

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

IV.1 The Character of Heathcliff

According to Harry Shaw, the term 'character' has several meanings; the most common of which is "the aggregate of features and traits that form the nature of some person or animal". So a character is a formal sketch or descriptive analysis of a particular virtue or vice as represented in a person (1970:70). Moreover, Edgar V. Robert says: "In general a character can be revealed by what he does, what he thinks, what he feels, and what is said about him" (1964:55).

Character may be revealed by conversation and action. An author may present his characters either directly or indirectly. In direct presentation he tells by exposition or analysis, what a character is like, or has someone else in the story tell us what he is like. In indirect presentation the author shows us the character in action, we infer what he is like from what he thinks or says or does. In this case the discussion is organized and analyzed through the main character, Heathcliff. He is a round character that is very

complex and many sided, and he might require an essay for full analysis. His character may be presented mainly through description and discussion, and by his speech and action.

Melvin R. Watson said that although the novel is entitled *Wuthering Heights*, it is actually the story of Heathcliff.

"Heathcliff is the story. He not only acts and suffers; his strength permeates the story; his power for good and evil shocks and surprises the reader, his deeds and his reactions from the ghastly beginning to the pastoral close make a coherent whole out of what might have been chaotic heap." (1961:88)

First of all, through Mr. Lockwood we encounter Heathcliff at the beginning of the novel and through his eyes we look on Heathcliff's grave at the end. So, by using Lockwood, Emily Bronte starts and ends the story.

Previously, Mr. Lockwood, the new tenant of the Lintons, Thrushcross Grange, begins his first visit to *Wuthering Heights*, the home of his landlord, Heathcliff. He is not made welcome by Heathcliff for when he was urged to stay there because of bad weather.

Heathcliff, the central figure of the novel, is introduced and described. The first impression he gives Lockwood is that he is magnetic, handsome and melancholy.

"He is a handsome, dark-skinned, rather slovenly man with the dress and manners of a gentleman. His black eyes, withdrawn under his brows, suggest the morose and brusque nature of his figure." (Bronte, 1949:4)

Heathcliff was an uncivilized man. He was rough and he is not hospitable to his guest. He even speaks of unsympathetic chord and his comments are scarcely the sort that it would not make a guest feel welcome.

"As to staying here, I don't keep accommodations for visitors: you must share a bed with Hareton or Joseph, ...

"I can sleep on a chair in this room," I replied.

"No, no! A stranger is a stranger, be he rich or poor; it will not suit me to permit any one the range of the place while I am off guard!" said the unmannerly wretch." (Bronte, 1949:16)

Heathcliff's rude attitude was showed when receiving his new tenant, Mr. Lockwood. Heathcliff told him that he didnot have a special room for a guest. So it seemed that he was not like people in general.

Then, the unpalatable side of his character, his savagery, brutality and also dishonesty is made clear by Nelly Dean, the servant. Her value as a narrator is clear. She brings us close to the action and her homely moralizing give dimension to the characters in the story which she narrates.

Lockwood first queries Nelly about the 'history' of the man he has met at the Heights: he asks about that 'rough fellow', Heathcliff. To Lockwood's question,

"Do you know anything of his story?"
"It's a cuckoo's, sir - I know all about it: except where he was born, and who were his parents, and how he got his money, at first."
(Bronte, 1949:35)

A cuckoo is an English bird which deposits its one egg in another bird's nest, leaving its young to the care of the foster parents. In Heathcliff's case, he was abandoned on the street and was brought home by Mr. Earnshaw.

From Nelly Dean's story, at the beginning of the story, *Wuthering Heights* opens its "Earnshaw Chronicle". On fine summer morning Mr. Earnshaw went for a journey to Liverpool. Before leaving, he asked his two children, Hindley and Catherine what presents they would like him to

buy for them. Hindley asked for a fiddle while Catherine who was fond of riding a horse asked for a whip. Instead of bringing them presents, Mr. Earnshaw returned home bringing "a dirty, ragged, black-haired child, gipsy brat", who was found abandoned on the street. The child is "as dark almost as though it came from the devil" (Bronte, 1949:37). Dark is the representation of something bad or evil as it is being described on the child to whom Mr. Earnshaw brought him home. Mr. Earnshaw named him Heathcliff, for it was the name of a son who died in childhood, and raised him as his own child. Catherine and he were now very friendly, but Hindley hated him. So at his first coming to the Earnshaw family, he was not welcomed, especially by Mrs. Earnshaw and Hindley: "He bred bad feeling in the house" (Bronte, 1949:39).

From his early life story we learn that Heathcliff appears to have no recollection of any parent other than the man who adopts him as his own. When the boy appears on the story, he is already old "enough both to talk and walk," yet he can merely spoke "some gibberish that nobody could understand" (Bronte, 1949:37). He must have been speaking a strange tongue for he was seven years old. This was Heathcliff's first introduction to the family. Mr. Earnshaw, however, brings the third child to the house.

Like the 'cuckoo' with whom Nelly Dean identifies him is clear from his behaviour and she is trying to describe her impression of Heathcliff:

"Nobody but I even did him the kindness to call him a dirty boy, and bid him wash himself, once a week and children of his age seldom have a natural pleasure in soap and water. Therefore, not to mention his clothes, which had seen three months' service in mire and dust, and his thick uncombed hair, the surface of his face and hands was dismally beclouded."
(Bronte, 1949:54)

From the sentence above it tells Heathcliff was so brutalised that he had become repulsive, more filthy and unkempt.

Nelly was also still asking herself in the last chapter of the story: "... where did he come from, the little dark thing, harboured by a good man to his bane?" (1949:353).

Nelly is also trying to bring the best out of the child, she learns Heathcliff's parents were unknown and if his parentage remains obscure, there is no doubt of the part played by nurture in completing his character and personality.

When Hindley found that his father had forgotten to his present because of attending to Heathcliff, who is as an usurper of his parent's affections and his privileges, then hated Heathcliff very much. Besides that he was also jealous of him for Heathcliff became the favourite of his father. Mr. Earnshaw paid too much attention to Heathcliff. This of course made Hindley angry with his father. It was one of Mr. Earnshaw's great mistakes because it was not reasonable to pay too much attention to Heathcliff and not care for his own son. This kind of condition influence Hindley's hatred increased. Therefore Hindley often treated Heathcliff badly. One day Hindley ever knocked him down with a heavy iron and kicked him under a pony's hoofs. Although Heathcliff was treated like that, he didnot feel irritated.

Heathcliff was an uncomplaining boy for when he got measles, he could stand for his sickness without even moaning so it aroused pity to people.

"He was as uncomplaining as a lamb; though hardness, not gentleness,..." (Bronte, 1949:39)

He was also a patient boy for he could stand Hindley's ill-treatment and blows. He didnot even want to rebel him. Besides that he also received Hindley's scorn of contempt.

"He seemed a sullen, patient child; hardened, perhaps, to ill-treatment: he would stand Hindley's blows without winking or shedding a tear ..." (Bronte, 1949:39)

So far from this condition, we learn that people are able to endure, even if they have a hard life, they have strong character in facing their lives. We can see this in Heathcliff's life. Since he was a little child, he had a hard life. He was found by Mr. Earnshaw in the street of Liverpool, which meant that he didnot have a good life and didnot know who is parents were. After he has found by Mr. Earnshaw, his life didnot change. He had to bear a hard life too for nobody in Wuthering Heights liked him except Mr. Earnshaw and his daughter, Catherine. Moreover, he had to accept Hindley's mocking and blows without being able to do anything.

Hindley's hatred became more and more severe and he often abused Heathcliff by scorning the boy. Learning this his father then sent Hindley away to college so there would be peace in the house and as for Heathcliff's "he encouraged him to regard Hindley as a reprobate" (Bronte, 1949:42).

Being ill-treated by Hindley, Heathcliff didnot want to avenge himself. But as a human, he had a feeling to rebel

against Hindley for his treatment became more severe until Heathcliff could not stand for it. So in his mind he had plan a kind of revenge on Hindley. He consoled himself by planning his revenge on Hindley. So we know that Heathcliff's nature is never far from savagery. The violent nature of the boy is revealed in his remark to Nelly:

"I'd not exchange, for a thousand lives, my condition here, ... not if I might have the privilege of flinging Joseph off the highest gable, and painting the house-front with Hindley's blood!" ... (Bronte, 1949:50)

Of Heathcliff himself we learn later from Catherine of how he set a trap over a lapwing's nest so that the parent birds could not get to it, and how they found it in winter full of little skeletons. And now Heathcliff is driven back to his purpose: planning revenge is his only way of escape from misery - "I only wish I knew the best way! Let me alone, and I'll plan it out: while I'm thinking of that I don't feel pain" (Bronte, 1949:63). Hindley's abuse of him prepares for his plans of revenge.

One day Mr. Earnshaw died and after his death, Hindley came back with his wife, Frances, to Wuthering Heights after he was sent by his father to college. Now he became the master

of Wuthering Heights and it gave him the chance to avenge himself to Heathcliff as no one stood on Heathcliff's side and protected him. With Mr. Earnshaw's death Hindley has the power to degrade Heathcliff to the status of a servant, and he starts to treat Heathcliff very badly.

"He drove him from their company to the servants, deprived him of the instructions of the curate, and insisted that he should labour out of doors instead; compelling him to do so as hard as any hand on the farm."
(Bronte, 1949:47)

When Hindley treated him as a servant, he was forced to work outside as a common farm lad, and forbade him to play with the family. Hindley also didnot permit Heathcliff to take lessons from the curate. Catherine took pity on him for he was not allow to get an education. Then Catherine taught him all the lessons she had learned.

As Catherine was a child, she needed a friend to play with. Soon she and Heathcliff became intimate for they could get along very well "she was much too fond of Heathcliff" (Bronte, 1949:43). Then Catherine had a playmate in Heathcliff and comes to love him deeply. They often worked and played together without the notice of Hindley. They were

not even afraid of the punishment because when they were together, they felt very happy.

One day they both made their way across the moors to the light which was shining from the window at Thrushcross Grange. While they were observing the Lintons children, suddenly they were attacked by a watch dog. Being bitten Catherine was helped by the servant and she had to stay at the Lintons' house for five weeks. Heathcliff because of his gipsy appearance and also his rough manners was sent away. The Lintons could not accept him for his background of rude and wild.

"A wicked boy, at all events," remarked the old lady, "and quite unfit for a decent house! Did you notice his language, Linton? I'm shocked that my children should have heard it."
(Bronte, 1949:52)

Of course Heathcliff felt irritated but he could not do anything except to receive the contempt from the Lintons. In this kind of situation it would influence Heathcliff's behaviour later for he was surrounded by an unfriendly family.

The visit to Thrushcross Grange introduced Catherine to another world to which she opened her arms, and that world

contained Edgar Linton. Edgar held a superficial attraction for Catherine which Heathcliff could never understand and which he feared, for, having possessed Catherine for some years, he feared losing even part of her attention. This condition made Heathcliff's plan to take revenge on them.

During Catherine's stay at the Lintons', Heathcliff felt alone and he only thought of Catherine because he was afraid of losing her for she was the only friend on whom he poured out his love and devotion.

Hindley and Frances who tried to separate them looked for a chance to do their plan. It happened after Catherine returned from Thrushcross Grange. She was completely changed when she appeared to Nelly to be more lady-like, more beautiful, more gentle and she dressed beautifully. Hindley used this situation to make Heathcliff feel inferior towards Catherine for Heathcliff's appearance was contrasted to Catherine's. On the other hand, Hindley was also influenced by his wife who evinced a dislike for Heathcliff. Hindley became more tyrannical while Frances grew peevish.

Later Heathcliff discovered that Catherine and Edgar Linton became good friends. Heathcliff felt disappointed for he was jealous of him.

"I wish I had lights hair and a fair skin, and was dressed and behaved as well, and had a chance of being as rich as he will be!" (Bronte, 1949:58)

Heathcliff's violent nature was not prepared to accept the remark from one whom he seemed to hate, even then, as his rival. Heathcliff then begins to plan his revenge.

The motive of revenge had begun when people in Wuthering Heights and the Lintons were having a Christmas party while Heathcliff was locked in a room. Hindley's orders to "keep that fellow out of the room" and Edgar's comment that Heathcliff's looks were angered the boy that he threw a tureen of hot applesauce over Edgar. Heathcliff then locked up by Hindley.

As Catherine and Edgar became good friends, Catherine behaved much better than Heathcliff dared to expect. Catherine almost too fond of Edgar for once Heathcliff heard Catherine decision to marry Edgar for she said, "It would degrade me to marry Heathcliff now" (Bronte, 1949:85). In spite of her love to Heathcliff, she then decided to marry Edgar although she knew that her choice was wrong.

She married Edgar because she wanted to raise Heathcliff's state "if I marry Linton, I can aid Heathcliff to rise, and place him out of my brother's power" (Bronte, 1949:86). Catherine agreed to marry Edgar that her reasons for loving him were for his looks, youth, pleasant, loving and wealth. Edgar's good looks and manners undermined Catherine's loyalty to Heathcliff. We can judge it from her conversation with Nelly:

"Well, because he is handsome, and pleasant to be with. And because he is young and cheerful. And he will be rich, and I shall like to be the greatest woman of the neighbourhood, and I shall be proud of having such a husband."
(Bronte, 1949:82)

Catherine's betrayal toward Heathcliff is understandable because Catherine came from a wealthy family and she was used to living pleasantly while Heathcliff was not an educated boy and he did not come from a rich family. From this we know that Catherine married Edgar because of wealth and physical beauty.

Heathcliff was a sensitive man for after hearing Catherine's decision, Heathcliff was really hurt for Catherine insulted him and also betrayed her love. The most sorrowful moment

was the time when Catherine received Edgar's proposal, he could not bear it any longer. Therefore he left Wuthering Heights to prove Catherine that he was not like the person she thought of. His mind is made up. Catherine's confession to Nelly provides the rationale for the shape of his later revenge. If love alone is insufficient to hold Catherine, he will secure the necessary money and polish; if his only happiness is to be snatched from him, he will turn to hate and now not only Hindley will be the object of his wrath, but Edgar also. For three years, during which he vanishes from sight and no one knows where he was, he prepares himself, the poison in his system increasing all the time.

After an absence of three years, he visited Thrushcross Grange and found that Catherine had married Edgar. In his meeting with Catherine he said:

"I heard of your marriage, Cathy, not long since; and, while waiting in the yard below, I meditated this plan: -just to have one glimpse of your face a stare of surprise, perhaps, and pretended pleasure; ... I've fought through a bitter life since I last heard your voice; ... for I struggled only for you!" ...
(Bronte, 1949:102-103)

From his speech we know that during his absence for three years he also suffered. However, Heathcliff had a strong

character and by his strong character he was able to endure his life.

There was also a violence of emotions in Heathcliff's revenge. He did not only want to destroy people, but he also wanted to take all their properties. Moreover, he succeeded in carrying out his plan of revenge.

After three years Heathcliff appeared at the Grange looking intelligent, dignified, and retaining nothing of his former degradation. He is much improved in manners and appearance. He came as a changed man who everyone surprised. "He had grown a tall, athletic, well-formed man; ... seemed quite slender and youth-like" (Bronte, 1949:101). He came back with a certain purpose and he was like a monster who wanted to revenge against people in Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange.

Before going farther into the analysis it is better to give firstly what it is meant by "motivation". According to Corsini (1984:254), in simple terms, motivation deals with the 'why' of behaviour. More clearly, motivation is a state within an organism that propels the organism toward a goal. Noticing that facts, it seems to the writer that there is a

motivation on Heathcliff. He is in a state of being motivated for his behaviour through the motions he chooses indicates that there is motivation in himself. Therefore, instead of becoming desperate and suffering to his fate, he is such an energetic man that he can possibly realize his goal of doing his revenge. The motive of all his activities is based on nothing but revenge. Heathcliff's passion for revenge isolates him from the normal human sympathy. His anger gives the devil an opportunity to control him.

Heathcliff's destructive act is to drive Hindley to death. Then, as a counterblast to Catherine's marriage, and actuated not by love, but by hatred of the Lintons, he himself makes another 'unnatural' marriage with Isabella. Motivated purely by revenge, Heathcliff marries Edgar's sister and maltreats her.

There was a time when Isabella arrives at the Grange with a gash in her cheek. Heathcliff has been behaving like a madman, he had thrown a knife at her, and in terror she has escaped across the moors. Pausing only to collect some clothes, she continues her flight and eventually settles somewhere near London. A few months after she escape, she gives birth to a male child, Linton, "an ailing, peevish creature" (Bronte, 1949:196).

Then we know that Heathcliff is like a monster. What he does to people whom he hates is cruel and inhuman beyond normal thought. Even the rational Nelly Dean admits that "I did not feel as if I were in the company of a creature of my own species," and describes him gnashing at her and foaming at the mouth, "like a mad dog". Nelly sees him "lifting up his eyes and howling not like a man, but like a savage beast" (Bronte, 1949:173). Nelly sees Heathcliff standing at the open lattice with the light falling on his face, and she starts in terror at the look she sees there:

"Those deep black eyes! That smile, and ghastly paleness! It appeared to me, not Mr. Heathcliff but a goblin; ... Is he a ghoul or a vampire?" (Bronte, 1949:352-353)

Heathcliff's strange behaviour gave people a kind of suspicious thought for they think that Heathcliff is a creature from the dark. His actions of cruel and rude give the explanation that once from the dark, always been a dark. His motivation to ruin and take revenge on people he hated deals with his inner dark feeling.

In Essentials of Psychology and Life (1980:265), Zimbardo said that much human behaviour is motivated by the desire to

achieve a position of prominence, or to achieve the goal of being desirable. Motives are the reasons which impel characters to act as they do. Reactions are the things they do or say because of these motives. The behaviour of Heathcliff is based on the motivation he performs in the story which is aroused by the spirit from his inside force. This motivation directs Heathcliff to act in certain way.

IV.2 Heathcliff's Motive of Revenge and His Relationship With Other People

IV.2.1 Heathcliff and Catherine

The first person to meet was Catherine and that time she and Edgar lived happily and peacefully but by his coming the peacefulness came to end.

Based from Heathcliff's love to Catherine that she rejected him, Heathcliff then makes a savage plan. His behaviour begins to increase as a substitute for his love.

Angry at Catherine for having overwhelmed Edgar by his beauty, Heathcliff revenges himself by seducing Edgar's sister, Isabella. He marries her. In marrying Isabella, Heathcliff might seem to be revenging himself on Catherine.

It would be more natural to explain Heathcliff's conduct with Isabella as part of his revenge on Catherine. She has been untrue to their love by marrying someone conventionally attractive but inherently worthless, and Heathcliff does the same. He elopes with Isabella.

Catherine who was sure that Heathcliff was not fond of her tried to prevent this. She is soon aware of Heathcliff's inhumanity, and warns Isabella, "Pray, don't imagine that he conceals depths of benevolence and affection beneath a stern exterior! ... He is a fierce, pitiless, wolfishman" (Bronte, 1949:109). But Heathcliff accused her of being jealous of her, so they began to quarrel about it.

"What is it to you?" he growled. "I have a right to kiss her, if she chooses; and you have no right to object I am not your husband; you needn't be jealous of me!"

"I'm not jealous for you," replied the mistress, "I am jealous for you. Clear your face: you shan't scowl at me! If you like Isabella, you shall marry her. But do you like her? Tell the truth, Heathcliff! There, you won't answer. I'm certain you don't!" (Bronte, 1949:119-120)

This means that she was sure that Heathcliff was not fond of the girl, but if he were, he should marry her. Catherine would obtain Edgar's approval. Heathcliff accused Catherine

of being jealous, of having treated him 'infernally', and suggested that if he wanted to marry Isabella he would do so without her brother's approbation. He hinted the plan for revenge against the Lintons.

For two months Heathcliff and Isabella then remained absent. Not long after that Heathcliff heard about Catherine's serious illness that she became ill with brain fever. Heathcliff went to meet her. Realizing that Catherine was fated, sure to die, he then cried in grief: "Oh Cathy! Oh my life! how can I bear it" (Bronte, 1949:170). It proved that he still loved her and afraid to loose her. After this meeting Catherine died in giving birth to her daughter, Cathy. Although Catherine had died but Heathcliff's love to her would never die.

"May she wake in torment!" he cried ...
Catherine Earnshaw, may you not rest as long as
I am living!... Be with me always - take any
form - ... I cannot live without my life! I
cannot live without my soul!" (Bronte, p.180)

The love of Heathcliff was so great that he still wanted to be with her even after her death. Heathcliff's howl to Catherine to 'haunt him in any shape' rather than leave him in the abyss where he cannot find her. Union with Catherine

is his one desire. Day and night he is haunted by the vision of Catherine. All he longs for is union with his beloved Catherine.

IV.2.2 Heathcliff and (Isabella and Edgar)

Because of Catherine's affection for Edgar, the only way Heathcliff can show that this affection is shallow is by the compensation mockery of his marriage with Isabella. He married Isabella although he did not love her. This marriage only made Isabella suffer a lot for he married her on purpose.

"... Whatever he may pretend, he wishes to provoke Edgar to desperation: he says he has married me on purpose to obtain power over him" (Bronte, 1949:163)

Heathcliff knew that Isabella had fallen in love with him, so he used this chance to fulfil his plan. Heathcliff is intelligent and understands what has caused Isabella's infatuation. He pretended to love Isabella for he had no interest in her feelings, only in her property.

After he was able to persuade Isabella to elope from Thrushcross Grange, he treated her cruelly. His courtship of

Isabella is peculiarly repellent, as is the way in which he experiments on his feelings after their marriage:

"Tell your master, Nelly, that I never, in all my life, met with such an object thing as she is. She even disgraces the name of Linton; ..."
(Bronte, 1949:162-163)

Heathcliff frankly confesses in the presence of Nelly that he never cared for the foolish and infatuated girl and takes pleasure in her misery and suffering. He hoped to use her as a tool in his plan for vengeance.

His behaviour to Isabella revolting in its sadism, he shows himself as she truly says to Nelly Dean when she ran away from Wuthering Heights. Isabella describes his 'cannibal' teeth, his 'basilisk eyes', calls him 'an incarnate goblin' and concludes:

"... a lying fiend, a monster, ... He's not a human being," she retorted; "and he has no claim on my charity." (Bronte, 1949:185)

Heathcliff's cruelty and abuse over Isabella are monstrous; his fantastic brutality is clearly revealed in the speech, "I have no pity! I have no pity!" (Bronte, 1949:164).

Heathcliff did it in order to be able to carry out his revenge, for by marrying Isabella he both pained Edgar and paved the way for his later acquisition of Thrushcross Grange. Heathcliff's interest when he discovers that Isabella has formed an affection for him and Edgar's fears that the Grange may fall into his enemy's hands in the event of Isabella's marriage suggest a further step in Heathcliff's plan.

Heathcliff's desire to revenge himself on Edgar, like his desire to ruin Hindley, seems somehow only a fraction of his purpose and obviously some degradation of the Lintons is part of Heathcliff's aim. Heathcliff hates Edgar that he took his beloved Catherine away from him. Edgar is also caused to suffer by the marriage of his sister to a man whom he despises and Heathcliff has a claim through his wife to Thrushcross Grange.

Isabella, then, made her way with all possible speed to go away from Heathcliff. She took up residence somewhere south of London and after a few months after her escape, she bore a child, Linton. Heathcliff eventually succeeded in discovering the place of Isabella's residence and learned of the existence of the child. He didnot molest them, however,

saying only that he would have the child when he wanted it. Fortunately Isabella died before that time arrived.

IV.2.3 Heathcliff and Hindley

Heathcliff then came to Hindley who was very depressed for he had just lost his wife. Frances died of tuberculosis after giving birth to a son, Hareton Earnshaw. The death of Hindley's wife marks the beginning of Hindley's dissipation and degradation, which will afford Heathcliff an opportunity to avenge himself on his oppressor. Hindley's terrible treatment of Heathcliff is responsible for Heathcliff's hatred and revenge which soon build up in the story. Heathcliff hates him more than ever and eagerly looks forward to his complete ruin. His determination to ruin Hindley body and soul and his hatred of the Lintons became devilish. By Heathcliff's return merely ensures that Hindley is financially as well as morally ruined. His defiance of Hindley:

"I'm trying to settle how I shall pay Hindley back. I don't care how long I wait, if I can only do it at last. I hope he will not die before I do!" (Bronte, 1949:63)

Heathcliff became more savagely sullen and fierce, and delighted to see Hindley's self-degradation. So Heathcliff used this chance to destroy him by giving way to gambling and drinking. In gambling Hindley was lost and he never paid his debt until his death. He had all the desperation of a man who cared nothing for his life. Then Hindley dies a weak and miserable drunkard, his inheritance squandered and his son in the hands of his enemy, Heathcliff. But the conflict has not ended yet. It goes to the next generation.

Heathcliff, further maddened by the loss of his life's object, becomes yet more destructive and proceeds to wreak his revenge on the next generation, Hareton Earnshaw, Cathy Linton and Linton Heathcliff. Heathcliff is determined to crush and to ruin his oppressors as well as their children.

IV.2.4 Heathcliff and Hareton

Since Heathcliff was the master of Wuthering Heights, he has successfully revenge himself on Hindley, yet he is not satisfied. To avenge himself on Hindley, even after his death, Heathcliff degrades his son as Hindley had once degraded him.

He then treated Hareton, the son of Hindley as a servant. Heathcliff had made him the same as he was that he had had his revenge on Hindley by degrading Hareton. He takes a savage delight in degrading him as he was once degraded by Hindley.

"In that manner Hareton, who should now be the first gentleman in the neighbourhood, was reduced to a state of complete dependence on his father's inveterate enemy; and lives in his own house as a servant," ... (Bronte, 1949:180)

Hareton is perhaps the most interesting character, partly because he is in so many ways a mirror image of Heathcliff. Although Hareton looks close enough to Hindley for a reincarnation of his natural father, he acknowledges Heathcliff as his primary model:

"... he pays dad back for what he gies to me - he curses daddy for cursing me. He says I mun do as I will." (Bronte, 1949:117)

Hareton is reared by Heathcliff in ignorance and poverty. Heathcliff has got Hareton into his power and gloats: "Now, my bonny lad, you are mine!" (Bronte, 1949:201). He apparently has succeeded in degrading Hareton. Heathcliff tries to mock the dead Hindley by making Hareton into a

subhuman drudge. Hareton is heir to the savagery of Heathcliff and shares with him the role of outcast and prodigal. Heathcliff is using Hareton to replicate his own childhood deprivation under Hindley, who, in turn, was avenging his own father's preference of the adopted stranger to his legitimate son. He can boast of his destruction of Hareton:

"I've got him faster than his scoundrel of a father secured me, and lower; for he takes a pride in his brutishness. I've taught him to scorn everything extra-animal as silly and weak." (Bronte, 1949:235)

In many ways Hareton's childhood parallels that of Heathcliff. He is sullen and crude and is taught cruelty by the master, Heathcliff.

IV.2.5 Heathcliff and (Cathy and Linton)

Still unremitting in his revenge, a fiendish plan formed in the mind of Heathcliff. He forced Cathy, the daughter of Edgar Linton to marry his own son, Linton who was sickly and too weak to live. He persuaded Cathy that Linton was dying for love of her and begged her to marry Linton. Therefore, he trapped Cathy to go to Wuthering Heights and forced her

to marry Linton and he didnot allow her to go back to her father although he knew that her father was seriously ill.

Since Edgar is ill and is not likely to give his consent to the marriage because he believed that if Cathy married to Linton, she would suffer a lot because of Linton's health. This made Edgar feel ill. Here shows that he only thought of his daughter's happiness.

Once inside the house, Cathy found herself prisoner of the treacherous Heathcliff. Cathy attempted to wrest the key to the door from Heathcliff's hands, but was rewarded with blows for her pains. Heathcliff hits her over the head and threatens to kick her if she disobeys him. Heathcliff threatened to use violence in taking her back to the house for if she is willing to escape from him.

Heathcliff revealed the fact that there was no one else in the house to help her. He made clear that if Cathy would not marry Linton she would remain a prisoner until Edgar died, and that it would delight him to make Edgar miserable.

When Cathy begged Heathcliff to let her go home because her father was ill, Heathcliff said:

"Silence! ... To the devil with your clamour! I don't want you to speak. Miss Linton, I shall enjoy myself remarkably in thinking your father will be miserable; ... As to your promise to marry Linton, I'll take care you shall keep it; for you shall not quit this place till it fulfilled." (Bronte, 1949:293-294)

Cathy grew desperate, knowing the cruel suspense her father would suffer if she failed to return home. She entreated Heathcliff to allow her to return to the Grange, for her father would be mad with worry. Heathcliff replied that he would enjoy himself remarkably in thinking of her father's misery.

Desperately Cathy pleaded that he have the marriage performed immediately; she was willing to do anything provided she might return to her father. Luckily Cathy managed to escaped; she arrived at the Grange, in time to be with her father for a brief time before his death. He died blissfully, kissing his daughter's cheek and saying, "I am going to her and you, darling child, shall come to us!" (Bronte, 1949:304). Cathy sat at his bedside until noon, apparently incapable of shedding any more tears.

On the other hand Heathcliff is also striving with Edgar to win possession of Cathy. Heathcliff is determined to get

Cathy for himself as the representative of her mother and to ruin her because she is the daughter of Edgar. Thus, both Cathy and her property are in danger in falling into the hands of the man who hates her. Instead Heathcliff uses his son Linton to gain control of Cathy, thus setting the seal on his mockery of the marriage of Catherine and Edgar.

The dying Linton is merely a tool in Heathcliff's hands and he is a mean for his vengeful plan. Heathcliff also treats his dying son with complete brutality. The boy is so terrified of his bullying father that he will do anything he is asked for fear of physical punishment.

"Linton was white and trembling. He was not pretty then, Ellen: oh no! he looked frightful; for his thin face and large eyes were wrought into an expression of frantic, powerless fury."
(Bronte, 1949:269)

Linton cannot do anything except to agree of his father's will. He is so afraid of him. Of Heathcliff himself he knew that his son didnot live long for his illness and he had a plan for after Linton died he would inherited the Thrushcross Grange.

Heathcliff is obliged to resort to trickery and force in achieving his ends. Heathcliff's conscious attempt to control destiny by wreaking revenge on the Lintons for robbing him his love. By the marriage of Linton and Cathy, his son is now legal owner of the Grange and of Cathy's possessions, since in those days a wife's property automatically passed into the husband's control.

Heathcliff's only interest in his son is that he can be used as an instrument for his father to get control of Linton estates, as he has already got control of the Earnshaws.

"... my son is prospective owner of your place, and I should not wish him to die till I was certain of being his successor. Besides, he's mine, and I want the triumph of seeing my descendant fairly lord of their estates: my child hiring their children to till their father's lands for wages." (Bronte, 1949:224)

Heathcliff's motives become clear for he hopes to use his son as a means of getting possession of his enemy's estate. His scorn for the delicate child makes the boy a pathetic figure. Linton admitted that he had been used as a decoy. As Linton said to Cathy:

"Papa," he said, "wants us to be married ... And he knows your papa wouldn't let us marry now; and he's afraid of my dying, if we wait; so we are to be married in the morning, and you are to stay here all night; and if you do as he wishes, you shall return home next day, and take me with you." (Bronte, 1949:291)

Linton is telling the truth that Heathcliff really wants them to be married as soon as possible before his death. Heathcliff is determined that nothing shall stand in the way of Linton's marriage to Cathy. Certainly the marriage between Isabella and Heathcliff, like later marriage between Linton and Cathy, is a hideous parody of the match between Edgar and Catherine. In arranging both marriages Heathcliff would seem to be punishing Edgar, who regards them as disastrous. The engineering of the wedding of Cathy and Linton is thus enables Heathcliff's revenge to become coherent.

Time is necessary for Heathcliff to eradicate the hate from his soul in order that love can reassert itself; furthermore, in order to gain the wealth and power which he feels separated him from Catherine, he must possess not only Wuthering Heights but Thrushcross Grange as well. This he can accomplish only through the marriage of Cathy and Linton.

"My design is as honest as possible. That the two cousins may fall in love, and get married."
"If Linton died," I answered, "and his life is quite uncertain, Catherine would be the heir."
"No, she would not," he said. "There is no clause in the will to secure it so: his property would go to me; but, to prevent disputes, I desire their union, and am resolved to bring it about." (Bronte, 1949:230-231)

After the death of Edgar, and then Linton, Heathcliff comes into possession of Thrushcross Grange. Thus he is able to press on to the realization of his plan for his motives become clear in the marriage of Cathy to his dying son and the consequent control of Edgar's property.

As it is about Heathcliff's revenge, for what he does is to use against his enemies with complete ruthlessness their own weapons. The weapons he uses against the Earnshaws and Lintons are their own weapons of money and arranged marriages. He gets power over them by the classic methods of the ruling class, expropriation and property deals. He buys out Hindley and reduces him to drunken impotency, he marries Isabella and then organizes the marriage of his son to Cathy Linton so that the entire property of the two families shall be controlled by himself. He systematically degrades Hareton Earnshaw to servility and illiteracy. And what particularly tickles Heathcliff's fancy is his achievement of the supreme

rulling-class triumph feel a deep and even passionate attachment towards himself.

Later on he found out that the relationship between Cathy and Hareton develop and both were deeply fond of one another, but Heathcliff stood ready to crush any possibilities of healthy love between Cathy and Hareton, just as Hindley had destroyed that possibility for Heathcliff and Catherine.

Heathcliff treated both Cathy and Hareton harshly and contemptuously. Then suddenly his attitude changes. When Hareton Earnshaw falls in love with Cathy Heathcliff, Heathcliff recognizes himself and the first Catherine in them, both pairs of names have H and C as their initials. He sees Hareton as the personification of his own youth, "of my wild endeavour to hold my right, my degradation, my pride, my happiness and my anguish." (Bronte, 1949:347)

When seeing Cathy and Hareton's love he imagined as his love to Catherine and he didnot want to destroy it. Heathcliff found them fall in love, and confided that he had no longer had the energy to destroy the two houses, of the Lintons and the Earnshaws, though it was in his power. Heathcliff,

seeing the love of Cathy and Hareton grow, comes to understand something of the failure of his own revenge. As Cathy teaches Hareton to write and the two of them begin to like each other reminds Heathcliff's vision of Catherine. In Cathy and Hareton there is something of the same quality, and it is through them that Heathcliff comes to understand the hollowness of his triumph. Hareton especially reminded him of himself as a body, and Cathy reminded him of the dead Catherine. We know this when he said:

"Nelly, there is a strange change approaching; I'm in its shadow at present. I take so little interest in my daily life, that I hardly remember to eat and drink. Those two who have left the room are the only objects which retain a distinct material appearance to me; and that appearance causes me pain, amounting to agony."
(Bronte, 1949:346)

It seems to be the law of nature that whenever anything has reached its climax. Its further activity leads to a continual decline, and ends in complete extinction or ruin. This is what happens with Heathcliff's passion. Just at the time when all he hates lies powerless around him, he wishes to do nothing more.

"It is far from being the case: I have lost the faculty of enjoying their destruction, and I am too idle to destroy for nothing."
(Bronte, 1949:346)

It is in fact because of a change which happens in Heathcliff's mind that he discontinues his vengeance against all people he dislikes.

Because the death of Catherine, suddenly destroys Heathcliff's desire to live. He feels that he cannot live without her, and prays that her spirit may hound him to his grave, so that in death they may be together. He begins to be haunted by the image of the dead Catherine, and through the marriage of Cathy and Hareton he is free to be reunited with Catherine. With Cathy's marriage there will be a Catherine Earnshaw again and the wheel will have come full circle. As he felt that his plan for vengeance had been confounded, he then cared nothing for his own life and before he died he had a wish where he had to be buried.

"... Nelly," he said, "for you remind me of the manner that I desire to be buried. It s to be carried to the churchyard in the evening... No minister need come; nor need anything be said over me.-I tell you I have nearly attained my heaven;"... (Bronte, 1949:357-358)

When Heathcliff finally lets everything go according to its course, he forgets his rage, he forgets even to satisfy the wants of physical nature. He lately lets Cathy and Hareton fall in love with each other, he wanted to reunited with

Catherine. Catherine, even in death, belongs to Heathcliff. She calls to him from beyond the grave, and in an access of madness, he destroys himself to join her. His health became more and more decreased until he deliberately starved himself to death. He is punishing himself because his thirst for vengeance has so overrun his love for Catherine that she has escaped him and left him soulless.

In fact he still hopes to reach his goal in this life - "I must reach it first, and then I'll rest" (Bronte, 1949:357). But his concern about his will and burial shows that he now suspects he may soon have to die to attain 'his heaven'. It brings Heathcliff a step closer to the grave. Then the harmony is reestablished by the marriage of Cathy Heathcliff and Hareton Earnshaw.

As it is the final act of Heathcliff's motives, he retains our sympathy throughout this dreadful section of the story because instinctively we recognize a rough moral justice in what he has done to his oppressors and because, though he is inhuman, we understand why he is inhuman. Obviously, we do not approve of what he does, but we understand it; the deep issues behind his actions are revealed to us. We recognize that the very forces which drove him to rebelling for a

higher freedom have themselves entrapped him in their own values and determined the nature of his revenge.

Heathcliff is the tragic hero who finally sees the futility of all his violent revenge. He does not have the power to defy his fate. He faces death stoically and is rewarded with reunion with Catherine.

As E.M. Forster has said of the two lovers: they cause the action by their separation: they close it by their union after death. No wonder they 'walk'; what else could such beings do? Even when they were alive their love and hate transcended them (Gilbert Phelps, 1979:269-270). With his death comes the restoration of order that once has been disturbed.

Man has many reasons for taking revenge. This motive can be seen in many cases and in all kinds of people. In Heathcliff's case, revenge is the outcome of his hatred for being in the 'oppressed' side. This situation makes Heathcliff seek out the ways to revenge against the two families: the Earnshaws and the Lintons. Moreover, the distress which is brought by the enemies makes him think of his revenge.

Heathcliff is a man haunted by a ghost of happiness for which he must exorcise his soul, a soul filled with accumulated hatred. That he ceases his reign of terror before Hareton and young Cathy have been completely broken is due not to any loss of spiritual strength but to the realization that the end of the voyage is near, and that reunion with Catherine is about to be consummated. Heathcliff appears at the end of the novel to have found a kind of peace in death.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION