



**Sudan University of Science and
Technology**



College of Graduate Studies

**The Influence of Gothic Elements on the Characters
of the Novel Wuthering Heights**

تأثير العناصر الغوطية فى رواية ويزرينج هايتس

**A Research Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
Requirement for Degree of M.A in English Literature**

**Submitted By:
Altayeb Rabih Musa Mohammed**

**Supervisor:
Dr. Wigdan Yagoub**

2016

Dedication

To the soul of my father and to my beloved mother.

Acknowledgements

All thanks are due to Allah. I am greatly indebted to my supervisor Dr. Wigdan Yagoub for her guidance and continuous encouragement. My thanks are also extended to the staff in charge of teaching the M.A, courses. Sincere thanks are also to my friends, colleagues and to all helped me to accomplish this study. Finally great thanks also go to Mr. Hashim Khalifa who stands as reasons behind of my success.

Abstract

This study aims at concentrating on the gothic elements of the created Wuthering's house, as the researcher is aware of the suppressed feelings of the main characters. The study moreover, targets to depict the events that happened in relation with the gothic elements and their effects on the novel's main characters. On the other side, Heathcliff as a hero in this novel considered to be the real cause behind the deterioration and violence that marred the novel since the first day when he came to the house of Wuthering Heights. Despite that, the study handled and discussed all the events and analyzed them using the descriptive, psychological and historical approaches, so that every thing can be clear in meaning and easy for conception to the readers. Furthermore, through this study the researcher focused on the influence of childhood's violence, social problems, destructive relationship, isolation and the supernatural events. All these elements are combined together to show the dark side of human being.

مستخلص الدراسة

تهدف هذه الدراسة للتركيز على العناصر الغوطية في منزل و(يذرينج) المبتكر لأن ، الباحث يدرك تمثيلاً ً خلال هذه العناصر الغوطية. وفي الرواية هذه العناصر تعمل كوسائل لكشف الشعور المقموع للأشخاص الرئيسيين ، إضافةً إلى أن هذه الدراسة تهدف أيضاً إلى توضيح وتصوير الأحداث التي حدثت طبقاً للعناصر الغوطية وتأثيرها على الأشخاص الرئيسيين في الرواية ، وعلى الجانب الآخر من هذه الرواية يعتبر (هيث كلّف) بطلاً ، وهو السبب الحقيقي للتدهور والعنف في الرواية، منذ اليوم الأول عندما جاء إلى (ويذرينج) البيت . على الرغم من ذلك هذه الدراسة نجدها ناقشت كل الأحداث مناقشةً تحليلية ، وصفية ونفسية، كي تصبح واضحة في المعني وسهلة الفهم للقارئ . وأيضاً من خلال هذه الدراسة ، ركّز الباحث على تأثير عنف الطفولة ، والمشاكل الاجتماعية وتدمير العلاقات والعزلة وعالم ما وراء الطبيعة . كل هذه العناصر مجتمعةً كفيلة لتوضح الجانب المظلم في الإنسان.

| Table of Contents | Page, No |
|--|-----------------|
| Dedication | I |
| Acknowledgement | II |
| Abstract | III |
| مستخلص الدراسة | IV |
| Table of Contents | V |
| Chapter One | |
| Introduction | |
| 1.0. Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1. The Statement of the Study | 1 |
| 1.2. Questions of the Study | 2 |
| 1.3. The Hypotheses of the Study | 2 |
| 1.4. The Objectives of the Study | 2 |
| 1.5. Significance of the Study | 2 |
| 1.6. The Methodology of the Study | 3 |
| 1.7. Delimitations of the Study | 3 |
| Chapter Two | |
| Theoretical Frame Work and Previous Studies | |
| 2.1. Part One | 4 |
| 2.1.1. Definitions | 4 |
| 2.1.2. The Gothic Novel | 4 |
| 2.1.3. Historical back Ground | 4 |
| 2.1.4. Gothic Elements | 5 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 2.1.5. The Supernatural as A general | 5 |
| 2.1.6. Madness in the Gothic Novel | 6 |
| 2.1.7. Victorian Gothic | 8 |
| 2.1.8. The Super Natural in Wuthering Heights | 9 |
| 2.1.9. Revenge in Wuthering Heights | 10 |
| 2.1.10. Gothic Villain in Wuthering Heights | 11 |
| 2.1.11. Madness in Wuthering Heights | 11 |
| 2.1.12. Violence in Wuthering Heights | 12 |
| | |
| Part Two Previous Studies | |
| 2.2.1. Introduction of Violence in Wuthering Heights, (Eric, Solomon, London: Methuen, 1985,p.64) | 13 |
| 2.2.2. The Supernatural in Wuthering Heights, (Steven, Roman, 1998, Ps. 56,57) | 14 |
| 2.2.3. Revenge in Emily Bronte Wuthering Heights, (Whipple, E.P, London, 1998,Ps, 27,28, 29,50) | 15 |
| 2.2.4. Emily Bronte's Characterization in Wuthering Heights, (Chitham, Edward, Oxford: Black Well, 1987, Ps, 45, 46) | 15 |
| 2.2.4.1. Mr. Ernshaw and Mrs. Ernshaw's Death | 15 |
| 2.2.5. Wuthering Heights and The Limits of Vision, (David Son, Stream, P M L A, 1971, p, 4) | 16 |
| 2.2.5.1 Catherine's madness | 16 |
| | |
| Chapter Three | Page, No |
| Methodology: Analysis From A critical Point of View | |
| 3.0. Introduction | 18 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 3.1. Heathcliff's Violence | 19 |
| 3.1.1. Lock wood's Violence | 22 |
| 3.1.2. Cathy at Thrush Cross Grange | 23 |
| 3.1.3. Catherine and Nelly with Heathcliff | 23 |
| 3.2. Heathcliff's Revenge | 24 |
| 3.2.1. Hindley's Revenge | 25 |
| 3.2.2. Catherine and Edgar | 27 |
| 3.2.3. Linton and Catherine | 28 |
| 3.3. Lock wood and Heathcliff | 29 |
| 3.3.1. Heathcliff's Madness | 31 |
| 3.4. Supernatural as appears in character Lock wood | 32 |
| 3.5. Cathy's death | 34 |
| 3.5.1. Catherine and Hareton | 36 |
| 3.5.2. Heathcliff's Death | 37 |
| | |
| Chapter Four | Page, No |
| Conclusion, Recommendations and Suggestions for further studies | |
| 4.1. Conclusion | 40 |
| 4.2. Recommendations | 41 |
| 4.3. Suggestions | 41 |
| -Bibliography | 43 |

Chapter One

Introduction

Chapter One

Introduction

1.0. Introduction:

One of the forms of fiction seen in the Victorian Age is Gothic fiction which has begun in England with the *Castle of Otranto* (1764) by Horace Walpole.

The core elements of Gothic fiction is thought to be violence which can be physical or psychological or both of them together. In addition to this cruelty, there is mysterious atmosphere generally created by the supernatural and ghosts in Gothic novels. Besides, the events in these novels usually come out in haunted houses with Gothic architecture or in castles. Definitely, darkness, death and decay, doubles and madness, secrets, and hereditary curses are the other inevitable elements which make contribution to the tension and horror in these works of fiction. The stock characters of Gothic fiction show wide variety from tyrants to villains, from bandits to maniacs.

Gothic elements are used in novels to create a feeling of dread and mystery. *Wuthering Heights* have a common Gothic elements like violence, revenge, madness, death, horror, ghost and supernatural elements.

1.1. The Statement of the Study's problem:

The influence of Gothic elements such as, violence, death, revenge, madness, horror, ghosts are so complex and complicated in the novel *Wuthering Heights*, there for it seems difficult to teach and analyze. In addition to the complicated structure and the events which happen in the novel often are lead to the conflict, also lead to revenge and violence. In spite of these, the environment, atmosphere and the communication between characters they have direct effects on the novel.

1.2. Questions of The Study:

- 1- How are Gothic elements used in Wuthering Heights?
- 2- What are the influences of Gothic elements on the characters of Wuthering Heights?

1.3 The Hypothesis of the Study:

- 1- The gothic events are complicated in reading because of Wuthering Heights location.
- 2- The environment of Wuthering Heights has influenced on the characters of the story differently.

1.4. The Objectives of the Study:

- To investigate the Gothic elements in Wuthering Heights.
- To contribute to the field of study.

1.5. Significance of the Study:

The novel Wuthering Heights, it consider as a tough and rough novel, and more complex, when reading it. So it includes a tragic love and all consuming passion. These romantic themes and a sense of horror, violence, revenge, and supernatural, combine to make the Wuthering Heights a gothic novel.

So the study is significant because it will be enable students at university level to understand and recognize gothic elements in the novel Wuthering Heights, through this study, and also it can facilitate and contribute for the scope of the study, so the novel will be appreciated.

1.6. The Methodology of the Study:

The study will be adapted the historical and psychological approach are used in this study. To see how internal human features influence the events of Wuthering Heights.

1.7. Delimitations of the Study:

The study will be limited in terms of analyzing, describing. The study will handle the influence of Gothic elements on the major characters in Wuthering Heights

Chapter Two

Theoretical Frame Work and Previous Studies

CHAPTER TWO

Theoretical Frame Work and Previous Studies

2.1. Part-One:

2.1.1. Definitions:

“Gothic” A term for aspects of medieval art first applied to pointed architecture in the early seventeenth century. The gothic revival in architecture in the seventeenth and eighteen centuries, in its literary aspects was closely associated with the green copses, disordered stone piles, enchanting shadows and sweet melancholy of these ruined buildings Horace Walpole built straw berry Hill (1750-53) and wrote the castle of Otranto (1764), in Joseph T. Shipley, ed. Dictionary of world literary Terms. Boston: the writer, Inc, 1970.

2.1.2. “The Gothic Novel”:

A form of novel in which magic mystery and chivalry are the chief characteristics. Horrors abound, one may expect a suit of armor suddenly to come to life, while ghosts, clanking chains, and charnel houses impart an uncanny atmosphere of terror, C.Hugh Holman, A hand book to literature, 3d.ed.Indianapolis: Odyssey, 1972.

2.1.3. Historical Back Ground:

Gothic literature has along history dating back to the 18th century. Credited as the first gothic novel and considered one of the founding texts of the genre is Horace Walpole’s the castle of Otranto, published in 1764. It tells the story of Lord Manfred and the family curse that seems to arise when a stone Helmet falls on his son and kills him on the day he is to be married .The event seems to awaken a mysterious trend of curses and mishaps that send the characters in the novel in to complete disarray.

2.1.4. Gothic Elements:

The term gothic novel broody refers to stories that combine elements from horror and romanticism. The gothic novel often deals with supernatural events or events occurring in nature that cannot be easily explained or over which man has no control, and it typically follows a plot of suspense and mystery. Here is a list of some common elements found in Gothic novels:

- Gloomy, decaying setting (haunted houses or castles with secret passages, trapdoors, and other mysterious architecture)
- Supernatural beings or monsters (ghosts, vampires, zombies, giants)
- Curses or prophecies
- Damsels in distress
- Heroes Romance
- Intense emotions

I will look at a few characteristics, the supernatural, madness and romance – in some details in the following paragraphs, along with classic examples.

2.1.5. The Supernatural as A general:

The Gothic novel arose in part out of the fact that for the English, the late 18th and 19th centuries were a time of great discovery and exploration in the fields of science, religion, and industry; people both revered and questioned the existence of God or a higher power. Gothic novels allowed writers and readers to explore these ideas through the medium of story telling. Ghosts, death and decay, madness, curses, and so-called “things that go bump in the night” provided ways to explore fear of the unknown and what control we have as humans over unknown.

Mary Shelley’s classic tale *Frankenstein*, first published in 1818, offers a powerful example of this desire to explore the unknown even as we fear it. *Frankenstein*’s monster is a man-made creation that eerily merges life and death; Frankenstein constructs his creation from human body parts and imbues him with life, which at once gives great power and great fear of that power because he realizes that he created a being that he can not entirely control. His fear of his own

creation emerges from his recognition that he can not ever fully understand or control the forces of life and death, despite all his scientific knowledge.

2.1.6. Madness in the Gothic Novel:

The Gothic can also refer to stories involving strange and troubling events that, while they have logical, natural explanations, seem to originate from unexpected forces. Charlotte Bronte employs this element of the Gothic in *Jane Eyre*, published in 1847. While living in Thornfield Hall as a governess, Jane frequently hears strange noises and laughter coming from the third story of mansion that no one will explain, and odd things keep happening in the dead of night, such as her master Mr. Rochester's bed catching fire and an attack on a guest. Eventually Jane discourses that all of this is the work Mr. Rochester's insane wife, who he is hiding in an attic in the third story and who sneaks out at night to cause mayhem. Madness is a common theme in the gothic novel. While we have greater clinical understanding of the term now, 19th century doctors were only just beginning to really study the condition in-depth. Madness in the gothic novel serves both to create suspense for the reader and to explore aspects of human nature that can not be easily understood. Mrs. Rochester's mad behavior might be logically explained by her condition, but the mystery surrounding that condition creates element of fear, danger, and helplessness in the face of the unknown.

The Gothic novel took shape mostly in England from 1790 to 1830 and falls within the category of Romantic literature. It acts, however, as a reaction against the rigidity and formality of other forms of Romantic literature. The Gothic is far from limited to this set time period, as it takes its roots from former terrorizing writing that dates back to the Middle Ages, and can still be found written today by writers such as Stephen King. But during this time period, many of the highly regarded gothic novelists published their writing and much of the novel's form was defined. As Ann B. Tracy writes in her novel *The Gothic Novel 1790 - 1830* plot summaries and index to motifs, the Gothic novel could be seen as a description of fallen world. We experience this fallen world through all aspects of the novel: plot, setting, characterization, and theme. The setting is greatly influential in Gothic

novels. It not only evokes the atmosphere of horror and dread, but also portrays the deterioration of its world. The decaying, ruined scenery implies that at one time there was a thriving world. At one time the abbey, castle, or landscape was something treasured and appreciated. Now, all that lasts is the decaying shell of a once thriving dwelling. The Gothic hero becomes a sort of archetype as we find that there is a pattern to their characterization. There is always the protagonist, usually isolated either voluntarily or involuntarily. Then there is the villain, who is the epitome of evil, either by his (usually a man) own fall from grace, or by some implicit malevolence. The wanderer, found in many Gothic tales, is the epitome of isolation as he wanders the earth in perpetual exile, usually a form of divine punishment.

The plot itself mirrors the ruined world in its dealing with a protagonist's fall from grace as she succumbs to temptation from a villain. In the end, the protagonist must be saved through a reunion with loved one. For example, in Mathew G. Lewis's *The Monk*, the Monk Ambrosia is tempted by Matilda. She lures him in to succumbing to his lust until he turns fully to rape and murder of another young girl. In the end, he makes a deal with Satan and dies a torturous death on the side of a mountain.

Even though the Gothic novel deals with the sublime and the supernatural, the underlying theme of the fallen hero applies to the real world as well, once we look past the terror aspect of his literature, we can connect with it on a human level. Further more, the prevalent fears of murder, rape, sin, and the unknown are fears that we face in life. In the Gothic world they are merely multiplied. Because of the supernatural phenomena and the prevailing morbid atmosphere of Gothic novels, this genre is traditionally brushed off as "unacademic". But as George Haggerty writes in *Gothic Fiction/ Gothic form*, "*the Gothic novel is a liberating phenomenon, which expands the range of possibilities for novelistic expression*". (Haggerty34)

2.1.7. Victorian Gothic:

Edgar Allan Poe was an important reinterpreter of gothic fiction. By the Victorian era, Gothic had ceased to be the dominant genre and was dismissed by most critics (in fact the form's popularity as an established genre had already begun to erode with the success of the historical romance popularized by Sir Walter Scott). However, in many ways, it was now entering its most creative phase. Recently readers and critics have begun to reconsider anumber of previously over looked Penny Blood or Penny Dreadful serial fictions by such authors as G.W.M. Reynolds who wrote a trilogy of Gothic horror novels: *Faust* (1846), *Wagner the Wehrwolf* (1847). Another famous penny dreadful of this era was the anonymously authored *Varney the Vampire* (1847). The formal relationship between these fictions, serialized for predominantly working class audiences, and the roughly contemporaneous sensation fictions serialized in middle class periodicals is also an area worthy of inquiry.

An important and innovative reinterpreter of the gothic in this period was Edgar Allan Poe. Poe focused on the traditional elements of gothic stories and more on the psychology of his characters as they often descended into madness. Poe's critics complained about his "German tales, to which he replied, that terror is not of Germany, but of the soul. Poe, a critic himself, believed that terror was a legitimate literary subject. His story "*The Fall of the House of Usher*" (1839) explores these terrors of the soul while revisiting classic Gothic tropes of aristocratic decay, death and madness. The legendary villainy of the Spanish Inquisition, previously explored by Gothicists Radcliffe, Lewis, and Maturin, is based on a true account of a survivor in "*The Pit and the Pendulum*" (1842). The influence of Ann Radcliffe is also detectable in Poe's "*The Oval Portrait*" (1842), including an honorary mention of her name in the text of the story. The influence of Byronic Romanticism evident in Poe is also apparent in the work of the Bronte's sisters. Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* (1847) transports the gothic to the forbidding Yorkshire moors and features ghostly apparitions and a Byronic hero in the person of the demonic Heath cliff. The Bronte's fiction is seen by some

feminist critics as prime examples of female Gothic, exploring woman's entrapment within domestic space and subjection to patriarchal authority and the transgressive and dangerous attempts to subvert and escape such restriction. Emily's Cathy and Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre are both examples of female protagonists in such a role.

The core element of Gothic fiction is thought to be violence which can be physical or psychological or both of them together, there is a mysterious atmosphere generally created by the supernatural and ghosts in Gothic novels. The events in these novels usually come out in a haunted house. *Wuthering Heights* has common elements, like violence, revenge, madness, death, gothic elements, like horror, ghost and supernatural elements. The researcher will focus on some elements in *Wuthering Heights*, such as:

2.1.8. The Supernatural in *Wuthering Heights*:

The word *Wuthering* has its own gothic and mysterious meaning. This word comes from North England. The narrator Mr. Lockwood describes it as "*Wuthering being a significant provincial adjective, descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed in stormy weather*" (Brontë, E. ch: 1). The house "*Wuthering Heights*" is nearly Yorkshire moors. The novel's title gives us a sense of an immense castle situated in a deserted place. Mr. Lockwood further explains the house as "*The architect, had foresight to build it strong: the narrow windows are deeply set in the wall, and the corners defended with large jutting stones*" (Brontë, E. ch: 1). Also the most vivid description of the supernatural begins appears to the character Mr. Lockwood when staying at the estate of *Wuthering Heights*. A ghostly, bloody *apparition* of Catherine appears at his window; "*The intense horror of nightmare came over me; I tried to draw back my arm, but the hand clung to it, and a most melancholy voice, sobbed, let me in – let me in!*" (Brontë 1847, p.24) It is not made explicit in the novel whether the event is just a dream or something more but the graphic nature of the account evokes a sense of an earthy dread. Moreover, it is clear that the central character Heathcliff is convinced of the existence of ghosts and the idea that Catherine's spirit

remains present at the Heights. On hearing of Lockwood's ordeal, Heathcliff "Go on the bed, and wrenched open the lattice, bursting; as he pulled at it, it to a uncontrollable passion of tears. "come in! come in!" he sobbed. "Cathy, do come. oh do – once more! oh! My heart's darling ;(Bronte, E: ch: 3). Her ominous presence in Heathcliff's mind eventually manifests itself into convincing him to dig up her grave, which itself highlights another trope of the Gothic an obsession with death.

2.1.9. Revenge in Wuthering Heights:

Revenge is the powerful emotion and does exist in every human being. Most of the time emotionally tortured persons are they easy victim of vengeance, so many people believes that difference of class structure creates revenge and jealousy among people. In the novel Wuthering Heights, revenge is directly connected with the issue of class structure. Heathcliff did not have any property and his weakness became a reason for Catherine to select Edgar for marriage. When the first time Hindley sees Heathcliff in his house, seed of vengeance planted. Mr., Mrs. Earnshaw with one son and one daughter lives happily. They don't need any other family member. Street of liver pool is the place where Heathcliff first meets with Mr.Earnshaw, children shows annoyed reaction when they see Heathcliff instead of their presents. "When he drew out what had been a fiddle crushed to morsels in the great coat, he blubbered a loud; and Cathy ,when she learned the master and lost her whip in attending on the stranger, showed her humor by grinning and spitting at the stupid little thing;" (Bronte. ch:4). Mr. Earnshaw seemed to pay much attention to Heathcliff. There for, Hindley had learnt to regard his father as an oppressor rather than a friend, and Heathcliff as a usurper of his father's affection and his privileges, and he grew bitter with brooding over these injuries. Then after Mr.Earnshaw died. Hindley became the new master of Wuthering heights. At that time, "a few words from Frances, evincing a dislike to heathcliff, were enough to reuse in him all his old hatred of the boy. Hindley drove Heathcliff from their company to the servants, deprived him of the instructions of the curate, and insisted that he should labor out of doors instead,

compelling him to do so as hard as any other lad on the farm;” (Bronte, E.ch:6) In this way Heath cliff gradually became an un educated savage. And some times, Hindely also ordered Heath cliff a flogging. He also tried to separate Heath cliff from Catherine. To sum up, the revenge of Hindly on Heath cliff could be a main reason, which results in Heath cliff’s revenge plan in the future.

2.1.10. Gothic Villain in Wuthering Heights:

In Wuthering Heights novel Heath cliff plays the role of a gothic villain. Gothic villain is a character who takes revenge on the ones who have treated him or her in a harsh way. Heath cliff is the Gothic villain of the novel Wuthering Heights, because he has been subject, to both physical and psychological violence. Since he was brought, by Earnshaw to Wuthering Heights. Heath cliff takes his revenge on everyone who has caused him to suffer for along time. In order to take his revenge, Heath cliff first victims are Hindly Earnshaw and Hareton earnshaw- Hindely’s son. However, Heath cliff hates so much that he does Hareton-Hindely’s son, what Hindely did him in his child hood. As an illustration, when Mr. Lock wood first gets to know Hindly, he portrays him like that *“I began to doubt whether he were a servant or not; his dress and speech were both rude; entirely devoid of the superiority observable in Mr. and Mrs. Heath cliff; his thick, brown curls were rough and un cultivated, his whiskers encroached bearishly over his cheeks, and his hands were embrowed like those of common labourer...”*. (Bronte, E.ch:2) The letter of Heath cliff’s wife Isabella to Nelly Dean exhibits clearly what happened to Hindely. In his letter, Isabella tells her first day at Wuthering Heights and she depicts Hindely too.

2.1.11. Madness in Wuthering Heights:

The other gothic element in Wuthering Heights is madness. Catherine descended to the road to madness. She becomes mad because she was unable to bear the loss of Heath cliff, and she did not want to see Isabella and Heath cliff together, *“She increased her feverish bewilderment to madness, and tore the pillow with her teeth.”* (Bronte, E.ch:12)

2.1.12. Violence in Wuthering Heights:

The important gothic element in Wuthering Heights is violence, both psychological violence and physical violence. Through out the novel, Heath cliff is in research of revenge and through violence he had away of getting it. Communication is a big reason for violence, due to the lake of character's ability to verbally communicate. Jealously also give rise to violence because the characters of Wuthering Heights are spoiled. Heath cliff decides to seek revenge on Hindely by slowly draining away his wealth, and health. Heath cliff fully displays his malice after Catherine dies, the only person who could have saved him. With nothing to lose, he expands his revenge not only to Edgar and to Isabella Linton, but on to the next generation as well, by saying *"I have no pity! The more the worms writhe, the more I yearn to crush out their entrails! It's a moral teething; and I grind with greater energy, in proportion to the increase in pain."* (Bronte, E. 183) Heath cliff goes so far as to use his own son in the plot of acquiring Thrush Cross Grange. Although he does not believe in the devil. Heath cliff has sold his soul to it, while dragging Linton down with him. Not only emotionally tormenting the people around him, Heath cliff is capable of physical harm as well. When Edgar and Linton are about to die, he kidnaps Catherine and force to marry Linton, showing that Heath cliff will carry out his threats at desperate times. Nelly Dean the housekeeper of the mansion of the Earnshaw, first and the mansion of the Linton, later, who is the only witness of the events in the novel she explains the reason of Hindely's brutality; *"The younger master Hindly Earnshaw had learnt to regard his father, Mr. Earnshaw as an oppressor rather than a friend, and Heath cliff as a usurper of his father's affections and his privileges, and he grew bitter with brooding over these injuries"*. (Bronte, E.26)

2.2.0. Part Two Previous Studies:

This part will be devoted to the previous studies about the topic “The Influence of Gothic Elements on the characters of the Novel Wuthering Heights” the researcher will review Five studies.

2.2.1. “Introduction of Violence in Wuthering Heights (Eric Solomon, London: Methuen, 1985, P.64)

Eric Solomon says that Mr. Earnshaw family lives at Wuthering Heights with a family consisting of his wife, his fourteen- year- old son Hindley and six-year-old daughter named Catherine. Mr. Earnshaw travels to Liverpool as usual, but this time he finds a homeless, gypsy- like boy of about seven and decides to bring him home and adopt him as son. He names him Heathcliff. Hindley begins to feel that he is excluded from his father’s love by this new comer, so he hates Heathcliff and treats him aggressively. On the other hand, Catherine grows much attached to Heathcliff. The two become like twins and never part. They spend hours playing on the moors. Mr. Earnshaw dies. Hindley is now the master of Wuthering Heights. In his first decision, Hindley reduces Heathcliff to a servant position instead of a family member. He even forces him to work on the farm from sun-rise to sun-set. Heathcliff bitterly accepts that but fortunately Catherine continues her relation with him. They continue to play on the moors. One day Cathy and Heathcliff make their way to Thrushcross Grange. They tend to spy on the children of Linton’s (Edgar and Isabella) but they are spotted by the keepers and try to escape. During their escape Catherine is caught by Linton’s dog. The keeper brings her inside. Mrs. Linton knows the girl, keeps her with them, and drives the gypsy off, Catherine stays five weeks until she recovered. She has now changed. Mrs. Linton brings her home and blames Hindley for allowing his sister to join such a gypsy. On the next day, the Lintons have a visit to the shows. Heathcliff dresses himself nicely to impress Catherine but, Edgar makes fun of that dress and they argue, Hindley tells him not to join such servant visitors next time ,

he then orders the keeper to lock him the attic. Two years on and Catherine becomes Edgar's close friend. She grows more distant from heathcliff then Heathcliff flees from the farm house. He disappears with out trace and, after three years, Edgar and Catherine are married. Heathcliff returns, rich and gentle, Catherine is delighted to see him but Edgar is not. Heathcliff hears that Catherine is ill and arranges with Ellen to visit her in secret, so during illness Catherine gives birth to her daughter, and then dies, that makes heathcliff very sad.

2.2.2. "The Supernatural in Wuthering Heights", (Steven, Roman, 1998 ps.56, 57).

As we know Wuthering Heights, the house which gives the novel its name, it is so old, and its position on the moors leaves it exposes to the rough weather "*one may guess the power of the north wind blowing over the edge, by the excessive slaut of few stunted first at the end of the house; as if craving alms of the sun*" (Bronte-Ch: One).

Lock Wood, the first narrator in the novel , also discovers that the house is very old the date "1500" appears over the door, suggesting to the researcher that it may have along and dark history, also discovers that the house may be haunted when he sleep in what used to be Catherine's bed . His sleep is disturbed by a troubling dream in which a child, Catherine scratches of the window and pleads to be allowed in after rooming the moor for twenty years. Heathcliff is a suspicious person who constantly mourns and laments on past. Frequent visit to grave yard of Catherine and his brutal behavior shows influence of black magic on his life. His appearance looks horror because of dark gypsy skin - ghost of Catherine comes to him so often haunts him and demands to go along with her. He calls Catherine's spirit passionately. "*Cathy, do come. Oh do - once more! oh! my hearts darling! hear me this time*" (Bronte, E.Ch:3). Mr. Lock Wood shocks when he heard voice of Catherine. Her soul wants to come in the room.

2.2.3. “Revenge in Emily Bronte Wuthering Heights”, (Whipple, E.P, London, 1998, ps, 27, 28, 29, 50).

If we consider that love is a good example to connect, the relationship between the people, but sometimes love leads to hate and revenge, so in Wuthering heights by Whipple, he says on revenge in Wuthering Heights, this love he has for Catherine causes them to almost be one person in the same, an other instance of a character from Wuthering heights is hindley, who always seeks to separate between heathcliff and Catherine. There for hindley takes a bit of revenge on heathcliff after his father dies. Hindley begins his revenge by reduces heathcliff from the members of family to become a servant and works on the farms. One day heathcliff dis appeared for many months, and returns a wealthy gentleman. Upon returning to Wuthering Heights, he discovers that Catherine has married Edgar, and then his plan of revenge grows from that idea of the loss of Cathy. In other hand Isabella, who is now eighteen, falls madly in love with Heathcliff. She sees him as a romantic hero. Both Edgar and Catherine are against that relation. But Heathcliff continues to teas Catherine and to revenge on Edgar. After her married Isabella discovers the devil character of Heathcliff and escapes to south of England where she eventually gives birth to Linton, Heathcliff’s son, a few months later Edgar hears of Isabella’s death and leaves to bring her son with intention of adopting him. Edgar returns with Linton who is a weak and sickly boy. So Heathcliff wants his son with him and insists on having him taken to the Wuthering Heights. Also in his plan he wants to become a master of the heights and Grange. Its clear that for Heathcliff to take revenge against all of the Ernshaw and the Linton’s collectively.

2.2.4. “Emily Bronte’s Characterization in Wuthering Heights”, (Chitham, Edward, OXFORD: Black Well, 1987. ps, 45, 46)

2.2.4.1. Mr. Ernshaw and Mrs. Ernshaw’s Death:

When Mr. Ernshaw is on a business trip to Liverpool, he finds a poor gypsy boy abandoned in the streets. He brings him home (Wuthering Heights) and names

him Heathcliff, after his death child-Heathcliff joins the family (Mrs. Earnshaw's, Hindley, Catherine, Joseph, (keeper) and Ellen (maid) the family opposes the idea except Catherine who becomes Heathcliff's friend. Hindley treats him rashly and Heathcliff receives the punishments silently as he is always strange and silent but most often he seeks refuge in the father's pity. The mother dies and Hindley sent a way to college. After many months Mr. Earnshaw dies and both Catherine and Heathcliff are grieved. Hindley returns home with his wife Francis to attend the funeral of his father. He uses his power in Wuthering Heights and reduces Heathcliff. Then Catherine is only person who is on good terms with Heathcliff. Francis Hindley's wife gives birth to a boy-Hareton, and dies. Then Hindley, who is attached by her death, gets absorbed in drinking and gambling. Edgar Linton falls in love with Catherine she is attracted by his civilized style but really she loves Heathcliff seriously and heartfelt. Edgar and Catherine engage and get-married soon after the death of Mr. Linton. Later Heathcliff falls in love with Isabella who admires his romantic appearance and to revenge from Edgar. Catherine gets birth of daughter and dies; the girl is named after her mother (Catherine). Isabella, who gets birth of boy Linton, flees to live near London and dies later. The only people now in Wuthering Heights are Heathcliff and Hareton, (Hindley's son). Edgar brings small Linton to stay with Catherine in Thrush Cross. Catherine exchanges love letters secretly with Linton, they later get married and Edgar dies. Heathcliff orders them to shift to Wuthering Heights and later his son dies and Catherine gets married to Hareton. Heathcliff rents Thrush Cross Grange to Mr. Lock wood. In the last days of his life, Heathcliff behaves strangely and unable to concentrate and dies with a savage smile on his face.

2.2.5. "Wuthering Heights and the Limits of Vision", (David Son Stream, PMLA, 1971, P.4)

2.2.5.1. Catherine's Madness:

When Edgar declares that Catherine should choose between him and Heathcliff. He also warns Isabella to put an end to her relation with Heathcliff or otherwise he will cast her out of the Linton family. After two days Catherine

permits the servants to bring her food, and she hysterically believes that she is dying and wonders why Edgar has not come to see her. Then she starts to speak obsessively about death and some times about her past days on the moors with Heathcliff. On one occasion, Nelly refuses to open the window as she is sure that Catherine will catch a cold, but Catherine stumbles to the window and open it, so in order to see Wuthering Heights. She even states that, when she dies her spirit will not in rest till she can be with Heathcliff. She is on this case; her husband Edgar is busy with books in his own library. When he arrives he is shocked of Catherine's collapsing condition, so he detaches himself from Catherine and he also suffer. Later Nelly Dean calls Mr. Kenneth, the doctor she speaks too much with him about the Catherine's condition. Then Mr. Kenneth says there is extra reason, this is psychology and illness. The doctor states he will tell Edgar to look after Catherine condition. Catherine's illness become as madness, she starts to tear the pillow with her teeth, and her face becomes pale, also she refuses to eat for many days. Then she tells Nelly that she is dying.

Chapter Three

Methodology:

Analysis from a

Critical Point of View

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology:

Analysis from a Critical Point of View

3.0 Introduction:

In this chapter the study will be limited in terms of analyzing and describing some elements of gothic in Wuthering Heights. The study will handle the influence of Gothic elements on the major characters in Wuthering Heights. The setting in Gothic novels is greatly influential on the entire story. In Gothic novels the setting not only shows the dread and horror but also depicts the deterioration of the world as in (the Chitham, Edward says in Oxford: Black well, 1987, p.45/46). “*The setting was something valued and esteemed. Now, all that lasts is the decaying shell of a one thriving abode.*” These things can be seen in the setting in Wuthering Heights. The element of mood in a gothic novel has been described as, “gloomy, dark, terror, death, revenge, horror.” In Wuthering Heights, the two most convincing elements of mood are losing of life and retribution. Wuthering Heights takes place in England in the 19th century and takes place in two locations through out of the book. One of the two locations is Wuthering Heights a manor house built on a moor, and on the other side of moor is Thrush cross Grange. Wuthering Heights is much darker than Thrush cross Grange and is almost its exact opposite. Wuthering Heights is a gloomy, darker manor and Thrush cross is more modernized for its time and much brighter. The setting of these two houses plays large role through out the novel. The inhabitants of Wuthering Heights are direct results of their surrounds. For example, Heath cliff is an orphan brought, to live in the house by Mr. Ernshaw, and falls in to a deep love with his daughter Catherine. So if we consider that love is a good example to connect the relationship between the people, but sometimes love leads to hate and revenge, so in Wuthering Heights as Edward continuous: this love he has for Catherine causes them to almost be one person in the same, and other instance of a character from Wuthering Heights is Hindely. Hindely takes a bit of revenge on Heath cliff after his father dies, but, is

no match for Heath cliff. In other hand Thrush cross Grange is a manor house that is about 4 miles away from Wuthering Heights. Thrush cross grange is much better maintained and more modernized. It is also a brighter house and that reflects on its inhabitants, for example Edgar Linton is a well mannered man and grows to love his wife Catherine till the day he dies, Isabella Linton also lived in the Grange and was a good person until she moved in to Wuthering Heights and changed for the worst. The two lay on the Yorkshire moors, Dictionary. Come defines defines a moors as *“Abroad area of open land, often high, but poorly drained, with patches of heath and peat bogs”*. The moors seem to symbolize the line that separates the life styles of the residents of the manors. The moors are also used during the story to show a place of relief. Heath cliff towards the end of his life often wanders the moors to think about Catherine Earnshaw.

3.1 Heathcliff’s Violence:

In the late winter months of 1801, a man his name is Lockwood rents a house called Thrush Cross Grange in the isolated moor country of England. Here he meets his dour landlord, Heathcliff, a wealthy man who lives in the ancient of Wuthering Heights, four miles away from the Grange. In this wild stormy country side, Lockwood asks his house keeper, Nelly Dean, to tell him the story of Heathcliff. Nelly explains and Lockwood writes down his recollections of her tale in his diary; so he writes recollection form the main part of Wuthering Heights.

Nelly as a young girl, she works as a servant at Wuthering Heights for the owner, Mr. Earnshaw, and his family. One day, Mr. Earnshaw goes to Liverpool and returns home with an orphan boy whom he will raise with his children. At the first, Earnshaw’s children, a boy calls Hindely and his younger sister Catherine. Hindely begins to hate the dark-skinned Heathcliff.

“This was Heathcliff’s first introduction to the family. On coming back a few days afterwards (for I did not Consider my banishment perpetual) I found they had Christened him ”Heathcliff”: it was the name of a son Who died in childhood, and it has served him ever since, Both for Catherine and surname. Miss Cathy and he

were Very thick; but Hindely hated him! And to say the truth I did the same; and we played and went on with him Shamefully: for I wasn't reasonable enough to feel my injustice and the mistress never put in a word on his behalf when she saw him wronged".(Bronte, E, ch,4)

And sometimes they make quarrel against each other, but Heathcliff often seeks refuge to Mr. Earnshaw, what makes him to stand beside the gypsy boy to his own son. In other side Catherine quickly comes to love Heathcliff, and the two soon grow inseparable spending their days playing on the moors. Also after his wife's death Mr. Earnshaw grows to prefer his own son, and when Hindley continues his cruelty to Heathcliff, Mr. Earnshaw sends Hindley away to college. Three years later. Mr. Earnshaw dies, and Hindley inherits Wuthering Heights. He returns with a wife, her name is Frances, and immediately seeks revenge on Heathcliff.

Now Heathcliff finds himself treats as a common labor, forces to work in the fields. And he continues his close relationship with Catherine, one day they wander to Thrush cross grange, (Linton's house) the children, Edgar and Isabella Linton who live there. As Heathcliff and Catherine come close to Grange Catherine is bitten by a dog and she stays at the grange for five weeks to become well as Mr. Linton knows her, and he chases Heathcliff away. During which time Mr. Linton works to make her a proper young lady. By the time Catherine returns, she becomes infatuate with Edgar. When Frances dies after giving birth to a baby boy his name is Hareton at that time Hindley descends into the debts of alcoholism, and behaves even more cruelly and abusively towards Heathcliff.

Eventually, Catherine's desire for social advancement, she becomes love Edgar Linton, despite her over powering love for Heathcliff, as she says:

"It would degrade me to marry Heathcliff now; so he shall never know I love him: and that, not because he's handsome Nelly, but because he's more myself than I am. Whatever our souls Are made of, his and mine are the same; and Linton's is as different As a moonbeam from lighting, or frost from fire". (Bronte, ch: 9)

Really Catherine loves Heathcliff, but she does not reveal it to Edgar, there for the relation between Heathcliff and Edgar become complex. Catherine continues her love with Edgar till they married. So this relation makes Heathcliff worries. Then one day Heathcliff runs away from Wuthering Heights, staying away for three years, and returning after Catherine and Edgar marriage. After he returns immediately sets about seeking revenge on all who wrong him. So he becomes wealth, and he lends money to the Hindely, knowing that Hindely will increase his debts and fall in to deeper despondency. When Hindely dies, Heathcliff inherits the manor. He also places himself in line to inherit Thrush Cross Grange by marrying Isabella Linton, whom he treats very cruelly. Later Catherine becomes ill, gives birth to a daughter, and dies. Heathcliff begs her spirits to remain on Earth; she may haunt him, and drives him mad. So Isabella flees to London and gives birth to Heathcliff's son, his name is Linton. She keeps the boy with her there. Thirteen years pass, during which Nelly Dean serves as Catherine's daughter at Thrush Cross Grange, young Catherine is beautiful and head strong like her mother. Young Cathy grows up at the Grange with no knowledge of Wuthering Heights; one day however, wondering through the moors, she discovers the manor, meets Hareton, and plays together with him. Then Isabella dies, and Linton comes to live with Heathcliff, and he treats him sickly.

Three years later, Catherine meets Heathcliff on the moors, and makes a visit to Wuthering Heights to meet Linton, they begins a secret romance conducted entirely through letters. As Nelly Dean works there she discovers this secret relation between Cathy and Linton, then she starts destroys Catherine's collection of letters, the girl begins sneaking out at night to spend time with her frail young lover. Heathcliff hopes that if Catherine marries Linton, and his revenge upon Edgar Linton, will be complete. When Edgar Linton grows ill and near death, Heathcliff brings Nelly Dean and Catherine to Wuthering Heights, he makes them prisoner until Catherine marries Linton. After that Edgar dies, and then Linton also dies. Now Heathcliff controls both Wuthering Heights and Thrush Cross Grange. He forces Catherine to live at Wuthering Heights and act as a common servant,

while he rent Thrush Cross Grange to lock wood. According to Eric Solomon, the researcher agrees with him in some points, the very important point that Eric joins between the violence and revenge.

So he uses these elements through characters from first generation up to the third one. And shift from one to another to show the strong relation between revenge and violence, among the characters. Then the researcher also says, the love often leads to revenge and violence, and even more to death.

3.1.1. Lock Wood's Violence:

Lock wood one of the narration in the novel he describes himself as a tenant house, calls Thrush Cross Grange, he tells us about his strange behavior towards the owner of Thrush Cross Grange his name is Heathcliff, he receives Lock wood very bad. Heath cliff is skinned man like a gypsy, but he dresses like a gentle man, so Lock wood finds Heathcliff to be very intelligent on the subjects on which he talks. Also there is an old man calls Joseph as a servant, though quite strong, Joseph is as cold towards Lock wood as his master. He expresses a “peevish displeasure” and shows a “sour” expression on his face to welcoming Lock wood in the family sitting room. Lock wood now pays a second visit to Wuthering Heights in order to meet Heathcliff; this time Lock wood also sees all the people who live in Wuthering Heights. He mistakes the young girl as Heathcliff's wife, but Heathcliff tells him she is his daughter-in- law, and Lock wood also he mistakes that the young boy as Heathcliff's son but Heathcliff again corrects him and inform Lock wood that his son dies, the young fellow then interviews and informs Lock wood that his name is Hareton Earnshaw.

So Lock wood finds himself there is no conversation between them, however, as soon as he goes out in order to leave the house, but it's difficult to find the way back to Thrush Cross Grange. When he decides to leave on his own the two dogs attack him, Heathcliff laughs at Lock wood, but the house keeper, Zillah respect him and he spends his night at Wuthering Heights.

3.1.2. Cathy at Thrush Cross Grange:

For their usually games on the moors in the morning, Cathy fails to return home with Heathcliff, so Heathcliff replay that Cathy and he they go to the Thrush cross Grange where Cathy is bite on the ankle by one of the dogs belonging to the Linton family and where the Linton is treatment recovery from her wound. Cathy remains at Grange under the care of the Linton family, while Cathy stays with them, so they order Heathcliff to go back home. Heathcliff doesn't like the behavior of the Linton's towards him. Heathcliff knows no body at the Heights or the Grange takes the kind to him. Cathy returns home from the Grange and the visit to the Heights by Linton children on the following day, when Edgar comments on Heathcliff's hair this makes Heathcliff violent action in throwing a plate full of apple-sauce right into Edgar's face.

3.1.3. Catherine and Nelly with Heathcliff:

Catherine and Nelly at the second time go to meet young Linton at the place, Linton receives them with great animation, but it is not animation from high spirits, but from fear, however, his mood is such that Catherine once again feels disappointed with him and she asks him why he meets her again, Linton looks at her with half ashamed, Catherine tells him that her father is very ill. And that is normal circumstances, Linton says that he is wrathless and cowardly and unlucky, he is too mean for her anger. Catherine becomes angry and she calls him foolish, silly boy. Linton reaction to Catherine's anger is one of extreme terror. He begins to sop, saying that he dare not tell her the real facts, then he says that his life in her hands and that if she leaves him, he will die. At those words, Catherine is naturally moves and alarmed, so Linton explains that his father is bulling him and that he is terribly afraid of his father Heathcliff.

When they staying there at spot Mr. Heathcliff arrives and he says that he hears that Edgar is on his death-bed, so Nelly replies that is true that her master is dying. Young Linton looks terribly, frightened of the presence of his father. Heathcliff suggests that, as Linton is feelings very nervous, Catherine will accompany him, to Wuthering Heights, but Catherine replies that her father doesn't

allow her to visit Wuthering Heights, so young Linton says he is not in a position to go home without her. Nelly also refuses Catherine to go there. Heathcliff assured Nelly that his house is not stricken with plague, so when they are all in the house, Heathcliff locks the door from inside, and then addressing Nelly he says that it would give him much pleasure to see Linton and Catherine, at this, Catherine declares that she is not afraid of him, she then gets ready to leave and she asks for the key of the door. Heathcliff refuses to give her the key, she catches the hold of the hand in which he holds the key and bit it with her teeth sharply.

Heathcliff gives her a shower of terrible slops, at this violence, Nelly rushes at him furiously, but he hits Nelly with blow which makes her mad. So Linton explains to Catherine that his father wants Catherine marriage him, and that he is using force because he knows her father will not allow this marriage. Nelly becomes furious when she is hearing of the Heathcliff's plan, also Catherine says she is not agree to stay in this house all night and that she will get out, but Nelly and Catherine remain at Wuthering Heights like a prisoner, also they are separate from each other, so Nelly doesn't know about Catherine.

3.2. Heathcliff's Revenge:

When Mr. Earnshaw's love for the boy Heathcliff whom he picks up from a street, so Hindley becomes hates that boy very much, but Cathy treats Heathcliff by good way. The relation between Hindley and Heathcliff becomes more complex, and then Mr. Earnshaw decides to send Hindley away to the college, but soon he returns back when he hears about his father's death, so to attend the funeral. He doesn't come alone; he brings with him his wife. Hindley now the master of Wuthering Heights, firstly he begins to treat Heathcliff very badly. He reduces Heathcliff to the position of a servant on the farm, one day Cathy goes with Heathcliff away to the moors and stay there whole day. Later on Hindley's wife Frances gives birth to a child his name is Hareton, however, Frances dies. And the child now brings by Nelly, but Hindley attitude towards his little son Hareton depends upon his moods, he treats the child very badly, so the child doesn't love Hindley and becomes cures him.

3.2.1. Hindely's Revenge:

When Hindely knows, that his father prefers Heathcliff to him he says, Heathcliff; you must exchange horses:

"You must exchange horses with me; I don't like mine, if you Won't I shall tell your father of three thrashings you've given me this week, and show him my arm, which is black to the shoulder."
(Bronte, Ch: 4)

Really the two horses are partly given to Heathcliff and Hindely, but the better belongs to Heathcliff. Hindely seems to always angry of his father, Mr. Earnshaw's love since Heathcliff brought to his family. For Hindely, horses are not only horses, they represents father's love and concern. Hindely can't attract his father's love and to harm Heathcliff physically becomes his measure to feel content. After Mr. Earnshaw's death, Hindely becomes the owner of Wuthering Heights. To attack Heathcliff, he would make Heathcliff understand what the main difference between them, the legal heir is superior to an orphan all the time. So as Heathcliff belongs to lower class, the reason which makes Hindely to take revenge in the realistic way. One day Hindely shouts to Heathcliff:

"Heathcliff, you may come forward," (Bronte, E.Ch. 4)

Cried Mr. Hindely, enjoying his discomfiture and gratified to see what for bidding young blackguard he would compelled to present himself, then Hindely continues his humiliates for Heathcliff, he says:

"You may and wish Catherine welcome, like the other Servants." (Bronte, E. Ch: 4)

Beside these Hindely knows that Catherine is important to Heathcliff. There for when Catherine returns from Thrush cross Grange, Hindely would know Catherine differs from she did with Heathcliff before. To greet Catherine. He would enjoy Heathcliff's mental mortification. Later on Hindely starts the gambling and becomes drunker, during the time when Heathcliff disappeared for

many years, he returns as a gentle and wealthy man. So the only way for Hindley in order to solve his debts is by Heathcliff.

In addition to that Hindley continues to drink more and becomes chronic. So Heathcliff goes to Wuthering Heights in order to meet Hindley and helps him to solve the debts, so Nelly wonders how Hindley invite Heathcliff to his house, when Hindley always beats Heathcliff, he plays cards therefore he loses his money. And finds Heathcliff plentifully with money. As Whipple says about revenge in Wuthering Heights, Heathcliff decides to pay Hindley liberally for his stay at Wuthering Heights, and as Hindley is bad in need of money. This is a chance for Heathcliff to revenge as he says:

"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, E, Ch, 7)

Heathcliff stays at Wuthering Heights and he sometimes goes to Thrush Cross Grange, Isabella is becoming to infatuate with Heathcliff, so Nelly she doesn't agree with Isabella for her love with Heathcliff, he asks Cathy about the property which belong to Edgar is it inherits, or goes to Isabella. In other wise Nelly is very anxiety about Heathcliff circumstances and his intentions. One day Nelly goes to visit Heights in order to lookup Hindeley, but she does not find him, she meets Hareton there and begins to cures her, and she says who teaches this abuse and curse.

"who has taught you those fine words, my brain?" I enquired.
"The curate?" "Damn the curate, and thee! Gie me that," he replied. "Tell us where you get your lessons, and you shall have it," Said I. "who's your master?" "Devil daddy," was his answer.
(Bronte, Ch, 11)

He says Heathcliff, also he says to Nelly Heathcliff teaches me to curse my father Hindley. The researcher says; the revenge and hostility according to human nature, we may find the connection between these elements in human nature, and then it's clear in Wuthering Heights among the characters. The next visit for Heathcliff to Grange he meets Isabella, Nelly observes him from the window with

Isabella, Heathcliff tries to marry her, but her brother Edgar doesn't agree. The relationship between Edgar and Isabella becomes bad, because of Heathcliff, a child Hareton continues to call his father Hindley devil and to utter curses on him, all this reaction by Heathcliff who trains the child to do this, even Nelly sees the quarrel between Cathy and Heathcliff over Isabella, there for Nelly goes to tell Edgar about them.

Immediately Edgar begins to use very harsh words against Heathcliff, calling him a black guard, Edgar threatens him to call his men and to turn out Heathcliff. So Cathy says to Heathcliff leave this place before the men come, but he refuses to go and he appears his great courage against Edgar.

3.2.2. Catherine and Edgar:

Catherine hopes that the relationship between Heathcliff and her as a friend, and with her husband Edgar as his wife, so Edgar declares that she can either with him or Heathcliff. The plans for Heathcliff to revenge and tease Edgar, Heathcliff to Cathy I shall murder him sometime. In other wise Heathcliff's relationship with Isabella becomes close, then in the night one of the maids comes and tell Nelly that Isabella runs away with Heathcliff, Edgar hears about his sister and says, from now on wards Isabella will be only his sister in name, because the relationship between her and him now is end. Then Isabella write a brief letter to her brother, Edgar informing him of her marriage with Heathcliff, but Edgar doesn't reply to her letter, Isabella writes a long letter to Nelly requesting that to meet her at Wuthering Heights where she is now staying with her husband.

When Isabella comes to the Wuthering Heights she receives by Joseph and others is most disappointing and depressing, and she begins feel afraid and terribly of the Heathcliff her husband. So Heathcliff tells Isabella he treats her as Edgar treats Catherine. When Nelly comes to Wuthering Heights in order to meet Isabella she finds her in a bad condition and miserable life, and Nelly also informs to Heathcliff that Edgar wants absolutely no communication between the residents at the Heights and the residents at the Grange. Heathcliff tells Nelly to carry a letter

from him to Cathy, he says that Cathy will never be happy with Edgar, but Nelly refuses to carry any letter from him to his lover.

3.2.3. Linton and Catherine:

Nelly Dean learns from the house keeper of Wuthering Heights about Linton, he lays in his bed all the day, she also knows that Linton is constantly suffering from coughs, colds and pains, young Linton becomes weakness for sweets and dainties, and he always asking for milk. Young Catherine goes with Nelly over the country side; they walk till they meet Heathcliff and Hareton in the part which belongs to Heathcliff. So Heathcliff says that to Catherine go with him and Hareton to Wuthering Heights, Nelly follows Catherine, and Heathcliff tells Nelly that his plan is to introduce young Catherine to young Linton, his son. Then Heathcliff tells Catherine that is reason why he doesn't visit the Grange in order to see her and her father Edgar because one day there is a quarrel between him and Edgar for the marriage Edgar's sister.

Nelly and Catherine stay at Wuthering Heights, Catherine says to Nelly she will tell her father for the quarrel with her uncle, and she blames her father for his mistakes. Although Edgar rejects his daughter's request, she begins a secret correspondence with young Linton, there is a milk fetcher, who comes from the village of Gimmerton, serves Catherine and Linton to carry letters from one to the other, Nelly discovers this secret correspondence, severely Catherine and burns all the letters from young Linton. Edgar becomes ill and remains the bed through the winter, there is no letters come from Linton to Catherine, so Nelly and Catherine go to Heathcliff, he says that to Catherine to visit young Linton in order to comfort him.

He even threatens her by saying that he will tell her father about those letters if she doesn't accept his suggestion to visit young Linton. Also he tells her that the young is really in love with her and that he is dying for her.

"He might spare himself the trouble." said Heathcliff "I could do as well without his approbation. And as to you. Catherine, I have a

mind to speak a few words now, while you are at it. (Bronte, E, Ch.3)

In accordance with her strong wishes, Catherine goes to Wuthering Heights to visit young Linton, also Nelly accompanies her. Young Linton now is really a very bad state of health. Catherine is very anxious by Linton's condition, and she tells him that, next to her father and Nelly she loves him better than any body living, but her father hates his father, so that they make things difficult. It's clear that Heathcliff becomes as a master, by interfering of two houses, so that in order to complete his revenge from all the residents. Heathcliff really he wants to acquire the property of Catherine father's, also he determines to carry out his purpose of pringing a bout an alliance between Catherine and his son Linton.

3.3. Lock Wood and Heathcliff:

At the first time when Mr. Lock wood comes as a visitor to Wuthering Heights. Heathcliff doesn't know that Mr. Lock wood is sleeping in Catherine's room. There for, when he hears the screaming he thinks it is Catherine's ghost. He is surely disappointed to see that it is Mr. lock wood, and after he orders him to leave, Heathcliff opens the window and calls out side for his beloved, dead Catherine then he receive no answer.

"I obeyed, so far as to quit the chamber; when, ignorant Where the narrow lobbies led, I stood still, and was witness, Involuntarily, to a piece of superstition on the part of my land Lord, which belied, oddly, his apparent sense. He got on to end, and wrenched open the lattice, bursting, as he pulled at it, in to An uncontrollable passion of tears. "Come in! come in!" he sobbed. "Cathy, do come. oh do – once more! oh! my heart's darling; hear Me this time, Catherine, at last!" the specter showed specter's Caprice: it gave no sign of being; but the snow and wind whirled Wildly through even reaching my station and blowing out the light." (Bronte, Ch, 3)

Lock wood comes as a tenant, when he spends his night at Wuthering Heights, but he doesn't know much about Heathcliff, so he discovers many things about Wuthering Heights, through Catherine's dairy note's, so he goes to ask Nelly more, because she is as maid for two houses. Then Nelly becomes as a narrator, and she knows all the things which surround Wuthering Heights, and Thrush Cross Grange. Nelly tells him that the relationship between Heathcliff, and his beloved Catherine, who died many years ago. Later her ghost becomes wondering in the moors. She says, one day Heathcliff secretly leaves Wuthering Heights when he over hears Catherine says that it would degrade her to marry him. When he can not find, she becomes to mention Heathcliff, but when Hindley starts to shout at her, Catherine has a fit of madness. The doctor is called, and does what he can, she is mad. Heathcliff returns after Catherine's marriage. When he visits, he and Edgar Linton have a terrible fight, which upsets Catherine. She determines to become uncontrol, which will hurt them both. She starts to hit her head against the sofa and her lips become bloody. She was out of breath, and when Nelly tells Edgar about his wife's decision to act madly, Catherine's anger hit its peak. Her eyes were wild, and Nelly feared she would turn violent.

Catherine refuses all food and drink for several days. She doesn't understand why she is not getting her way, and becomes as she has a mental illness that her former friends are now enemies. The knowledge that her husband has been in his library. Seemingly unconcerned about her illness, make her hysterical. She feels alone in the world, and wishes to be out on the moors, or with her Heathcliff. Catherine plucks the feathers from her pillow, and starts to confuse the past with present. Heathcliff insists he has another visit with Catherine, despite the disastrous effects of his last one. She is dying, and her face is wild and pale. He sees that she is mad, and it hurts to see her so tortured. After nights of wondering the moors, and many days without food, Heathcliff is going mad. His face and eyes are altered; he seems excitable and agitated. There is also strange happiness in his face. When he returns home at night, Nelly hears him says Catherine's name as

though she was present. He acts as though Catherine's spirit is closer than ever. As David mentioned about madness, which happens to Catherine during her life.

She could not hear the notion which I had put in to her Head of Mr. Linton philosophical resignation. Tossing about, she increased her feverish bewilderment to madness, and tore the pillow with her teeth; then raising herself up all all burning, desired at I would open the window. We were in the middle of winter, the wind blew strong from the north-east, and I objected. Both the expressions flitting over her face, and the changes of her moods began to alarm me terribly; and brought to my recollection her former illness, and the doctor's injection that she should not crossed. A minute previously she was violent; now supported on one arm, and not noticing my refusal to obey her, she seemed to find childish diversion in pulling the feather, from the rents she had just made, and ranging them on sheet according to their different species: her mind had strayed to other associations."
(Bronte, E, Ch, 12).

According to above the researcher agree with David about the madness, and he sees that, the real love, and romantic one are so different, there for Catherine when she loves Edgar as a romantic love, but her love with Heathcliff it seem to the researcher as a real love, which leads Catherine to become madness. And this makes her does not distinguish between Heathcliff and Edgar. Then in her inner or internal, she loves Heathcliff too much. As usual she always tells Nelly Dean about the strangest relationship between her and Heathcliff; in addition to that Edgar begins to ignore her.

3.3.1. Heathcliff's Madness:

Heathcliff gives Nelly an account of how he arranges with the sexton, so he mentions:

"I shall tell you what I did yesterday! I got the sexton, who was Digging Linton's grave, to remove earth of her coffin-lid, and I opened it. I thought, once, I would have stayed there: when I saw her face again- it is her yet! he hard work to stir me; But he said it would change if the air blew on it, and I struck one side of the

coffin loose, and covered it up: not Linton's side, damn him! I wish he'd been soldered in lead. And I bribed the Sexton to pull it away when I 'm laid there, and slide mine too ;”(Bronte, E, Ch: 29)

When the later is digging Linton's grave to remove the earth off the lid of the coffin in Cathy lay. He opens the lid in order to see her face again; he bribes the sexton to pull away one panel of the coffin, his object being, that when he himself dies, his dead body should be buried close to Cathy's dead body without any wall between them, Nelly says that he is an unoly act by disturbing a dead woman, Heathcliff going on to say that he is strong belief in ghosts that is he sees Cathy's ghost the very night following the day of her death. Then Heathcliff leaves the Grange for the Heights, taking Catherine with him, so Nelly orders to stay on at the Grange and at the housekeeper for the tenant who will take Grange on rent, Nelly is now no longer in direct contact with Catherine, however, she learns from Zillah, the house keeper at the Heights, how things are with the family at the place, according to Zillah's account, Catherine tells Heathcliff in state of alarm that her husband is dying, so every body knows for a long time that young Linton will not survive along.

3.4. Supernatural as it appears in Character Lock Wood:

The supernatural effects of the story Wuthering Heights is famous for its gothic elements. The house (Wuthering Heights) itself gives the mysterious, unwelcoming, haunted and old looks. There for Wuthering Heights is story along with the gothic effects. When Mr. Lock wood comes to Wuthering Heights, and spends his night there. So during that day as he is sleeping in Catherine's bed, he sees a ghost. It is a young girl who calls herself Catherine Linton. Mr. Lock wood shocks when he hears her voice. Her soul wants to come in the room of Mr. Lock wood she says:

“It is twenty years”, mourned the voice: “twenty years. I 've been a waif for twenty years!” threat began a feeble Scratching outside and the pile of books moved as if thrust forward. I tried to jump up; but could not stir a climb; and so yelled aloud, in a frenzy of fright. To my confusion, I discovered the yell was not ideal: hasty

foot steps approached my chamber door; some body pushed it open, with a vigorous hand, and alight glimmered through the squares at the top of the bed."

So Mr. Lock wood will not let her in, even she complains she has been wandering twenty years. It was about twenty years ago that Catherine Linton died, and Heathcliff begs her to haunt him until he died. The ghost of Catherine comes to him so often, haunts him and demands to go along with her. Heathcliff also calls Catherine's spirit passionately.

*"Cathy, do come, oh do- once more! oh! my darling !
Hear me this time." (Bronte, E, Ch: 3)*

As Nelly, works at Wuthering Heights, she doesn't want to hear about ghosts, so she claims not to believe in ghosts, and then she refuses to hear Catherine's ghost. Heathcliff resembles to her as a mad one when he goes out on the moors, often he mummurs alone, and Nelly one day she wonders about Heathcliff, she thinks about his unknown origins, and she still wonders if he human or monster.

"Is he a ghost or a vampire?" (Bronte, E, Ch: 34)

When Catherine's father dies, Heathcliff consoles her and both share their thoughts about heaven Nelly feels their pain, illustrates as:

*"The little souls were comforting each other with
better thoughts than I could have it on: on person
in the world ever pictured heaven so beautifully as
they did, in their innocent talk" (Bronte, E, Ch: 5)*

According to above Hindely never allowed Heathcliff to sit in church with them. Throughout his life he leads a non- Christian life, never hold bible in his hands. So lake of attachment with religion is one of the causes of his down fall. In their early time Heathcliff and Catherine, they seem in their intensity of passion shows though they are not longer part of this world, though they could not get married, but their soul meets every day, they talk and smile. Mr. Lock wood stares on Heathcliff, when he passes smile while he looking at the wall when Mr. Lock wood got to know Heathcliff was not looking at the wall he was talking with

Catherine's spirit. He accepts that he was brutal but for twenty years Catherine's ghost did not let him tranquil. They love madly with each other; both did starvation for their love. As Nelly narrates:

"On the third day, unbarred her door, and having finished the water in her pitcher and decanter, desired A renewed supply and a basin of gruel." (Bronte, E, Ch: 12)

Nelly is witness of Heathcliff's starvation too. In the last days she suggests to have some food.

"Your cheeks are hollow, and your eyes bloodshot, like a person Starving with hunger and going blind with loss of sleep" (Bronte, E, Ch: 34)

Steven Roman explains more about the supernatural, so the researcher adds to that, in his analysis to the Heathcliff's character, and as a hero in this story Wuthering Heights, Heathcliff is a ghost, and some people claim to have met him along the moors, by the church or in Wuthering Heights, as Nelly narrated. Joseph also believes he has seen Heathcliff and Catherine looking out her window on rainy nights. One day, Nelly meets a terrified shepherd, who was only a young boy. He claimed to have seen Heathcliff and a woman, so Nelly becomes afraid of the ghost, and she does not get out at night. The other things what makes her so frighten, after late night walk on the moors, Nelly hears Heathcliff comes in side. He is addressing Catherine, and speaking to her as though she is a live and present. The closer Heathcliff grows to death, the more contact he seems to have with Catherine's ghost. So the spirit of Catherine comes and takes Heathcliff's soul. The novel ends with the sense that still souls of Heathcliff and Catherine come in moor, they spend time laugh and disappears.

3-5 Cathy's Death:

Cathy giving birth to a child name's Catherine, so Cathy dies later whenever Heathcliff remains at the Grange, he comes to know of Cathy's death before Nelly go out to inform him, he asks Nelly the manner of Cathy's death, and Nelly replies

that she dies quietly as a lamb. The funeral takes place the following her death, her brother Hindely doesn't come to attend the funeral, so Heathcliff says:

*"oh God" I can not live without my love! I can not live
without my soul!"*

This means that Cathy is his life and his soul. Nelly becomes now looking after Cathy's little daughter her name is Catherine, Isabella arrives at the Grange suddenly, and looking pale, her condition really very bad. She explains to Nelly the situation in Wuthering Heights and describes to her the treatment of Heathcliff, so she decides to go that **"accursed man"**, the behavior of Heathcliff becomes violent manner towards Isabella, so she now feels no pity for himself at all, she escapes towards the Grange, when she comes to the Grange she meets Nelly and tells her about every thing that happens in Wuthering Heights.

Nelly tells Edgar about his sister, and forgives his sister for the marriage with Heathcliff. Isabella flees to the place near London, and she gives a birth to a son a few months after her escape, his name's Linton, Heathcliff knows about Isabella gives a birth to a boy, and he tells Nelly that he will bring his son when he want, Edgar is happy that is his sister leaves her husband, because Edgar hates Heathcliff too. Six months after Cathy's death, her brother Hindely Earnshaw also dies. His death causes by drinking Alcoholics, Nelly knows the fact that Hindely dies in a debts and that the whole property with Heathcliff who will now the new owner of Wuthering Heights, so Heathcliff now becomes the master of the whole place, after Hindely's death Heathcliff says to the son of Hindely:

*"Now my bony lad, you are mine! And we'll see if one
tree won't grow as crooked as another with the same wind
to wist it".*

With regarded to Chit ham these are significant words. Heathcliff means that he will bring up Hareton, when under the same conditions in which he himself is grow up, when Heathcliff treats very badly by Hindely during his life, then he wants to treat the Hareton as the same way. Heathcliff continues to revenge from

every body that lives at Wuthering Heights. The achievement of Heathcliff becomes success, as he says I will take the revenge from every body there.

3.5.1. Catherine and Hareton:

After Cathy's death and Hindley's death, Catherine is now twelve years old, she doesn't hear about Wuthering Heights, and Heathcliff, she often uses to ask Nelly about what lay beyond the distant hills, she is very eager to see the place at close quarters, one day Edgar goes away from the Grange, and Catherine finds a chance with Nelly to allow her in order to play out side. She takes two dogs with her, when Nelly is waiting for Catherine to come back till evening, so Nelly becomes anxious and set out in search of the girl , Catherine goes beyond crags on the way she meets Hareton by chance who takes her to Wuthering Heights , when Nelly comes to Wuthering Heights in search of Catherine , she finds her at the house with Hareton , she first mistakes Hareton for the son of the owner of Wuthering Heights and then for a servant, Hareton is certainly a well-mad, and healthy young man, but he doesn't give any kind of education also he is as uncivilized as Heathcliff himself.

Isabella dies, and Linton returns to the Grange with his youthful nephew, the only son of Isabella, Catherine feels happy as the return of her father after an absence of few weeks, Linton finds himself in strange place, Catherine treats him very well, then Joseph comes with a message from Heathcliff to Edgar, so that Edgar's intention to bring up his nephew Linton under his own charge, when Joseph arrival at Thrush cross Grange, he determines to take away the boy, Edgar refuses to give him the boy, but Joseph warns Edgar that Heathcliff will come to take away the boy, young Linton is a real weakling and he is a pale boy in his appearance. On the following day Nelly takes the boy with her to Heathcliff, as we know the relationship between Edgar and Heathcliff is bad, there for Edgar sends Nelly to him in order to avoid Heathcliff.

The boy asks Nelly many questions about his father because his father doesn't tell him about his mother, Nelly tells young Linton that his father will not appear to be as a gentle and kind as his uncle Edgar is. Heathcliff tells Nelly about

his son Linton and his future; he says that he hopes to acquire the entire property of the Linton family at Thrushcross Grange, so that his own son becomes the owner of the property, then Nelly leaves the Heights to the back to Grange, when Linton saying:

“Nelly don’t leave me! I will not stay here!”

It is clear that Heathcliff is more severe and aggressive, no one can stay with him according to his bad behavior and savagery towards the people.

3.5.2. Heathcliff’s Death:

After several months the year is 1802, the second time of Lockwood who comes to visit Grange in order to see how things are going, so at the Grange he learns that Nelly Dean leaves to the other house Wuthering Heights, and she is now the housekeeper there, then he goes to the Heights in order to chat with Nelly, she is pleasantly at Lockwood’s sudden appearance and she welcomes him. Nelly informs Lockwood that Heathcliff died three months back, and Catherine’s attitude towards Hareton and now undergone a radical change, she and Hareton become very friendly with each other and Catherine is taking pains to educate Hareton, then Catherine knows that during Heathcliff’s life he supported Hareton to be too severe with her, but Catherine herself takes the initiative to start a friendship with Hareton, because she becomes desperate and feels tired of life. Nelly tells Lockwood that she will be most happy, if these two get married, also Nelly narrates to Lockwood the events which occurred during the period of his absence from the Grange, to Heathcliff becomes so indignant at her insolence that he catches her and threatens to kill her, Hareton certainly goes to her rescue; but in a manner that shows great respect towards Heathcliff, even though Catherine is entertained by the wrong notion that Hareton will attack Heathcliff for her sake, after that unpleasant incident Catherine and Hareton they still remained friends, otherwise one day Heathcliff talks with Nelly, he tells her that now it is in his power to destroy both the houses as he says:

"It is a poor conclusion, is it not?" he observed, having brooded a while on the scene he had just witnessed: "an absurd termination to my violent exertions? I get levers and mattocks to demolish the two houses, and train my self to be capable of working like Hercules, and when everything is ready and in my power, I find the will to lift a slate off either roof has vanished! My old enemies have not beaten me; now would be the precise time to revenge myself on their representatives: I could do it; and none could hinder me. But where is the use? I don't care for striking; I can't take the trouble to raise my hand! That sounds as if I had been laboring the whole time only to exhibit a fine trait of magnanimity."

The two families (the Linton and Earnshaw), of whom there are now only two representatives a live. Hareton being a descendant of the Earnshaw family and Catherine of the Linton family. But, Heathcliff going on to say he no longer that he wishes to destroy them. Heathcliff also tells Nelly that strange change is approaching in every cloud, in every tree, in every object. He sees the image of Cathy.

"I cannot look down to this flower, but her features are shaped In the flags! In every cloud, in every tree filling the air at night, and caught by glimpses in every object by day I am surrounded with her image!"

The entire remained him of the fact that she exists at one time and he loses her, whatever he now makes under the influence of one thought, the thought of Cathy. His whole being and faculties are given by a single wish, which will soon be fulfilled. His life is along fight, and he wishes it to end, this kind of talk from Heathcliff makes Nelly think that his conscience begins to trouble him and that his conscience turn his heart to "an earthy hell". After several days there an incident, the angry scene between Heathcliff and Catherine, Heathcliff avoids every body in the house. Heathcliff remains absent from home, turning up only in the morning with strange, joyful glitter in his eyes, Nelly sees something unnatural in those deep black eyes of Heathcliff, it seems to her that he is not a human being.

She is thinking of the day when comes to the house as a child from the slum of Liverpool. For the next three days Heathcliff's entire conduct is strange and unusual. Once Nelly over heard him muttering some words, of which she could only catch the name of Catherine, one night Nelly hears him passing to and fro in his room without any sleep. So he continues to tell Nelly about some instructions for his burial when he dies, he tells her that no priest is to be summoned, and that he to be buried close to the dead body of Cathy in accordance with the directions which gives to the sexton, through out the night, and far the into the morning Nelly hears him groaning and murmuring to himself in his room. The doctor summoned, but he is not allow to enter Heathcliff's room. Then for three or four days Heathcliff is avoiding food, the next day is very wet.

So in the morning when Nelly goes out for a walk, she finds the widow of Heathcliff's room is open as she says:

"The following evening was very wet: indeed it proud down till day-dawn; and, as I took my morning walk round the house, I observed the master's window swinging open, and the rain driving straight in. He can not be in bed, I thought those showers would drench him through."

Nelly at once got suspicious, and she rushes up stairs when she opens the room, she finds Heathcliff lying dead with his eyes open. She tries to close his eyes, but they would not shut, even his lips are parted, and his white teeth are visible. Although Nelly is sad at Heathcliff's death, Hareton is the only one who really suffers much. According to Edward's opinion, the researcher goes further in his analysis of the death; he says that Bronte often uses death as an end to her characters. So she is influences of Bronte's family, and she is a bsis or dominates and she uses a death as a tool to refresh the memory of her family.

Chapter Four

Conclusion, Recommendations

and

Suggestions for further Studies

CHAPTER FOUR

Conclusion, Recommendations

And Suggestions for further Studies

4.1 Conclusion:

At the epilogue of this study after the analysis of the gothic elements, which are used in the novel *Wuthering Heights*, these elements are considered the prominent and stronger issue in the novel. The researcher discussed the cruel and wicked nature of human beings. The novel is set in the harsh rough and isolated atmosphere of Yorkshire moors in the northern of England. The elements such as revenge, violence, emergent amid the characters. So due to their class systems, Heathcliff belongs to the lower class. There for Mr. Mrs. Earnshaw are failed to maintain equality between Hindley and Heathcliff. Through out their life's, both suffered and thus became as a victim of injustice. Catherine pretends that she loves Heathcliff, but on the same way she cheats him. Edgar, Hindley and Catherine's behavior towards Heathcliff seems inhumane and disrespectful, there for their brutal behavior becomes the reason of Heathcliff's hurtful nature, Heathcliff proves himself that extreme of love is equally dangerous than the extreme of hate. His desire of taking revenge is superior to his love for Catherine. Edgar, Hindley, Catherine and Heathcliff have evenly participated in destroying lives of many people. By showing Heathcliff's devil style look, description of *Wuthering Heights* as a haunted place, lack of religion, elements of ghosts, Catherine and Heathcliff madness in love makes the story defected by supernatural elements and it also gives us contemplation that there is a superpower around them who does not like peace and instructs them to take revenge from others. The impacts of violence and obsession, that rotates around the characters of the novel. Hindley used to torture Heathcliff. Heathcliff's education was stopped by Hindley; he did not get a chance to raise his social class. Although Catherine loved Heathcliff, but she got fascinated by the wealth and life style of Edgar and decided to marry him.

Catherine's rejection made him cruel, selfish, and arrogant. Society makes man normal or up normal. As far as Heathcliff's character is concern, he has faced lots of hardships there for his soul gets deeply injured by the cruel people of society. He showed his anger after attacks of his injuries. When Hindley becomes gambler and drunker there for he loses all his properties. To fulfill the desire of revenge Heathcliff purchases heir of Wuthering Heights from Hindley. Heathcliff destroys live of his own wife Isabella, innocent child Hareton who is Hindley's son and his own son Linton. In other hand death of Catherine made Heathcliff more rigid and a wild person. Heathcliff is also exposed to psychological violence many times. Since he was brought to the mansion of the Ernshaws- Wuthering Heights. In spite of these the supernatural appears through the novel at the first time when Mr. Lock wood stays at Wuthering Heights and ghost of Catherine appears to him through the window.

4.2 Recommendations:

The researcher recommends the following topics:

1. Teachers should portray and explain for their students, the gothic elements which are used in the Victorian era as a hall and in Wuthering Heights as specific one.
2. The researcher recommends that foreign teachers should be invite in order to make a debate or critic a bout the novel. In addition to the analysis and critics view through the (net), via this will give more details a bout the novel.
3. To held meeting monthly with teachers who have experience and ability of teaching to make a discussion with students.
4. Students should use the modern instruments such a, film, D.V.D which are convey the photograph clear.

4.3 Suggestions for Further Studies:

The researcher suggests the following topics for further studies:

1. The researcher suggests that literary interested should attach more core to reinvestigate the gothic elements in Wuthering Heights as general.

2. The researcher suggests that there should be study to compare between the two houses, Thrush Cross Grange resemble as a civilized family, and the people who dwell in it they seem humble and educated. In other hand Wuthering Heights is the harsh house with rough people. So we find the conflicts between the residents, who live in these houses are raise up to the beak.
3. The researcher suggests that the novel of “Wuthering Heights” should be study at universities.

Bibliography

Bibliography

- Bristow, Joseph, (ed) (1995) *Critical Views on Heathcliff of Wuthering Heights*, London: Macmillan.
- Bronte, Emily, (2007) *Wuthering Heights*, Dar AL-Farouk for cultural Investments.
- Christian, Mildred G, (1998) *Violence in Victorian Fiction*, Cambridge: press.
- Catherine M, Sorensen, (1992) *Actions in Wuthering Heights*.
- Edward, Chitham, (1987) *Emily Bronte's Characterization, Wuthering Heights*, Oxford: Black well.
- G. W. M, Reynolds, (1846) *A trilogy of Gothic horror novels. Faust*.
- Holman, C. Hugh, (3d.ed) (1972) *A hand book to Literature*, Indianapolis: Odyssey.
- Haggerty, George, *Gothic Fiction/ Gothic form*.
- Harrison, G.Elsie, (1948) *Notes on Bronte's Themes in Wuthering Heights*. London: Methuen.
- Homans, Margaret, (1998) *Repression and Sublimation of nature in Wuthering Heights*, Pmla.
- Huang, Leeyu, (2004) *Violence in Wuthering Heights*, China.
- Joseph, T. Shipley,(ed) (1970) *Dictionary of World Literary Terms*. Boston: Inc.
- John, Wesley, (1985) *Criticism of Wuthering Heights*, Abingdon Press.
- Leighton, Angela, (1995) *Critical Reading of Wuthering Heights*. Oxford: Black well.
- Miller. J. Hills, (1963) *Narration Of Wuthering Heights*, Oxford.
- Mary, Young, (1989) *A feminist Theory of the Gothic in Wuthering Heights*, Cambridge.
- Oates, Carol, (1982) *The magnanimity of Wuthering Heights*, London.

- Reed, Michael D, (1976) *The power of Wuthering Heights: A psychoanalytic Examination*, Boston: Little Brown.
- Robert, Southey, (1820) *Wuthering Heights Snippets*, Longman.
- Robert, Ryan, (1997) *Young Ladies in Wuthering Heights*, Cambridge.
- Shelley, Mary, (1st.ed) (1818) *The Supernatural in Classic tale*, Frankenstein.
- Steven, Roman, (1998) *Gothic in Bronte's Wuthering Heights*. Bram University.
- Stream, David Son, (1971) *Wuthering Heights and the Limits of Vision*. Pmla.
- Solomon, Eric, (1965) *Introduction of violence in Wuthering Heights*. London: Methuen.
- Showlter, Elaine, (1987) *Society's Influence in Wuthering Heights*, London: Virago.
- Solomon, Antony (1948) *Women in Wuthering Heights*, Paris.
- Tracy, Ann. B, (1790-1830) *The Gothic novel*.
- Whipple, E, P, (1998) *Revenge in Emily Bronte Wuthering Heights.*, London.
- [http://www.bookstove.com/book-talk/ in Wuthering Heights- an example- of Gothic romance/](http://www.bookstove.com/book-talk/in-Wuthering-Heights-an-example-of-Gothic-romance/) 2011.
- [http://www.setting.com/ motif/ Arts/ Wuthering Heights](http://www.setting.com/motif/Arts/Wuthering-Heights).
- [http://www. Bronte, Emily, Wuthering Heights and characters.com](http://www.Bronte,Emily,WutheringHeightsandcharacters.com)