

جامعة تكريت

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية



المرحلة الثالثة

Subject Name: Novel

Lecture: Wuthering Heights

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The second lecture

Secondary characters

Hindley Earnshaw - Catherine's brother, and Mr. Earnshaw's son. Hindley resents it when Heathcliff is brought to live at Wuthering Heights. After his father dies and he inherits the estate, Hindley begins to abuse the young Heathcliff, terminating his education and forcing him to work in the fields. When Hindley's wife Frances dies shortly after giving birth to their son Hareton, he lapses into alcoholism and dissipation. Hindley is the true villain of Wuthering Heights. His jealousy and malice drive him to physical violence and degradation of Heathcliff, which spawns Heathcliff and Cathy's thwarted love and spurs Heathcliff's destructive plans for revenge. Hindley aids in his self-destruction by renouncing God when his wife dies and becoming a careless alcoholic and abusive father. He loses Wuthering Heights, his son Hareton's love, and his son's inheritance to Heathcliff.

Isabella Linton - Edgar Linton's sister, who falls in love with Heathcliff and marries him. She sees Heathcliff as a romantic figure, like a character in a novel. Ultimately, she ruins her life by falling in love with him. He never returns her feelings and treats her as a mere tool in his quest for revenge on the Linton family. She and Heathcliff have a son, Linton.

Mr. Earnshaw - Catherine and Hindley's father. Mr. Earnshaw adopts Heathcliff and brings him to live at Wuthering Heights. Mr. Earnshaw prefers Heathcliff to Hindley but nevertheless bequeaths Wuthering Heights to Hindley when he dies.

Mrs. Earnshaw - Catherine and Hindley's mother, who neither likes nor trusts the orphan Heathcliff when he is brought to live at her house. She dies shortly after Heathcliff's arrival at Wuthering Heights.

Joseph - A long-winded, fanatically religious, elderly servant at Wuthering Heights. Joseph is strange, stubborn, and unkind, and he speaks with a thick Yorkshire accent. Also, Joseph is a cruel and angry Wuthering Heights servant, who stirs up trouble and mean-spiritedness by moralizing and judging. Kenneth is the family doctor of both the Earnshaw and Linton households.

Frances Earnshaw - Hindley's simpering, silly wife, who treats Heathcliff cruelly. She dies shortly after giving birth to Hareton. Also, she has a bubbly and optimistic personality. When she dies from consumption, Hindley never emotionally recovers. They have a son together, Hareton.

Mr. Linton - Edgar and Isabella's father and the proprietor of Thrushcross Grange when Heathcliff and Catherine are children. An established member of the gentry, he raises his son and daughter to be wellmannered young people. Also, He hates Heathcliff, accuses him of being a thief, and refuses to acknowledge his acceptance into the Earnshaw family.

Mrs. Linton - Mrs. Linton is Edgar and Isabella's mother. Like Mr. Linton, she rejects Heathcliff and refuses to acknowledge his acceptance into the Earnshaw family. Mr. Linton's somewhat snobbish wife, who does not like Heathcliff to be allowed near her children, Edgar and Isabella. She teaches Catherine to act like a gentlewoman, thereby instilling her with social ambition.

Zillah - The housekeeper at Wuthering Heights during the latter stages of the narrative.

Mr. Green - Edgar Linton's lawyer, who arrives too late to hear Edgar's final instruction to change his will, which would have prevented Heathcliff from obtaining control over Thrushcross Grange. So, who takes a bribe from Heathcliff and doesn't make it to Edgar's bedside in time to fix the will and protect Catherine from Heathcliff's plan to own Thrushcross Grange.

Themes: Themes are the fundamental and often universal ideas explored in a literary work. The Destructiveness of a Love That Never Changes OR Love and Obsession In the first half of Wuthering Heights, through Heathcliff and Cathy, Brontë suggests that to go against one's heart and soul is against love and equivalent to death, since Cathy dies for making the wrong choice. Then she shows how making love an obsession by choosing human love over Godly, heavenly love becomes love turned evil and idolatrous—with several references to Cathy and Heathcliff making each other an "idol." This is the core of the love and obsession theme; it requires the entirety of the novel to make its point. However, Brontë explores other facets of love throughout.

Mr. Lockwood represents superficial attitudes toward love, beneath which lurks cowardice. Isabella represents delusional, false love, also idolatrous, which she escapes by seeing that what she thought was love was actually violence and hatred. Catherine and Hareton represent love's power to overcome pride and evil, laden with the idea that to love moderately leads to happiness. Catherine and Heathcliff's passion for one another seems to be the center of Wuthering Heights, given that it is stronger and more lasting than any other emotion displayed in the novel, and that it is the source of most of the major conflicts that structure the novel's plot. As she tells Catherine and Heathcliff's story, Nelly criticizes both of them harshly, condemning their passion as immoral, but this

passion is obviously one of the most compelling and memorable aspects of the book. It is not easy to decide whether Brontë intends the reader to condemn these lovers as blameworthy or to idealize them as romantic heroes whose love transcends social norms and conventional morality.

The book is actually structured around two parallel love stories, the first half of the novel centering on the love between Catherine and Heathcliff, while the less dramatic second half features the developing love between young Catherine and Hareton. In contrast to the first, the latter tale ends happily, restoring peace and order to Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange. The differences between the two love stories contribute to the reader's understanding of why each ends the way it does. The most important feature of young Catherine and Hareton's love story is that it involves growth and change. Early in the novel Hareton seems irredeemably brutal, savage, and illiterate, but over time he becomes a loyal friend to young Catherine and learns to read. When young Catherine first meets Hareton he seems completely alien to her world, yet her attitude also evolves from contempt to love.

Catherine and Heathcliff's love, on the other hand, is rooted in their childhood and is marked by the refusal to change. In choosing to marry Edgar, Catherine seeks a more genteel life, but she refuses to adapt to her role as wife, either by sacrificing Heathcliff or embracing Edgar. In Chapter XII she suggests to Nelly that the years since she was twelve years old and her father died have been like a blank to her, and she longs to return to the moors of her childhood. Heathcliff, for his part, possesses a seemingly superhuman ability to maintain the same attitude and to nurse the same grudges over many years. Moreover, Catherine and Heathcliff's love is based on their shared perception that they are identical. Catherine declares, famously, "I am Heathcliff," while Heathcliff, upon Catherine's death, wails that he cannot live without his "soul," meaning Catherine. Their love denies difference, and is strangely asexual. The two do not kiss in dark corners or arrange secret trysts, as adulterers do.

