

トーマス・ハーディの「緑樹の蔭」と
ウエセックス方言について

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Thomas Hardy's *Under the Greenwood Tree* and
the Wessex Dialect (I)

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PREFACE

The principal aim of this study is to show the typical aspects of the Dorsetshire Dialect which Thomas Hardy expressed in his pastoral story, *Under the Greenwood Tree*.

Here, if we don't take any considerations of the Dialect which Hardy expressed in his works, we will not be fully able to appreciate his art of literature. In a sense, all English literature, since Standard English is simply one dialect that has acquired more importance than the other dialects. The occasional use of dialect into the fictions serves several purposes: it can serve as an element of local colour, it is a way of individualizing characters.

I. Language and Dialect ;

G.L.Brook says about this as follows; The word *dialect* is first recorded in English in the sixteenth century. It is of Greek origin and was borrowed into English through Latin and French. The Greek word from which the word is derived meant 'discourse, way of speaking', and the primary meaning of the English word given in OED is 'manner of speaking, language, speech, especially a manner of speech characteristic of a particular group of people.' In this sense, OED equates the word with phraseology and idiom. The secondary meaning of the word given in OED is 'one of the subordinate forms of varieties of language arising from local peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation and idiom'. It is convenient to keep the word dialect to refer to the speech of a group of people smaller than the group who share a common language, and to remember that the basis of subdivision of a language into dialects necessarily be geographical: it may be social or occupational. (English Dialects, p.17-18)

Moreover, we must listen into what H.C.Wyld says; As a rule when we speak of

the English Dialects we mean varieties of English which are associated with particular geographical areas or counties. Many of these types of English at present time are distinguished, according to the popular view, chiefly by possessing a more or less strange pronunciation, and certain elements in their vocabulary which are not current coin in every part of the country, and especially not among the more educated portion of the community. Speech varieties of this kind, confined to particular areas, it is proposed to call *Regional Dialects*. (A History of Modern Colloquial English, p.2)

Here, I say as follows; The Dialects written in this paper belong to the combinations of both Regional Dialects, and Occupational Dialects, which are used by local people, Wessex people in their daily life.

II. Wessex Dialect

The localities of his novels are all set in Wessex, which covers eight counties: Berks & Oxf. (North Wessex), Wilt (Mid. W.), Dor. (South W.), Hamp. (Upper W.), Som. (Outer W.), Dev. (Lower W.), Cor. (Off W.). So it is hardly probable that Hardy was well acquainted with the details of the dialects spoken in such broad area. Then, what did he choose out of many? One would fairly conclude that he used the Dorset dialect, to be exact, the dialect of the vicinity of Upper Bockhampton, where he was born and bred, hearing and speaking it. In fact, 'he spoke with a Dorset accent and knew the rural dialect.'

According to Ellis's classification, the Dorset dialect belong to the Mid Southern Division IV, variety iv. (Thomas Hardy's Use of Dialect, X X IX)

III. Scenes

Upper and Lower Mellstock, Yalbury Wood, and neighbourhood.

Stinsford, Higher Bockhampton and Lower Bockhampton. Between Stinsford church and the latter (with its school and post office) is Kingston Maurward House; a wooded path below this and its lake continues from Church Way to the bridge at Lower Bockhampton (Lower Mellstock) over the main Frome stream. The road north from this point crosses the Tingleton road at Bockhampton (Mellstock) Cross; its continuation to the Dorchester Puddletown road is Cuckoo Lane. From this a narrow road leads NE through Higher Bockhampton (Upper Mellstock); beyond the Hardy birthplace is Puddletown Heath.

IV. Characters.

Dialect speakers; (always) Tranter Dewy : Mrs. Dewy : Susan Dewy : Charlie Dewy : Jim Dewy : Bessie Dewy : Reuben Dewy : Geoffrey Day : Mrs. Day : Michael Mail : Robert Penny : Elias Spinks : Thomas Leaf : Joseph Bowman : Granfer William : Granfer James : Voss : Rustics : etc.

(often) Dick Dewy

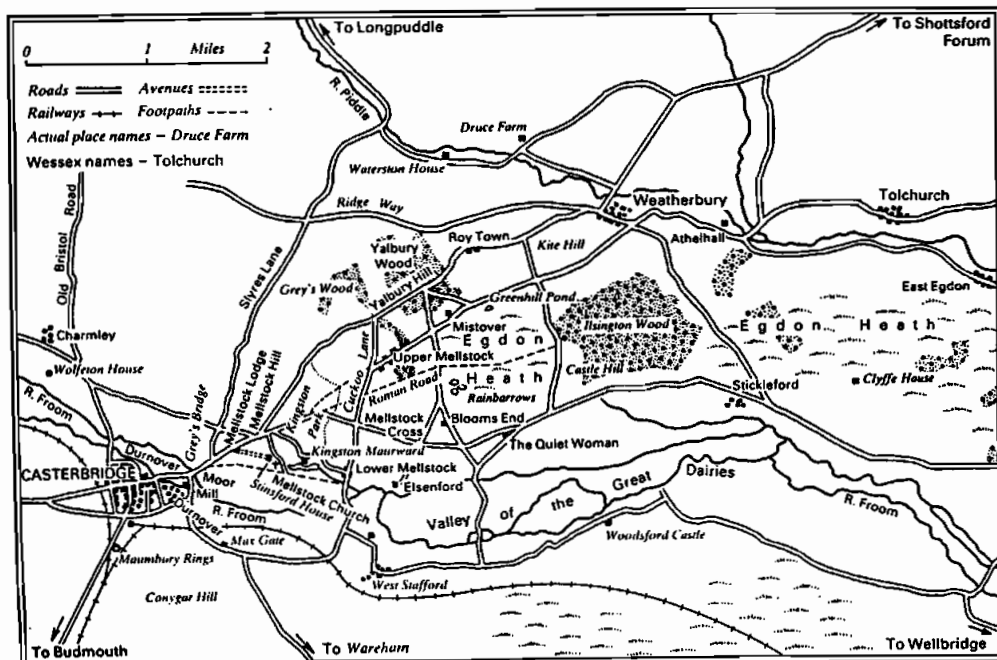
Fancy Day
 Famer Shiner
 (never) Rev. Maybold

V. The Outline of the story.

Hardy's second novel *Under the Greenwood tree*, was published anonymously in 1872. It is the most lyrical and lighthearted of all his prose works, and perhaps nowhere else is Hardy's deep love for Dorset and for country ways so evident as in this delightful rural idyll.

The story is of pretty Fancy Day, who comes as schoolmistress to the village of Mellstock in Dorset and within a short time wins the heart of Dick Dewy, the tranter's son, as well as that of the new young vicar of Mellstock and of the stolid Mr. Shiner, her father's friend. Fancy is skittish and full of caprice but although she momentarily yields to the temptation of the vicar's offer of marriage her heart is Dick's and, after overcoming all the usual difficulties in the way of true love, the two are at last happily married.

VI. The Map of the Heart of Wessex.



A. The Heart of Wessex

VII. Textbook.

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Part I
 PRONUNCIATION
 § 1 Vowels.

- St.E. Dial.
- (1) [ɑ:] : [a]
 person = pa'son [pɑsn] s.Dor.
 Ay, your pa'son comes by fate. (II-ii,71)
 Pa'son Maybold was afraid he couldn't manage us all tomorrow (I-iii,19)
- (2) [æ] : [e]
 waxwork = wexwerk [wɛkswɛ:k]
 If she'd been rale wexerk she couldn't ha' been comlier. (I-v,30)
- (3) [æ] : [o]
 drong = drong [dɹɔŋ].Dor.
 The first time I met en was in a drong. (II-ii, 73)
 sat = zot [zot]. w.Som.
 Down father zot. (II-v, 92)
- (4) [æ] : [a]
 carol = carrel [karol],Dur.
 Ay, he's a splendid carrel.(I-iii, 17)
- (5) [ʌ] : [i]
 Words which in the lit. language have ʌ(written o,ou,u), have gen. had in the dialects the same development as O.E.u. (E.D.Gr., § 219,p.192).
 just = jist [dʒɪst].e.Dor, e & w. Som.

He talked o' getting her jist to come and help him hand (I-iii,19)
such = sich [sitf]. e.Dor.

O, sich, I never, never, see ! (I-v, 30)

(6) [ə] : [ɑː]

vermin = varmint [vɑːmit].

When not one of the varmits was to be heard of ! (I-iv, 24).

(7) [ə] : [əː]

potato = pertato [pəːtəːtə]

With our family 'twas never less than 'taters, and very often pertatatoes
outright. (I-viii, 59)

(8) [e] : [a]

step = stap [stap]. Dor. W.Som.

How is it your stap-mother isn't here ? (II-vi, 99)

errand = arrant [arənt] w.Som.

It looks better, and more becomes the high class of arrant (II-iv,74)

(9) [eː] : [ɑː]

yes = y-a-a-a-a-as [jɑːs]. s. Dev. [eːs] [jæs] w.Som.

'Y-a-a-a-a-as!' said Enoch from the distance. (V-i,205)

(10) [e] : [i]

general = jeneral [dʒinərɪ]

You must be a cleverer feller, then, than mankind in jinerel. (I-iii,20)

generous = jinerous [dʒinərəs]

And 'a was jinerous gentleman about choosing the psalms (II-ii,72)

generally = zhinerally [zinərəli]

But why disturb what is ordained, — and the company zhinerally? (I-vii,47)

better = bitter [bitə]

She's the bitter weed ! (II-ii,69)

(11) [i] : [e]

(E.D.Gr. § 68, A.J.Ellis : On Early English pronunciation pp.682 710-11,756-8)

hit = het [het].

Every man-jack het a pint of cider into his inside; (II-iii,78)

sit = set [set]. [zet] Dor. Wil.

I was a-setting in the little kitchen of the Dreee Mariners (I-viii,58)

spit = spet [spet] Oxf. Sus. nw. Dev.

An icicle o' spet hung down from the end of every man's clar' net (I-iv,25)

print = prent [prent] Dur. Nhb.

And to kip pace with the times I have had some cards prented. (IV-vii,187)

(12) [iː] (ea) : [eː]

(E.D.Gr. § 137-8)

clean = Clane [kleːn] Dor. e.Som. e.Dev.

And will spak to you be you dirty or be you clane. (II-ii,73)

creature = crater [kreːtə] neSc. I.Ma. m.Shr.

- Then why not stop for fellow-craters (I -i,4)
 real = rale [re:l] Sc.Lan.
 If she'd been rale wexwork she couldn't ha' been comlier(I -v,30)
 tea = tay [te:] Wil. Dor. Som.Dev.Cor.
 This will never do, upon my life, Master Dewy! calling for tay for a feymel
 passenger. (III-ii,132)
 treat = trate [tre:t] w.Som. nw.Dev. [trit] w.Dor.
 Well let en come as a trate, poor feller. (II-iii,77)
 speak = spak e.Dor Som. Dev.
 Nothing will spak to your heart wi' the sweetness o' the man(I -iv,26)
 female = feymel [fe:ml] w.Wil. e.Som.
 This will never do, upon my life,Master Dewy! calling for tay for a feymel
 passenger.(III-ii,132)
- (13) [i:](ea) : [e]
 heath = he'th [heθ] Frf. Per. [eθ] nw.Oxr. Dor. Hmp.
 And so work our way hither again across He'th. (V-i,202)
 Heat = Het [het] Frf. Per. [et] w.Will. Dor.
 And come,Fancy! Het or wet, blow or snow, (V-i, 200)
 In some words where has a long vowel, the vowel has often undergone
 shortening in many dialects. Some of them become e and another i.
- (14) [i:] : [i]
 keep = kip [kip] Dor. e.w.Som. nw.Dev.
 And to kip pace with the times I have had some cards prented.(IV-vii,187)
- (15) [i] : [ai]
 whitelivered = white - lyvered [hwait-laivəd] s.Dev.
 Disk, that thou beest a white-lyvered chap I don't say(II-viii, 115)
- (16) [i] : [o]
 will = woll [wɔl]. [ul] n.Oxf. Dor. s.Som.
 Shut up, woll 'ee! (I -v,30)
 The unstressed forms are those without w. In combination with personal
 pronouns, the unstressed forms is ɪ in all the dialects. The above woll is a
 stressed form.
- (17) [o] : [a]
 drop = drap [drap] Dor. w. Som. e. Dev. w. Oxf.
 Especially for a drap o' drink (I -v,30)
- (18) [o:] : [a:]
 daughter = da'ter [da:ta] [de:ta] e.Dor. w.s.Som. Dev.
 Where's my da'ter? (IV-iv,171)
 Lord = Lard [la:d] Dor. nw. e. Som. e.Dev.
 Clar'nets were not made for the service of the Lard (I -iv,25)
 mortal = martel [ma:təl] Dor. Wor. Som.
 The slim faced martel had knocked 'em down to me. (I -ii, 12)

- (19) [o:] : [ə]
 almighty = a' mighty [əmaiti] Dor. e. Der.
 God a' mighty is nowhere at all (II-v,92)
- (20) [o] : [ai]
 join = jine [dʒain] Dor. e. sw. Dev.
 Your woman's weakness when I asked ye to jine us. (I-vii,45)
- (21) [o:] : [i:]
 saw = see [si:] s.Dev.w.Som.
 I passed a' open winder and see him inside (I-ii, 12)
 We often use the present form in place of the preterite.
- (22) [o:] : [o]
 morsel = mossel [mɔsl] e.Oxf. me.wil. nw.Dev.
 'Every mossel', said the butcher (IV-iv,171)
- (23) [u:] : [au]
 chew = chaw [tʃau] Dor. e. Der.
 Band played six-eight time, six-eight chaws I, willynilly (I-viii,58)
- (24) [ai] : [i:]
 child = chiel [tʃi:l] s.som. e. sw. s. Dev.
 If so be I hadn't been as scatter-brained and thirtingill as a chiel I should
 have called at the schoolhouse wi' a boot as I cam up along (I-iii,17)
 childish = chiel [tʃi:l]
 You can gie me the chiel's account at the same time (IV-iv,170)
 sunshine = sunsheen [sʌnʃi:n] w.Frf. e.per.
 O.E.D. shine < ME.schīnen
 Dick and Fancy stand as fair a chance of having a bit of sunsheen as any
 married pair in the land (V-ii,209)
 tiny = teeny [ti:ni] Dor. n. Der. w.War.
 I don't want to. Only a teeny bit (II-iii,76)
- (25) [ai] : [i]
 might = mid [mid]
 I've fancied you never knew better in your life: bet I mid be mistaken
 (I-viii,55)
- (26) [ai] : [ei]
 china = chaine [tʃeini]
 Claning out all the upstairs—dusting the second-best chane. (C-ii,209)
 From India this form and use of the word was prob. intrrduced in the 17th
 Century into England, whence the spellings *chiney cheny chene y chenea*, mod.
 dial. *chaney*, *cheenie*, and the pronunciation [tʃeini, tʃini, tʃi:ni] (O.E.D.
 China)
- (27) [ei] : [e]
 Chamber = chammer [tʃema] n.Dev. [tʃæmbə] w.Wil. Dor. e. Dev
 I've left my hat up in chammer (IV-ii,162)

(28) [ei] : [e:]

nature = nater [ne:tə] Cum. Wm. natur [neətə] Dor.

'Tis my warm nater in summer-time (I-vii,45)

The t in French words which has become tʃ in Lit. English through the influence of the following ü has remained unchanged in the dialects, as *piktə*, *picture* / *fiətə*, *feature* / *ne:tə*, *neətə*, *nature*.

potato = pertato [pə:te:tə] ken. Cor. tater [te:tə] Dor.

With our family 'twas never less than taters and very often pertatoes outright (I-viii,59)

(29) [ei] : [ə:]

great = gr't [gə:t] s.Dur. s.Oxf. Dor. Som. Dev.

Thick gr't stone is father sitting in the easy-chair (II-v,91)

(30) [iə] : [eə]

queer = quare [kweə] Dor. Som. Dev.

But she's quare, very guare, at times (II-vi,100)

(31) [ou] : [o:]

soldier = sodger [sɔ:dʒə] Som. nw.Dev. Cor.

I'm sure I felt as a sodger all through the deed (v-i,196)

(32) [ou] : [ə]

fellow = feller [felə]. w. Som. n. sw. Dev.

I knowed a' auctioneering feller once (I-ii,12)

hollowing = hollering [holəriŋ] w.Som.

I can't see what — should want to go hollering after a young woman for (II-viii,113)

pillow = piller [pilə]. Som. Dev.

If a letter didn't come wi' a feather-bed, bolsters and pillers (I-ii,12)

shadow = shadder [ʃædə] e. Dev. me.Wil. se.Ken.

For without money man is a shadder! (IV-ii,156)

widow = widder [widə] s. Som. me. wil. Brks.

Yes, sir ; a widder, sir (II-iv,83)

By the way, medial w+final vowel has become rarely i after consonants.

window = winder [wində] n.s.Dev. s. Som. wil.

There's too many o' them looks out of the without —(II-iii,74)

(33) [oi] : [ai]

join = jine [dʒain] Dor. e. sw. Dev.

They had let nobody hear 'em, and and only jined in now and then. (I-VI,42)

Words which in the lit. language have oi oy, have in the dialects a great diversity of forms ; boil, choice, coin, join, joint, joist, loin, etc., (E.D.Gr. §213)

(34) [uə] : [əə]

poor = pore [pəə] Dor. w. s. Som. n. e.Dev.

And twist the pore young feller about like the figure of 8. (I-v,35)

(35) [ʌn] : [ən]

unaware = onaware [ɔnəwɛə]

A strapping lad like Dick d' know better than let anything happen onawares
(I -v, 33)

unmistakably = onmistakably [onmisteikəbli]

She do know the multiplication table onmistakable well (I-ii, 10)

unriddle = onriddle [onridl]

I can't onriddle her, nohow. (II-v, 93)

unseemly = onseemly [onsi:mli]

Very onseemly-very! (I -v, 31)

(36) Variation of *a*, ' *a*, *a*' , *a*-.

a' = an ; indefinite article used before vowels and consonants.

We expect next year to keep *a*' extra couple of horses. (IV-vii, 187)

' *a* = I ; unstressed form [ə], the nom. of the first personal singular.

But she'll be worse she's better, ' *a* b' lieve. (I-ii, 10)

' *a* = he; unstressed form [ə] [i], the nom. of the third personal singular, masculine.

The first time I met en was in a drong, and though ' *a* didn't know me no more than the dead, ' *a* passed the time of day. (II-ii,)

a- = on; unstressed form [ə] [ən] . Der. sw. s. Lan. w. Suf.

He always wears his best clothes and his buss-viol *a*-Sunday. (II-iv, 82)

a' auctioneerlng feller (I -ii, 12) *a*' old cask (I-ii, 11)

He's no spoter- that must be said, ' *a* b' lieve. (II-ii, 69)

(37) Loss of vowel of initial syllables followed by the principal accent = Aphesis.

Especially = ' specially

Dancing is a most strengthening, livening and courting movement, ' specially with a little beverage added! (I -vii, 47)

potato = tater [te:tə]. Dor. s. Oxf.

With our family 'twas never less than "taters" and very often "pertatoes" outright (I-viii, 59)

(38) Loss of vowel or medial syllables preceded by the principal accent = Syncope.

believe = b' lieve [bli:v] e. Dor. e. Som. e. Dev.

But she'll be worse before she's better, ' *a* b' lieve. (I-ii, 10)

clarionet = clar' net [klɑ:net]

Car' net, however, be bad at all times (I -iv, 25)

somewhat = som' at, sommat [samət] w. Som. Dev.

All the parish knows, that ye've read sommat everything *a*' most (I-iii, 20)

Angels be suppoed to play clar' nets in heaven, or som' at like 'em.
(I -iv, 25)

§ 2. Consonants

(39) Loss of w-syllable:

1) initial w-syllable; E.D.Gr. § 236.

will = 'ill [il] Dor. n. Dur.

But the time 'ill soon slip along (IV-vii, 186)

within = 'ithin [iðin]

Is your grandson Dick in 'ithin, William(IV-iv,173)

woman = ooman [umən] Dor. e. sw. s. Dev.

Shall anything saucier be found than united 'ooman(I-vi,41)

2) medial w-syllable ; E.D.Gr. §247.

athwart = ath'art [əθə:t] [əðə:t]

'Twas ath'art and across Dick's garden (V-i,198)

pennyworth = penneth [penəθ]

I don't believe 'twill make a penneth o' difference to we poor martels here or hereafter. (II-ii,70)

somewhat = sommat,som'at.

(40) [ju] : [ju:ə]

tune = tuen [tju:ən]

We could choose the tuens, and so on.(I-i,6)

(41) [n] : [l] Dissimilation from *n* to *l*

chimney = chimley [tfimli] w. Som. Dev. Cor.

The pleyers o' 'em had to go into a hedger-and-ditcher's chimley-corner (I-iv,25)

(42) Loss of [n]

on Sunday = a-Sunday

He always wears his best clothes and his bass-viol a-Sundays(II-iv,82)

stricken = stric'

She's quietly making—and not troubled by, chick nor chiel, to make poverty-stric' wife and family of her. (II-viii,113)

(43) Addition of [n]

excuse = excusen

It is thought that you be going to get it hot and strong! excusen my incivity,sir(II-iv,80)

(44) [ŋ] : [n]

brimming = brimmen [brimen]

Every moment of it is brimmen over wi' sound understanding(II-v,93)

evening = evenen [i:vnin] [e:vnin] e.sw.Dev. [eəvnin] Dor.

I've had so little time to attend to myself all the evenen (I-viii,60)

hurting = hurten [hərtən]

I'd see how 'tis hurten thee to live without en (IV-iv,172)

Knowing = knowen [no:en] s. Dev.

Why not stop for fellow-craters—and knowen us so well?(I-i,4)

shilling = shillen [ʃilən] e.Dev.

You shall have en for ten shillens, Reub. (I-ii,11)

thinking = thinken [θɪŋkən] n. e. Dev.

- We told them—thinken they wouldn,t be wanted yet awhile(I-i,6)
- (45) Loss of [l]
- Medial l has often disappeared, especially in the combination ld,lf,lh,lk,lp,lm, and lt.
- almighty = a'mighty [əmaiti] e.Dev. Dor.
- The pa'son is second to the churchwardens, and God a'mighty is nowhere at all.(II-v,92)
- almost = a'most [əmost] w. Som.
- All the parish knows that ye've read sommat of everything a'most(I-iii,20)
- only = on'y [oni] w.Wil. Sus. [əni] : e. Som. sw. Dev. [o:nli] e. Dor.
- But 'tis on'y excuse. (I-ii,9)
- soldier = sodger [sɔ:dʒər] Som. nw. Dev. sojer [sɔdʒər] Dor. Amer.
- I'm sure I felt as brave as a sodger all through the dead(V-i,196)
- (46) Loss of [b]
- It often occurs in the dialects between m—l or m—r.
- chamber = chammer [tʃemə] n.Dev.
- I've left my hat up in chammer(IV-ii,162)
- (47) Addition of [t]
- In a few instances ,a t has been added after n, f, or s; sermon— [sɑmənt], nice— [naist], once— [wanst], etc.,.
- Vermin = varmit [vɑ:mit] s.Oxf.
- when not one of the varmits was to be heard of ! (I-iv,24)
- (48) [d] : [t]
- I think that final d after n and r may become t in words of more than one syllable.
- erand = arrant [arənt] w. Som. [ærənt] e.Dev. [arən] Dor.
- It looks better, and more becomes the high class of arrant which has brought us here. (II-iv,79)
- (49) Addition of [d]
- A final d has been added after l, n, r.
- drowned = drownded [draund] w.Wil. s. Som.
- Perhaps he's drownded! (I-v,33)
- (50) Loss of [d]
- child = chiel [tʃi:l] e. sw. s. Dev.
- What wonderful odds and ends that chiel has in his head to be sure(I-ii,13)
- (51) Loss of [k]
- raw-milk = raw- mil'
- Will you fetch down a bit of raw-mil' cheese (II-vi,102)
- (52) [f] : [v]
- In the southern and south-western counties ken. Sur.Sus. Hmp. I. W. Wil.Dor. Som. Dev. and in parts of Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks., initial f must have become v at a very early period, because in those counties where we still

find v for f it is confined almost exclusively to native words ; hence the change must have taken place before the influx of French words. The use of v for f is now obs.in Ken. Sur. Sus. and obsol. in s.Pem. Hmp. I. W.

It is still in general use in e.Hrf.parts of Glo. w.Brke.wil.Dor. Som. Dev. With the exception of what has been stated above, initial f is used in all the dialects just the same as in lit. English. (E.D.Gr. § 278)

finger = vinger [vinger] e.Dor. n. e. Dev. e. Som.

Mr.Grinhām—— but used to spet upon his vinger (II-ii,72)

flock = vlock [vlok] Dor. s. Som. e. Dev.

It fairly made my hair creep and fidget about like a vlock of sheep(I-viii,57)

foot = voot [vut] w.Wil. s. Som.

I caught sight of his voot.(I -iii,20)

(53) Loss of [v]

give = gie [gi:] Dor. nw. Som. nw. sw. Dev.

We'll gie way to the your woman, Mr.Mayble. (II-iii,76)

haven't = han't [hant] n.Dev.

But I han'got imagination enough to see it,perhaps. [I -iii,19]

of = o' (often used here and there).

They come to life again and die o' starvation; (IV-ii,155)

(54) Loss of [θ]

grandmother = grammer [græmə:]

Susan, you run down to Grammer kaytes's (I-ii,10)

with = wi'

My wife sticks to it that he's in love wi' her. (II-v,93)

them = 'em

'Tis my belief that though Shiner fired the bullets,the parson made 'em,
(II-v,93)

Both of wi', 'em, have adundant exanples found in every page.

(55) [tʃ] : [ʃ]

mischief = mischty [miʃti] w.Som.

That gentleman over there is at the root of the mischty.(II-v,91-2)

(56) [θr] : [dr] (E,D,Gr. § 313)

three = dree [dri:] Dor . Som. Dev.

Once I was a-setting in the little kitchen of the Dree Marines (I-viii,58)

throng = drong [dron] Dor. e.Som. e.Dev.

The first time I met en was is a drong (II-ii,73)

(57) [s] : [z]

In the Southern and south-western counties Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil.Dor. Som. Dev.,. and in parts of Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks.,. initial s before voiced sounds must have becomed z already at a very early period. It is still in general use before vowels in e.Hrf.,. parts of Glo., Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

(E.D.Gr. § 320)

saw = zeed [zi:d] (see+ed) [za:] Som. [zo:] s.Dev.

In the form of that young female vision we zeed just now (I-v,35)

sickness = zickness [ziknis] Dor. Som. e. Dev.

That's a part of the zickness. (II-iii,75)

sick = zick [zik] e. Hrf. Glo. Sus. sm.Hmp. nw. w. Wil. Dev.

sat = zot [zot] Som. e. Dev.

And down father zot. (II-v,93)

(58) [tʃ] : [t]

The t in French words which has become tʃ in literary English through the influence of the following ü has remained unchanged in the dialects, as picture [piktə], feature [fiətə], nature [nəta, ne:tə]. (E.D.Gr. § 285)

picture = picter [piktə] Sh. I. Sur. Amer.

pictur [piktə] Brks. Dor.

(O.E.D.; 5- picture. L. pictūra, painting)

Ye may believe picters (I-iv,26)

creature = crater [kre:tə] m.Shr. ne. Sc. I. Ma.

creytur [kre:tə] e.Dev.

(O.E.D.; forms 3- creature. F.creature, L. creatūra)

That young crater, the schoolmis'ess, must be sung to to-night wi' the rest. (I-iii,21)

Have the craters stung ye? (IV-ii,156)

nature = nater [ne:tə] Cum. Wm.

natur [nə:tə] Dor. Not.

(O.E.D.; forms 4-5 natur F.nature L. nātūra)

'Tis my warm nater in summer-time, I suppose. (I-vii,45)

(59) [dʒ] : [z]

generally = zhinerally [zinərəli] Sus.

But why disturb what is ordained, Richard and Reuben, and the company zhinerally? (I-vii,47)

(60) [bi] : [ə]

before = afore [əfo:] Dor. (OE. on-foran)

I never see the like afore nor since! (II-ii,72)

(61) [b] : [p]

libbet = lippet [lipet] Glo. Wil. Dor.

My breeches were tore all to long strents and lippets. (II-ii,73)

(62) [s] : [θ]

inside = inthide [inθaid]

Idd it cold inthide te hole? (I-ii,13) (childish colloquial word)

(63) Addition of [sou] syllable

however = howsoever

Well,howsoever, try to step over and see me and mother-law tomorrow. (IV-iv,173)

(64) Addition of [hiə] [ðeə]

this = this here

You stood of an evening upon this here wild lonely shore. (II-iv,87)

that = that there

That there cask, Reub, is as good as new. (I-ii, 11)

(65) Addition of [s]

say = says

If you'd thrive in musical religion, stick to strings, says I. (I-iv,25)

think = thinks

And when I'd married her and found it out, I thought, thinks I, (II-vi,100)

(66) Addition of [əl]

romantic = romantical

Women is very romantical on the matter o' children. (II-iii,77)

(67) Loss of [li]

beautifully = beautiful

I know you'd tap a hundred beautiful. (I -ii,11)

charmingly = charming

You've never dressed so charming before, (IV-v,176)

gloriously = glorious

If we fell glorious with a bit of a flourish at Christmas,—(II-iv,85)

accidentally = accidental

That's only a form of words of mine, and slipped out accidental(II-iv,88)

immediately = immediate

Good heavens! Send for a workman immediate (II-ii,93)

merrily = merry

Long and merry ago now! (I -iv,24)

particularly = particular

I've come on purpose to speak to you very particular. (IV-ii,162)

(68) valiant of [skirr] = scurr

The occasional scurr of a rope betoken a stable (I -ii,7)

In a sence the Dorsetshire Dialect expressed by Thomas Harby, and spoken by the people of wessex is used to emphasize the region of Wessex, I think.

As you know well, all the characters on the stage not only speak Dorsetshire Dialects but also Wessex Dialects and some dialects of other counties.

Summary

The principal aim of this study is to show the typical aspects of Dorset Dialect on the *Under the Greenwood Tree* by Thomas Hardy. This is divided into two sections; the first section deals with the vowels of Dorset Dialect (Wessex Dialect), and the second section deals with the consonants of it. In a sense, all English literature is a dialect literature, since Standard English is simply one dialect that has acquired more importance than the other dialects. The occasional use of dialect into the fictions serves as elements of local colour, a way of individualizing characters.

