement of problems above, the writer will conduct this research to the objective as follows :

1. To know the kinds of social conditions reflected in Hard Times.

To know the kinds of moral values which exist in Hard times.

To describe the social criticism of England reflected in Hard Times.



1.6. Significance of Study

1. Theoretical Significance

The writer expects that this research can contribute by giving a further understanding of sociological approach as one of the literature analysis approach, which is still rarely used at English Department, Hasanuddin University.

2. Practical Significance

The writer hopes that this research will be useful for fellow students, especially those in the English Department of Hasanuddin University, that are also interested in analyzing literature using sociological approach.

1.7. Sequence of Chapter

In this thesis, contains of five chapters to explain. The first chapter is introduction. In this chapter contains of the background of analysis, identification of problems, scope of problem, statement of problems, objectives of study, significance of the study and sequence of chapter. The second chapter explains the literature review which is consisting of theoretical background, structural approach, and the biography and the works of Charles Dickens. The next chapter consists of methodology of the study. It contains of research design, method of

g data, method of analyzing data, and research procedure. After that
V is central of analysis. It contains the analysis of the characters traits



related to social conditions and the situation of society which may happen in England's industrial revolution. Finally chapter V describes the summary of the analyzing and suggestion.



CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter consists of theoretical discussion which include of previous study , genetic structuralism and social criticism theory.

2.1. Previous Study

Previous study is one of the references which is used by writer to support this thesis. There are three previous study in this thesis. They were Nursyam (2014), Muthmainnah (2015), Yusliana (2017).

Nursyam (2014) wrote *the Social Criticism of England in 19th Century Industrial Revolution in Dickens' Oliver Twist*. This research aims to describe social condition of England in 19th century which is unstable and have the impact to the social economy of England at that time. This research also explained that the social condition of England in the 19th Century was very badly including lack of attention to kids.

Muthmainnah (2015) worked *A Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Utilitarianism in Charles Dickens' Hard Times*. This research focuses on satirize the utilitarian philosophy that recognized only the value of human reason, neglecting the values of the human heart.

Yusliana (2017) finished *The Social Criticism in George Orwell's 1984*.

This research describes the kinds of social criticism presented in 1984 and also



totalitarianism effect to the characters of Orwell's 1984. The writer has found injustice law influenced to the characters of Orwell's 1984.

According to explanation above, the writer interests to analyze "The Social Criticism of England in Industrial Revolution in Dickens' Hard Times". Differs from those previous studies above, the writer attempts to focus on the reflection of Hard Times towards the social condition of England in Industrial Revolution. The writer will show the reflection and social criticism of fictional story reflected in the social life in England.

2.2. Genetic Structuralism Approach

Theoretical reference used in this research is Genetic Structuralism Approach by Lucien Goldman. According to Faruk (2012:14) Genetic Structuralism is a branch of literary research that gives attention to both intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic emphasize of the element to build a literary works, such as plot, character, theme and setting.

According to Teeuw (2003:126-127) Goldmann uses the term structuralism because he is more interested in the structure of categories that exist in a world of vision, and less interested in its contents. Genetic, because he was

interested in understanding how these mental structures were produced
ly. In other words, Goldmann focused on the relationship between a



vision of the world and the historical conditions that gave rise to it. Then, on the basis of the analysis of the vision of the world view the author can compare it with data and social analysis of the community. To support this theory, Goldmann developed a set of categories that are related to each other to form what is called genetic structuralism. Taum (1997:40) explains genetic structuralism as below:

Genetic structuralism consists of structure of acts, world vision of author and socio culture in it is origin. Thus, a literary work that is analyzed with genetic structuralism approach concerns the extrinsic actors as the sociological factors to realize that the work is created by employing imagination.

From the citation above, it can be concluded that genetic structuralism not only focuses on studying extrinsic elements but also intrinsic. Extrinsic elements of literature includes sociological factors or social problems in it.

Genetic structuralism is an approach of literature which appears after pure structuralism whose studies only focus on intrinsic elements without regard to the extrinsic elements of literary works, so that literary works are considered to be out of context. this led Goldmann to develop this phenomenon with his theory known as genetic structuralism.

According to Faruk (2012: 12), Goldmann believes that literary works are a structure. That is, it does not stand alone, but many things support it so that it

an autonomous building. However, Goldmann does not directly link texts with the social structure that produces them, but instead links them



first with the dominant social class. Because, the structure is not something static, but rather a product of ongoing history, the process of structuring and destructuring that lives and is lived by the people from which the literary text is concerned. Genetic structuralism tries to link literary texts, writers, readers (in the context of literary communication), and social structure.

This theory stated that theory set is related to human facts which were as meaningful structure. It considers the literature text as social institution which can change and involves social conflicts. Because of that, the writer could say that the human facts were result of human efforts in his relation with the world around him, and there are some factors related to the history reality that influence a literary works has been created.

According to Endraswara (2003: 60) the most important of the study of genetic structuralism is a literary work that is able to reveal the facts of humanity. This fact has a significant element, because it is a reflection of the responses of collective and individual subjects in society. The subject always interacts in the community to carry on his life.

The genetic structuralism consists of the intrinsic and extrinsic element studies which is described as below :

Intrinsic Elements

The intrinsic elements consists of :



a. Theme

According to Aminudin (1995: 91), theme is the idea that underlies a story so that it also acts as the base of the author's starting point in describing the work of fiction he created. From that statement, it can be concluded that theme is the main idea of a literary work.

b. Character and Characterization

According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (1995: 165), characters are people who are displayed in a narrative or drama work by readers of moral qualities and certain tendencies as expressed in speech and carried out in action. From that statement, it can be concluded that people who experience the events in the story. While, based on Jones in Nurgiyantoro (1995: 165), characterization is the painting of a clear picture of someone who is featured in a story. So, it can be concluded that characterization is the identity of the character in the story.

c. Plot

Based on Forster (2005: 93), plot is a series of events that make up the structure of the story, where the events continue continuously based on the law of cause and effect. There are three types of plot, namely forward plot, backward plot, and mixed plot.

Settings

According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (1995: 216), setting is a foundation,



suggesting the understanding of the place, the relationship of time, and the social environment in which events are told. Setting is divided into three parts, namely setting of place, setting of time and setting of environment .

e. Point of View

According to Semi (1988: 57-58), point of view is the point of the story which is the placement and position of the author in the story. Semi also stated the point of the story is divided into 4 types, namely the author as a character, the author as a side character, the author as a third person, and the author as a narrator or performer.

f. Message

According to Wahyudi Siswanto (2008: 161-162), the message is an idea that underlies literary work, the message the author wants to convey to the reader and listener. So, it can be concluded that message is a moral mandate whom conveyed by the author to the reader through literary works.

2.2.2 Extrinsic Elements

According to Nurgiyantoro (1995: 23) extrinsic element is an element outside the work of fiction that affects the birth of the work but does not become

the work of fiction itself. Extrinsic element consists of the author's biography and social problem. The author's biography will contains the biography



of the author while social problems will contains social problems or social conditions in the literary work.

2.3. Social Criticism

According to Astrid Susanto (1977: 47) social criticism is an activity related to juggling, comparison, and revealing about the social conditions of a society related to the values adopted or the values that are used as guidelines. From Astrid's opinion, it can be said that social criticism aims to compare and see developments about conditions of a society. The intended values are the guidelines that the society has held so far.

According to Eagleton (2003: 5) social criticism is a reformer tool that attacks misappropriation and pressuring offenders, but this juridical technology is used in the name of a certain historical emancipation. The public sphere involves the disruptive reorganization of social forces, by drawing boundaries between social classes as divisions between those involved in a rational debate and those who are not involved. From Eagleton's opinion, it can be concluded that social criticism always focuses on problems in society. Social criticism rests on the bad things in society that often digress.



According to Mills (1959:142), social criticism is a term that has been describe radical approaches to sociology. Mills also added that social

criticism makes three demands on the social scientist. First, that issues be considered from a macroscopic viewpoint, second, that research has an historical perspective and third, that the social world be addressed critically. From Mills's opinion, it can be concluded that social criticism is inseparable from the social relations of a society. Social criticism not only considers issues from a macroscopic perspective but also from a historical perspective.

Social criticism can also be interpreted with the assessment or circumstances at any one time. Social means everything that related to environment of social. While criticism means acts of expressing disapproval about faults or bad quality. In other words it can be said that social criticism is to compare and observe carefully and look carefully development of goods or bad quality of a society.

As the title chosen by the writer in this study namely *The Social Criticism of England in Dickens' Hard Times*, this study will include social criticism of the England's condition at that time. Hard Times was first published in 1854, which at that time was the Victorian era and also the period of the industrial revolution.

In that era in England, there was a gap between capitalist factory owners and workers who were considered inferior during the Victorian era. This is due to

that occurs in the factory so that the relationship between workers and is not good. Such conditions often lead to tensions followed by work



strikes to demand an improvement in fate. This results in hatred of the capitalist economic system. Because they were treated unfairly by employers, the workers then began to move to form a force to improve their lot by creating a union.

In addition to slavery that occurred at that time, the industrial revolution also had a negative impact on the City of England. The industrial revolution caused an increase in the level of smoke pollution due to the many factories that were built at that time. The factories also produce toxic waste that is dumped into gutters and rivers. It results in water and air pollution which makes the environment unhealthy at that time.

In the Hard Times, the condition of England as described above is clearly illustrated. Both, in terms of conditions between workers and employers, and in terms of the impact of the industrial revolution on the environment. This social condition will be further discussed by the writer.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of methodological design, sources of data, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and research procedure.

3.1. Methodological Design

Methodological is a study of method in doing the research. Furthermore, explaining the social criticism of *Hard Times* towards the social condition of England in Industrial Revolution, the writer uses qualitative research methods. It is important in analyzing the literary works to explain the method clearly in order to show the aim of the research that it is accepted scientifically. The writer describes the methods of qualitative and descriptive analysis.

3.2. Method of Collecting Data

To collect the data for this work, the writer uses the methodology of library research such as reading the novel thoroughly and repeatedly, re-write the conversation to support the analysis, reading journals and articles which related to social criticism of England.

Sources of Data

Sources of data consist of two parts which are primary data and secondary data.



3.3.1. Primary Data

The primary data in this thesis is the novel of *Hard Times* by Charles Dickens, published by Wordsworth Classic in 1995, with 243 pages.

3.3.2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that supporting the analysis. These secondary data came from the articles that the author got from the educational journal and articles related to the issue to analyze that is about the reflection of *Hard Times* towards the social condition of England in Industrial Revolution and social life of fictional characters in Dickens' *Hard Times*.

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

In this research, the writer used one way that is descriptive research with structural approach the writer applied procedures as follows:

1. Close reading and analyzed the story, including the characters, plot, setting, and theme.
2. Elaborating social condition of England showed on story.
3. Elaborating the social criticism based on social condition showed on story.
4. Writing all result of data analysis into well-arranged writing with a clear

explanation.



3.5. Procedure of the Research

In doing this analysis, the writer used certain steps to take the information from primary and secondary data as follow :

1. Reading intensively the novel Hard Times, educational journal and articles related to the subject.
2. Analyzing the elements of the novel by apply genetic structuralism approach which has been determined before and answer the issues that have been formulated before.
3. Analyzing and describing the social criticism of Dickens' Hard Times towards the social condition of England in Industrial Revolution.
4. Writing the result of data analysis.
5. Concluding the result of data analysis.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer explains the intrinsic elements of the Dicken's *Hard Times*, these elements are show the social conditions, moral values and social criticism which reflected in this story.

4.1. Intrinsic Element

In analyzing the literary work, the writer uses intrinsic element to explain the characters, setting, plot, and theme of the story.

4.1.1. Character and Characterization

In this story, characters are divided into two, namely the major character and minor character. The major character has the biggest role in a story, while minor character has the opposite role which is only support the major characters. In *Hard Times*, there are characters included in the major character and several other characters included in the minor characters.

A. Major Characters

1. Thomas Gradgrind

Gradgrind is the first character whom explain in *Hard Times*. He is the father of Louisa and Tom Gradgrind. Gradgrind is a man facts and calculations.

so what he applied in nurture his children.

Now, what I want is, facts. Teach these boys and girls nothing but facts. facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything se. You can only form the minds of reasoning animals upon facts:



nothing else will ever be of any service to them. This is the principle on which I bring up my own children, and this is the principle on which I bring up these children. Stick to facts!“ Dickens (1995:3)

The quote above shows that Mr. Gradgrind only cares about the real things, which can be proven by facts. And this understanding he applied, not only to the student in his school but also in his children Tom and Louisa.

“No little Gradgrind had ever seen a face in the moon; it was up in the moon before it could speak distinctly. No little Gradgrind had ever learnt the silly jingle, Twinkle, twinkle little star; how I wonder what you are! No little Gradgrind had ever known wonder on the subject, each little Gradgrind having at five years old dissected the Great Bear like a Professor Owen, and driven Charles's Wain like a locomotive engine-driver. No little Gradgrind had ever associated a cow in a field with that famous cow with the crumpled horn who tossed the dog who worried the cat who killed the rat who ate the malt, or with that ver more famous cow who swallowed Tom Thumb:” it had never heard of those celebrities, and had only been introduced to a cow as a graminivorous ruminating quadruped with several stomachs.” Dickens (1995:11)

Gradgrind is a person who really does not like terms that do not make sense to him. He did not like circus and also the other imaginative things.

“We don't want to know anything about that, here. You musn't tell us about that, here. Your father breaks horses, don't he? You musn't tell us about the ring,here. Very well, then. Describe your father as a horse-breaker” Dickens (1995:5)

The quote above shows that Mr. Gradgrind can not accept the fact that Sissy's father work in circus as a horse-riding. the fact that Mr. Gradgrind does not like fantasy things like the circus can be seen when he gets his two children

etly peek at the circus show. “*Louisa, Thomas!! In the name of wonder, and folly! What do you do here?*” Dickens (1995:11)



Mr. Gradgrind really takes care of their children from the thing about fantasy. He did not even half-heartedly scolded his children if caught seeing even talking about fantasy things. *“Thomas, though I have the fact before me, I find it difficult to believe that you, with your education and resources, should brought your sister to a scene like this”* Dickens (1995:11)

Mr. Gradgrind also a very strict, selfish and perfectionist person. His perfectionist and strict character being seen when he choose to nurture a young girl from his school who he thinks does not yet understand the facts which is the concept that he applies and forbid her to get in touch with people in the circus.

“ I’m willing to take charge of you, Jupe, and educate you, and provide for you. The only condition (over and above your good behavior) I make is, that you decide you now, at once, whether to accompany me or remain here. Also, that you accompany me now, It is understood that you communicate no more with any your friends who are here present. These observations comprise the whole of the case” Dickens (1995:30-31)

Mr. Gradgrind indirectly wants to spread the concept he had believed so far and tries to eliminate the imaginary things from people he knew. He only cares about his opinion. Like when he expressed his opinion to Louisa at the time he told his daughter to marry Bounderby, someone who Louisa did not love.

“shall I marry him?” Repeated Louisa, with great deliberation.

“Precisely. And it is satisfactory to me, as your father, my dear Louisa..” Dickens (1995:77-78)

2. Louisa Gradgrind



Louisa Gradgrind is a daughter of Mr. Gradgrind. Louisa is silent, cold, and a reserved young woman. In some conditions she does not even know clearly

what she feels or thinks. *“I was tired father. I have been tired a long time. I don’t know about what-of everything I think..”* Dickens (1995:12)

The quote above shows that Louisa can not properly describe what she felt, because she was only taught about facts and figures and was never shown other things like a child in her age should know. She was even forbidden to imagine anything.

“As I get older, and nearer growing up, I often sit wondering here, and think how unfortunate it is for me that I can’t reconcile you to home better than I am able to do. I don’t know what other girls know. I can’t play to you, or sing to you. I can’t talk to you so as to enlighten your mind, for I never see any amusing sights or read any amusing books that it would be a pleasure or a relief to you to talk) about, when you are tired.” Dickens (1995:40)

Louisa feels disconnected from her emotions. She does not know how to recognize and express her emotions. Louisa does not even know to express her opinion because of her habit of being an obedient child and she is not given the opportunity to express her opinion.

“Let it be so. Since Mr. Bounderby likes to take me thus, I am satisfied to accept his proposal. Tell him father, as soon as you please that this was my answer. Repeat it, word for word, if you can, because I should wish him to know what I said” Dickens (1995:79)

The quote above shows that Louisa accept a Bounderby proposal is not based on love but follows the fact that her father asked her to accept the proposal and she wants to pleased her father.

Although not emotional, Louisa was still able to recognize between right and wrong, even when it was not included in her father's upbringing. *“I think I*



have believed it, Father; Though with great difficulty. I do not believe now. His appearance and manner are very honest” Dickens (1995:198)

The quote above shows that Louisa can distinguish which is honest or not. She even defended Blackpool because knowing that he was a good person. Without realizing it, Louisa is also a woman who has empathy for others. Although she cannot properly express her feelings, she is a kind-hearted woman.

“Louisa turned her head to him, and bent it with a deference that was new in her. She looked from him to Rachael, and her features softened. Louisa coloured, and a purse appeared in her hand. The rustling of a bank-note was audible, as she unfolded one and laid it on the table.”
"Rachael, will you tell him - for you know how, without offence that this is freely his, to help him on his way? Will you entreat him to take it?"
Dickens (1995:125-126)

She is a woman who treats all people well. This is inversely proportional to the teachings of his father and the nature of her husband. Her father and husband did not blind Louisa to do the good things. She keep helps Blackpool who did not get help from her husband.

3. Tom Gradgrind

Tom Gradgrind is the son of Mr. Gradgrind. Having been raised to never ask questions, never doubting facts, and not knowing fantasy, he rebelled as a young man and left his father's house to work at the Bounderby bank.

“I’m sick of my life Loo. I hate it altogether, and I hate everybody except you”

I wish I could collect all the facts we hear so much about and all the figures, and all the people who found them out. And I wish I could put a thousand barrels of gumpowder under them, and blow them all up



together! However, when I go to live with old Bounderby, I'll have my revenge”

“Not but what I shall be very unwilling, both to leave you, Loo and to leave you ere. But I must go you know, whether I like or not. But I had better go where I can take with me some advantage...” Dickens (1995:40-41)

The fact that he hates being taught by his father, he finally thinks of leaving home and living with Bounderby where he thinks he can benefit. He wants to find something he might not get at home.

Tom is a rude and impolite young man. He is impolite even to people who is older than him. He likes to act arbitrarily. “*When you were my age, you hadn't a wrong balance to get right and hadn't to dress afterwards*” Dickens (1995:104)

Tom never regretted his impoliteness. Instead he proudly shows even tells others about it. “*Oh! I don't care for old Bounderby. I'm not going to begin to be polite now about old Bounderby. It would be rather late in the day*” Dickens (1995:106)

He is also a hypocrite and selfish man. He uses and pressures his sister emotionally to get money. He urged Louisa to marry Bounderby because it would benefit him if she did.

“Oh! If it is a secret, it's not far off. It's you. You are his little pet you are his favourite. He'll do anything for you. When he says to me what I don't like. I shall say to him, ‘My sister Loo will be hurt and disappointed, Mr. bounderby. She always used to tell me she was sure you would be easier with me than this’ That'll bring him about, or nothing will’ Dickens (1995:41)

He is also irresponsible and dishonest. When he was involved in gambling



debts, Tom robbed and trapped Stephen Blackpool.

“Very well,' returned Tom. "When you leave work of a night, between this and your going away, just hang about the Bank an hour or so, will you? Don't take on, as if you meant anything, if he should see you hanging about there; because I shan't put him up to speak to you, unless I find I can do you the service I want to do you. In that case he'll have a note or a message for you, but not else. Now look here! You are sure you understand” Dickens (1995:127)

The quote above shows that he is an irresponsible person and drags other innocent people into his bad behavior. He does not even think about the consequences of his actions. He easily ruins the lives of others because of his own crime.

4. Josiah Bounderby

Josiah Bounderby is Mr.Gradgrind’s friend and Louisa husband. He is a hard-hearted man and arrogant. He does not treat poor people well. “*but it’s not for you at all. It costs money. It costs mint of money*” Dickens (1995:58)

Bounderby is more interested in money and power than facts. He thinks only rich people can live well. It's all about money. This understanding made him look down on poor people.

“I can see, as far into a grindstone as another man; farther than a good many, perhaps, because I had my nose well kept to it when I was young. I see traces of the turtle soup, and venison, and gold spoon in this. Yes, I do! 'By the Lord Harry, I do!” Dickens (1995:59)

The quote above shows that Bounderby only prided himself and indirectly

estimated the poor working Blackpool he was talking to at the time. The of "golden spoon" above shows that people are born rich.



Bounderby, the capitalist, as a rude and selfish hypocrite. He is also a liar.

He lied by making stories about his bad childhood.

“For years ma’am, I was the one of the most miserable little wretches ever seen. I was so sickly, that I was always moaning and groaning. I was so ragged and dirty, that you wouldn’t have touched me with pair tongs”

“My mother left me to my grandmother and according to the best of my remembrance, my grandmother was the wickedest and the worst old woman that ever lived. If I got a little pair of shoes by any chance, she would take 'em off and sell 'em for drink. Why, I have known that grandmother of mine lie in her bed and drink her four-teen glasses of liquor before breakfast!” Dickens (1995:13-14)

Bounderby's increasing sense of pride is illustrated by the declaration he often repeated, "I'm Josiah Bounderby from Coketown.". The only person he is often proud of is himself.

“His pride in having at any time of his life achieved such a great social distinction as to be a nuisance, an incumbrance, and a pest, was only to be satisfied by three sonorous repetitions of the boast”

“ I was to pull through it I suppose, Mrs Gradgrind. Whether I was to do it or not, ma'am, I did it. I pulled through it, though nobody threw me out a rope. Vagabond, errand-boy, vagabond, labourer, porter, clerk, chief manager, small partner, Josiah Bounderby of Coketown. Those are the antecedents, and the culmination. Josiah Bounderby of Coketown learnt his letters from the outsides of the shops, Mrs Gradgrind, and was first able to tell the time upon a dial-plate, from studying the steeple clock of St Giles's Church, London, under the direction of a drunken cripple , who was a convicted thief, and an incorrigible vagrant. Tell Josiah Bounderby of Coketown, of your district schools and your model schools, and your training schools, and your whole kettle-of-fish of schools; and Josiah Bounderby of Coketown tells you plainly, all right, all correct- he hadn't such advantages- but let us have hard-headed, solid-fisted people - the education that made him won't do for everybody, he knows well education was, however, and you may force him to swallow boiling fat, but you shall never force him to suppress the facts of his life” Dickens (1995:14)

The quote above shows that bounderby is a man who likes to glorify himself.



He fabricated the story of his childhood in order to make people praise him for his efforts to root his social status.

5. Sissy Jupe

Cecilia "Sissy" Jupe is one of the female students from the Gradgrind school. She is girl number twenty called by gradgrind in the classroom. Since childhood, she was introduced to the world of imaging.

“I understand you to have been in the habit of reading to your father and what did you read to your Father?”

“O yes sir, thousand of times. They were the happiest. –O, of all the happy times we had together,sir! About the fairies, sir, and the Dwarf and the Hunchback and the Genies,and about-“ Dickens (1995:38)

The quote above shows that she was nurtured with an understanding that was inversely proportional to Louisa. She had spent happy times in his childhood with matters of imagination and fantasy.

Sissy is also the daughter of a clown in the Sleary circus. She was raised by Gradgrind when his father disappeared. She is a very understanding and sensitive child.

“Tell me about your father? He leaves you now Sissy?”

“We travelled about the country, and had no fixed place to live in. My father a clown. It only for my good. Nobody understands him as I do. Nobody knows him as I do. When he left me for my good – he never left me for his own – I know he was almost broken-hearted with the trial. He will not be happy for a single minute till he comes back” Dickens (1995:46)

The quote shows that even though her father left her, Sissy always thought understood her father's good intentions. She even still loved and praised



her father for the choices he had made.

while Sissy is an imaginative, loving and caring person. She loved and care about Louisa very much. *“I hope I have not disturb you. I have come to ask if you would let me stay with you “* Dickens (1995:176)

Sissy very considerate of her. She even wanted to be by her side when she was sick. She is also wisdom. She can decide something with good judgment.

“Mr Harthouse,' returned Sissy, with a blending of gentleness and steadiness that quite defeated him, and with a simple confidence in his being bound to do what she required, that held him at a singular disadvantage, 'the only reparation that remains with you, is to leave here immediately and finally. I am quite sure that you can mitigate in no other way the wrong and harm you have done. I am quite sure that it is the only compensation you have left it in your power to make. I do not say that it is much, or that it is enough; but it is something, and it is necessary. Therefore, though without any other authority than I have given you, and even without the knowledge of any other person yourself and myself, I ask you to depart from this place tonight, under an obligation never to return to it.” Dickens (1995:183)

The quote above shows that Sissy is a very wise person in making decisions. She told Harthouse to leave Coketown and also to make Louisa not feel burdened.

6. Stephen Blackpool

Stephen Blackpool is a worker in Bounderby’s factory. Stephen is an important character because it illustrates the unfavorable relations between the

and workers during the industrial revolution. He is a very patient man.

ol has a sad life because He married a drunk woman.

were very patient wi' her. I tried to wean her fra't ower and ower agen. I



tried this, I tried that, I tried t'other. I ha' gone home, many's the time, and found all vanished as I had in the world, and her without a sense left to bless herseln lying on bare ground. I ha' dun't not once, not twice- twenty time!" Dickens (1995:56)

The quote above shows that Bounderby very patiently living his stressful life because of his drunken wife. he even lived suffering for several years.

Stephen found himself in love with Rachael, who was also a worker in the factory because he had been torturing life with his drunken wife.

"i've tried a long time, and ta'nt got better. but thou'rt right; tmight mak fok talk, even of thee. Thou hast been that to me, Rachael, through so many year: thou hast done me so much good, and heartened of me in that cheering way, that thy word is a law to me. Ah, lass, and a bright good law! Better than some real ones." Dickens (1995:52)

Stephen Blackpool is a very sensitive, great honesty, compassion, and integrity. religious person who is not hostile to those who have hurt him or even defended his friends who built unions.

"Tis not wi' them 't commences. I ha no favour Tor 'em -I ha no reason to favour em - but tis hopeless and useless to dream o' takin them fro their trade, 'stead o' takin their trade fro them! Aw that's now about me in this room were heer afore I coom, an will be heer when I am gone. Put that clock aboard a ship an pack it off to Norfolk Island,"" an the time will go on just the same. So 'tis wi Slackbridge every bit." Dickens (1995:50)

Stephen maintains his moral ideals even when he is shunned by his fellow workers. He continued to defend his fellow workers in front of Bounderby even though he had been alienated because of being provoked by Slackbridge.

this action must end with his dismissal.



B. Minor Characters

1. Rachael

Rachael is a factory worker. She is a simple and kind-hearted woman who is loved by Blackpool. She even treated the blackpool drunken wife who was sick.

“Rachael was there. Sitting by the bed”

“Doctor said she would haply come to her mind tomorrow”

“When she gets better, Stephen, 'tis to be hoped she'll leave thee to thyself again, and do thee no more hurt. Anyways we will hope so now. And now I shall keep silence, for I want thee to sleep.” Dickens (1995:66)

She is honest, humble and a caring person. She cares for anyone without looking at anything. She is also a very loyal person. She is trying to avoid Blackpool from problems.

“I didn't seek it of him, poor lad. I prayed him to avoid trouble for his own good, little thinking he'd come to it through me. But I know he'd die a hundred deaths, ere ever he'd break his word. I know that of him well.” Dickens (1995:125)

She was someone who fought for Blackpool's good name when he was accused of robbing. She even struggled to the end to find the truth that dragged Blackpool into it.

“Young lady, Stephen Blackpool is now named as a thief in public print all over this town, and where else! There have been a meeting tonight where he have been spoken of in the same shameful way. Stephen! The honestest lad, the truest lad, the best!" Her indignation failed her, and she broke off sobbing” Dickens (1995:195)

Rachael is a person who always tries hard. She will fight for what he

right. She was not even afraid even though she had to deal directly with

. She represents a moral purity.



2. James Harthouse

A young man who came to Coketown to enter politics as a Gradgrind student, only because he thought it would reduce his boredom.

“There is a young man had afterwards tried it in the train of an English minister abroad, and found it a bore. Mr. Gradgrind and a council of political sages approved of Jem and it was resolved to send him down to Coketown, to become known there and in the neighbourhood.” Dickens (1995:98)

“Josiah Bounderby, Esquire, Banker, Coketown, specially introduce James Harthouse, Esquire” Dickens (1995:98-99)

After being sent to Coketown, Harthouse then met many new people with different personalities. It is not difficult for Harthouse to communicate with them.

Harthouse is a person who is sociable and caring. He easily mingles with almost everyone he meets. “*Mr Bounderby, I assure you I am entirely and completely of your way of thinking. On conviction*” Dickens (1995:99)

Harthouse's sociable nature can also be seen when he starts a conversation with Tom, the first time he meets. “*Do you smoke a very good fellow?*” Dickens (1995:105)

When he arrived in coketown, Harthouse fell in love with Louisa the wife of Bounderby. He who expressed his feelings, indirectly introduces love to Louisa which was something she had never felt before.

“Your cruel commands are implicitly to be obeyed; though I am the most unfortunate fellow in the world, I believe, to have been insensible to all other women, and to have fallen prostrate at last under the foot of the most beautiful, and the most engaging, and the most imperious. My dearest Louisa, I cannot go myself, or let you go, in this hard abuse of your power.” Dickens (1995:166)



Harthouse also tries to improve Tom and Louisa's relationship that was originally bad. He is a good adviser.

“Now, you see, Tom, 'every man is selfish in everything he does, and I am exactly U like the rest of my fellow-creatures. I am desperately intent;' the languor of his desperation being quite tropical; 'on your softening towards your sister - which you ought to do; and on your being a more loving and agreeable sort of brother- which you ought to be.’ Dickens (1995:140)

The quote above shows that he is a caring person. He is considerate even of people he just met. Harthouse wants the woman he loves to have a good relationship with with her brother.

3. Mrs. Sparsit

Mrs. Sparsit is a pitiful old woman, she was a person who worked at Bounderby's house .

“She inherited a fair fortune from his uncle, but owed it all before she came into it, and spent it twice over immediately afterwards. Now she is making Mr. Bounderby's tea as he took his breakfast. Keeping the house of Josiah Bounderby or Coketown”

“ Mr. Bounderby, you are unusually slow sir, with your breakfast this morning” Dickens (1995:34-35)

Quotes above shows that Sparsit had a bad condition in the past and now she become house-keeper or a servant in Bounderby house.

She is a hypocrite. In front of Bounderby she became obedient and even supported what Bounderby did. But when Bounderby was not there, she



snickered.

“Mrs Sparsit was a pattern of consistency; continuing to take such pity on Mr. Bounderby to his face, as is rarely taken on man, an to call his portrait a noodle to *Its* face, with the greatest acrimony and contempt” Dickens (1995:158)

The quote above shows that Mrs. Sparsit when not dealing with bounderby, sparsit even insulted him, but when talking with Bounderby, he turns into a polite and obedient. “*I can go Mr. Bounderby if you wish it*” Dickens (1995:55)

Besides being a hypocrite, Sparsit also later became a spy for the Bounderby. She was spying on Louisa.

“That same evening, Mrs Sparsit, in her chamber window, resting from her packing operations, looked towards her great staircase and saw Louisa still descending. She sat by Mr Harthouse, in an alcove in the garden, talking very low, he stood leaning over her, as they whispered together, and his face almost touched her hair. 'If not quite!' said Mrs Sparsit, straining her hawk's eyes to the utmost. Mrs Sparsit was too distant to hear a word of their discourse, or even to know that they were speaking softly, otherwise than from the expression of their figures” Dickens (1995:159)

Not only spy on Louisa, but also spy on things that might happen around her with the help of Bitzer.” *Bitzer, and what is the news of the day? Anything?*” Dickens (1995:90)

Her hobby which became spy also made her become a person who guessed something. “*Lo, Louisa coming out the house! Hastily cloaked and muffled, and*

away. She elopes! She falls from the lowermost stair and is swallowed up” Dickens (1995:166)



The quote above shows that Sparsit who carelessly guesses what is happening. She accused Louisa of eloping with Harthouse. Sparsit was also a person who had a high curiosity so she followed Louisa who was lost from her sight.

“Indifferent to the rain, and moving with a quick determined step, she struck into a side-path parallel with the ride. Mrs Sparsit followed in the shadow of the trees, at but a short distance; for it was not easy to keep a figure in view going quickly through the umbrageous darkness. When she stopped to close the side-gate without noise, Mrs Sparsit stopped. When she went on, Mrs Sparsit went on. She went by the way Mrs Sparsit had come, emerged from the green lane, crossed the stony road, and ascended the wooden steps to the railroad. A train for Coketown would come through presently, Mrs Sparsit knew; so she understood Coketown to be her first place of destination”

“she stopped under the lee of the station wall, tumbled her shawl into a new shape, and put it on over her bonnet. So disguised she had no fear of being recognised when she followed up the railroad steps, and paid her money in the small office.”

“Where will she wait for him? And where will they go together? Patience. We shall see,.” Dickens (1995:129)

Quotes above show that how persistent Sparsit was in spying and answering her curiosity. She even followed Louisa even though heavy rain was taking place at that time.

4. Mr. Sleary

Mr. Sleary is the owner of the circus where Louisa's place was deposited by her father. Mr. Sleary is a compassionate person. He loved Sissy as much as his daughter.

"Good bye, my dear!" said Sleary. "You'll make your fortune, I hope, and none of our poor folkth will ever trouble you, I'll pound it."



“With that he regarded her attentively with his fixed eye, surveyed his company with his loose one, kissed her, shook his head, and handed her to Mr Gradgrind as to a horse” Dickens (1995:32)

Quotes above shows that Sleary is sad and happy at once to release Sissy, who has been with him to be raised by Gradgrind. He took it off in hopes that it could make Sissy's life better.

“Tho be it, my dear. (You thee how it ith, Thquire!) Farewell, Thethilia! My latht wordth to you ith thith, Thtick to the termth of your engagement, be obedient to the Thquire, and forget uth. But if, when you're grown up and married and well off, you come upon any horthe-riding ever, don't be hard upon it, don't be croth with it, give it a Bethpeak if you can, and think you might do wurth. People mutht be amuthed, Thquire, thomehow,' continued Sleary, rendered more pursy than ever, by so much talking; "they can't be alwayth a working, nor yet they can't be alwayth a learning. Make the betht of uth; not the wurtht. I've got my living out of the horthe-riding all my life, I know: but I conthider that I lay down the philothophy of the thubject when I thay to you, Thquire,make the betht of uth: not the wurtht!” Dickens (2995:33)

Quote above also proves that Sleary is very concerned about Sissy and advises her like her own child. He wishes Sissy happiness with her new life.

Mr. Sleary also a kind man. He is a man who helped Tom get out of the country when he got into trouble.

“Thquire, you know perfectly well, and your daughter knowth perfectly well (better than you, becauthe I thed it to her), that I didn't know what your thon had done, and that I didn't want to know - I thed it wath better not, though I only thought, then, it wath thome thkylarking. However, thith young man having made it known to be a robbery of a bank, why, that'h a theriouth thing; muth too theriouth a thing for me to compound, ath thith young man hath very properly called it. Conthequently, Thquire, you uthn't quarrel with me if I take thith young man'th thide, and thay he'th ght and there'th no help for it. But I tell you what I'll do, Thquire; I'll give your thon and thith young man over to the rail, and prevent



exposure here. I can't content to do more, but I'll do that." Dickens (1995:226-227)

The quote above shows that although Sleary knew that Tom had robbed the bank, he still helped him because he remember the kindness of Gradgrind who had taken good care of Sissy.

"All right, Thquire! your thon may be aboard-a-thip by thith time. Childerth took him off, an hour and a half after we left here latht night. The horthed danthed the polka till he wath dead beat (he would have walthed if he hadn't been in harneth), and then I gave him the word and he went to thleep comfortable. When that prethiouth young Rathcal thed he'd go for'ard afoot, the dog hung on to hith neck-hankercher with all four legth in the air and pulled him down and rolled him over. Tho he come back into the drag, and there he that, 'till I turned the hortheth head, at half-patht thith thith morning." Dickens (1995:228)

The quote above is another proof that Sleary was really sincere in helping Tom. He even put all his efforts into succeeding his plans to bring Tom abroad.

5. Bitzer

Bitzer is a student who successfully applies Gradgrind's understanding of facts.

"Quadruped. Graminivorous. Forty teeth, namely twenty-four grind-ers, four eye-teeth, and twelve incisive. Sheds coat in the spring; in marshy countries, sheds hoofs, too. Hoofs hard, but requiring to be shod with iron. Age known by marks in mouth." Dickens (1995:4)

Other evidence that Bitzer applies Gradgrind's teachings about facts can be

in he answers Gradgrind's questions.

The circulation, sir,' returned Bitzer, smiling at the oddity of the question, 'couldn't be carried on without one. No man, sir, acquainted with



the facts established by Harvey relating to the circulation of the blood, can doubt that I have a heart.” Dickens (1995:225)

The quote above shows that Bitzer understood well the teachings he had been getting at school about facts. He was as boring as Gradgrind who only knew about understanding facts.

Bitzer later became a spy at the Bounderby Bank. He often exchanged information with Mrs. Sparsit then forwarded to Bounderby.

“He held the respectable office of general spy and informer in the establishment, for which volunteer service he received a present at Christmas, over and above his weekly wage. He had grown into an extremely clear-headed, cautious, prudent young man, who was safe to rise in the world. His mind was so exactly regulated, that he had no affections or passions. All his proceedings were the result of the nicest and coldest calculation;” Dickens (1995:91)

Bitzer did a good job. Other evidence that he became a spy and worked with Mrs. Sparsit is: *“Well, ma'am, I can't say that I have heard anything particular. Our people are a bad lot, ma'am; but that is no news, unfortunately.”*

Dickens (1995:90)

Bitzer was also a spy during a robbery at the Bounderby bank. He relayed what happened to Mrs. Sparsit then proceed to Bounderby.

“While he was snoring, or choking, or Dutch-clocking, or something or other - being asleep - some fellows, somehow, whether previously concealed in the house or not remains to be seen, got to young Tom's safe, forced it, and abstracted the contents. Being then disturbed, they made off, letting themselves out at the main door, and double-locking it again (it was double-locked, and the key under Mrs Sparsit's pillow) with a false key, which was picked up in the street near the Bank, about twelve o'clock that day. No alarm takes place, till this chap, Bitzer, turns out this morning, and begins to open and prepare the offices for business. Then, looking at



Tom's safe, he sees-the door , and-finds the lock forced, and the money gone” Dickens (1995:144)

The quote above shows that Bitzer is very neat and thorough in his spying duties. He grows into a selfish child who lived for personal gain. Bitzer hates Tom because the position Tom holds in Bounderby's Bank.

“since you ask me what motive I have in reason, for taking young Mr Tom back to Coketown, it is only reasonable to let you know. I have suspected young Mr Tom of this bank robbery from the first. I had had my eye upon him before that time, for I knew his ways. I have kept my observations to myself, but I have made them; and I have got ample proofs against him now, besides his running away, and besides his own confession, which I was just in time to overhear. I had the pleasure of watching your house yesterday morning, and following you here. I am going to take young Mr Tom back to Coketown, in order to deliver him over to Mr Bounderby. Sir, I have no doubt whatever that Mr Bounderby will then promote me to young Mr Tom's situation. And I wish to have his situation, sir, for it will be a rise to me, and will do me good.” Dickens (1995:225)

Quote above shows that Bitzer did everything in order to bring Tom back to Coketown after the Bounderby bank robbery incident. There is no other purpose besides the purpose of wanting to replace Tom in the bank. He really grew up to be a selfish man.

6. Mrs. Pegler

Mrs. Pegler is a mysterious and friendly old woman. No one knew her when she came to Coketown, but when she first arrived there, she greeted Blackpool well which was the first person she met there.

She asked him, when he stopped good-naturedly to shake hands before going in”
“Pray Sir! Didn't I see you come out of that gentleman's house?” Dickens (1995:61)



The quotes above show that Mrs. Peagler is a friendly and polite person. She knows how to start greetings and conversations. Behind this friendly nature, Mrs. Peagler is also the type of people who are weird and confusing.

“Bounderby! Oh hide me! Don't let me be seen for the world. Don't let him come up till T've got away. Pray, pray!

“Tisn't Mr Bounderby; 'tis his wife. Yor not fearfo' o' her. Yo was hey-go-mad about her, but an hour sin.”

"But are you sure it's the lady, and not the gentleman?"

"Certain sure!"

“Well then, pray don't speak to me, nor yet take any notice of me. Let me be quite to myself in this corner.” Dickens (1995:123)

The quotes above show that Mrs Pegler's strange attitude. She did not want to be seen by Louisa who at that time visited the Blackpool home where Mrs. Pegler stayed a while.

The strangeness of Mrs. Pegler finally answered at the end of the story when it was found out if she was the mother of Mr. Bounderby. Her strangeness at that time because she was not ready to meet the wife of his son, Louisa.

“My dear, noble, stately boy! I have always lived quiet and secret, Josiah, my dear. I have never broken the condition once. I have never said I was your mother. I have admired you at a distance; and if I have come to town sometimes, with long times between, to take a proud peep at you, I have done it unbeknown, my love, and gone away again.” Dickens (1995:204)

Because of the presence of Mr. Peagler, the truth that Bounderby had been hiding, and memories of his childhood that had been manipulated, were finally



7. Mrs. Gradgrind

Mrs. Gradgrind is passive and obedient. She always obeys everything that is said by her husband. She also follows the understanding of the facts held by her husband in caring for their children.

“Dear me, How can you, Louisa and Tom! I wonder at you. I declare you're enough to make one regret or ever having had a family at all, I Have a great mind to say I wish hadn't. Then what would you have done, I should like to know. As if, with my head in its present throbbing state, you couldn't go and look at the shells and minerals and things provided for you, instead of circuses. you know, as well as I do, no young people have circus masters, or keep circuses in cabinets, or attend lectures about circuses. What can you possibly want to know of circuses then? I am sure you have enough to do, if that's what you want. With my head in its present state, I couldn't remember the mere names of half the facts you have got to attend to.” Dickens (1995:15)

The quote above shows that Mrs. Gradgrind scolded Tom and Louisa for going to the circus. She followed the teachings of her husband who prevented his children from matters relating to the imagination.

“Goodness' sake, you inconsiderate girl, or I shall never hear the last of it your father. And Thomas, it is really shameful, with my poor from head continually wearing me out. That a boy brought up as you have been, and whose education has cost what yours has, should be found encouraging his sister to wonder, when he knows his father has expressly said that she is not to do it” Dickens” (1995:42)

Quote above is other evidence that Mrs. Gradgrind forbide her children to wonder. She scolded Tom, who told Louisa to wondering about things other than

other evidence that illustrates that Mrs. Gradgrind opposed anything other



than facts, when she scolded Louisa who kept talking about things that didn't make sense.

“Non- sense! Don't stand there and tell me such stuff, Louisa, to my face, when you know very well that if it was ever to reach your father's ears I should never hear the last of it. After all the trouble that has been taken with you! After the lectures you have attended, and the experiments you have seen! After I have heard you myself, when the whole of my right side has been benumbed, going on with your master about combustion, and calcination, and calorification, and I may say every kind of ation that could drive a poor invalid distracted, to hear you talking in this absurd way about sparks and ashes! I wish” Dickens (1995:43)

Mrs. Gradgrind is also an impatient person. She never wanted to hear her children explanation to the end.

“As to the wedding, all I ask, Louisa, is, – and I ask it with a fluttering in my chest, which actually extends to the soles of my feet,- that it may take place soon. Otherwise, I know it is one of those subjects I shall never hear the last of.” Dickens (1995:53)

The quote above explains that Mrs. Gradgrind is a very rushed person. She just wants to listen to something she wants. From the attitude of Mrs. Gradgrind, can be concluded that she is an indifferent person. Other evidence that shows that Mrs. Gradgrind is not very indifferent in communicating with people shown when she describes herself. *“You must remember, my dear, that whenever I have said anything, on any subject, I have never heard the last of it: and consequently, that have long left off saying anything”* Dickens (1995:157)



The quote above proves that she is aware of her habit of never listening to a matter until the end. Mrs. Gradgrind only wants to listen until

the end about something that suits with her thoughts.

8. Slackbridge

Slackbridge is a union representative who organizes workers at the Bounderby factory. He is a cunning provocateur. The main way to get support is to blow up everything he says with emotions burning with words.

“Oh my friends, the down-trodden operatives of Coketown! Oh my friends and fellow-countrymen, the slaves of an iron-handed and a grinding despotism! Oh my friends and fellow-sufferers, and fellow-workmen, and fellow-men! I tell you that the hour is come, when we must rally round one another as One united power, and crumble into dust the oppressors that too long have battened upon the plunder of our families, upon the sweat of our brows, upon the labour of our hands, upon the strength of our sinews, upon the God-created glorious rights of Humanity, and upon the holy and eternal privileges of Brotherhood!” Dickens (1995:109)

The quote above shows tha Slackbridge is an orator who is good at doctrining workers with his passion and emotion burning in every word. He chose sentences that could convince the workers.

On the sidelines of his speech, Slackbridge also pitted the workers against Blackpool. He provoked the other workers by vilifying Blackpool.

"But, oh my friends and brothers! Oh men and Englishmen, the down-trodden operatives of Coketown! What shall we say of that man - that working-man, that I should find it necessary so to libel the glorious name - who, being practically and well acquainted with the grievances and wrongs of you, the injured pith and marrow of this land, and having heard you, with a noble and majestic unanimity that will make Tyrants tremble, resolve for to subscribe to the funds of the United Aggregate Tribunal, 6 and to abide by the injunctions issued by that body for your benefit, whatever they may be - what, I ask you, will you say of that working-man,



since such I must acknowledge him to be, who, at such a time, deserts his post, and sells his flag; who, at such a time, turns a traitor and a craven and a recreant; who, at such a time, is not ashamed to make to you the dastardly and humiliating avowal that he will hold himself aloof, and will not be one of those associated in the gallant stand for Freedom and for Right?" Dickens (1995:110)

Quote above shows that Slackbridge make statements that can anger other workers. He is a cruel man who easily vilifies others, especially Blackpool. He really tried to bring down Blackpool's good name.

"My friends, by virtue o' my office as your president, I ashes o' our friend Slackbridge, who may be a little over hetter" in this business, to take his seat, whiles this man Stephen Blackpool is heem. You all know this man Stephen Blackpool. You know him awlung o' his misfort'ns, and his good name" Dickens (1995:111)

Quote above shows other evidence that proves that Slackbridge targeted Blackpool for his cunning victims. Slackbridge acted as fogleman. Slackbridge do his cunning because of a grudge against Blackpool who refused to join the union.

4.1.2. Setting

A. Setting of Place

1. Coketown

Coketown is the fictional industrial town in Hard Times. Coketown is the main place where all the moment begin. Coketown described with many

factories.

It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of



machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled.” Dickens (1995:18)

2. School

School is the first place which showed in Hard Times. Here, described Mr. Gradgrind which teaches their children about facts. School is a also place for Gradgrind to share his understanding about facts.

“The scene was a plain, bare, monotouns vault of a schoolroom, and the speaker’s square forefinger emphasized his observations by under scoring every sentence with a line on the schoolmaster’s sleeve”
“In this life, we want nothing but Facts, nothing but Facts” Dickens (1995:3)

From quote above shows that, Gradgrind not only placed his understanding about facts in his family. He wants to spread the understanding that he has done so far to students in the school.

3. Gradgrind House (Stone Lodge)

Stone Lodge is the place where Mr. Gradgrind’s house there. Gradgrind called his house as Stone Lodge. His house is not so far from the city center of Coketown.

“To his matter of fact home, which was called Stone Lodge, Mr. Gradgrind directed his steps. He had virtually retired from the whole-sale hardware trade before he built Stone Lodge, and was now looking about for a suitable opportunity of making an arithmetical figure in Parliament. Stone Lodge was situated on a moor within a mile or two of a great town – called Coketown.” Dickens (1995:9)



The quote above illustrate a little about Stone Lodge. Stone Lodge also the place where Gradgrind spread his understanding of facts to his two children Tom and Louisa. This place become the background of several scenes.

“In the formal drawing-room of Stone Lodge, standing on the heartrug, warming himself before the fire, Mr. Bounderby delivered some observations to Mrs. Gradgrind on the circumstance of its being his birthday. he thus took up a commanding position, from which to subdue Mrs. Gradgrind” Dickens (1995:13)

The quote above shows that Mr. Bounderby who comes to Mrs. Gradgrind with the intention to approach because he likes his daughter, Louisa which is placed in Stone Lodge.

4. Sleary Horse-Riding

Sleary Horse-Riding is a circus venue where Sissy's father used to work as well as being Sissy's place to stay. This place belongs to a man named Mr. Sleary. He is the owner and person who also worked at the circus. He was the one who then looked after Sissy when her father left her.

“He had reached the neutral ground upon the outskirts of the town, which was neither town nor country, and yet was either spoiled, when his ears were invaded by the sound of music. A flag, floating from the summit of the temple, proclaimed to mankind that it was 'Sleary's Horse-riding' which claimed their suffrages. Sleary himself, a stout modern statue with a money-box at its elbow. Phenomenon almost incredible though distinctly seen, what did he then behold but his own metallurgical Louisa, peeping with all her might through a hole in a deal board, and his own mathematical Thomas abasing himself on the ground to catch but a hoof of the graceful equestrian Tyrolean flower-act!” Dickens (1995:10)

his place can be regarded as a place that is contrary to the understanding



held by Gradgrind. Where Gradgrind's understanding rejects fantasy and imagination while both of these are in the circus. In this place, Gradgrind scold his two children because they were furtively peeking circus.

5. Bounderby's House

Bounderby house is a red house with black shutters and a doorway and has two white steps and there are a brazen plat that reads "Bounderby".

"He walked along, towards the hill on which his principal employer lived, in a red house with black outside shutters, green inside blinds, a black street door, up two white steps, BOUNDERBY (in letters very like himself) upon a brazen plate." Dickens (1995:55)

Bounderby house is also a large house with no elegant displays and fantastic furnishings. In his house, there were many household assistants inside who are always around Bounderby.

"No graceful lictle adornment, no fanciful little device, however trivial, anywhere expressed her influence. Cheerless and comfortless, boastfully and doggedly rich, there the room stared at its present occupants, unsoftened and unrelieved by the least trace of any womanly occupation. As Mr Bounderby stood in the midst of his household gods, so those unrelenting divinities occupied their places around Mr Bounderby, and they were worthy of one another, and well matched." Dickens (1995:101)

6. Church

Church is the place where Louisa and Mr. Bounderby get married. This is

they say marriage vows to each other. The wedding was complemented by architecture.

So the day came, as all other days come to people who will only stick to



reason; and when it came, they were married in the church of the florid wooden legs that popular order of architecture - Josiah Bounderby Esquire of Coketown, to Louisa eldest daughter of Thomas Gradgrind Esquire of Stone Lodge, M.P. for that borough. And when they were united in holy matrimony.” Dickens (1995:84)

7. Bounderby’s Bank

Bounderby’s Bank is a large red building with shutters and black entrances and also has a brazen door- plate. Bounderby's bank has a feel similar to his home.

“The Bank offered no violence to the wholesome monotony of the town. It was another red brick house, with black outside shutters, green inside blinds, a black street-door up two white steps, a brazen door- plate, and a brazen door-handle full stop. It was a size larger than Mr Bounderby's house.” Dickens (1995:89)

Bounderby makes his Bank feel the same as his home. The difference is only in its size. It looks like Bounderby wants people to know that the bank is his.

8. Blackpool’s House

In this story, the Blackpool house is described as being located on a small street and on the top floor of a shop. Although only a small room but the room where Blackpool lives is clean.

“His home, in such another street as the first, saving that it was narrower, was over a little shop. How it came to pass that any people found it worth their while to sell or buy the wretched little toys, mixed up in its window with cheap newspapers and pork (there was a leg to be raffled for tomorrow night), matters not here. He took his end of candle from a shelf, lighted it at another end of candle on the counter, without disturbing the mistress of the shop who was asleep in her little room, and went upstairs to his lodging. It was a room, not unacquainted with the black ladder under various tenants; but as neat at present, as such a room could be. A



few books and writings were on an old bureau in a corner, the furniture was decent and sufficient and, though the atmosphere was tainted, the room was clean.” Dickens (1995:52-53)

The Blackpool House gives a description of the shape of the workers' houses at that time. The house is inversely proportional to the large and luxurious bourgeois houses.

9. Factory

Factory is the place where Stephen Blackpool and Rachael worked. The factory is like a fairy palace when night falls because it indicates that the work of the workers is finished right then. Sign that the work has been completed have their own sensations for workers.

“The lights in the great factories, which looked, when they were illuminated, like Fairy palaces or the travellers by express-train said so were all extinguished; and the bells had rung for knocking off for the night, and had ceased again; and the Hands, men and women, boy and girl, were clattering home. Old Stephen was standing in the street, with the old sensation upon him which the stoppage of the machinery always produced the sensation of its having worked and stopped in his own head.” Dickens (1995:50)

The quote above shows the situation when the factory is closed at night which means the workers can breathe a little from tiring work. But not with the sound of the factory bell in the morning. The bell was like something tiring for the workers considering the heavy work they had to do in the factory.

“The fairy places burst into illumination, before pale morning showed the monstrous serpents of smoke trailing themselves over Coketown. A clattering of clogs upon the pavement; a rapid ringing of bells; and all the melancholy mad elephants, polished and oiled up for the day's monotony, were at their heavy exercise again. So many hundred Hands in this Mill; so many hundred horse Steam Power. It is known, to the force of a single



pound weight, what the engine will do; but, not all the calculators of the National Debt can tell me the capacity for good or evil, for love or hatred, for patriotism or discontent, for the decomposition of virtue into vice, or the reverse, at any single moment in the soul of one of these its quiet servants, with the composed faces and the regulated actions. There is no mystery in it; there is an unfathomable mystery in the meanest of them, for ever. Supposing we were to reserve our arithmetic for material objects, and to govern these awful unknown quantities by other means! The day grew strong, and showed itself outside, even against the flaming lights within. The lights were turned out, and the work went on.” Dickens (1995:54)

Quote above shows the condition of the workers in the Factory in office-hours. The factory is a place where workers spend a lot of energy with a lot of work demands.

10. Old Hell Shalf

Old Hell Shalf is the place where Rachael and Sissy found Blackpool after being lost for several days. It was a black chasm hidden by thick grass. This place that makes Blackpool seriously injured.

“She had unclasped her hand, and was in the act of stepping forward, when Rachael caught her in both arms with a scream that resounded over the wide landscape. Before them, at their very feet, was the brink of a black ragged chasm hidden by the thick grass. They sprang back, and fell upon their knees, each hiding her face upon the other's neck.”

“O, my good Lord! He’s down there”

“First Rachael wake worker there, all so wild and breathless as she, what had brought her there, were difficulties; but they no sooner understood her than their spirits were on fire like hers. One of the men was in a drunken slumber, but on his comrade's shouting to him that a man had fallen down the Old Hell Shaft” Dickens (1995:208-209)



B. Setting of Time

1. In the Morning

Gradgrind told Louisa that he would tell her something important in the morning. Louisa followed her father's request and met her father in the morning.

“Louisa repaired on the appointed morning. She sat down near her father's table, she saw the high chimneys and the long tracts of smoke looming in the heavy distance gloomily”

"My dear Louisa, I prepared you last night to give me your serious attention in the conversation we are now going to have together. My dear, you are the subject of a proposal of marriage that has been made to me
“ Dickens (1995:75)

The quote shows that Mr. Gradgrind and Louisa had the important conversation in the morning. The topic of his conversation at that time was none other than the marriage proposal that Gradgrind had prepared for his daughter.

2. At the Night

After the incident where Blackpool was fired and never returned to Coketown, Rachael was always sad. Seeing that, Sissy always visited Rachael every night.

“Every night, Sissy went to Rachael's and sat with her. All day, Rachael toiled as such people must toil, whatever their anxieties. The smoke-serpents were indifferent who was lost or found, who turned out bad or good. Sissy had come there when it was already dark, to wait her return from work; and they had since sat at the window where Rachael had found her, wanting no brighter light to shine on their sorrowful talk.” Dickens (1995:200)



Sissy came to see Rachael every night because Rachael just returned from the factory every day it was dark. Sissy just wanted to reduce Rachael's sadness and loneliness. She wanted to listen to Rachael's complaints on a tiring night for her.

3. In the September Evening

In the September evening, Mrs. Sparsit He carried out his duty as a spy. He spied on Bounderby's wife, Louisa. He peeked very carefully.

“An overcast September evening , saw beneath its drooping eyelid Mrs Sparsit glide out of her carriage, pass down the wooden steps of the little station into a stony road, cross it into a green lane, and become hidden in a summer-growth of leaves and branches. Mrs Sparsit heard or saw until she very softly closed a gate. She was peeping between the leaves at the lower windows” Dickens (1995:164)

C. Setting of Environment

The weather in Coketown is uncertain. There are times when it is very hot and there are also times when it rains. The two weather conditions have different effects.

“The streets were hot and dusty on the summer day, and the sun was so bright that it even shone through the heavy vapour drooping over Coketown, and could not be looked at steadily.” Dickens (1995:88)

When the weather is hot and the sun is shining so brightly, the road can be so dusty.

“Both listened to the thunder, which was loud, and to the rain as it washed off the roof, and pattered on the parapets of the arches. so, both saw the lightning to advantage as it quivered and zigzagged on the iron racks.” Dickens (1995:167)



Whereas when it rains, it can be accompanied by thunder and the lightning.

4.1.3. Plot

a. Exposition

Mr. Gradgrind is the character who opened this story. He is a man of realities, a man of facts and calculations. In such terms, Mr. gradgrind always mentally introduced himself, whether to his private circle of acquaintance, or the public in general. Gradgrind who were to be filled so full of facts. At the beginning of the story it is illustrated that Gradgrind emphasized to students at school about living based on facts.

“Now, what i want is, Facts. Teach these boys and girls nothing but Facts. Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything else. You can only form the minds of reasoning animals upon Facts: nothing else will ever be of any service to them. This is the principle on which I bring up my own children, and this is the principle on which I bring up these children. Stick to Facts!” Dickens (1995:3)

Gradgrind is very strict about the understanding he holds. He educates students in schools very firmly about that understanding. He even forbade students to know anything about fancy and so on.

“You are to be in all things regulated and governed. We hope to have, before long, a board of fact, composed of commissioners of fact, who will force the people to be a people of fact, and of nothing but fact. You must discard the word Fancy altogether. You have nothing to do with it. You are not to have, in any object of use or ornament, what would be a contradiction in fact. You cannot be allowed to walk upon flowers in



carpets. You don't find that foreign birds and butterflies come and perch upon your crockery; you cannot be permitted to paint foreign birds and butterflies upon your crockery. You never meet with quadrupeds going up and down walls; you must not have quadrupeds represented upon walls. You must use, 'for all these purposes, combinations and modifications (in primary colours) of mathematical figures which are susceptible of proof and demonstration. This is the new discovery. This is fact. This is taste.'" Dickens (1995:7)

Gradgrind not only instilled this understanding in students at school but also in his two children Tom and Louisa. Gradgrind educates his two children as strongly as students in school. Since childhood, Louisa and Tom were never taught anything about Fancy .

"No little Gradgrind had ever seen a face in the moon; it was up in the moon before it could speak distinctly. No little Gradgrind had ever learnt the silly jingle, Twinkle, twinkle little star; how I wonder what you are! No little Gradgrind had ever known wonder on the subject, each little Gradgrind having at five years old dissected the Great Bear like a Professor Owen, and driven Charles's Wain like a locomotive engine-driver. No little Gradgrind had ever associated a cow in a field with that famous cow with the crumpled horn who tossed the dog who worried the cat who killed the rat who ate the malt, or with that yet more famous cow who swallowed Tom Thumb: it had never heard of those celebrities, and had only been introduced to a cow as a graminivorous ruminating quadruped with several stomachs" Dickens (1995:9)

b. The Rising Action Stage

In this story, also depicted a student at a school named Sissy. She is one of the students who is contrary to the theory taught by Gradgrind. Therefore,

she took the initiative to nurture Sissy to be able to live according to Fact and not according to a theory or understanding Gradgrind has held so far.



With the intention Gradgrind had, he then came to the Circus where Sissy lived and spoke to the owner of the circus on the purpose of his arrival. since then Sissy then lived with Gradgrind.

“Well then. I, who came here to inform the father of the poor girl, Jupe, that she could not be received at the school any more, in consequence of there being practical objections, into which I need not enter, to the reception there of the children of persons so employed, am prepared in these altered circumstances to make a proposal. I am willing to take charge of you, Jupe, and to educate you, and provide for you. The only condition (over and above your good behaviour) I make is, that you decide now, at once, whether to accompany me or remain here. Also, that if you accompany me now, it is understood that you communicate no more with any of your friends who are here present. These observations comprise the whole of the case.” Dickens (1995:30)

In this story there is also a character Stephen Blackpool where he is a laborer who works in a factory owned by Bounderby. He has a difficult life due to living for years with his wife who loves to get drunk. Because he was tired of living with his drunken wife, he went to visit Bounderby to go ask if there was a law for him so he could part with his wife and have a better life.

“Tan't kep' up that way. Not that way. Tis kep' down that way. I'm a weaver, I were in a fact'ry when a chilt, but I ha' gotten een to see wi' and eern to year wi'. I read in th' papers every 'Sizes, every Sessions - and you read too -I know it! - with dismay - how th' supposed impossibility o' ever getting unchained from one another, at any price, on any terms, brings blood upon this land, and brings many common married fok to battle, murder, and sudden death. Let us ha' this, right understood. Mine's a grievous case, and I want-if yo will be so good-t know the law that helps me.”

Now, I tell you what! There is such a law. But it's not for you at all. It costs money. It costs a mint of money” Dickens (1995:58-59)



The quotation shows that Blackpool will not be able to divorce his wife because according to Bounderby, something related to the law must also involve money. Blackpool, who was only a poor laborer, finally gave up hope because he did not have that much money.

On the other hand, Tom, who is a son from Gradgrind who has begun to mature, has his own decision. He left his family's dead house to find work and a life that he did not get in the house.

“Time, sticking to him, passed him on into Bounderby's bank, made him an inmate of Bounderby's house, necessitated the purchase of his first razor, and exercised him diligently in his calculations relative to number one.” Dickens (1995:71)

Quote above Tom starts working at Bounderby's Bank. He also later moved from his home and lived in a house owned by Bounderby.

Meanwhile Louisa who is a daughter of Gradgrind is married to Bounderby which is the friend of her own father. He even married at the request of his father and also his brother. Louisa is not married out of love.

“Meanwhile the marriage was appointed to be solemnised in eight weeks' time, and Mr Bounderby went every evening to Stone Lodge as an accepted wooer. Love was made on these occasions in the form of bracelets; and, on all occasions during the period of betrothal, took a manufacturing aspect. Dresses were made, jewellery was made, cakes and gloves were made, settlements were made, and an extensive assortment of Facts did appropriate honour to the contract. The business was all Fact, from first to last. The Hours did not go through any of those rosy performances, which foolish poets have ascribed to them at such times; neither did the clocks go any faster, or any slower, than at other seasons. The deadly statistical recorder in the Gradgrind observatory knocked every second on the head as it was born, and buried it with his accustomed



regularity. So the day came, as all other days come to people who will only stick to reason; and when it came, they were married in the church of the florid wooden legs - that popular order of architecture Josiah Bounderby Esquire of Coketown, to Louisa eldest daughter of Thomas Gradgrind Esquire of Stone Lodge, M.P. for that borough. And when they were united in holy matrimony.." Dickens (1995:84)

Louisa and Bounderby eventually married in a church of the florid wooden legs.

After getting married, Bounderby returned to his job of supervising his own factory. Not long after, he heard the news that the workers were planning a union. Bounderby immediately called Blackpool, who was one of the workers he knew. Bounderby finally asked Blackpool for an explanation of the news he had heard. But Blackpool chose to keep his mouth shut so in order to fellow laborers did not get into trouble, which made Bounderby angry.

"You are such a waspish, raspish, ill-conditioned chap, you see. so far go along with them for a novelty, that I'll have nothing to do with you either. You can finish off what you're and then go elsewhere"

"Sir, yo know weel, that if I canna get work wi' yo, I canna get it elsewheer."

"What I know, I know; and what you know, you know. I have no more to say about it." Dickens (1995:120)

Because of Bounderby's anger he finally fired Blackpool. He then told Blackpool to leave right away. Finally Blackpool left the presence of Bounderby.

Seeing this situation, the cunning Tom finally had an idea. He then trapped Blackpool in order to launch his evil intent to rob the bank of his own brother-in-

then meets Blackpool at his home.

When you leave work of a night, between this and your going away, just hang about the Bank an hour or so, will you? Don't take on, as if you meant anything, if he should see you hanging about there; because I shan't



put him up to speak to you, unless I find I can do you the service I want to do you. In that case he'll have a note or a message for you, but not else. Now look here! You are sure you understand.” Dickens (1995:127)

The above quote shows that Tom used the hardships of others for his own benefit. He told Blackpool to wait in front of the bank by promising him that help would be found there. After that incident Blackpool then left because they did not get anything as promised Tom.

After this incident, a news arrived at Bounderby's house aimed at Louisa. The news reported that her mother was seriously ill. Instantly Louisa went to see her mother.

“You learnt a great deal, Louisa, and so did your brother. Ologies of all kinds from morning to night. If there is any Ology left, of any description, that has not been worn to rags in this house, all I can say is, I hope I shall never hear its name. Give me a pen, give me a pen.”

“I can hear you, mother, when you have strength to go on.”

“The hand soon stopped in the midst of them; the light that had always been feeble and dim behind the weak transparency, went out; and even Mrs Gradgrind, emerged from the shadow in which man walketh and disquieteth himself in vain, took upon her the dread solemnity of the sages and patriarchs.“ Dickens (1995:157)

After arriving at her old home, Louisa immediately met her mother. She then talked to each other. But after that, Mrs. Gradgrind finally died.

After the departure of her mother, Louisa returned to the house where she lived with her husband. Not long after, James Harthouse, the young man who

Coketown a short time ago who is also a friend of Bounderby came to



that house. Louisa and Harthouse finally talked to each other. Mrs. Sparsit, who was a maid at home, spied on Bounderby's wife with Harthouse.

“She went up to the house, keeping within the shrubbery, and went round it, peeping between the leaves at the lower windows. Most of them were open, as they usually were in such warm weather, but there were no lights yet, and all was silent. She tried the garden with no better effect. She thought of the wood, and stole towards it, heedless of long grass and briars: of worms, snails, and slugs, and all the creeping things that be. With her dark eyes and her hook nose warily in advance of her, Mrs Sparsit softly crushed her way through the thick under- growth, so intent upon her object that she probably would have done no less if the wood had been a wood of adders” Dickens (1995:174)

Mrs. Sparsit spied Louisa very carefully and cautiously. She continued to spy on Louisa wherever he went.

On the other hand, Louisa and Harthouse have talked about many things.

Because of the conversation they had at that moment, Harthouse then realized one thing.

“Shall I ride up to the house a few minutes hence, innocently supposing that its master is at home and will be charmed to receive me?”

“ No!”

“ Your cruel commands are implicitly to be obeyed; though I am the most unfortunate fellow in the world, I believe, to have been insensible to all other women, and to have fallen prostrate at last under the foot of the most beautiful, and the most engaging, and the most imperious. My dearest Louisa, I cannot go myself, or let you go, in this hard abuse of your power.” Dickens (1995:165)

The quote above shows that Harthouse found himself liking Louisa. He expressed his feelings at that moment. But Louisa did not accept Harthouse's

at the time.



c. Climax

After rejecting Harthouse's feelings, Louisa then fled to her old house, which is none other than Mr. Gradgrind. Of all the things she talked about with Harthouse, Louisa realized one thing that made her want to immediately meet and talk with her father.

“Father, I want to speak to you. How could you give me life, and take from me all the inappreciable things that raise it from the state of conscious death? Where are the graces of my soul? Where are the sentiments of my heart? What have you done, O father, what have you done, with the garden that should have bloomed once, in this great wilderness here!” Dickens (1995:168)

The quote above shows that Louisa could not hold back her feelings which she had not been able to express. She was very angry with her father, remembering that she had only been taught facts. She even asked his father that she felt that there was nothing sentimental in her heart.

“This night, my husband being away, He has been with me, declaring himself my lover. This minute he expects me, for I could release myself of his presence by no other means. I do not know that I am sorry, I do not know that I am ashamed, I do not know that I am degraded in my own esteem. All that I know is, your philosophy and your teaching will not save me. Now, father, you have brought me to this. Save me by some other means!” Dickens (1995:171)

Louisa then told her father about her meeting with Harthouse. She said that she did not even know how to behave because all she knew so far was the philosophy her father taught. Louisa even stated clearly that what she got all this

from her father did not save her.

On the other hand, Bounderby Louisa's husband also experienced



something that was no less surprising. His bank was robbed. Bounderby's bank was robbed with a false key. *"Harthous! Have you heard? The Bank's robbed! Robbed in an extraordinary manner. Robbed with a false key."* Dickens (1995:142)

But the robbery that took place at Bounderby Bank made one person guilty of the accused. He is Stephen Blackpool. Bounderby assumed that Blackpool had carried out the robbery.

"I should think there was somebody suspected. Now wait a bit. What should you say to a Hand being in it?"

"I hope not our friend Blackpot?"

"Say Pool instead of Pot, sir. and that's the man" Dickens (1995:145)

Not long after the Bank robbery, Bounderby was again confronted with a familiar person who appeared before him. She is Mrs. Pegler which is his mother. She came to the Bounderby house brought by Mrs. Sparsit who suspected that Mrs. Pegler was the perpetrator of the robbery because she was an old foreign woman she had seen around the Bounderby house.

"Indeed, indeed, it is not my fault! My dear, noble, stately boy! I have always lived quiet and secret, Josiah, my dear. I have never broken the condition once. I have never said I was your mother. I have admired you at a distance; and if I have come to town sometimes, with long times between, to take a proud peep at you, I have done it unbeknown, my love, and gone away again." Dickens (1995:204)

However, the emergence of Mrs. Pegler revealed the lies of Mr. Bounderby all this time. Mrs. Pegler made people at the time including Mr.

Gradgrind was confused, because the story he had heard from Bounderby was that of a child who had been mistreated by his mother.

"Dear!" repeated Mr Gradgrind. Yes; dear in his self-made prosper-



madam, I dare say. Not very dear, however, when you deserted him in his infancy, and left him to the brutality of a drunken grandmother.” Dickens (1995:204)

After Gradgrind's statement, finally Mrs. Pegler revealed the truth. She told everyone at the time about the facts of Bounderby's childhood.

“No such a thing, sir. Never! For shame on you! My dear boy knows, and will give you to know, that though he come of humble parents, he come of parents that loved him as dear as the best could, and never thought it hardship on themselves to pinch a bit that he might write and cipher beautiful, and I've his books at home to show it! Aye, have I! And my dear boy knows, and will give you to know, sir, that after his beloved father died, when he was eight years old, his mother, too, could pinch a bit, as it was her duty and her pleasure and her pride to do it, to help him out in life, and put him 'prentice. And a steady lad he was, and a kind master he had to lend him a hand, and well he worked his own way forward to be rich and thriving. And I'll give you to know, sir - for this my dear boy won't- that though his mother kept but a little village shop, he never forgot her, but pensioned me on thirty pound a year - more than I want, for I put by out of it - only making the condition that I was to keep down in my own part, and make no boast about him, and not trouble him. And I never have, except with looking at him once a year, when he has never knowed it. And it's right” Dickens (1995:204-205)

The quote above shows the truth of the Bounderby childhood story. Mrs. Pegler proved that all this time, the story that Bounderby told was a lie. The story that Bounderby was tortured and living with her drunken grandmother was only a fiction. Mrs. Pegler also explained that Bounderby's childhood went well until now he became a rich man.



g Action Stage

After Louisa's incident that went rampage to her father because she

realized that she could not express her feelings so far, Sissy who saw the incident planned to do something. Sissy who could not stand the condition of Louisa, immediately went to Harthouse.

“Mr Harthouse, the only reparation that remains with you, is to leave here immediately and finally. I am quite sure that you can mitigate in no other way the wrong and harm you have done. I am quite sure that it is the only compensation you have left it in your power to make. I do not say that it is much, or that it is enough; but it is something, and it is necessary. Therefore, though without any other authority than I have given you, and even without the knowledge of any other person than yourself and myself, I ask you to depart from this place tonight, under an obligation never to return to it.” Dickens (1995:183)

The quote above shows that Sissy sent Harthouse away from Coketown. Sissy said that Harthouse had made quite a mess and had to take responsibility for what he had done. Harthouse was told to leave Coketown and not to come back.

After Louisa's rampage against her father Gradgrind to make him sick, Mr. Gradgrind finally realized that his way of caring for his child had been wrong. He then goes to see Bounderby and tells Louisa's current situation.

“I have already said, I fear Louisa has not been understood. Is it asking too much, Bounderby, that you, so far her elder, should aid in trying to set her right? You have accepted a great charge of her; for better for worse. I was merely going on to remark, Bounderby, that we may all be more or less in the wrong, not even excepting you; and that some yielding on your part, remembering the trust you have accepted, may not only be an act of true kindness, but perhaps a debt incurred towards Louisa.” Dickens (1995:191)



The quote above shows that Mr. Gradgrind indirectly revealed that the marriage between Bounderby and Louisa, did not make Louisa a better

person. Gradgrind also said that what happened to Louisa was Gradgrind's fault and Bounderby was no exception.

“As to your daughter, whom I made Loo Bounderby, and might have done better by leaving Lo Gradgrind, if she don't come home tomorrow, by twelve o'clock at noon. I shall understand that she prefers to scay away, and I shall send her wearing apparel and so forth over here, and you'll take charge of her for the future. What I shall say to people in general, of the incompatibility that led to my so laying down the law, will be this. I am Josiah Bounderby, and I had my bringing up: she's the daughter of Tom Gradgrind, and she had her bringing up; and the two horses wouldn't pull together. I am pretty well known to be rather an uncommon man, I believe; and most people will understand fast enough that it must be a woman rather out of the common, also, who, in the long run, would come up to my mark.”

“So Mr Bounderby went home to his town house to bed. At five minutes past twelve o'clock next day, he directed Mrs Bounderby's property to be carefully packed up and sent to Tom Gradgrind's; advertised his country retreat for sale by private contract; and resumed a bachelor life.” Dickens (1995:191-192)

The quote above shows that Bounderby told Gradgrind to send Louisa back home. Bounderby made an agreement that if Louisa did not return home at twelve in the afternoon, he would assume that Louisa chose to leave the house from Bounderby and hold Gradgrind responsible for Louisa's future which meant their marriage was over. But at that time, Louisa did not return to Bounderby's house after twelve o'clock in the afternoon which finally made Bounderby send Louisa's items to the Gradgrind family's home. At that moment the marriage

Louisa and Gradgrind was over.

After the bank robbery, Blackpool was the only person suspected. But



after that incident, Blackpool had never been seen in Coketown. Finally Rachael took the initiative to find Blackpool accompanied by Sissy. She then went to the town. Halfway there they found Blackpool's hat. Not long after, Sissy saw Blackpool in a shaft. Instantly they were both hysterical and looked for help. After coming to help, one of the people who came down the shaft said that Blackpool was seriously injured. *“But he's hurt very bad. Where's doctor? He's hurt so very bad, sir, that we donno how to get him up.”* Dickens (1995:211)

After getting reinforcements, finally Blackpool was successfully lifted up. Thankfully he was still conscious and started talking. Louisa who was sent a letter at that time also had arrived at the scene along with his father, Mr. Gradgrind.

”You ha' a father. Will yo' tak' a message to him?”

“He is here. Shall I bring him to you?”

“If yo please” Louisa returned with her father. Standing hand in hand, they both looked down upon the solemn countenance

“Sir, yo will clear me an mak my name good wi' aw men. 'yor son will tell yo how. Ask him. I mak no charges: I leave none ahint me: not a single word. I ha' seen an spok'n wi' yor son, one night. I ask no more o' yo than that yo clear me - an I trust to yo to do 't.” Dickens (1995:215)

Blackpool later revealed that he was innocent. He said that Tom was the person who could explain all the incident of the robbery. He also asked Gradgrind to clear his name. From Blackpool conversation, it appears that he is not someone who did a robbery at Bounderby's Bank. And also from here, Tom began to be



l. Bless thee. Will soombody be pleased to cover my face!”

They carried him very gently along the fields, and down the lanes, and over the wide landscape; Rachael always holding the hand in hers. Very

few whispers broke the mournful silence. It was soon a funeral procession. The star had shown him where to find the God of the poor; and through humility, and sorrow, and forgiveness, he had gone to his Redeemer's rest." Dickens (1995:215)

After saying what he wanted to say, Blackpool started asking people to close his eyes. Shortly after, he passed away. The funeral process is then immediately carried out afterwards.

After Blackpool died, Gradgrind also took the initiative to meet his son, Tom. After meeting, Tom acknowledges what he did. Tom then recounts his robbery at the time.

"I forced the safe myself over night, and shut it up ajar before I went away. I had had the key that was found, made long before. I dropped it that morning, that it might be supposed to have been used. I didn't take the money all at once. I pretended to put my balance away every night, but I didn't. Now you know all about it."

"You must be got to Liverpool, and sent abroad. I suppose I must. I can't be more miserable anywhere,' whimpered the whelp, 'than I have been here, ever since I can remember. That's one thing." Dickens (1995:223)

After listening to what his son told him about admitting that he was the one who carried out the robbery, Gradgrind then told Tom to go to abroad and leave Coketown.

"All right, Thquire! Your thon may be aboard-a-thip by thith time. Childerth took him off, an hour and a half after we left here latht night. The horthed danthed the polka till he wath dead beat (he would have walthed if he hadn't been in harneth), and then I gave him the word and he went to thleep comfortable." Dickens (1995:228)



Finally Tom left the country with the help of Mr. Sleary. Mr. Sleary said that Tom had a comfortable trip accompanied by his circus colleague named Childerth.

e. The closure or Ending

In the end of the story, told that Bounderby finally died. He died five years later. He died on the road in the city of Coketown.

“five years to come, when Josiah Bounderby of- Coketown was to die of a fit in the Coketown street, and this same precious will was to begin its long career of quibble, plunder, false pretences, vile example, little service and much law? Probably not. Yet the portrait was to see it all out.”
Dickens (1995:232)

Bounderby died on the road in the City of Coketown, a place that he had always been proud of. Died in an undesirable place, reflecting the conduct of Bounderby during his life.

Then, Bitzer who is a student of Gradgrind who holds a close understanding of life about facts, replaces Tom's position at the Bank. He got what he wanted all this time with his greed. *Bitzer showed any glimpse of himself to strangers, as the rising young man, so devoted to his master's great merits, who had won young Tom's place.* Dickens (1995:232)

On the other hand it also describes the life of Gradgrind. Over the years and as he ages, he is more aware of his mistakes.



Here was Mr Gradgrind on the same day, and in the same hour, sitting thoughtful in his own room. He see himself, a white-haired decrepit man, bending his hitherto inflexible theories to appointed circumstances; making his facts and figures subservient to Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Broadsides in the streets, signed with his name, exonerating the late Stephen Blackpool, weaver, from misplaced suspicion, and publishing the guilt of his own son, with such extenuation as his years and temptation” Dickens (1995:233)

Quote above show the drastic change from Gradgrind. He is who used to be a person who only focuses on facts and then changes the theory. He felt that the theory he used to hold and were proud of was inflexible. He also kept his promise to Blackpool to clear the good name of the innocent laborer and justly state the fault of his own son, Tom Gradgrind.

“A working woman, christened Rachael, after a long illness once again appearing at the ringing of the Factory bell, and passing to and fro at the set hours, among the Coketown Hands” Dickens (1995:233)

On the other hand, Rachael, who had been having a hard time losing her loved ones, began returning to work in the factory. She has started to live her new life.

After going abroad for so long, Tom Gradgrind plans to return to Coketown at the end. He missed the people he loved. He realized that no one could exchange his longings with the faces of those he missed.

“A lonely brother, many thousands of miles away, writing, on paper blotted with tears, that her words had too soon come true, and that all the treasures in the world would be cheaply bartered for a sight of her dear face? At length this brother coming nearer home, with hope of seeing her, and being delayed by illness; and then a letter, in a strange hand, saying 'he died in hospital, of fever, such a day, and died in penitence and love of you: his last word being your name? Did Louisa see these things? Such things were to be.” Dickens (1995:233)



But Tom's desire to meet the people he loved must stop. He then had to be hospitalized. Not long after Tom died without having time to meet with his family. And the last is described the lives of Sissy and Louisa. In the last part it is described that Louisa remained alone while Sissy had a family.

“Herself again a wife - a mother - lovingly watchful of her children, ever careful that they should have a childhood of the mind no less than a childhood of the body, as knowing it to be even a more beautiful thing, and a possession, any hoarded scrap of which, is a blessing and happiness to the wisest. Here was Louisa on the night of the same day, watching the fire as in days of yore, though with a gentler and a humbler fact. But Sissy's happy children loving her; all children loving her; she, grown learned in childish lore; thinking no innocent and pretty fancy ever to be despised; trying hard to know her humbler fellow creatures, and to beautify their lives of machinery and reality with those imaginative graces and delights, without which the heart of infancy will wither up, the sturdiest physical manhood will be morally stark death, and the plainest national prosperity figures can show, will be the Writing on the Wall, – she holding this course as part of no fantastic vow, or bond, or brotherhood, or sisterhood, or pledge, or covenant or fancy dress, or fancy fair; but simply as a duty to be done.” Dickens (1995:234)

The quote above described Sissy having a happy family. She has children and lives well. While Louisa still lives alone. However, Sissy's children love Louisa and that is enough for her.

4.1.4. Theme

After reading the story, the writer found that the themes of the Dickens' Hard Times are the opposition between facts and fancy and also industrialism. In



, the opposition between fact and fancy is depicted in the education and in the lives of some of its characters. In the story it is illustrated that

the education system in schools only refers to facts. Mr. Gradgrind, who is a figure who confirms the theory, instructs students to avoid imaginary or other creative things. Students are only required to be realistic.

“You are to be in all things regulated and governed,. We hope to have, before long, a board of fact, composed of commissioners of fact, who will force the people to be a people of fact, and of nothing but fact. You must discard the word Fancy altogether. You have nothing to do with it. You are not to have, in any object of use or ornament, what would be a contradiction in fact. You don't walk upon flowers in fact; you cannot be allowed to walk upon flowers in carpets. You don't find that foreign birds and butterflies come and perch upon your crockery; you cannot be permitted to paint foreign birds and butterflies upon your crockery. You never meet with quadrupeds going up and down walls; you must not have quadrupeds represented upon walls. You must use all these purposes, combinations and modifications (in primary colours) of mathematical figures which are susceptible of proof and demonstration. This is the new discovery. This is fact. This is taste.” Dickens (1995:7)

Not only in school but also the theory was applied Gradgrind in caring for her two children. Gradgrind never even introduced his two children to tales or things like that. Her children are only introduced to exact science.

“No little Gradgrind had ever seen a face in the moon; it was up in the moon before it could speak distinctly. No little Gradgrind had ever learnt the silly jingle, Twinkle, twinkle little star; how I wonder what you are! No little Gradgrind had ever known wonder on the subject, each little Gradgrind having at five years old dissected the Great Bear like a Professor Owen, and driven Charles's Wain like a locomotive engine-driver. No little Gradgrind had ever associated a cow in a field with that famous cow with the crumpled horn who tossed the dog who worried the cat who killed the rat who ate the malt, or with that yet more famous cow who swallowed Tom Thumb: it had never heard of those celebrities, and had only been introduced to a cow as a graminivorous ruminating quadruped with several stomachs.” Dickens (1995:9)

On the other hand, fancy is represented by Sissy Jupe. Sissy is the



daughter of a circus worker. From childhood she was introduced to fancy things.

“And what did you read to your father, Jupe?”

“About the fairies, Sir, and the Dwarf, and the Hunchback, and the Genies..” Dickens (1995:38)

Then, Sissy was raised by Bounderby. Even so, she did not dissolve in the understanding Gradgrind had held all this time. She is the only figure who is not stuck in theory or understanding of the facts.

Another theme contained in this story is about industrialism. In the story, the atmosphere of the city is illustrated during the Industrial period. Coketown, an imaginary city created by Dickens, is described as an industrial city.

“Let us strike the key-note, Coketown, before pursuing our tune. It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness.” Dickens (1995:18)

The quote above shows that there are many smoke factories in the town of Coketown. It was also illustrated that factory wastes just spread. In the story also described the conditions of workers as evidence of industrialism at the time.

“The lights in the great factories, which looked, when they were illuminated, like Fairy palaces or the travellers by express-train said were all extinguished; and the bells had rung for knocking off for the night, and had ceased again; and the Hands, men and women, boy and girl, were uttering home...” Dickens (1995:50)



The quote above shows that describe the situation of the workers. The bell that rings is a sign of the end of the worker's hours. This indicates that the workers worked very hard because they had just finished working at night. All of this is a picture of the industrial era at the time.

4.2.Social Condition Reflected in Hard Times

4.2.1. Borjouis' life reflected by the novel.

Borjouis' life reflected by the novel, can be seen in several narrative quotations that described how comfortable and luxury their life.

“To his matter of fact home, which was called Stone Lodge, Mr Gradgrind directed his steps. He had virtually retired from the whole- sale hardware trade before he built Stone Lodge, and was now looking about for a suitable opportunity of making an arithmetical figure in Parliament. Stone Lodge was situated on a moor within a mile or two of a great town - called Coketown in the present faithful guide-book. A very regular feature on the face of the country, Stone Lodge was. Not the least disguise toned down or shaded off that uncompromising fact in the landscape. A great square house, with a heavy portico darkening the principal windows, as its master's heavy brows overshadowed his eyes. A calculated, cast up, balanced, and proved house. Six windows on this side of the door, six on that side; a total of twelve in this wing, a total of twelve in the other wing; four-and-twenty carried over to the back wings. A lawn and garden and an infant avenue, all ruled straight like a botanical account-book. Gas and ventilation, drainage and water-service, all of the primest quality. Iron clamps and girders, fire-proof from top to bottom; mechanical lifts for the housemaids, with all their brushes and brooms; everything that heart could desire.” Dickens (1995:9)

Based on the quotation above, Borjouis' life at that time described as a



very comfortable and cozy life, although, they do not have work as hard as the Proletarian. Gradgrind's house, as mentioned above, represented the Borjouis house in general. As addition on how luxury Borjouis' house were, the explanation about Bounderby's life also plays an important role in illustrating how luxurious Borjouis' life at that time.

“Harthouse, you have a couple of horses down here. Bring half a dozen more if you like, and we'll find room for 'em. There's stabling in this place for a dozen horses; and unless Nickits is belied, he kept the full number. A round dozen of 'em, sir.” Dickens (1995:132)

The quotation above described how wealthy Bounderby as the representation of Borjouis. It can be seen from this text how rich the Borjouis were that they had even dozen horses. The Borjouis also had an immunity to justice and law. They had capability to buy their freedom over the justice with their money, as can be seen in quotation below.

“There is such a law. Stephen. But it's not for you at all. It costs money. It costs a mint of money”

“How much might that be?”

“Why, you'd have to go to Doctors' Commons with a suit, and you'd have to go to a court of Common Law with a suit, and you'd have, to go to the House of Lords with a suit, and you'd have to get an Act of Parliament to enable you to marry again, and it would cost you (if it was a case of very plain sailing), I suppose from a thousand to fifteen hundred pound. Perhaps twice the money” Dickens (1995:58)

4.2.2. Proletarian's life reflected by the novel



In contrast of Borjouis' life, Proletarian had the opposite condition from their condition can be recognized by the role of Blackpool. He is one of the

novel's characters, he represented the life of proletarians.

“His home, in such another street as the first, saving that it was narrower, was over a little shop. How it came to pass that any people found it worth their while to sell or buy the wretched little toys, mixed up in its window with cheap newspapers and pork (there was a leg to be raffled for tomorrow night), matters not here. He took his end of candle from a shelf, lighted it at another end of candle on the counter, without disturbing the mistress of the shop who was asleep in her little room, and went upstairs into his lodging. It was a room, not unacquainted with the black ladder under various tenants; but as neat, at present, as such a room could be. A few books and writings were on an old bureau in a corner, the furniture was decent and sufficient, and, though the atmosphere was tainted, the room was clean.” Dickens (1995:52-53)

As can be seen at the quotation above, the Proletarian had less fortunate life rather than the Borjouis. They lived in a small place that did not deserve to be called a house because of his house condition. That condition was very different with the place where the Borjouis reside. The Borjouis had everything in their house including all the expensive household. In contrast it can be seen that the Proletarian's house only consisted of small place and improper furniture.

“Look round town - so rich as 'tis - and see the numbers o' people as has been broughten into bein heer, fur to weave, an to card," an to piece out a livin', aw the same one way, somehows, twixt their cradles and their graves. Look how we live, and wheer we live, an in what numbers, an by what chances, and wi' what sameness; and look how the mills is awlus a goin, and how they never works us no nigher to ony dis'ant object - ceptin awlus, Death. Look how you considers of us, and writes of us, and talks of us, and goes up wi' yor deputations to Secretaries o' State 'bout us, and how yo are awlus right, and how we are awlus wrong, and never had'n no reason in us sin ever we were born. Look how this ha grownen an grownen, sir, bigger an bigger, broader an broader, harder an harder, fro year to year, fro generation unto generation. Who can look on 't, sir, and fairly tell a man 'tis not a muddle?” Dickens (1995:118)



Injustice of the working class at that time told directly by Blackpool. The quote above shows Blackpool's fretfulness about how unjust the system work for Borjouis and the proletarian. What Blackpool said actually described about how the Borjouis treat them and how the Proletarian suffered. It implies that the factory's labours are the hard-working people. However, their hard effort means nothing for the borjouis people. They only care about how they are making their money without thinking the labour's feeling.

4.2.3. Utilitarianism in Educational System Reflected by the Novel

Educational system based on the novel implied utilitarianism. It was a theory about the believe that say what's good is something that benefit you the most, useful, and worthwhile. Otherwise, what's bad is something harmful and useless. The school also implied utilitarianism on how students behave, thought, and see the world by using their logical only.

"You are to be in all things regulated and governed,' said the gentleman, by fact. We hope to have, before long, a board of fact, composed of commissioners of fact, who will force the people to be a people of fact, and of nothing but fact. You must discard the word Fancy altogether. You have nothing to do with it. You are not to have, in any object of use or ornament, what would be a contradiction in fact. You don't walk upon flowers in fact; you cannot be allowed to walk upon flowers in carpets. You don't find that foreign birds and butterflies come and perch upon your crockery; you cannot be permitted to paint foreign birds and butterflies upon your crockery. You never meet with quadrupeds going up and down walls; you must not have quadrupeds represented upon walls. You must see,' said the gentleman, 'for all these purposes, combinations and modifications (in primary colours) of mathematical figures which are



susceptible of proof and demonstration. This is the new discovery. This is fact. This is taste.” Dickens (1995:7)

From the quote above it can be seen that the implied of Utilitarianism embedded into the student’s way of think and using it in their life. Utilitarianism is applied not only in schools, but also in the home. He applied it in the care of his two children.

“No little Gradgrind had ever seen a face in the moon; it was up in the moon before it could speak distinctly. No little Gradgrind had ever learnt the silly jingle, Twinkle, twinkle little star; how I wonder what you are! No little Gradgrind had ever known wonder on the subject, each little Gradgrind having at five years old dissected the Great Bear like a Professor Owen, and driven Charles's Wain like a locomotive engine-driver. No little Gradgrind had ever associated a cow in a field with that famous cow with the crumpled horn who tossed the dog who worried the cat who killed the rat who ate the malt, or with that yet more famous cow who swallowed Tom Thumb:" it had never heard of those celebrities, and had only been introduced to a cow as a graminivorous ruminating quadruped with several stomachs.” Dickens (1995:9)

4.2.4. Industrial City Condition Described in the Novel

Coketown as the main background of the story. It is described as an industrial city. Coketown showed what an industrial city looks like at that time.

“Coketown was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness. It contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by



people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work, and to whom every day was the same as yesterday and tomorrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next.” Dickens (1995:18)

The quote above describes the state of Coketown as an industrial city where water and air are polluted by sewage and factory haze. The city smells bad and even the river in Coketown is depicted in the purple color due to factory waste. The presence of smoke and waste also means that there are many factories there.

“You saw vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness.” Dickens (1995:19)

The large building described in the quote above is a factories. This explains that indeed in Coketown there are many factories. Therefore, Coketown is very reasonable to call an industrial city. It is also illustrated that in these factories there are steam engines that work all the time.

“It contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work.” Dickens (1995:19)

Coketown is also described as having large streets that are similar to each other and there are also many small streets. The streets were illustrated that there

umber of the same people entering and exiting the small streets at the e. So it can be said that, it is the workers who are meant to live on small



streets. Because it is said that those who go through the road to do the same work at the same time are the same number of people, where indeed the workers at that time had the same working hours each other.

4.3.Moral Values in Hard Times

4.3.1. The Importance of Considering Other People's Opinions

In the Hard Times it is described that Mr. Gradgrind only concerned with his own opinion. He does not even allow others to argue. This is reflected in his behavior towards his students and their own children. At school, he even just thinks his opinion is right and does not accept his student's opinion. This is seen when Mr. Gradgrind blamed the opinion of one of his students, Sissy Jupe.

“Let me see what is your father?”

“He belongs to the horse-riding”

“We don't want to know anything about that, here. You musn't tell us about that, here. Your father breaks horses, don't he?”

“If you please, Sir, when they can get any to break, they do break horses in the ring,sir”

“You musn't tell us about the ring,here. Very well, then. Describe your father as a horse-breaker” Dickens (1995:4-5)

The quote above shows that Mr. Gradgrind cannot appreciate differences in viewpoints. He just confirmed his point of view about everything. He also only appreciates and justifies the same opinion or point of view with him.

Mr. Gradgrind who can not respect the opinions of others is not only done

but at home. He also did the same thing to his children, especially

He just told Louisa to follow his direction.



“Shall I marry him? repeated Louisa, with great deliberation. Precisely. And it is satisfactory to me, as your father, my dear” Dickens (1995:78)

The quote above shows that Mr. Gradgrind never gave Louisa the chance to issue her own opinion. He only knows what he believes. Even Gradgrind still prioritizes his opinion over his own daughter's feelings when telling Louisa to accept marriage proposals from Bounderby.

In fact, respecting the opinions of others is very important. That is because in this world there are even many different points of view. Differences in opinion does not mean one of them has the wrong opinion. However, in issuing opinions, everyone has a different point of view about something.

4.3.2. The Importance of Being Honest

In this novel, it is depicted that Mr. gradgrind son namely Tom Gradgrind works at a bank owned by Bounderby. However, Tom did something that was distorted. He then committed a robbery at the bank where he worked.

“I forced the safe myself over night, and shut it up ajar before I went away. I had had the key that was found, made long before. I dropped it that morning, that it might be supposed to have been used. I didn't take the money all at once. I pretended to put my balance away every night, but I didn't.” Dickens (1995:223)

The quote above illustrates that Tom committed a crime. That shows that he used his position at work and cheated. Tom's attitude like this reflects that dishonest person. Because of his attitude he had to leave the city where he



lived so far.

From the story above, it can be concluded that honesty is the most important things. If Tom were an honest person, he would not have done anything wrong. Tom will not even need to bear the risk if he is a honest man from the beginning.

4.3.3. The Importance of Treats People Equally.

In Hard Times, there is a character named Mr. Bounderby. He is a rich man and the owner of the factory and also the bank. Bounderby is described as being arrogant and disrespectful when talking to people who are not equal with him.

“Pooh, pooh! Don't you talk nonsense, my good fellow, about things you don't understand; and don't you call the Institutions of your country a muddle, or you'll get yourself into a real muddle one of these fine mornings. The Institutions of your country are not your piece-work, and the only thing you have got to do, is, to mind your piece-work.” Dickens (1995:59)

Quote above shows that Mr. Bounderby treats Blackpool as he wants, considering that Blackpool is just a worker in his factory. He behaved rudely towards the poor. However, when talking with people who are equal with him, Bounderby turns into a friendly person. *“Harthouse, you have a couple of horses down here. Bring half a dozen more if you like, and we'll find room for 'em.”*

(1995:132)

can be seen from the quote above that Bounderby's attitude is very



different when talking to Blackpool who is only a laborer, and when he talks to Harthouse who has the same degree as him. It is very clear that Bounderby distinguishes people from their social status. He is only kind to the rich and behaves arbitrarily with the poor. But Louisa reflects that not all rich people treat the poor unfairly.

“Louisa coloured, and a purse appeared in her hand. The rustling of a bank-note was audible, as she unfolded one and laid it on the table.”

“Rachael, will you tell him- for you know how, without offence that this is freely his, to help him on his way? Will you entreat him to take it?”
Dickens (1995:125-126)

The quote above shows that Louisa did good to Blackpool which has a different social status from her. She even gave money to Blackpool. Louisa reflects that it is best to treat people as equals.

Supposedly, treating everyone equally is an important thing must do. Because, everyone has the right to be treated well regardless of their social status. Not only the rich must be respected but also the poor have the same right to receive good treatment.

4.4.Social Criticism of England in Hard Times

4.4.1. Exploitation of factory’s labour

In this section, the writer analyze how the author describe the exploitation of workers’ labour in Hard Times. During industrial times in this novel, it was clear that workers in the factory were treated unfairly. In a factory, a worker



is just a machine. They are required to work as the capacity of the machine works.

Their rights are not even cared for. All they know is working and working.

“So many hundred Hands in this Mill; so many hundred horse Steam Power. It is known, to the force of a single pound weight, what the engine will do; but, not all the calculators of the National Debt can tell me the capacity for good or evil, for love or hatred, for patriotism or discontent, for the decomposition of virtue into vice, or the reverse, at any single moment in the soul of one of these its quiet servants, with the composed faces and the regulated actions. There is no mystery in it; there is an unfathomable mystery in the meanest of them, for ever. Supposing we were to reserve our arithmetic for material objects, and to govern these awful unknown quantities by other means!” Dickens (1995:54)

The quote above describes how laborers are treated. He worked for the factory owner but they were treated arbitrarily. In this novel it is also told that whatever the conditions the workers must continue to work until the working hours determined by the ruling is finished.

“The steam-engines shone with it, the dresses of the Hands were soiled with it, the mills throughout their many stories oozed and trickled it. The atmosphere of those Fairy, palaces was like the breath of the simoom: and their inhabitants, wasting with heat, toiled languidly in the desert. But no temperature made the melancholy mad elephants more mad or more sane. Their wearisome heads went up and down at the same rate, in hot weather and cold, wet weather and dry, fair weather and foul. The measured/motion of their shadows on the walls, was the substitute Coketown had to show for the shadows of rustling woods, while, for the summer hum of insects, it could offer, all the year round, from the dawn of Monday to the night of Saturday, the whirr of shafts and wheels.” Dickens (1995:88)

The quote above clearly illustrates that workers at that time, were required

in any situation and weather. They are treated like animals. Their working

can be said to be inappropriate for human standards. They work from dawn



to night every year. They work together with machines in the factory. From what they got at the factory about injustice, finally one of them planned to invite other fellow workers to create a union.

“Good! Hear, hear! Hurrah! The eagerness both of attention and intention, exhibited in all the countenances, made them a most impressive sight. There was no carelessness, no languor, no idle curiosity; none of the many shades of indifference to be seen in all other assemblies, visible for one moment there. That every man felt his condition to be, somehow or other, worse than it might be; that every man considered it incumbent on him to join the rest, towards the making of it better; that every man felt his only hope to be in his allying himself to the comrades by whom he was surrounded; and that in this belief, right or wrong (unhappily wrong then), the whole of that crowd were gravely, deeply, faithfully in earnest; must have been as plain to any one who chose to see what was there, as the bare beams of the roof and the whitened brick walls. howsoever cut and dried) that they went astray wholly without cause, and of their own irrational wills, was to pretend that there could be smoke without fire, death without birth, harvest without seed, anything or everything produced from nothing.” Dickens (1995:110)

It can be seen from the quote above that the workers' plan to unite and form a union made it very clear that at that time they were treated unfairly. They who were aware and tired of being treated arbitrarily by superiors begin to plan the decisions they will make. Although in the end they did not get a bright spot. In fact, trade unions will never be formed if workers are treated well and fairly.

The situation of the working class in the Hard Times reflects the reality that occurred at industrial times in England precisely in 19th century, which at the

also under the Queen Victoria's government socio-political reforms. In times, cruel slavery ensued, where the working class had inhumane



working hours. Workers are required to work twelve- hours per day. Even though they work hard every day, the workers still do not get the rights that are comparable to their hard work.

4.4.2. Negative effect of Industrialism and Capitalism

Hard Times has a background in the mid 1800s which at that time was the industrial period , so there is a lot of picture about the condition of the industry in it. The industrial period is closely related to factories and machinery. But there are many negative effects caused by this.

“In the hardest working part of Coketown; in the innermost fortifications of that ugly citadel, where Nature was as strongly bricked out as killing airs and gases were bricked in; at the heart of the labyrinth of narrow courts upon courts, and close streets upon streets. In the last close nook of this great exhausted receiver, where the chimneys, for want of air to make a draught.” Dickens (1995:49)

Quote above shows that The presence of the factory in Coketown during industrial times caused pollution everywhere. Factory smoke causes air pollution which can endanger the health of city dwellers. Because of factory smoke, healthy air is reduced. The presence of the factory also not only caused pollution that could endanger health but also could narrow the city streets as a result of too many factories being built at that time. The number of factories built at that time

caused air pollution but also water pollution because all the waste from
y was wasted in the river. As a result, can cause a foul smell. “..It had a



black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye...” Dickens (1995:18)

It was not only industrialism which had a negative effect, but also capitalism from the factory owner, Bounderby. Bounderby is arrogant towards workers and does not feel the slightest sympathy for them in their problems or in their desire for a better life. For example, when Blackpool who is one of the workers in his factory, came and told him about his problem.

“There is such a law. But it's not for you at all. It costs money. It costs a mint of money.”

“How much might that be? Stephen calmly asked.”

“ Why, you'd have to go to Doctors' Commons with a suit, and you'd have to go to a court of Common Law with a suit, and you'd have, to go to the House of Lords with a suit, and you'd have to get an Act of Parliament to enable you to marry again, and it would cost you (if it was a case of very plain sailing), I suppose from a thousand to fifteen hundred pound. Perhaps twice the money.” Dickens (1995:58-59)

The quote above proves that at that time the law only favored the rich. The bosses also will not help their subordinates. All about money. So that the lower classes will only have a difficult life because they cannot do anything. Not only in the factory the workers did not get the rights, but also in their daily life. So it can be said that industrialism and capitalism only give the benefits for the upper classes and make the life of the lower classes more difficult.



4.4.3. The Educational System at that Time

The education system in the Hard Times uses the theory of utilitarianism, which in fact, the theory began to develop and spread in England in the 19th century. This theory not only influenced society's thinking to employ other people to get more benefits in their actions, but also influenced the educational system in England. At that time, utilitarianism was held by educators in teaching students in school. School set out to teach obedience to economic laws, children from the age of seven were to be taught such qualities as 'industry, knowledge, skill, economy, temperance, respect for property and forethought. Educators forced students to understand something they should not learn at that age. Students are only required to understand things that are considered useful for their future. Utilitarianism is a theory which argues that good things are only useful things while bad things are not useful things.

In Hard Times, the good things that are considered useful are exact science as mentioned by Gradgrind, while those that are considered not good are those that are not useful and what is meant are things related to fancy. The education system at that time was based on facts and calculations. According to Gradgrind, Facts are important things in life. The whole education system is based on

ism and does not touch the imaginative or emotional side of life.

'You are to be in all things regulated and governed,' said the gentleman, by fact. We hope to have, before long, a board of fact, composed of commissioners of fact, who will force the people to be a people of fact, and



of nothing but fact. You must discard the word Fancy altogether. You have nothing to do with it. You are not to have, in any object of use or ornament, what would be a contradiction in fact.” Dickens (1995:7)

But the education system that was implemented even had a bad impact.

The impact of the educational system that has been taught is reflected by Louisa and Bitzer. Louisa is the daughter of Mr. Gradgrind, who since childhood she did not know to express her feelings because of her father's teachings that told her to only live based on facts and learn about calculations and exact science.

“What do I know, father, of tastes and fancies; of aspirations and affections; of all that part of my nature in which such light things might have been nourished? What escape have I had from problems that could be demonstrated, and realities that could be grasped?” Dickens (1995:79)

Louisa was never taught anything about fancy and taste, finally when she grew up she does not have a happy life. She even married a man she did not love because she did not even know how she felt. She was never introduced to things about feelings. So one day she realized that her father's teachings only had a negative effect on her life and made her unhappy.

“I do not know that I am sorry, I do not know that I am ashamed, I do not know that I am degraded in my own esteem. All that I know is, your philosophy and your teaching will not save me. Now, father, you have brought me to this. Save me by some other means!” Dickens (1995:171)

Louisa, who was tired of all the teachings of his father, firmly revealed that all the philosophies she had received had not saved her. On the other hand, it

made her miserable. The output of the education system applied at that time reflected by Bitzer. Bitzer is a student of Mr. Gradgrind who is from the



beginning obedient and carry out the understanding taught to him during school.

Because of that understanding, Bitzer became a child who was selfish, cunning and greedy.

“Sir,' in a very business-like and logical manner, 'since you ask me what motive I have in reason, for taking young Mr Tom back to Coketown, it is only reasonable to let you know. I have suspected young Mr Tom of this bank robbery from the first. I had had my eye upon him before that time, for I knew his ways. I have kept my observations to myself, but I have made them; and I have got ample proofs against him now, besides his running away, and besides his own confession, which I was just in time to overhear. I had the pleasure of watching your house yesterday morning, and following you here. I am going to take young Mr Tom back to Coketown, in order to deliver him over to Mr Bounderby. Sir, I have no doubt whatever that Mr Bounderby will then promote me to young Mr Tom's situation. And I wish to have his situation, sir, for it will be a rise to me, and will do me good.” Dickens (1995:225)

The quote above shows that Tom grows into a child who uses the mistakes of others to his advantage. He also grew into a greedy man. All of this was due to the education system he received while at school and he applied it in his daily life. From all the examples of the educational system output at that time reflected by Louisa and Bitzer, it can be concluded that the educational system which only focuses on facts and calculation while away from all forms of fancy things will only make a person become heartless and even make them become a bad person.

Facts and things about fancy are two things that should be balanced, where both

understood and applied in life.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis in previous chapters. The writer put forward this chapter as follows:

5.1. Conclusion

In this section, the writer presents the conclusion essence of the whole story. The social conditions that are reflected in the novel are the differences in the living conditions of the Bourgeois and Proletarian. Bourgeois who has a luxurious life and home which was described by Bounderby and Gradgrind, while the Proletarian who lives miserably in unfit dwelling which was described by Blackpool. Not only the life conditions of the bourgeois and the proletarian are illustrated in the story, but also the education system that applies the theory of utilitarianism, where this theory is not only applied in educating children in school but also in educating children at home. *Hard Times* also described the condition of Coketown as an industrial city at that time.

As for, the moral values that can be obtained in the novel are considering other people's opinion, the importance of being honest and the importance of treating people equally. Considering the opinions of others is very important because in

and there are even many different points of view, so it should not only be based on personal opinions but also important to respect the opinions of



others. Then, honest is a trait that if applied will not cause bad impacts in the future. While treats people equally is also become the most important behavior because everyone deserved to be treated fairly and by treating everyone well, there will be no clutter arise in the social environment.

In general, the author tried to criticized the social situation in England at the time, specifically the side of exploitation factory labour which was rife at the time by factory owners. As a result of exploitation, relations between workers and superiors are not going well. Another thing that the author criticized in this story was the negative effects of industrialism and capitalism. As a result of industrialization and capitalism, the condition of the city become unhealthy and lead to misery for the proletarian. And finally the author also criticized the educational system which adversely affected the mindset of children at the time.

5.2. Suggestion

The novel *Hard Times* has many interesting topics inside it. In this research, the writer only focuses on the social criticism of England. Therefore to the other researchers who also want to research this novel, the writer suggests to comparing this novel with other works of Dickens. This is due to the fact that Dickens is a great writers who has other great works.



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APPENDIX I

Biography of Charles Dickens



Charles Dickens (*Charles John Huffam Dickens*) was born in Landport, Portsmouth, on February 7, 1812. Charles was the second of eight children to John Dickens (1786–1851), a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, and his wife Elizabeth Dickens (1789–1863). The Dickens family moved to London in 1814 and two years later to Chatham, Kent, where Charles spent early years of his childhood. Due to the financial difficulties they moved back to London in 1822, where they settled in Camden Town, a poor neighborhood of London.

The defining moment of Dickens's life occurred when he was 12 years old. His father, who had a difficult time managing money and was constantly in debt, was imprisoned in the Marshalsea debtor's prison in 1824. Because of this, Charles was withdrawn from school and forced to work in a warehouse that handled 'blacking' or shoe polish to help support the family. This experience left psychological and sociological effects on Charles. It gave him a acquaintance with poverty and made him the most vigorous and



influential voice of the working classes in his age.

After a few months Dickens's father was released from prison and Charles was allowed to go back to school. At fifteen his formal education ended and he found employment as an office boy at an attorney's, while he studied shorthand at night. From 1830 he worked as a shorthand reporter in the courts and afterwards as a parliamentary and newspaper reporter.

In 1833 Dickens began to contribute short stories and essays to periodicals. *A Dinner at Popular Walk* was Dickens's first published story. It appeared in the *Monthly Magazine* in December 1833. In 1834, still a newspaper reporter, he adopted the soon to be famous pseudonym Boz. Dickens's first book, a collection of stories titled *Sketches by Boz*, was published in 1836. In the same year he married Catherine Hogarth, daughter of the editor of the *Evening Chronicle*. Together they had 10 children before they separated in 1858. Although Dickens's main profession was as a novelist, he continued his journalistic work until the end of his life, editing *The Daily News*, *Household Words*, and *All the Year Round*. His connections to various magazines and newspapers gave him the opportunity to begin publishing his own fiction at the beginning of his career. *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* was

published in monthly parts from April 1836 to November 1837. Pickwick became the most popular works of the time, continuing to be so after it was



published in book form in 1837. After the success of *Pickwick* Dickens embarked on a full-time career as a novelist, producing work of increasing complexity at an incredible rate: *Oliver Twist* (1837-39), *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838-39), *The Old Curiosity Shop* and *Barnaby Rudge* as part of the *Master Humphrey's Clock* series (1840-41), all being published in monthly instalments before being made into books.

In 1842 he travelled with his wife to the United States and Canada, which led to his controversial *American Notes* (1842) and is also the basis of some of the episodes in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. Dickens's series of five Christmas Books were soon to follow; *A Christmas Carol* (1843), *The Chimes* (1844), *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845), *The Battle of Life* (1846), and *The Haunted Man* (1848). After living briefly abroad in Italy (1844) and Switzerland (1846) Dickens continued his success with *Dombey and Son* (1848), the largely autobiographical *David Copperfield* (1849-50), *Bleak House* (1852-53), *Hard Times* (1854), *Little Dorrit* (1857), *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859), and *Great Expectations* (1861).

In 1856 his popularity had allowed him to buy Gad's Hill Place, an estate he had admired since childhood. In 1858 Dickens began a series of paid readings, which became instantly popular. In all, Dickens performed more than 400 times.

ear, after a long period of difficulties, he separated from his wife. It was and that time that Dickens became involved in an affair with a young



actress named Ellen Ternan. The exact nature of their relationship is unclear, but it was clearly central to Dickens's personal and professional life.

In the closing years of his life Dickens worsened his declining health by giving numerous readings. During his readings in 1869 he collapsed, showing symptoms of mild stroke. He retreated to Gad's Hill and began to work on *Edwin Drood*, which was never completed. Charles Dickens died at home on June 9, 1870 after suffering a stroke. Contrary to his wish to be buried in Rochester Cathedral, he was buried in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey.



APPENDIX II

Synopsis of Hard Times

Hard Times tells the story of the condition of England in an imaginary city called Coketown. At the beginning of the story, there is a character named Mr. Thomas Gradgrind who is a teacher at a school. Mr. Gradgrind is a realistic man who lived based on facts and calculations. At school he met two students with different characters, Sissy Jupe and Bitzer. Sissy Jupe is a child of a circus performer who is very contrary to the understanding taught by Gradgrind. Whereas Bitzer is a student in line with Gradgrind's theory. Gradgrind also has two children named Louisa and Tom who he teaches are the same understanding as what was applied at the school. Gradgrind also has a wife who shares his understanding.

Coming home from school, Gradgrind passed a circus and how surprised he was to find his two children watching the show. He then scolded his two children and dragged them home. When arrived home, he met Mr. Bounderby and his wife in the living room. Gradgrind then reported the incident to his wife, then Mrs. Gradgrind told Tom and Louisa to study somethingological. After that incident, Gradgrind thought that it was Sissy who introduced his two children to

is world. Finally Gradgrind, accompanied by Bounderby, took the
to go to the circus where Sissy lived.



The next day he went to a circus place called Sleary Horsemanship. Upon arrival, he met with Mr. Sleary who is the owner of the circus. Mr. Sleary then told a little about Sissy Jupe to Mr. Gradgrind and Bounderby. Mr. Sleary told about Sissy who was left by her father who was playing a circus abroad. Finally, Gradgrind took the initiative to take care of Sissy while applying her understanding of the facts to her. With sadness, Mr. Sleary finally releases Sissy in the hope that Sissy has a better life.

Next, in the story, introduce the figure of Blackpool who is a factory worker. He experienced a difficult life because he married a drunk woman for many years. Finally he went to see the owner of the factory, Bounderby, in hopes of finding a way out in order to get a divorce. Unfortunately, he did not get a way out because according to Bounderby, only the rich could divorce at that time. However, at the factory, Blackpool likes a fellow worker named Rachael. Rachael is a kind woman, but Rachael does not respond to Blackpool's feelings.

One day Gradgrind brought news to Louisa that Bounderby would soon propose to her. But Louisa who did not know expressed her feelings and could not issue an opinion finally accepted the offer. Bounderby, who was very pleased to hear his application being accepted, then told his household assistant Sparsit that

et married and finally Louisa is married to Bounderby. Not long after, by accepted Tom as an employee at his bank and soon, there was news



that Mrs. Gradgrind passed away. After his marriage, there was a man who came to Coketown named James Harthouse. Bounderby then introduced him to his wife Louisa. However, Harthouse realized that at that time he liked Louisa.

In industrial times, workers were treated so unfairly, so it pushed them to form trade unions spearheaded by Slackbridge. However, Blackpool does not want to join his friends because he thinks it will only cause problems for them in the future. Finally Blackpool was shunned by her fellow workers. Hearing the news that the workers rebelled by creating a union, finally Bounderby called Blackpool and investigated about it. However, the good Blackpool did not explain in detail the incident. Eventually Bounderby fired Blackpool because he could not be an informant.

Louisa who witnessed the fired finally visited Blackpool accompanied by his brother, Tom and provided assistance in the form of money. However, Tom trapped Blackpool by telling him to wait in front of Bounderby's Bank because according to Tom he would receive help there. However, Blackpool did not receive any help so he went from Coketown to look for other jobs. A few days later, Bounderby told Harthouse that his bank was robbed and he accused Blackpool of being the culprit. Finally he looked for Blackpool throughout the

the days there was no news from Blackpool, Rachael who was worried to look for Blackpool in the town accompanied by Sissy. Arriving at the



town, they find Blackpool falling in a shaft. After being rescued, Blackpool told the truth that Tom was the one who knew the facts of this incident. Moments later, Blackpool died which left Rachael devastated. Hearing Blackpool's last statement, made Gradgrind looked for his son. After meeting, Tom acknowledged his actions and went abroad with the help of Mr. Sleary. Finally Tom left Coketown and prove that Blackpool is innocent.

After the incident passed, Harthouse went to visit Louisa and expressed his feelings. Mrs. Sparsit who saw it then spied Louisa and Harthouse. However, Harthouse's statement was rejected by Louisa. But from Harthouse, Louisa realized something that she had never known expressing her feelings because of the philosophy her father taught. Finally Louisa went to her father's house and said that his father's philosophy had only led him astray. Louisa then passed out after that. Finally Sissy, who could not bear to see Louisa's condition, told Harthouse to leave Coketown because of what he had done. After Louisa expressed her feelings, Gradgrind then realized about her mistakes in educating her children. He then visited Bounderby and told Louisa's condition. Gradgrind also revealed that during this time Louisa was unhappy about her marriage. Finally, the marriage of Louisa and Bounderby ended.



t the end of the story, it is illustrated that Bounderby died on the road of
n. Mr. Gradgrind also later gave up his position as a member of

parliament and clear the good name of Blackpool. Rachael also returned to work in the factory. Tom died on his way back to Coketown. Sissy Jupe has a family and lives a happy life. Meanwhile, Louisa remained alone, but it was quite happy for her given the fact that Sissy's children loved her.

