CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, this study tries to analyze in detail some problems. First is by explaining Heathcliff’s life as a foundling. This aims are find out who Heathcliff was and his circumstances in the story. Second is by analyzing Heathcliff’s egoism form in his personality. The discussion of these problems wants to identify Heathcliff’s character toward *Wuthering Heights*. Those analyses are explained as follows:

A. The Life of Heathcliff in *Wuthering Heights*

Wuthering Heights is a novel by Emily Bronte that has two main narrators. The primary narrator is Mr. Lockwood – the visitor – who begins and ends the narrative and he is recording the story from Ellen (Nelly) Dean. She is Lockwood’s inside source of information. As the housekeeper of the Earnshaw family, she is raised with the children and serves them for over twenty years. So, she knows intimately the history of the family. This part will discuss about Heathcliff’s life presents in Emily Bronte’s *Wuthering Heights*.

1. The Childhood of Heathcliff

As explained in the previous chapter that character is the person who play in a narrative work, then it is divided into major and minor character. Major character is the character has a lot to say and always appear on the stage.

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Meanwhile minor character is the character has less appear on the stage (Dinurriyah 114). Besides, there are flat and round character. Flat character means that characters tend to stay the same throughout a story, but round character often changes.

Heathcliff is introduced as the main character in Nelly’s narration as a foundling in the street of Liverpool brings home to the Wuthering Heights by Mr. Earnshaw where the Earnshaw family lives. The Earnshaw family consists of Mr. Earnshaw and his wife Mrs. Earnshaw, their son Hindley Earnshaw, and their daughter Catherine Earnshaw.

> ‘The master tried to explain the matter; but he was really half dead with fatigue, and all that I could make out, amongst her scolding, was a tale of his seeing it starving, and houseless, and as good as dumb, in the streets of Liverpool,..’ (Bronte 33).

From the explanation above, we can see that Heathcliff is an orphaned child who does not know his parentage. He brings home by Mr. Earnshaw in Wuthering Heights because the master thought it better to take him home with him at once, than run into vain expenses there, therefore he was decided to adopt as his son. Mr. Earnshaw raises Heathcliff together with his children.

This was Heathcliff’s first introduction to the family.

> ‘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 Christian and surname.’ (34).

The name ‘Heathcliff’ suggests nature: the heath and the cliff, the moors and the rocks. It is also significant that Heathcliff does not have a proper

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surname. His identity or legal connection to the family is not legitimized. He will always be an outsider (McGlinn and McGlinn 12).

Heathcliff childhood is miserable. His coming to Wuthering Heights has put him in a great pressure, because most of members of Earnshaw family tend to dislike him. It is because of his status social appearance. Haethcliff often receives bad treatments from people around him. In other words he is being rejected.

> ‘and I had no more sense, so I put it on the landing of the stairs, hoping it might he gone on the morrow.’ (Bronte 34).

The quotation above shows that it is one of the rejections on Heathcliff by Nelly. On first day his coming to Wuthering Heights, Nelly does rejection by giving no attention on Heathcliff’s existence. The way she shows her ignorance is by letting Heathcliff sleep in the stairs. She ignores him by letting Heathcliff sleeps there hoping he will leave on the next day. It shows her rejection toward Heathcliff’s existence.

Meanwhile the relation toward Heathcliff and Hindley is not good. It starts on Heathcliff’s arrival to Wuthering Heights. When he is adopted, he tries to establish a fraternal relationship with Hindley, but Hindley jealous of him. He feels jealous because Hindley feels Heathcliff takes all his family’s attention especially from his father. Hindley’s resentment at his father’s protective attitude toward Heathcliff soon turns into hatred. Hindley also dislike when his sister Catherine become close with Heathcliff.

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> ‘Miss Cathy and he were now very thick; but Hindley hated him: and to say the truth I did the same; and we plagued and went on with him shamefully’ (34).

The quotation above shows that in Heathcliff’s life not only Mr. Earnshaw who loves Heathcliff as his adopted, but also Catherine, Mr. Earnshaw’s daughter. Catherine is the only one who has been close to Heathcliff since their childhood. Heathcliff loves Catherine. He always protects her. They play together to spend all their time. Catherine finally falls in love with Heathcliff.

> ‘She was much too fond of Heathcliff. The greatest punishment we could invent for her was to keep her separate from him…’ (38).

In the story Heathcliff is described as a patient child although the bad treatments always come around him. Since he was child, his life is colored by the hatred and rejection of other people. Heathcliff’s behavior is influenced by the existence of love in his love. The love of Mr. Earnshaw and Catherine helped Heathcliff in facing his rejection. He is motivated to behave positively by the fulfillment of love and attention needs. He seems to be a good child.

> ‘He seemed a sullen, patient child; hardened, perhaps, to ill treatment: he would stand Hindley’s blow without winking or shedding a tear, and my pinches moved, him only to draw in a breath and open his eyes, as if he had hurt himself by accident, and nobody was to blame’ (34).

Nelly’s states that Mr. Earnshaw is furious when he discovered his adopted received the bad treatment from people around him. He loves Heathcliff so much. He is petting him up far above his own children. It makes Hindley become jealous to Heathcliff, and make him doing bad treatment. Moreover, Mr.

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Earnshaw sending Hindley to school far from his house, it brings him deeper hatred to Heathcliff**.**

The tranquil time is changed, Heathcliff is banishes from the family. Three years later by the death of Mr. Earnshaw, Hindley returns for the funeral with his wife, Frances. He is requiring Heathcliff give up his education, works as a servant, and he tries to limits his interaction with Catherine.

> “He drove him from their company to the servants, deprived him of the instructions of the curate, and insisted that he should boor out of doors instead; compelling him to do so as hard as any other lad of the farm.” (42).

The quotation explains that Heathcliff is treats badly and insulted by Hindley after Mr. Earnshaw dies. Heathcliff receives all the cruelty without complaints. Even though he feels sad and angry, he never shows it in front of Hindley. He keeps the pain in his heart.

Catherine and Heathcliff grow more rebellious and wild. One of these excursions, they spy on the Linton family at Thrushcross Grange. There, Catherine is injured by a dog she is attended by the Linton when the dog bites her leg. While Heathcliff sent home. He is being rejected and alienated.

Catherine returns to Wuthering Heights five week pass. She is a changed person, in appearance and manners. Looking and acts as a lady, as Frances said below:

> “…Cathy, you are quite a beauty! I should scarcely have known you: you look like a lady now.” (48).

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Meanwhile, Heathcliff grows more ragged and dirty. Catherine feels close to Heathcliff but he does not understand why he resents the change in her.

> “He might well skulk behind the settle, on beholding such a bright, graceful damsel enter the house, instead of a rough-headed counterpart of himself, as he expected.” (49).

Heathcliff’s life becomes changed when he knows Catherine close to Edgar Linton and growing more distant from Heathcliff. Meanwhile, after the birth of Hareton (Hindley’s son), Hindley descends into a life of a drunkenness and waste because of the death of his wife. Heathcliff thinks that it is a good time to plan revenge to somebody who put hatred and makes him suffer. No matter how long it will take.

> “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” (56).

The quotation above explains that Heathcliff tries to plan revenge against Hindley. It is because Hindley tries to separate him with Catherine. This really breaks his heart because he really loves Catherine and cannot separate from her.

Heathcliff’s suffering because of his separation from Catherine becomes complete when he knows that Catherine has accepted Edgar to marry him. Even though in the other hand Catherine loves Heathcliff so much, but she cannot marry Heathcliff. As Catherine’s statements to Nelly below:

> “Today, Edgar Linton has asked me to marry him, and I’ve given him an answer” (71).
>
> “I accepted him, Nelly…” (72)

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> “And he will be rich, and I shall like to be the greatest woman of the neighborhood, and I shall be proud of having such a husband” (72).

From the quotation above, it can conclude that Catherine accepted Edgar marriage because she is attracted by Linton’s social position. Even though her truly love is only for Heathcliff, Catherine decides to marry Edgar Linton and separates from Heathcliff. It shows that Catherine’s expectation about her social status made her blinded by the idea of being upper class lady with a good manner.

Heathcliff listen to Catherine’s argument. At that time he becomes shocks and heartbroken because he never imagine that Catherine will regard Heathcliff so low since they have grown and spend time together.

> ‘I’ve no more business to marry Edgar Linton than I have to be in heaven; and if the wicked man in there had not brought Heathcliff so low, I shouldn’t have thought of it. It would degrade me to marry Heathcliff now; so he shall never know how I love him…’ (74).

> ‘My love for Linton is like the foliage in the woods. Time will change it, I’m well aware, as winter changes the trees – my love for Heathcliff resembles the eternal rocks beneath – a source of little visible delight, but necessary. Nelly I’m Heathcliff – he’s always, always in my mind – not as a pleasure, any more than I am always a pleasure to myself – but as my own being – so don’t talk of our separation again – it is impracticable’ (88)

From the quotation above shows that after Heathcliff over heard Catherine’s argument to Nelly, he thinks that Catherine has betrayed their love by marry Edgar Linton. He is deeply hurt by his separation from Catherine. Heathcliff lost his love at that time. He feels lacked love and affection. His depressed of his love motivated him to change his behavior becomes wild. Without love his action becomes destructive. He always does brutal action. Heathcliff’s life was spirited by his desire to take

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revenge to those who has been makes him suffer. Therefore, he decides to go away from Wuthering Heights, and nobody where he is going.

2. The Maturity of Heathcliff

Three years pass Heathcliff return and arrives in Thrushcross Grange. Six month after the marriage of Catherine and Edgar, Heathcliff return by his presence is now changed

> “I was amazed, more than ever to behold the transformation of Heathcliff. He had grown a tall, athletic, well-formed man; beside whom, my master seemed quite slender and youth-like. His upright carriage suggested the idea of having been the army. His countenance was much older in expression and decision of feature than Mr. Linton’s; it looked intelligent and retained no marks of former degradation.” (88-89)
>
> “I said that Heathcliff was now whorthy of any one’s regard, and it would honor the first gentleman in the country to be his friend,…”

From the quotation above we know that Heathcliff appearance is changed to be wealth and educated look. As we know in Heathcliff’s childhood is full of rejected by people around him. He is being degraded in the past because of his social status. He suffers from the painful emotional experience. In his presence after his departure, he transforms himself into a gentleman look as compensation of his unfulfilled desire to prevent himself of being rejected that makes him hurt. By transforming into a gentleman look it brought positive result that his surrounding amazes of him and become respect of him.

Heathcliff and Isabella marriage brings negative effect for Catherine. Since Heathcliff betray Catherine’s love by marrying Isabella, Catherine feels suffers

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physically and mentally until her body weaker day by day. She is ill and finally dies after giving birth to a daughter, Cathy Linton.

During his living in Wuthering Heights since he was child, Heathcliff is being degraded and annoyed by Hindley. Therefore, in order to escape from his unpleasant memories he tries to degrade and annoys Hindley back. It is also the way to prevent him of being rejected again. His living in the Heights with Hindley after his arrival is a chance for him to take revenge toward Hindley. Heathcliff does not think about the effect that will be brought by his revenge. Something that becomes his passion after his departure is against everyone who has made his hurt and gives him bad experience in the pass.

> ‘The charge exploded, and the knife, in springing back, closed into its owner's wrist. Heathcliff pulled it away by main force, slitting up the flesh as it passed on, and thrust it dripping into his pocket. He then took a stone, struck down the division between two windows, and sprang in. His adversary had fallen senseless with excessive pain and the flow of blood, that gushed from an artery or a large vein. The ruffian kicked and trampled on him, and dashed his head repeatedly against the flags, holding me with one hand, meantime, to prevent me summoning Joseph.’ (164).

The quotation above is Isabella’s statement that shows about Heathcliff’s revenge toward Hindley. He avenge like Hindley has done to him in the past. Heathcliff’s cruelty that makes Hindley becomes pain by kicks and dashed his head to the rock shows that he treats Hindley inhumanely and bent on finishing him completely. It concludes that Heathcliff is degrading and annoys Hindley back.

The plan of Heathcliff’s revenge is not only toward Hindley but also to Hindle’s son, Hareton.

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> 'Who has taught you those fine words, my bairn?' I inquired.
> 'The curate?'
> 'Damn the curate, and thee! Gie me that,' he replied.
> 'Tell us where you got your lessons, and you shall have it,'
> said I. 'Who's your master?'
> 'Devil daddy,' was his answer.
> 'And what do you learn from daddy?' I continued.
> He jumped at the fruit; I raised it higher. 'What does he
> teach you?' I asked.
> 'Naught,' said he, 'but to keep out of his gait. Daddy cannot bide me, because I swear at him.'
> 'Ah! and the devil teaches you to swear at daddy?' Iobserved.
> 'Ay - nay,' he drawled.
> 'Who, then?'
> 'Heathcliff.' (101)

The quotations above are the conversations between Nelly and Hareton. At that time Nelly met Hareton in Wuthering Heights. She is shocks when she hears from the stammering lips of the little fellow there is a string curses, which whether he comprehended then or not, were delivered with practiced emphasis. After the death of Hindley’s wife Frances, Hindley become a drunken person and gambles. He is gradually losing his wealth, mortgaging the farmhouse to Heathcliff to repay his debts. He becomes stressful because of his turn onto a poor man and does not care with Hareton’s education. Then he was died. Furthermore, Heathcliff becomes the master of Wuthering Heights. He is so happy for his victory to take revenge and gets Wuthering Heights. Hareton is adopted by Heathcliff.

> 'Now, my bonny lad, you are MINE! And we'll see if one tree won't grow as crooked as another, with the same wind to twist it!' (172).

> ‘In that manner Hareton, who should now be the first gentleman in the neighborhood, was reduced to a state of complete dependence on his father's

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> inveterate enemy; and lives in his own house as a servant, deprived of the advantage of wages’ (173).

From the quotation above we know that Heathcliff treats Hareton badly as a servant and that is why Hareton become uneducated and illiterate until adult. I is because Heathcliff is teaching Hareton in bad habits.

In Heathcliff’s life he also loved by a beautiful girl. She is Isabella, Edgar’s sister who has yellow hair and white skin. For Isabella, Heathcliff is a romantic hero.

> ‘His new source of trouble sprang from the not anticipated misfortune of Isabella Linton evincing a sudden and irresistible attraction towards the tolerated guest’ (93).

Isabella love Heathcliff so much, unfortunately Heathcliff does not love her. Catherine is the one who he loves so much. In Heathcliff’s mind Isabella’s love will be as part of Heathcliff‘s revenge both on Catherine and Edgar. Shortly, Heathcliff marry Isabella.

Heathcliff’s decision to marry Isabella is to take revenge toward Edgar and Catherine. It is because he feels hurt and painful to know their marriage, so that he plans revenge. Heathcliff’s treatment to Isabella is so bad until their marriage and gets a baby, named Linton Heathcliff. Heathcliff does not care to his wife and son. In fact, Heathcliff still love Catherine so much although Catherine has betrays his love. Heathcliff has a plan for the future by marrying Isabella he hopes that his son will inherit Thrushcross Grange.

> 'And I like her too ill to attempt it,' said he, 'except in a very ghoulish fashion. You'd hear of odd things if I lived alone with that mawkish, waxen face: the most ordinary would be painting on its white the colours of the rainbow, and

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> turning the blue eyes black, every day or two: they detestably resemble Linton's.'
> 'Delectably!' observed Catherine. 'They are dove's eyes - angel's!'
> 'She's her brother's heir, is she not?' he asked, after a brief silence.’ (99).

From the quotation above we can conclude that the decision of Heathcliff to marry Isabella in order to make Catherine feels suffer, it because of Heathcliff’s hurt caused by Catherine’s betrayal in the past by marrying Edgar Linton. The egoism of Heathcliff’s avenge comes from his passion love for Catherine which cannot achieve well by him. It also creates separation between them.

The plan to take revenge does not stop yet here. Heathcliff still have a plan to marry his son Linton to marry Cathy on the Moors. He takes them to Wuthering Heights to see Linton and Hareton. Cathy is attracted with Linton. They begin a secret by interrupt friendship. Heathcliff has plans that he wants Linton and Cathy Linton to marry. So that he will inherit Thrushcross Grange.

> 'My design is as honest as possible. I'll inform you of its whole scope,' he said. 'That the two cousins may fall in love, and get married. I'm acting generously to your master: his young chit has no expectations, and should she second my wishes she'll be provided for at once as joint successor with Linton.' (199)

> '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.'(199)

From Heathcliff’s conversation above it was clear that Heathcliff compelling to get closer with Edgar’s family. So that by marrying his son with Cathy, the Thrushcross Grange will inherit him through his plan to marry Linton Heathcliff with Cathy Linton. Shortly, Edgar and his son Linton die. Heathcliff forced Cathy to

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continue living at Wuthering Heights. Now, Heathcliff owns all the Earnshaw and Linton’s property.

Heathcliff’s life is end with his death. It begin when Heathcliff act very atrangely, seeing vision of Catherine. He does not eating for four days, he is found dead in his room. Heathcliff is buried next to Catherine.

B. Heathcliff’s Egoism in *Wuthering Heights*

This part will explain about Heathcliff’s egoism in *Wuthering Heights*. In this part, this study will analyze about how egoism forms in Heathcliff’s personality as the main character. Main character is an important character in the story (Nurgiyantoro 176). In the novel Heathcliff shows as the round character. In round character, the character tells more realistic. They have various attitudes and actions. As Foster’s argument that round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us (Qtd in Abrams 43).

In the story Heathcliff tells as the usurper. His presence in Wuthering Heights overthrows the prevailing habits of the Earnshaw family. The member of the family becomes involved in turmoil and fighting. It makes family relationship become spiteful and hateful. Even on his first night, he is the reason Mr. Earnshaw breaks the toys he had bought for his children. Nelly recorded:

‘So from the very beginning, he bred bad feeling in the house.’ (Bronte 35).

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Heathcliff usurps the affection of Mr. Earnshaw from his children. As an adult, Heathcliff repeat the process, as he usurps the affection of Hareton and takes pride in the fact that he would be defended by the son in a fight with the father. Ultimately, Heathcliff taking over ownership of the Heights thereby dispossesses the rightful heir, Hareton. Heathcliff destroy the natural familial emotional bonds which previously existed in the Earnshaw family.

The role of the usurper leads to Heathcliff’s suffering at the hands of Hindley and it is the treatment by Hindley to him after the death of Mr. Earnshaw. It arouses in Heathcliff deep and abiding hatred and all consuming passion for revenge. He never forgot an injury inflicted on him during his childhood. As seen in his childhood, Heathcliff often receives bad treatment from the people around him. He has black hair and dark eyes, seems to represent wild appearance, it caused hatred from the people who see him. Heathcliff low status causes him to receive bad treatments such as through the cruelty from Hindley, the betrayal from Catherine and underestimation from Edgar. These arouse the conflict among them.

From the simple background of Heathcliff’s life we know that in the past, Heathcliff’s childhood is full of rejection and unpleasant attitudes from the surroundings. When he comes to Wuthering Heights, he totally meets new surroundings. All the people he meets are the people no one accepts him. Since the traumatic memory keeps all the sufferings by himself while thinking of every possible way to survive in the hard and difficult conditions.

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Psychoanalysis of Heathcliff in *Wuthering Heights*

Heathcliff is the main character in *Wuthering Heights*. His life in the novel is full of rejection. It makes him become painful and thinks to take revenge is the way to defense his life and to overcome the hatred toward him. In this section, this study tries to analyze on Heathcliff’s id, ego, and superego that forms egoism in Heathcliff’s personality.

In this novel Heathcliff is described as a foundling brings home to Wuthering Heights by Mr. Earnshaw. His coming there is full of rejection. It makes him become suffer and painful. Heathcliff suffers from anxiety as a result of his failure on the development of personality. There are events or experience in the past that leaves a painful memory lived inside him.

Heathcliff’s egoism is caused by some experience of being suffered in the past especially for the experience that happened in his childhood. The painful experience of being rejected hurts him emotionally and leaves a memory of rejection in his mind. Psychologically, the most phase of one’s development is his childhood. Therefore, any event or experience that he has experienced will give a lot of influence in shaping his character in the future. As we know that Heathcliff’s life is miserable in his childhood. His coming puts him in a great pressure. However, the pressure not only come from the member of Wuthering Heights, but also come from the neighbors.

Since his bad experience above, Heathcliff would automatically create a defense to protect himself from being rejected that makes him suffer. He wants to be

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respected by people around him. Therefore in defending himself, he protects his feelings for being hurt. Heathcliff seems to be a good child. He tries to establish a fraternal relationship with Hindley, but Hindley is jealous of him and he treats Heathcliff badly because of his jealousy that he thinks Heathcliff takes his father’s affection. It makes him become hurt, and choose to keep his hurt feeling that show up in front of Hindley. The leisure of Heathcliff for being respected by people around him especially to Hindley above shows Heathcliff’s id that wants the people received his presence well. As Boeree said that id is driven by the pleasure principle which strives for immediate gratification of all desires, wants, and needs (5).

As we know during his childhood, Heathcliff suffers from many kinds of rejection from people in his surroundings. The rejection toward him is because of his background as vagrant. Since his appearance when he comes to Wuthering Heights is so inferior, and the people who live in the house are wealth enough and dress properly, then most of the family member rejects the coming of the ‘gypsy brat’ makes him feels down. He wants to be a successful person for being respected. It is because living in Wuthering Heights with his new family he never appreciated as the member of the family, but more than as the servant of the house. Moreover, he overhears the conversation of Catherine and Nelly about Edgar’s proposal to marry Catherine, and then she received his proposal. Heathcliff becomes hurt to know that Catherine decides to marry Edgar because her expectation about her social status, She attracted by Linton’s social status. Shortly, Heathcliff thinks that Catherine betrays his love and separates him to marry Edgar Linton because of Heathcliff’s low status.

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It is the reason of Heathcliff wants to be a successful person for being respected. To cover this painful emotional experience he decides to leaves from Wuthering Heights to look for his self identity. It shows when he was return and arrived in Thrushcross Grange after his departure for three years. Heathcliff does a compensation to satisfy his ego by transforming into wealth and educated look.

> “I was amazed, more than ever to behold the transformation of Heathcliff. He had grown a tall, athletic, well-formed man; beside whom, my master seemed quite slender and youth-like. His upright carriage suggested the idea of having been the army. His countenance was much older in expression and decision of feature than Mr. Linton’s; it looked intelligent and retained no marks of former degradation.” (88-89)

The quotation above shows Heathcliff’s ego that was transforming into a gentlemen looks as a compensation of his unfulfilled desire to prevent himself of being rejected again by surrounding. The ego is the rational aspect of the personality, responsible for directing and controlling the instinct according to the reality principle (Schultz and Schultz 55). It is also gives a place on the main mental function such as reasoning, problem solving, and making a decision (Minderop 22). So that, by transforming into a gentleman looks his surrounding amaze of him and gives some respect for him. Heathcliff’s transforming is a sign that he does not want to be rejected again.

Another way in defending his suffers is make a block of him toward the surrounding and behave strangely. In the past, Heathcliff’s childhood is full of unpleasant attitudes from the surroundings. So that is why Heathcliff choose to block

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himself and rejects new people who he meets. This is the signal that he makes a rejection toward the surrounding because he has the painful emotional experience of being rejected.

Heathcliff’s egoism is seen when he takes revenge toward people around him badly and makes him suffers. In this case something that makes Heathcliff becomes an egoist person is because he takes to take revenge toward people around him.

Below, is one of Heathcliff’s plans to take revenge toward Hindley;

‘I’m trying to settle how I shall pay Hindley back. I don’t care how long I wait, if can only do it, at last. I hope he will not die before I do.’ (56)

The quotation above explained that Heathcliff tries to plan revenge against Hindley back because of in the past Hindley treats him badly. It shows Heathcliff’s superego that he takes the wrong way to take revenge. Heathcliff’s revenge is the wrong ego-ideal that he takes. In Schultz and Schultz said that superego is the moral aspect of personality; internalization of parental and social values and standards (56). Meanwhile, the ego-ideal that Heathcliff choose to be an egoist person is the part of superego which consists of good and correct behaviors. In this case something that makes Heathcliff becomes an egoist person is because he takes the bad ego-ideal to take revenge toward people around him.

The revenge is not only toward Hindley but also it is done to Catherine who betrays Heathcliff’s love by marry Edgar that he thinks Edgar has separates him with Catherine because of marriage.

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Heathcliff gets his revenge when he finally makes Hindley live in poor condition. When his wife dies, Hindley becomes a drunkard and gambler. Then Heathcliff makes Hindley suffer. He also tricks Hindley in a gamble so that he loses all his wealth including Wuthering Heights. Heathcliff is still unsatisfied although he has got what he wants. Heathcliff wants to makes revenge not only to Hindley but also to also to Hindley’s son, Hareton. The revenge which is done to Hareton is more or less similar to his father. Heathcliff treats Hareton as a servant and that is why Hareton becomes uneducated and illiterate until adult. He has to serve Heathcliff in the same way as Heathcliff used to serve his father, Hindley.

The revenge is still continuing toward Catherine and Edgar. It is happen in Heathcliff’s marriage with Isabella. She is Edgar’s sister who loves Heathcliff. Even though there is no love for Isabella, Heathcliff choose to marry her with a plan to take revenge toward her brother and Catherine. By marry Isabella Heathcliff thinks that he will makes Catherine hurt because he betray Catherine’s love. Then he will be close to Linton’s family. It shows when Heathcliff’s son and Edgar’s daughter meet. He wants to marry Linton Heathcliff (Heathcliff’s son) with Cathy Linton (Edgar’s daughter) to own the Linton’s property.

> 'My design is as honest as possible. I'll inform you of its whole scope,' he said. 'That the two cousins may fall in love, and get married. I'm acting generously to your master: his young chit has no expectations, and should she second my wishes she'll be provided for at once as joint successor with Linton.'
> 'If Linton died,' I answered, 'and his life is quite uncertain, Catherine would be the heir.'

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> '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.' (199).

From the quotation above shows that Heathcliff wants to marry his son to Cathy Linton is just for inheriting Thrushcross Grange as his own.

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