

Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights*

Summary: Chapter I-1

Writing in his diary in 1801, Lockwood describes his first days as a tenant at Thrushcross Grange, an isolated manor in thinly populated Yorkshire. Shortly after arriving at the Grange, he pays a visit to his landlord, Mr. Heathcliff, a surly, dark man living in a manor called Wuthering Heights “wuthering” being a local adjective used to describe the fierce and wild winds that blow during storms on the moors. During the visit, Heathcliff seems not to trust Lockwood, and leaves him alone in a room with a group of snarling dogs. Lockwood is saved from the hounds كلاب صيد by a ruddy-cheeked ذات الخدود الحمراء housekeeper. When Heathcliff returns, Lockwood is angry, but eventually warms toward his taciturn host, and though he hardly feels that he has been welcomed at Wuthering Heights he volunteers to visit again the next day.

“But Mr. Heathcliff forms a singular contrast to his abode and style of living. He is a dark-skinned gypsy in aspect, in dress and manners, a gentleman.” (p.4)

Lockwood’s first impressions of Heathcliff’s physical appearance reflect Heathcliff’s outsider status. Then and now, the word “gypsy” غجري has a negative connotation, suggesting an individual without a permanent home or a nomad. Heathcliff’s difficult history at Wuthering Heights, a home that never truly belonged to him in an emotional way, supports this interpretation تفسيرات. Later, in Chapter 7, Nelly recalls Heathcliff’s youthful wish for fair hair and blue eyes, which functions as evidence of his own awareness of his being an “other.”

Lockwood, in claiming to recognize in Heathcliff a kindred soul, whom he can understand “by instinct,” makes assumptions that appear absurd once Heathcliff’s history is revealed. Lockwood, while he rather proudly styles himself a great misanthrope and hermit, in fact resembles Heathcliff very little. In the many misjudgments and blunders Lockwood makes in his early visits to Wuthering Heights,

we see how easy it is to misinterpret Heathcliff's complex character, and the similarity between our own position and Lockwood's becomes a warning to us as readers. We, too, should question our instincts.

Analysis

Wuthering denotes weather that is stormy. Wuthering Heights set is a Victorian age where property and social class traditions were respected. It was difficult to maintain the social classes, and many characters struggled. The property was valued much and passed on from one generation to another through male heirs. Heathcliff finds himself in a quagmire from the color of his skin, skinny stature, and his dressing. Dogs are viewed differently in some societies they are pets trained and treated with respect while other they wondered without purpose. How dogs are treated, differ from Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange. In one community the dog is a friend and protector, while in another they are there and no one cares. Losing humanity is thus being like a dog. The servants are more human and loyal compared to the masters. Servants show pity while the masters are always judgmental. A person compared to a dog is an indication of worthlessness.

Summary: Chapter II-2

On a chilly *بارد/فارس* afternoon not long after his first visit, Lockwood plans to relax in front of the fire in his library, but he finds a servant dustily sweeping out the fireplace there, so instead he makes the four-mile walk to Wuthering Heights, arriving just as a light snow begins to fall. He knocks, but no one lets him in, and Joseph, an old servant who speaks with a thick Yorkshire accent, calls out from the barn that Heathcliff is not in the house. Eventually a rough-looking young man *شباب ذو مظهر خشن* comes to let him in, and Lockwood goes into a sitting room where he finds a beautiful girl seated beside a fire. Lockwood assumes she is Heathcliff's wife. He tries to make conversation,

but she responds rudely. When Heathcliff arrives, he corrects Lockwood: the young woman is his daughter-in-law. Lockwood then assumes that the young man who let him in must be Heathcliff's son. Heathcliff corrects him again. The young man, Hareton Earnshaw, is not his son, and the girl is the widow of Heathcliff's dead son.

The snowfall becomes a blizzard عاصفة ثلجية, and when Lockwood is ready to leave, he is forced to ask for a guide back to Thrushcross Grange. No one will help him. He takes a lantern and says that he will find his own way, promising to return with the lantern in the morning. Joseph, seeing him make his way through the snow, assumes that he is stealing the lantern الفانوس, and looses the dogs on him. Pinned down by the dogs, Lockwood grows furious غاضب, and begins cursing the inhabitants سكان المنزل of the house. His anger brings on a nosebleed نزيف في انف, and he is forced to stay at Wuthering Heights. The housekeeper, Zillah, leads him to bed.

Analysis

Visitors in the medieval days were used to a certain accommodative استيعابية culture that dictated hospitality. Guest had expectations based on culture and people's norms. Wuthering Heights is a Victorian creation people are supposed to be hospitable and cultured in Mr. Lockwood's mind. Mr. Lockwood introduced to a new culture of violence, lack of civility and greed. Mr. Lockwood became interested and involved in the life in Wuthering Heights. Locked gates implied people are not welcome. It is a closed society. Mr. Lockwood approach of jumping above the gate shows how the community is unfriendly and individualistic. Locked gates may also mean insecurity in the city. Climbing over the barrier by Mr. Lockwood may imply intrusion into the life of the people of Wuthering Heights.

Summary: Chapter III-3

Zillah leads Lockwood to an out-of-the-way room from which Heathcliff has forbidden all visitors. He notices that someone has scratched words into the paint on the ledge by the bed. **"The ledge, where I placed my candle, had a few mildewed books piled up in one corner; and it was covered with writing scratched on the paint. This writing, however, was nothing but a name repeated in all kinds of characters, large and small—Catherine Earnshaw, here and there varied to Catherine Heathcliff, and then again to Catherine Linton...I leant my head against the window, and continued spelling over Catherine Earnshaw—Heathcliff—Linton, till my eyes closed; but they had not rested five minutes when a glare وهج of white letters started from the dark, as vivid as spectres مثل شبح حي —the air swarmed يعج with Catherines; and rousing myself نهضت نفسي to dispel لتبديل the obtrusive دخيل name... It was a Testament، وصية، in lean type هزيل بخط هزيل، and smelling dreadfully ورائحتها musty: a fly-leaf bore the inscription ورقة تحمل نقش "Catherine Earnshaw, her book," and a date some quarter of a century back. I shut it اغلقته، and took up another, and another, till I had examined all. (p.23)**

Three names are inscribed منقوشة there repeatedly كررت: **Catherine Earnshaw, Catherine Linton, and Catherine Heathcliff.** He also finds a diary written approximately تقريبا twenty-five years earlier. Apparently فيما يبدو، the diary belonged to Catherine Earnshaw, and Lockwood reads an entry that describes a day at Wuthering Heights shortly after her father died, during which her cruel older brother Hindley forces her and Heathcliff to endure يتحمل Joseph's tedious sermons خطبه المملة. **"Poor Heathcliff! Hindley calls him a vagabond, and won't let him sit with us, nor eat**

with us any more; and, he says, he and I must not play together, and threatens to turn him out of the house if we break his orders. He has been blaming our father (how dared he?) for treating H. too liberally; and he swears he will reduce him to his right place-"(p.26) Catherine and Heathcliff seem to have been very close, and Hindley seems to have hated Heathcliff. The diary even describes Hindley telling his wife, Frances, to pull the boy's hair.

Lockwood falls asleep and enters into a chain of nightmares سلسلة من الكوابيس. He awakes from the second when the cone from a fir branch فرع او غصن من نبات التنوب begins tapping ينقر on his window. Still half asleep, he attempts to break off the branch by forcing his hand through the window glass.

"Melancholy voice sobbed صوت حزين بكى , **"Let me in let me in!"** "Who are you?" I asked, struggling, meanwhile, to disengage myself. "Catherine Linton," it replied, shiveringly مرتجفة (why did I think of Linton? I had read Earnshaw twenty times for Linton); "I'm come home: I'd lost my way on the moor!" As it spoke, I discerned ادركت, obscurely غامض بشكل, a child's face looking through the window. Terror made me cruel; and, finding it useless to attempt shaking the creature off, I pulled its wrist on to the broken pane, and rubbed it to and fro till the blood ran down and soaked the bedclothes: still it wailed ينتحب, **"Let me in!"** and maintained its tenacious gripe حافظت على قبضتها العنيدة, almost maddening me التي كادت ان تصيبيني بالجنون with fear. "How can I?" I said at length. "Let me go, if you want me to let you in!" The fingers relaxed, I snatched اصابعي mine through the hole, hurriedly piled كدست the books up in a pyramid against it, and stopped my ears to exclude the lamentable prayer. I seemed to keep them closed above a quarter of an hour; yet, the instant I listened again, there was the doleful cry صرخة حزينة moaning on تنن **"Begone! ارحل!"** I shouted, **"I'll never let you in, not if you beg for twenty years."** "It is twenty years," mourned the voice: "twenty years. I've been a waif for

twenty years!" Thereat began a feeble scratching **ضعيف خدش** outside, and the pile of books moved as if thrust forward **مدفوعة للأمام**. I tried to jump up; but could not stir a limb **يحرك طرف**; and so yelled aloud **عال بصوت عال**, in a frenzy of fright **في نوبة من** في نوبة من **الخوف**. To my confusion, I discovered the yell was not ideal: hasty footsteps **خطى** **خطى** approached my chamber **غرفة** door; somebody pushed it open, with a vigorous hand, and a light glimmered **ومض** through the squares at the top of the bed."(p.30)

Instead of a branch, he finds a ghostly hand, which seizes his own, and a voice, sobbing **او يتنهد** **ينتحب** the name Catherine Linton, demands to be let in. To free himself, Lockwood rubs **فرك** the ghost's wrist **معصم** on the broken glass until blood covers the bed sheets. The ghost releases him, and Lockwood tries to cover the hole in the window with a pile of books. But the books begin to fall, and he cries out in terror.

Heathcliff rushes **يندفع** into the room, and Lockwood cries out that the room is haunted **مسكونة**. Heathcliff curses him, but, as Lockwood flees from the room, Heathcliff cries out to Catherine, begging her to return. There are no signs that the ghost was ever at the window. In the morning, Heathcliff treats his daughter-in-law cruelly. He later escorts **يرافق** Lockwood home, where the servants, who believed their master dead in the storm, receive him with joy. Lockwood, however, retreats and escaping from any human company.

The connection between Lockwood and readers is particularly clear in this passage. Catherine first appears to Lockwood, as she does to readers, as a written word—her name, scratched into the paint. When Lockwood reads over the scraped **مخدوفة** letters, they seem to take on a ghostly power—the simile Brontë uses is that they are “as vivid as spectres.” **حيية مثل الاشباح** Ghosts constitute **تشكل** a key image throughout the novel. In this instance, **في هذه الحالة**, it is crucial to note that what comes back, in this first dream, is not a dead person but a name and character, and that what brings the name back is the

act of reading it. Brontë by using Lockwood as a stand-in بديل for her readers to indicate how she wants her readers to react to her book; she wants her words to come vividly before them, to haunt them.

Wuthering Heights is ambiguous genre and often compared to the Gothic novels popular in the late eighteenth century, which dealt in ghosts and gloom كئيب, demonic heroes بطل شيطاني with dark glints يلمع in their eyes, and so on. However, Brontë wrote her book in the 1840s, when the fashion for the Gothic novel was past and that genre was quickly being replaced as the dominant form by the socially conscious realistic novel, as represented by the work of Dickens and Thackeray.

Analysis

The characters and scenes are terrifying and horrifying. The first character has three names enlisting curiosity why? Cathy had Heathcliff, Linton, and Earnshaw besides her name. Cathy was a complicated character, manipulative, violent and judgmental. The stories consist of difficult childhoods, lost loves and death. The characters were struggling with social classes and their happiness. She has no peace in life and death. The chapter shows that things change in life. The environment can change social status. Hareton is from a privileged background. He is turned into an illiterate servant and introduced to violence. He is reported to have beaten up Linton and carried him to his bedroom. The nightmare Mr. Lockwood suffers represents the thin line difference between good and evil, angels and demons and life and death. Dreaming being in church during a sermon and feeling sleepy indicate boredom only for the character exposed to ghosts that are disturbing and horrifying. The first encounter with ghosts is alarming.

Summary: Chapter IV-4

Having rejected human contact the day before, Lockwood now becomes lonely. When his housekeeper, Nelly Dean, brings him his supper, he bids her sit and tell him the history of the people at Wuthering Heights. She attempts to clarify the family relationships, explaining that the young Catherine whom Lockwood met at Wuthering Heights (referred to as Cathy) is the daughter of the Catherine who was the first mistress at Wuthering Heights, and that Hareton Earnshaw is Cathy's cousin, the nephew of the first Catherine. The first Catherine was the daughter of Mr. Earnshaw, the late owner of Wuthering Heights. Now Cathy is the last of the Lintons, and Hareton is the last of the Earnshaws. Nelly says that she grew up as a servant at Wuthering Heights, alongside Catherine and her brother Hindley, Mr. Earnshaw's children.

Nelly continues by telling the story of her early years at Wuthering Heights. When Catherine and Hindley are young children, Mr. Earnshaw takes a trip to Liverpool and returns home with an orphan whom the Earnshaws christen "Heathcliff." Mr. Earnshaw announces that Heathcliff will be raised as a member of the family. Both Catherine and Hindley resent Heathcliff at first, but Catherine quickly grows to love him. Catherine and Heathcliff become inseparable لا ينفصلان, and Hindley, who continues to treat Heathcliff cruelly, falls into disfavor with his family. Mrs. Earnshaw continues to distrust Heathcliff, but Mr. Earnshaw comes to love the boy more than his own son. When Mrs. Earnshaw dies only two years after Heathcliff's arrival at Wuthering Heights, Hindley is essentially left without an ally حليف.

Analysis

The narrator is Mrs. Dean also called Ellen. Two families the Earnshaw and the Lintons introduced including two different neighborhoods the Wuthering Heights and

The Thruscross Granges. The themes of good and evil, as well as love and obsession interplay. The introduction of an orphan boy with dark hair and skinny stature changes perceptions and introduces the reader to concepts of degradation, social classes and how the environment can influence changes in people. One wonders how the story would have been without the boy from Liverpool in the narrative. The narrative introduces a primary character with no background and no known history. Resistance, resentment, and rejection start with the simple action of Mr. Earnshaw.

Summary: Chapter V-5

Time passes, and Mr. Earnshaw grows frail and weak. Disgusted by the conflict between Heathcliff and Hindley, he sends Hindley away to college. Joseph's fanatical religious beliefs appeal *تروق معتقدات جوزيف الدينية المتعصبة* to Mr. Earnshaw as he nears the end of his life, and the old servant exerts *بيذل* more and more sway *سيطرة* over his master. Soon, however, Mr. Earnshaw dies, and it is now Catherine and Heathcliff who turn to religion for comfort. They discuss the idea of heaven while awaiting the return of Hindley, who will now be master of Wuthering Heights.

Analysis

The chapter introduces some themes like pride and humility, favoritism and hate, servant and master relationships and well as dealing with rejection. Coping with rejection gives people with two option revenge (judgmental) or pity (forgiveness). Good and evil are always in competition and individuals have to make personal choices. This chapter shows two different sets of people and what they believe. Heathcliff, Cathy, Hindley belong to one group which is the mean and violent while, Isabella, Mrs. Dean, and Catherine represents the good in society. Mrs. Dean and Catherine remain the moral fiber of society. Despite all the cruel treatment, Catherine remains optimistic choosing good over evil. Isabella also had a chance to kill Heathcliff by collaborating with

Hindley; Isabella decided to accept good over evil and treat people well. The treatment regarding mocking Mr. Earnshaw shows immaturity and lack of respect on the part of Cathy. Cathy's father dies unhappy with both Cathy and Hindley who ended up having miserable lives.

Analysis: Chapters I–V / 1-5

The strange, deliberately متعمدة confusing opening chapters of *Wuthering Heights* serve as Brontë's introduction to the world of the novel and to the complex relationships among the characters, as well as to the peculiar غريب style of narration through which the story will be told. One of the most important aspects of the novel is its second- and third-hand manner of narration. Nothing is ever related simply from the perspective وجهة نظر of a single participant.

Summary: Chapter VI-6

Hindley and his new wife, a simpering متكلفة الابتسام, silly سخيفة woman named Frances, return to *Wuthering Heights* in time for Mr. Earnshaw's funeral جنازة. Hindley immediately begins to take his revenge on Heathcliff, declaring that Heathcliff no longer will be allowed an education and instead will spend his days working in the fields like a common laborer. Nevertheless, for the most part, Catherine and Heathcliff are able to escape Hindley's notice, and when Heathcliff is free from his responsibilities they go off onto the moors together to play.

One evening, when Heathcliff and Catherine disappear, Hindley orders that the doors be bolted اغلق and that the children not be allowed into the house. Nelly waits for them, and receives a shock when Heathcliff returns alone. He tells her that he and Catherine made the trip to Thrushcross Grange to spy للتجسس on and tease مضايقة Edgar and Isabella Linton, Mr. Linton's children. Before they could succeed in their mission, Skulker اسم الكلب, the Lintons' guard dog, took them by surprise and chased طاردهم them, biting عض Catherine's ankle كاحل.

Unable to return home, a servant took Catherine inside Thrushcross Grange. However, the Lintons, repelled **صدهم مظهر** by Heathcliff's rough appearance, forbade her playmate **اللعبة زميلها في اللعب** to stay with her. **Oh, my dear Mary, look here! Don't be afraid, it is but a boy-yet the villain** **وغد scowls عبوس** so plainly **بوضوح** in his face; **would it not be a kindness to the country to hang him at once** **اليس من اللطف ان يشنقه** قبل ان يظهر طبيعته? **البلد مرة واحدة**, before he shows his nature in acts as well as features? **He pulled me under the chandelier** **ثريا**, and Mrs. Linton placed her spectacles **وضعت نظارتها** on her nose and raised her hands in horror. The cowardly **جبناء** children crept **تسللوا** nearer also, Isabella lisp **بلدغة** -**Frightful thing! Put him in the cellar** **قبو, papa**. He's exactly like the son of the fortune-teller **العراف** that stole my tame pheasant **الذي سرق طائر الدراج**. Isn't he, Edgar? The following day, Mr. Linton pays a visit to Wuthering Heights to explain matters to Hindley and upbraids **يوبخ** the young man for his mismanagement **سوء تولى** of Catherine. After Mr. Linton leaves in humiliate way, Hindley tells Heathcliff that he may have no contact with Catherine.

Analysis

Cathy and Heathcliff are the violent, abusive savages that respect no culture or authority. They are manipulative. The social status mean nothing to them they are vengeful. The dog bites indicated wrong environment or wrong associations that lead to Heathcliff's second rejection a powerful motivator for revenge. The moor represents freedom from social contracts and rules. It is a safe place where all are equal. Curiosity to spy on neighbors leads us to the other side of Thrushcross Grange community. A sub theme shows that leaving workers unattended there is risk of low productivity. The second rejection Heathcliff suffers because of his social class implies befriending people of a different class don't give one a license to be like them.

Summary: Chapter VII-7

Catherine spends five weeks recuperating at the Grange. Mrs. Linton determines to transform the girl into a young lady and spends her time educating her. Catherine returns to Wuthering Heights at Christmastime, wearing a lovely dress. Hindley says that Heathcliff may greet Catherine “like the other servants,” and, when he does so, she says he is dirty in comparison with the Linton children, to whom she has accustomed *الذين اعتادت عليهم*. Heathcliff’s feelings are wounded *جرحت مشاعره*, and he storms out *خرج* of the room, declaring that he will be as dirty as he likes. The Linton children come for dinner at Wuthering Heights the next day. Nelly helps Heathcliff to wash himself and put on suitable clothes after the boy declares his intention good, but Mrs. Linton has allowed Edgar and Isabella to attend under the condition that Heathcliff be kept away from them.

Accordingly, Hindley orders that Heathcliff be locked in the attic *العلية* until the end of dinner. Before the boy can be locked away, however, Edgar makes a comment about Heathcliff’s hair, and Heathcliff angrily flings *يقذف* hot applesauce in his face. Catherine clearly appears unhappy with Hindley’s treatment of Heathcliff, and after dinner she goes up to see him. Nelly frees the boy and gives him some supper *عشاء* in the kitchen. Heathcliff confides *يتوعد* to Nelly that he intends to seek revenge on Hindley.

At this point, Nelly interrupts her narrative and rises to go, remarking that the night is growing late. Lockwood says that he intends to sleep late the next day and wishes to hear the rest of her story now. He urges her to continue in minute detail.

Analysis

The chapter demonstrates that sometimes irrespective of the effort you make one may suffer disappointment. It is essential to adopt a positive attitude to build a new lineage or story as advised by Mrs. Dean. Hindley represents an absolute decision on humiliating and degrading others making them feel less worthy. Life has ups and downs when he loses his wife he becomes uncontrollable and empty. Heathcliff could withstand degradation, violence, and abuses. The loss of the love of his life made him resolute in seeking revenge forgetting to live. The five weeks of transformation implies that Heathcliff now feared to converse with Cathy, trendy clothes put pressure on Heathcliff that he decided to leave. Heathcliff felt terrible every effort he made was found faulty, and worthless. Edgar would even laugh at the color of Heathcliff's hair.

Summary: Chapter VIII-8

Nelly skips ahead a bit in her story, to the summer of 1778, several months after the Lintons' visit and twenty-three years before Lockwood's arrival at the Grange. Frances gives birth to a baby boy, Hareton, but she dies not long afterwards. Hindley assigns نelly the task of raising the baby, because he does not care about the child. Miserable at Frances's death, Hindley begins to drink excessively بإفراط and behaves abusively يتصرف بشكل مسيء toward his servants especially toward Heathcliff, who takes great pleasure in Hindley's decline تدهور. Catherine continues to spend time with Edgar Linton, and she behaves like a proper lady while with him. However, when she is with Heathcliff, she acts as she always has.

One afternoon, when Hindley is out of the house, Heathcliff declares that he will stay home from the fields and spend the day with Catherine. She tells him ruefully بأسف that Edgar and Isabella are planning to visit. When Heathcliff confronts her about the amount of time she spends with Edgar, she retorts ترد that Heathcliff is ignorant جاهل and dull ممل. At that moment, Edgar enters without Isabella, then Heathcliff in angry away leaves them.

Catherine asks Nelly to leave the room, but Nelly refuses, Hindley instructed her to act as Catherine's companion in Edgar's presence. Catherine slaps صفع her, and when Hareton begins to cry. Edgar, appalled مفزوع at Catherine's behavior, attempts to restore order, and calm the situation, but Catherine boxes his ears. Edgar is unable to deal with Catherine's bad temper and hurries out of the house. On his way out, however, he catches a last glimpse يلقي نظرة اخيرة of Catherine through the window; attracted by her beauty, he comes back inside.

Nelly now leaves them alone and interrupts them only to tell them that Hindley has arrived home, drunk and in a foul temper مزاج سيء . When she next enters the room, she can tell that Catherine and Edgar have confessed their love for one another. Edgar hurries home to avoid Hindley, and Catherine goes to her chamber. Nelly goes to hide little Hareton and takes the shot out of Hindley's gun, which he is fond of playing with in his drunken rages.

Analysis

The effects of evil and violence are primarily more evil and more destruction. The violence directed towards Heathcliff and denied opportunities creates a monster that disrupts life in Wuthering Heights. Violence breeds pain and frustration. Violence and abuses are contagious from a person experiencing it to another given an opportunity. Cathy has a mixed character represented in her life with Edgar and Heathcliff. She displays care and affection at one point and violence and abuse in the next. Cathy is not stable temperamentally. Cathy's indecision from a personal perspective creates problems with people she associates. Choosing to marry Edgar out of prejudice to Heathcliff makes her regret and haunt his true love in life and death. The theme of death shows how death means different emotions to different people. Hindley was confident to mock his father at the point of death and could not imagine his wife Frances dying. Since

Hindley got married without family involvement, his loss was to him squarely. The disbelieve and response to Frances death like questioning God's will, taking solace in alcohol and becoming abusive is too much to bare.

Summary: Chapter IX- 9

"It would degrade *يخط من قدري* me to marry Heathcliff now; so he shall never know how 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 [Edgar's] is as different as a moonbeam *شعاع قمر* from lightning *البرق*, or frost from fire *او الصقيع عن النار*."

Catherine's speech to Nelly about her acceptance of Edgar's proposal *طلب او* عرض زواج, in Chapter IX, forms the turning-point of the plot. It is at this point that Heathcliff leaves Wuthering Heights, after he has overheard Catherine say that it would "degrade" her to marry him. Although the action of Wuthering Heights takes place so far from the bustle *صخب* of society, where most of Brontë's contemporaries *معاصرين* set their scenes, social ambition motivates *يحفز* many of the actions of these characters, however isolated among the moors *مستنقعات*. Catherine's decision to marry Edgar Linton out of a desire to be "the greatest woman of the neighbourhood" exemplifies the effect of social considerations on the characters' actions.

In Catherine's paradoxical statement *تصريح متناقض* that Heathcliff is "**more myself than I am,**" readers can see how the relation between Catherine and Heathcliff

often transcends a dynamic of desire and becomes one of unity. Heterosexual love الحب الاضداد بين الجنسين in literature is often described in terms of complementary opposites like moonbeam and lightning, or frost and fire but the love between Catherine and Heathcliff opposes this convention التقليد يعارض. Catherine says not, **“I love Heathcliff,” but, “I am Heathcliff.”** In following the relationship through to its painful end, the novel ultimately تشهد في النهاية to the destructiveness دمار of a love that denies difference الاختلاف الذي ينكر. Nelly is in the midst of hiding Hareton from Hindley when Hindley bolts in and seizes the boy. Stumbling drunkenly يتعثّر في حالة سكر, he accidentally drops Hareton over the banister. Heathcliff is there to catch him at the bottom of the stairs.

Later that evening, Catherine seeks out Nelly in the kitchen and confides to her that Edgar has asked her to marry him, and that she has accepted. Unnoticed by the two women, Heathcliff listens to their conversation. Heathcliff hears Catherine tell Nelly that she cannot marry him because Hindley has cast him down so low؛ اهانه او اذله to marry him now would be to degrade herself. Heathcliff withdraws سيكون بمثابة اهانة لنفسها. in a rage غضب of shame عار , humiliation اذلال , despair, يأس and thus is not present to hear Catherine say that she loves him more deeply than anything else in the world. She says that she and Heathcliff are such kindred spirits that they are essentially the same person روحان متقاربتان بالأساس هما نفس الشخص. Nonetheless, she insists, she must marry Edgar Linton instead.

That night, Heathcliff runs away from Wuthering Heights. Catherine spends the night outdoors in the rain, sobbing تنحب and searching for Heathcliff. She catches a fever تصاب بالحمى, and soon she nears death. The Lintons take her to Thrushcross Grange to recuperate لتعافي, and Catherine recovers تتعافى. However, both Mr. and Mrs. Linton become infected بالعدوى and soon die. Three years later, Catherine and Edgar marry.

Nelly transfers to Thrushcross Grange to serve Catherine, leaving Hareton in the care of his drunken father and Joseph, the only servant now remaining at Wuthering Heights.

Noticing the clock, Nelly again interrupts تقاطع her narrative, saying that it is half past one, and that she must get some sleep. Lockwood notes in his diary the same book in which he has set down Nelly's story that he, too, will go to bed now.

Analysis

The chapter introduces the good side of Heathcliff who accidentally saves Hareton. He has the opportunity to mentor and change Hareton perspective of life. The desire for revenge has blinded him that he always thinks breaths and talks violent revenge. Hindley behavior pushes Hareton away towards Heathcliff who represents new hope. Mrs. Dean, a loyal servant, is caught with a bit if dishonest breaking confidentiality when she was interviewing Cathy knowing well Heathcliff was eavesdropping. Cathy's plan to save Heathcliff by marrying Edgar is just a plan not communicated to Heathcliff. Secondly, in the Victorian times, husbands had a lot of control over their families. It is doubtful that Cathy would have impacted positively on Heathcliff by marrying Edgar. Mrs. Dean will always tell the truth irrespective what you have agreed.

Analysis: Chapters VI–IX /6-9

In this section, Nelly brings to conclusion the story of Heathcliff and Catherine's childhood, with Heathcliff leaving Wuthering Heights the night Catherine decides to marry Edgar Linton. In the climactic scene مشهد الذروة in which Catherine discusses with Nelly her decision to marry Edgar, Catherine describes the conflict between her love for Heathcliff and her love for Edgar. She says that she loves Edgar because he is handsome, rich, and graceful, and because he would make her the greatest lady in the region.

However, she also states that she loves Heathcliff as though they shared the same soul, and that she knows in her heart that she has no right to marrying Edgar. Nevertheless, her desire for a genteel and socially prominent lifestyle guides her decision-making: she would marry Heathcliff, if Hindley had not cast him down so low.

Summary: Chapter X-10

Lockwood becomes sick after his traumatic experience التجربة المؤلمة at Wuthering Heights, and as he writes in his diary spends four weeks in misery بؤس. Heathcliff pays him a visit, and afterward Lockwood invitations, Nelly Dean and demands يطالب to know the rest of her story. How did Heathcliff, the oppressed مظلوم and reviled مذموم outcast منبوذ, make his fortune and acquire استحوذ both Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange? Nelly says that she doesn't know how Heathcliff spent the three years that he was away, and that it was at this time that he apparently يبدو على ما acquired his wealth. But she agrees to continue with her tale.

About six months after Catherine's marriage to Edgar Linton, Heathcliff returns home, surprising Nelly at Thrushcross Grange. When he comes indoors, Catherine becomes almost giddy with happiness at the sight of him, and their obvious affection for one another makes Edgar uncomfortable and jealous. Heathcliff has grown into a polished, gentlemanly, and physically impressive man, though some hint of savagery remains in his eyes.

He announces that Hindley has invited him to stay at Wuthering Heights. This surprises both Catherine and Nelly, but Heathcliff tells Catherine that when he sought Nelly at Wuthering Heights earlier that day, he came across Hindley in a card game with his rough friends. Heathcliff joined them in the gambling قمار, and, because his reckless bids عطاءات متهورة seemed to be speak a great wealth, Hindley excitedly invited him to return.

Catherine and Isabella begin to visit Wuthering Heights quite often, and Heathcliff returns the favor by calling at the Grange. Isabella begins to fall in love with Heathcliff, who, despite his obvious love for Catherine, does nothing to discourage her sister-in-law's affections. Nelly suspects **تشبته** that he harbors **يخفي** wicked and vengeful motives **دوافع انتقامية**, and vows **تتعهد** to watch him closely.

Analysis

The chapter introduces the transformation of Heathcliff after three years absence. He was wealthy, dressed well and had acquired the mannerism of the upper social class. The question one grapples with is Heathcliff came back a gentleman while Hindley came back with a wife and no sophistication promoted by education. Mrs. Dean advises Cathy not to praise a man in front of another because doing so would create conflict and eventually violence. Cathy was happy Heathcliff was back after running away. Cathy felt delighted that Edgar felt threatened. Isabella's crush on Heathcliff shows the other side of Cathy, and she has no permanent friends. Isabella and Cathy fought because of Heathcliff attention. Cathy is self-fish she was married to Edgar and still wants to control Heathcliff, a single unattached man.

Summary: Chapter XI-11

Nelly travels to Wuthering Heights to talk with Hindley, but instead she finds Hareton, who throws stones at her and curses. Nelly found that his father had taught him how to curse, and that Hareton liked Heathcliff because he defended Hareton from Hindley's curses, and allowed Hareton to do what he liked. She learns from Hareton that Heathcliff has taught the boy to swear at his father, Hindley, and has forbidden the curate **مساعد الكاهن**, who offered to educate Hareton, to set foot on the property. Heathcliff appears, and Nelly flees.

The next day, at the Grange, Nelly observes Heathcliff embracing Isabella. In the kitchen, Catherine demands that Heathcliff tell her his true feelings about Isabella.

She offers to convince Edgar to permit the marriage if Heathcliff truly loves the woman. Heathcliff scorns this idea, however, declaring that Catherine has wronged him by marrying Edgar, and that he intends to exact revenge. Nelly informs Edgar of the encounter occurring between Catherine and Heathcliff in the kitchen, and Edgar storms in and orders Heathcliff off of his property. When Heathcliff refuses to leave, Edgar summons his servants for help.

However, Catherine locks herself and the two men inside the kitchen and throws the key into the fire, forcing Edgar to confront Heathcliff without the help of additional men. Overcome with fear and shame, Edgar hides his face. Still, Catherine's taunts goad Edgar into striking Heathcliff a blow to the throat, after which Edgar exits through the garden. In terror of the larger and stronger Heathcliff, Edgar hurries to find help, and Heathcliff, deciding that he cannot fight three armed servants, departs.

In a rage, Edgar declares that Catherine must choose between Heathcliff and himself. Catherine refuses to speak to him, locking herself in a room and refusing to eat. Two days pass in this way, and Edgar warns Isabella that if she pursues Heathcliff, he will cast her out of the Linton family.

Analysis

The chapter involves characters who have the double personality. Their temperaments are complicated. Cathy, Hindley, Heathcliff and Mrs. Dean have all complicated aspects. Edgar pushed Cathy to decide between Edgar and Heathcliff. Cathy could not because she was in love with Heathcliff and Edgar was married for convenience. The relationship between Edgar and Cathy lacked passion while Heathcliff and Cathy had desire making the double relationships complicated. Servants are loyal to their masters while the masters are judgmental to their servants. Mrs. Dean could not

be trusted because his loyalty was to Edgar. Cathy changes and scorns Mrs. Dean for not respecting her social boundaries.

Summary: Chapter XII-12

At last, Catherine permits the servants to bring her food. Hysterical, she believes that she is dying, and cannot understand why Edgar has not come to her. She rants about her childhood with Heathcliff on the moors, and speaks obsessively about death. Nelly, worried that her mistress will catch a chill, refuses to open the window. Catherine manages to stumble to the window and force it open; from the window, she believes she can see Wuthering Heights. Catherine says that even though she will die, her spirit will never be at rest until she can be with Heathcliff. Edgar arrives and is shocked to find Catherine in such a weak condition. Nelly goes to fetch a doctor. The doctor professes himself cautiously optimistic for a successful recovery. That very night, Isabella and Heathcliff elope. Furious, Edgar declares that Isabella is now his sister only in name. Yet he does not disown *أنتبراً منها* her, saying instead that she has disowned him.

Analysis

The excellent use of imagery and symbols to communicate events and emotions attached. Cathy always described as mad and obsessed with death. Love and obsession experienced breeds confusion interchangeably. Heathcliff is more concerned with revenge than seek peace and forgiveness. Heathcliff showed Hareton when he had an opportunity to revenge. Exposing dogs humanity. The violence and cruel treatment directed to dogs is inhumane. Mistreatment of dogs means that the people have lost their human nature. Edgar described as snobbish and more concerned with his social status that gives the reprieve to Heathcliff and creates a new relationship. Peoples concern for their needs and not of others is the reason there is always conflict. People want to belong and feel welcome.

Summary: Chapter XIII-13

Edgar and Nelly spend two months nursing Catherine through her illness, and, though she never entirely recovers, she learns that she has become pregnant. Six weeks after Isabella and Heathcliff's marriage, Isabella sends a letter to Edgar begging his forgiveness. When Edgar ignores her pleas, she sends a letter to Nelly, describing her horrible experiences at Wuthering Heights. In her letter, she explains that Hindley, Joseph, and Hareton have all treated her cruelly, and that Heathcliff declares that since he cannot punish Edgar for causing Catherine's illness, he will punish Isabella in his place.

Isabella also tells Nelly that Hindley has developed a mad obsession with Heathcliff, who has assumed the position of power at Wuthering Heights. Hindley hopes that somehow, he will be able to obtain Heathcliff's vast fortune *ثروة كبيرة* for himself, and he has shown Isabella the weapon with which he hopes to kill Heathcliff a pistol with a knife attached to its barrel *مأسورة*. Isabella says that she has made a terrible mistake, and she begs Nelly to visit her at Wuthering Heights, where she and Heathcliff are now living.

Analysis

The dilemma that the chapter wants to answer is what causes good people become good or change for the worse. The environment contributes to people changing. Hareton is known to have been mean to Isabella and later became kind to her. The situation in Wuthering Height was a violent environment that affected those who lived there. Thrushcross community is viewed differently as kind cultured and welcoming. Isabella despite the mistreatment and violence meted to her by Heathcliff she refused to harm him, she risked her life to prevent Hindley from shooting Heathcliff. Hindley was desperate and could not reconcile that after all the mistreatment Heathcliff was doing

better than him. Hindley was almost at Heathcliff mercy because Hindley was a broke drunk.

Summary: Chapter XIV-14

Nelly grants Isabella's request and goes to the manor مزرعة/ عزبة, but Edgar continues to spurn his sister's appeals for forgiveness. **"Forgiveness!" said Linton. "I have nothing to forgive her, Ellen. You may call at Wuthering Heights this afternoon, if you like, and I'm sorry say that I am not angry, but to have lost her; especially as I can never think she'll be happy. It is out of the question my going to see her, however: we are eternally divided; and should she really wish to oblige me, let her persuade the villain she has married to leave the country". And you won't write her a little note, sir?"** I asked imploringly. **"No,"** he answered. **"It is needless. My communication with Heathcliff's family shall be as sparing as his with mine. It shall not exist!"**(p.179).

When Nelly arrives, Heathcliff presses her for news of Catherine and asks if he may come see her. **Before you leave this house, I must exact a promise from you, that you'll get me an interview with her: consent or refuse, I will see her!** What do you say"? **"I say, Mr. Heathcliff,"** I replied, **"you must not: you never shall, through my means. Another encounter between you and the master would kill her altogether."** **"With your aid, that may be avoided,"** Nelly refuses to allow him to come to the Grange, however, and, enraged, Heathcliff threatens that he will hold Nelly a prisoner at Wuthering Heights and go alone. **Nelly; I must either persuade or compel you to aid me in fulfilling my determination to see Catherine, and that without delay. I swear that I meditate no harm; I don't desire to cause any disturbance, or to exasperate or insult Mr. Linton; I only wish to hear from herself how she is, and why she has been ill; and to ask if any- thing that I could do would be of use to her. Last night, I was in the Grange**

garden six hours, and I'll return there to-night; and every night I'll haunt the place, and every day, till I find an opportunity of entering. If Edgar Linton meets me, I shall not hesitate to knock him down, and give him enough to insure his quiescence هدوء while I stay. If his servants oppose me, I shall threaten them off with these pistols مسدس. But wouldn't it be better to prevent my coming in contact with them, or their master? And you could do it so easily. I'd warn you when I came, and then you might let me in unobserved as soon as she was alone, and watch till I departed اغادر, your conscience quite calm: you would be hindering mischief الاذى منع." (P.187-188)

"She's all nerves, and she couldn't bear the surprise, I'm positive. Don't persist, sir! or else, I shall be obliged مجبر to inform my master of your designs; and he'll take measures to secure لتأمين his house and its inmates نزلاته from intrusions! الاقتحامات! " any such unwarrantable غير مبرر "In that case, I'll take measures تدابير to secure you, woman!" exclaimed صاحب Heathcliff; **"you shall not leave Wuthering Heights till tomorrow morning.** It is a foolish story to assert that Catherine could not bear لا تطيق to see me; and as to surprising her, I don't desire it: you must prepare her ask her if I may come. You say she never mentions my name, and that I am never mentioned to her. To whom should she mention me if I am a forbidden topic in the house? (p.188) Terrified by that possibility, Nelly agrees to carry a letter from Heathcliff to Catherine.

Analysis

The chapter explains traits and values represented by Cathy. Isabella disgusts Heathcliff, and he is clear he could only marry her to achieve his revenge agenda. The environment and associations affected by purity, charity and, humility on turning an evil person into a kind individual. Heathcliff shows compassion on Linton by employing a

curate to teach him how to read and write. Heathcliff wanted the best for Linton to execute his evil plan of revenge.

Analysis: Chapters X–XIV/10-14

Heathcliff, who seemed an almost superhuman figure شخصية خارقة even at his most oppressed اضطهاده, emerges in these chapters as a demonically شيطاني charismatic, powerful, and villainous شرير man, capable of extreme cruelties وحشية. Tortured تعذب by the depth of his love for Catherine, by his sense that she has betrayed him, and by his hatred of Hindley and the Linton family for making him seem unworthy of her, Heathcliff dedicates كرس himself to an elaborate plan خطة مدروسة for revenge. The execution التنفيذ of this plan occupies ياخذ/يحتل much of the rest of the novel.

Though Heathcliff's first reunion او لم شمل with Catherine seems joyful, Nelly is right to fear his return, for he quickly exhibits his huge malice الكبير, first through his treatment of the pathetic المثير للشفقة wretch البائس Hindley, and then through his merciless بلا رحمة abuse اساءة of the innocent بريئة Isabella. Though his destructive cruelty قسوة مدمرة makes him the villain of the novel, Heathcliff never loses his status as a sympathetic متعاطفة character. Although one can hardly excuse his actions, it is difficult to not to sympathize with him.

Summary: Chapter XV-15

Four days after visiting Wuthering Heights, Nelly waits for Edgar to leave for church, and then takes the opportunity to give Heathcliff's letter to the ailing Catherine. Catherine has become so weak that she cannot even hold the letter, but nearly as soon as Nelly tells her that it is from Heathcliff, Heathcliff himself enters the room. **"Oh, Cathy! Oh, my life! how can I bear it?" was the first sentence he uttered, in a tone that did not seek to disguise his despair. And now he stared at her so earnestly that**

I thought the very intensity of his would bring tears into his eyes; but they burned with gaze anguish: they did not melt. What now?" said Catherine, leaning back, and returning his look with a suddenly clouded brow: her humour was a mere vane for constantly varying caprices. **"You and Edgar have broken my heart, Heathcliff! And you both came to bewail the deed to me,** as if you were the people to be pitied! I shall not pity you, not I. You have killed me--and thriven on it, I think. How strong you are! How many years do mean to live after I am gone?" you Heathcliff had knelt on one knee to embrace her; he attempted to rise, but she seized his hair, and kept him down. I wish I could hold you," she continued bitterly, "till we were both dead! I shouldn't care what you suffered. I care nothing for your sufferings. Why shouldn't suffer? I do! Will you forget me? Will you be happy when I am in the earth? Will you say twenty years her long ago, and was wretched to lose her; but it is hence, "That's the grave of Catherine Earnshaw. I loved past. I've loved many others since: my children are dearer to me than she was; and at death, I shall not rejoice that I am going to her; I shall be sorry that I must leave them!" Will you say so, Heathcliff?" "Don't torture me till I am as mad as yourself," cried he, wrenching his head free, and grinding his teeth. (p.195)

Heathcliff and Catherine enter into a dramatic, highly charged conversation during which Catherine claims that both Heathcliff and Edgar have broken her heart. **"Are you possessed with a devil,"** انت ممسوس من الشيطان he pursued savagely, "to talk in that manner to me when you are dying? Do you reflect that all those words will be branded on my memory, and eating deeper eternally after you have left me? You know you lie to say I have killed you: and, Catherine, you know that I could as soon forget you as my existence! Is it not sufficient for your infernal selfishness, that while shall writhe in the torments of hell?" **I shall not be at peace ..."** "I'm not wishing you greater torment than I have, Heathcliff. I only wish us never to be parted: and should a word of mine distress you hereafter, think I feel the same

distress underground, and for my gain! sake, forgive me! Come here and kneel down again! (p.196). She says that she cannot bear dying while Heathcliff remains alive, and that she never wants to be apart from him. She begs his forgiveness. He says that he can forgive her for the pain she has caused him, but that he can never forgive her for the pain that she has caused herself—he adds that she has killed herself through her behavior, and that he could never forgive her murderer.

"You teach me now how cruel you've been-cruel and false. **Why did you despise احتقرتني me? Why did you betray خنتي your own heart, Cathy?** I have not one word of comfort. You deserve this. You have killed yourself. Yes, you may kiss me, and wring out my cry; tears: they'll blight you they'll damn you. You loved kisses and me-then what right had you to leave me? What right-answer me for the poor fancy you felt for Linton? Because misery البؤس and degradation الانحطاط, and death, and nothing that God or Satan شيطان could inflict would have parted us, you, of your own will, did it. I have not broken your heart-you have broken it; and in breaking it, ken you have broken mine. So much the worse for me, I am strong, Do I want to live? What kind of living will it be when you-oh, God! would you like to live with your soul in the grave?" "Let me alone. Let me alone," sobbed تبكي Catherine. **"If I have done wrong, I'm dying for it. It is enough! You left me too: but I won't upbraid you! I forgive you. Forgive me!"** "It is hard to forgive, and to look at those eyes, those wasted hands," he answered. "Kiss me again; and feel have done don't let me see your eyes! I forgive what you to me. I love my murderer قاتل-but yours! How can I?" (p.198-199)

The church service over, Edgar reaches the house, but Catherine pleads with Heathcliff not to leave. He promises to stay by her side. As Edgar hurries toward Catherine's room, Nelly screams تصرخ, and Catherine collapses تنهار. Heathcliff catches her, and forces her into Edgar's arms as he enters the room, demanding that Edgar see

to Catherine's needs before acting on his anger. Nelly hurries Heathcliff out of the room, promising to send him word about Catherine's condition in the morning. Heathcliff swears that he will stay in the garden, wanting to be near her.

Analysis

Mrs. Dean curses and wishes Cathy death. Cathy described as a suffering soul. Cathy never experienced happiness because of her dual temperament. When Cathy and Heathcliff had a confrontation, both suffered. A disagreement between Heathcliff and Isabella was one-sided; Isabella suffered alone. In the narration of both love and obsession, Cathy and Isabella lost equally. Cathy suffered for turning her back on true love while Isabella suffers from unresponsive love. Isabella makes every effort to win Heathcliff's, distant heart.

Summary: Chapter XVI-16

At midnight, Catherine gives birth to her daughter Cathy, seven month's child. Catherine dies within two hours of giving birth. Nelly solemnly declares **تعلن رسمياً** that her soul has gone home to God. When Nelly goes to tell Heathcliff what has happened, he seems to know already, he raised his eyes and spoke-

"She's dead!" he said; "I've not waited for you learn that. Put your handkerchief away-don't snivel to before me. **Damn you all! she wants none of your tears!" I was weeping as much for him as her" (p.204).** These lines between Heathcliff and Nelly **"Did she take due warning, then?" asked Heathcliff, attempting a sneer **يسخر**. "Did she die like a saint? Come, give me a true history of the event. (p.205)**

"Her senses never returned; she recognized nobody from the time you left her," I said. "She lies with a sweet smile on her face; and her latest ideas wandered back to pleasant early days. Her life closed in a gentle dream-may she wake as kindly in

the other world!" "May she wake in torment عذاب!" he cried, with frightful vehemence, stamping his foot, and groaning بين in a sudden paroxysm of ungovernable passion نوبة مفاجئة من العاطفة التي لا يمكن السيطرة عليها. "Why, she's a liar to the end! Where is she? Not there-not in heaven-not perished لم تهلك -where? Oh, you said you cared nothing for my sufferings! And I pray one prayer-I repeat it till my tongue stiffens يتصلب Catherine Earnshaw, may you not rest as long as I am living! You said I killed you-haunt me, then! The murdered do haunt their murderers, **I believe. I know that ghosts have wandered on earth. Be with me always-take any form-drive me mad! only do not leave me in this abyss هاوية, where I cannot find you! Oh, God! it is unutterable لا يوصف! I cannot live with- out my life! I cannot live without my soul!"** (p.206)

He curses Catherine for the pain she has caused him, and pleads يتوسل her spirit to haunt him for the rest of his life. She may take any form, he says, and even drive him mad as long as she stays with him.

Edgar watches Catherine's body. At night, Heathcliff hides in the garden outside. At one point, Edgar leaves, and Nelly leaves Heathcliff a moment alone with the body. Afterwards, Nelly finds that there is a silver thread round Catherine's neck. Heathcliff opens the trinket الحلية and cast out يفرغ its contents (Edgar's lock of hair), replacing them by a black lock of his own. Nelly twines them. **"I twisted the two, and enclosed"** (p.207)

Hindley is invited to Catherine's funeral but does not come, while Isabella is not invited at all. To the surprise of the villagers, Catherine is not buried in the Linton tomb, nor by the graves of her relatives. Instead, Edgar orders that she be buried in a corner of the churchyard overlooking the moors that she so loved. Nelly tells Lockwood that now, years later, Edgar lies buried دفن beside her.

Analysis

The chapter discusses the themes of love, pity, and religion. Love has no social class when it is genuine as reflected by the characters that fall in love across social classes. Everyone can change for the better. Pride cannot blind God is a strong statement against Christian hypocrisy. Love cannot be forced, and it needs to be built on sincerity and not mischief. Heathcliff did not love Isabella it was an opportunity to humiliate a member of a higher social class and also to humiliate Edgar for having taken Cathy away from him.

Summary: Chapter XVII-17

Not long after the funeral, Isabella arrives at Thrushcross Grange, out of breath and laughing hysterically. She has come at a time when she knows Edgar will be asleep, to ask Nelly for help. Isabella reports that the conflict between Hindley and Heathcliff has become violent. Hindley, she says, tried to stay sober for Catherine's funeral, but could not bear to go. Instead, he began drinking heavily that morning. While Heathcliff kept a vigil over Catherine's grave, Hindley locked him out of the house and told Isabella that he planned to shoot him.

Isabella warned Heathcliff about Hindley's plan, and when Hindley aimed his knife-gun out the window at Heathcliff, the latter grabbed it and fired it back at its owner's wrist, wounding Hindley. Heathcliff forced his way in the window, then beat Hindley severely. The next morning, Isabella reminded Hindley what Heathcliff had done to him the previous night. Hindley grew enraged, and the men began fighting again. Isabella fled to Thrushcross Grange, seeking a permanent refuge from Wuthering Heights.

Soon after her visit to Nelly, Isabella leaves for London, where she gives birth to Heathcliff's son, Linton. Isabella corresponds with Nelly throughout the following

twelve years. Heathcliff learns of his wife's whereabouts, and of his son's existence, but he doesn't pursue either of them. Isabella dies when Linton is twelve years old.

Six months after Catherine's death, Hindley dies. Nelly returns to Wuthering Heights to see to the funeral arrangements, and to bring young Hareton back to Thrushcross Grange. She is shocked to learn that Hindley died deeply in debt, and that Heathcliff, who had lent Hindley large amounts of money to supply his gambling addiction ادمانه على القمار, now owns Wuthering Heights. Heathcliff does not allow Hareton to return to Thrushcross Grange with Nelly, saying that he plans to raise him on his own **"Now, my bonny lad, you are mine! And we'll see if one tree won't grow as crooked ملتوية as another, with the same wind to twist it! نفس الريح لتحريفها!"** The unsuspecting الغير متوقع thing was pleased at this speech: he played with Heathcliff's whiskers لحيته, and stroked مسح his cheek; but I divined تنبأ its meaning, and observed tartly لاذع بشكل. **"That boy must go back with me to Thrushcross Grange, sir. There is nothing in the world less yours than he is!" "Does Linton say so?" he demanded. "Of course he has ordered me to take him," I replied. "Well," said the scoundrel, "we'll not argue the subject now: but I have a fancy to try my hand at rearing تربية a young one; so intimate to your master سيدك مع للغاية that I must supply ازودك the place of this with my own بمكانة خاصة, if he attempt to remove it. I don't engage to let Hareton go undisputed انا لا اتعهد بترك هاريتون يذهب بلا منازع; but I'll be pretty sure تماما to make the other come! Remember to tell him."** He also intimates that he plans to recover his son Linton at some point in the future. Therefore, Nelly tells Lockwood, Hareton, who should have lived as the finest gentleman in the area, is reduced to working for his keep at Wuthering Heights. A common, uneducated servant, he remains friendless and without hope.

Analysis

There are differences as well as similarities between the two relationships. First, the similarities indicate both bonds to be violent. The relationships were abusive, and lastly, pain and affliction occurred in both sets of the association. The differences are Isabella, and Heathcliff relationship was one-sided it is Isabella who loved. Heathcliff weeps when emotionally aggrieved he is helpless. Hindley died a violent death after leading a violent and abusive life.

Summary: Chapter XVIII-18

Cathy grows up at Thrushcross Grange, and by the time she is thirteen she is a beautiful, intelligent girl, but often strong-willed and temperamental مزاجي. Her father, mindful of the tormented history of the neighboring manor, does not allow Cathy off the grounds of Thrushcross Grange, and she grows up without any knowledge of Wuthering Heights, Heathcliff, or Hareton. She longs to visit the fairy caves at Penistone Crag, but Edgar refuses her request. He receives word one day, however, that Isabella is dying, and he hurries to London to take charge of young Linton. While he is gone, Cathy is left in Nelly's care, and she is able to escape the confines of the Grange.

She travels toward Penistone Crag but stops at Wuthering Heights, where she meets Hareton and takes an instant liking to him. She and Hareton spend a delightful day playing near the crags. Nelly arrives in pursuit of her charge, and tries to hurry her back to Thrushcross Grange. But Cathy refuses to go. Nelly tells Cathy that Hareton is not the son of the master of Wuthering Heights a fact that makes the girl contemptuous تحقير of him but she also reveals that he is Cathy's cousin. Cathy tries to deny this possibility, saying that her cousin is in London, that her father has gone to retrieve him there. Nelly, however, explains that a person can have more than one cousin. **"Softly, miss," answered she addressed: "you'll lose nothing by being civil. Though Mr. Hareton, there, be not the master's son, he's your cousin; and I was never hired to serve you." "He my cousin!" cried Cathy, with a scornful laugh.**

"Yes, indeed," responded her reprover . "Oh, Ellen! don't let them say such things," she pursued **تأبعت**, in great trouble. **"Papa is gone to fetch **يحضّر** my cousin from London: my cousin is a gentleman's son.** That my"-she stopped, and wept outright **بكت على الفور**; upset at the bare notion **فكره عارية** of relationship with such a clown **مهرج**. "Hush, hush!" I whispered, "people can have many cousins, and of all sorts, Miss Cathy, without being any the worse for it; only they needn't keep their if they be disagreeable **غير مقبولين** and bad." company, "He's not-he's not my cousin, Ellen!" she went on, gathering fresh grief from reflection, and flinging **دفعها** her-self into my arms for refuge from the idea. At last, Nelly prevails upon her to leave, and Cathy agrees not to mention the incident **حادثة** to her father, who might well terminate Nelly's employment in rage **غضب** if he knew she had let Cathy learn of Wuthering Heights.

Analysis

There are immense characters showing love and obsession, pity against the judgment in this chapter. The meeting at the moors represents freedom. The fighting dogs represent conflicting cultures and norms that are unavoidable. The dog has been used symbolically in many parts of this book. Dogs represent the end of humanity and the beginning of irrationalism. The wealthy are proud to give gifts to the poor that is why a puppy from Wuthering Heights is not welcome in Thrushcross Grange. Another reason is that puppies from Wuthering Heights are not trained compared to Thrushcross Grange pets are well behaved and treated well.

Summary: Chapter XIX-19

Edgar brings young Linton to the Grange, and Cathy is disappointed to find her cousin a pale, weak, whiny young man. Not long after he arrives, Joseph appears, saying that Heathcliff is determined to take possession of his son. Edgar promises that he will bring Linton to Wuthering Heights the following day. **"Tell Mr. Heathcliff," he answered calmly, "that his son shall come to Wuthering Heights tomorrow. He is in bed, and too tired to go the distance now. You may also tell him that the mother of Linton desired him to remain under my guardianship الوصايا; and, at present, his health is very precarious محفوفة بالمخاطر."**

Analysis

The novel brings out the characteristics of Heathcliff's son, apart from the selfishness and violence they don't share much in common. Linton is sickly, weak, and awkward. He is also very fearful. Wuthering heights appear to be the worst place one can raise children successfully. It is a place full of anger, revenge, despair, and death. The lives of Hindley, Heathcliff, and Cathy represent the same. Wuthering Heights is believed to have too much evil, hatred, and violence. Male heirs have a special place; Heathcliff needed Linton with him so that he could implement his plan for revenge.

Summary: Chapter XX-20

Nelly receives orders to escort the boy to the Heights in the morning. On the way, she tries to comfort Linton by telling him comforting lies about his father **"My father!" he cried, in strange perplexity. "Mamma never told me I had a father. Where does he live? I'd rather stay with uncle".**He lives a little distance from the Grange," I replied; **"just beyond those hills: not so far, but you may walk over here when you get hearty. And you should be glad to go home, and to see him. You must try to love him, as you did your mother, and then he will love you."** **"But why have I not heard of him before?"** asked Linton. **"Why didn't mamma and he live together, as**

other people do" "He had business to keep him in the north," I answered, "and your mother's health required her to reside in the south". And why didn't mamma speak to me about him?" persevered the child. "She often talked of uncle, and I learnt to love him long ago. **How am I to love papa? I don't know him**". "Oh, all children love their parents," I said. "Your mother, perhaps, thought you would want to be with him if she mentioned him often to you. Let us make haste.(p.251-252). The boy begins asking Nelly questions about his new fate, about his father, whom he had never heard of before, and where he will live. **"Is Wuthering Heights as pleasant a place as Thrushcross Grange?"** he inquired, turning to take a last glance into the valley, whence a light mist mounted and formed a fleecy cloud on the skirts of the blue. "It is not so buried in trees," I replied, "and it is not quite so large, but you can see the country beautifully all round; and the air is healthier for you-fresher and dryer. You will, perhaps, think the building old and dark at first; though it is a respectable house: the next best in the neighbourhood. And you will have such nice rambles on the moors. Hareton Earnshaw-that is Miss Cathy's other cousin, and so yours in a manner will show you all the sweetest spots; and you can bring a book in fine weather, and make a green hollow your study; and, now and then, your uncle may join you in a walk: he does, frequently, walk out on the hills." "And what is my father like?" he asked. "Is he as young and handsome as uncle?" "He's as young," said I; "but he has black hair and eyes, and looks sterner; and he is taller and bigger altogether. He'll not seem to you so gentle and kind at first perhaps, because it is not his way: still, mind you, be frank and cordial with him; and naturally he'll be fonder of you than any uncle, for you are his own." "Black hair and eyes!" mused Linton. **"I can't fancy him. Then I am not like him, am I?"** "Not much," I answered: not a morsel, I thought, surveying with regret the white complexion and slim frame of my companion, and his large languid eyes his mother's eyes, save that, unless a morbid touchiness kindled them a moment, they had not a vestige of

her sparkling spirit. How strange that he should never come to see mamma and me!" he murmured. "Has he ever seen me? If he has, I must have been a baby. I remember not a single thing about him"! "Why, Master Linton," said I, "three hundred miles is a great distance; and ten years seem very different in length to a grown-up person compared with what they do to you. It is probable Mr. Heathcliff proposed going from summer to summer, but never found a convenient opportunity; and now it is too late. Don't trouble him with questions on the subject: it will disturb him, for no good" (p.253-254)

When they arrive, however, Heathcliff does not even pretend to love his son, he does not welcome him reassuringly بشكل مطمئن. On the contrary, he begins addressing him by mocking سخرية the fate that made his son resemble يشبه his mother more than him. he calls Linton's mother a slut الفاسقة, and he says that Linton is his property.

"Do you know me?" asked Heathcliff. "No," said Linton, with a gaze of vacant fear. **"You've heard of me, I dare say"?** "No," he replied again. **"No! What a shame of your mother, never to waken your filial regard for me! You are my son, then, I'll tell you; and your mother was a wicked slut to leave you in ignorance of the sort of father you possessed.** Now, don't wince, and colour up! Though it is something to see you have not white blood. Be a good lad; and I'll do for you ."Well," replied I, "I hope you'll be kind to the boy, Mr. Heathcliff, or you'll not keep him long; and he's all you have akin in the wide world, that know-remember." you will ever "I'll be very kind to him, you needn't fear," he said, laughing. "Only nobody else must be kind to him: I'm jealous of monopolizing احتكار his affection. And, to begin my kindness, Joseph, bring the lad some breakfast. Hareton, you infernal calf العجل الجهنمي, begone رحل to your work. Yes, Nell," he added, when they had departed, "my son is prospective owner المالك المحتمل of your place, and I should not wish him to die till I was certain of being his successor. Besides, he's mine, and I want the

سليبي سيدا عادلا triumph الانتصار of seeing my descendant fairly lord of their estates
لممتلكاتهم: my child hiring بتوظيف their children to till their father's lands for
wages اجر مقابل والدهم وارضى وارضى. That is the sole الوحيد consideration الاعتبار which can
make me endure اتحمل the whelp الانجاب: I despise him for himself احتقره لنفسه, and hate
him for the memories he revives يحييها التي واكرهه للذكريات التي! But that consideration is
sufficient كافي: he's as safe with me, and shall be tended به يجب الاعتناء as carefully as
your master tends his own بملكه. I have a room upstairs, furnished for
him in handsome style: I've engaged a tutor معلم, also, to come three times a week,
from twenty miles distance, to teach him what he pleases to learn. I've ordered
Hareton to obey him; and in fact I've arranged everything with a view to
preserve الحفاظ the superior and the gentleman in him above his associates رفاهه. I do
regret يؤسفني, however, that he so little deserves the trouble العناء: لا يستحق if I wished
any blessing in the world, it was to find him a worthy object of pride; and I'm
bitterly بمراره disappointed امال مخيب with the whey-faced البائس whining
wretch المتذمر!!" (p.256-257) Linton pleads ناشد with Nelly not to leave him with
such a monster, but Nelly rides her horse and rides away hurriedly.

Analysis

The characters from Thrushcross Grange appear more sophisticated. They are well mannered, dress well and have the distinct physical appearance that is different from Wuthering Heights. Heathcliff and Linton are from different backgrounds and end up in similar circumstances. Heathcliff experienced a rough childhood, while Linton had a pampered life. Life hardened Heathcliff. Linton was a weakling. Linton lives in fear and does not want to be disturbed; he is a loner who enjoys his own company.

Analysis: Chapters XV–XX/ 15-20

Wuthering Heights is, in many ways, a novel of juxtaposed pairs: ثنائيات متجاورة: Catherine's two great loves for Heathcliff and Edgar; the two ancient manors of Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange; the two families, the Earnshaws and the Lintons; Heathcliff's conflicting passions of love and hate. Additionally, the structure of the novel divides the story into two contrasting halves.

The first deals with the generation of characters represented by Catherine, Heathcliff, Hindley, Isabella, and Edgar, and the second deals with their children Cathy, Linton, and Hareton. Many of the same themes and ideas occur in the second half of the novel as in the first half, but they develop quite differently. While the first half ends on a note of doom and despair with Catherine's death and Heathcliff's gradual descent into evil, the novel as a whole ends on a note of hope, peace, and joy, with Cathy's proposed marriage to Hareton Earnshaw.

Summary: Chapter XXI-21

Cathy despairs over her cousin's sudden departure from Thrushcross Grange. Nelly tries to keep up with the news of young Linton, quizzing the housekeeper at Wuthering Heights whenever she meets her in the nearby town of Gimmerton. She learns that Heathcliff loathes his sniveling son and cannot bear to be alone with him. She also learns that Linton continues to be frail and sickly.

One day, when Cathy is sixteen, she and Nelly are out bird hunting on the moors. Nelly loses sight of Cathy for a moment, and then finds her conversing with Heathcliff and Hareton. Cathy says that she thinks she has met Hareton before and asks if Heathcliff is his father "**That man I've seen before. Is he your son?**". Heathcliff says no, but that he does have a son back at the house "**No, that man is not my son,**" answered **Heathcliff, pushing me aside. "But I have one, and you have seen him before too; and, though your nurse is in a hurry, I think both you and she would be the better for a little rest. Will you just turn this nab of heath, and walk into my house? You'll get home earlier for the ease; and you shall receive a kind welcome."** (p.263). He

invites Cathy and Nelly to pay a visit to Wuthering Heights to see the boy. Nelly, always suspicious of Heathcliff, disapproves of the idea, but Cathy, not realizing that this son is her cousin Linton, is curious to meet the boy, and Nelly cannot keep her from going.

At Wuthering Heights, Heathcliff tells Nelly that he hopes Cathy and his son will be married someday **"Mr. Heathcliff, it's very wrong," I continued: "you know you mean no good. And there she'll see Linton, and all will be told as soon as ever we return; and I shall have the blame". "I want her to see Linton," he answered; "he's looking better these few days: it's not often he's fit to be seen. And we'll soon persuade her to keep the visit secret: where is the harm of it"? "The harm of it is, that her father would hate me if he found I suffered her to enter your house; and I am convinced you have a bad design in encouraging her to do so," I replied. "My design is as honest as possible. I'll inform you its whole scope," he said. **"That the two cousins may fall in love, and get married. I'm acting generously to your fall 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."** (p.264)**

Cathy meets Linton, remembers meeting him before, and is surprised by his change in appearance. She deals with the situation with great affection, especially when she learns that Heathcliff is her uncle. She begins to wonder why there is no communication between the two families despite their neighbourhood, and the reason for the estrangement. **"Now I think of it, I'd better tell you. Mr. Linton has a prejudice against me: we quarrelledتشارجنا at one time of our lives, with unchristian ferocityشراسة غير مسيحية; and, if you mention coming here to him, he'll put a vetoيحرّم on your visits altogether. Therefore, you must not mention it, unless you be careless of seeing your cousin hereafter: you may come, if you will, but you must not mention it."** **"Why did you quarrel?" asked Catherine, considerably crestfallenمتوترة الى حد كبير** **"He thought me too poor to wed his sister," answered**

Heathcliff, "and was grieved that I got her; his pride was hurt, and he'll never forgive it." "That's wrong!" said the young lady: "some time, I'll tell him so. But Linton and I have no share in your quarrel. I'll not come here, then; he shall come to the Grange."(p.267) For their part, the cousins do not recognize one another—they have changed much in three years—and because Linton is too sickly and self-pitying to show Cathy around the farm, she leaves with Hareton instead, all the while mocking the latter's illiteracy and lack of education. As Heathcliff and Nellie stare through the window, he says, **"I've a pleasure in him," he continued, reflecting aloud. "He has satisfied my expectations. If he were a born fool I should not enjoy it half so much. But he's no fool; and I can sympathize with all his feelings, having felt them myself. I know what he suffers now, for instance, exactly: it is merely a beginning of what he shall suffer, though. And he'll never be able to emerge from his bathos of coarseness and ignorance. I've got him faster than his scoundrel of a father secured me, and lower; for he takes a pride in his brutishness. I've taught him to scorn everything extra-animal as silly and weak. Don't you think Hindley would be proud of his son, if he could see him? almost as proud as I am of mine.(p.269)** Heathcliff forces Linton to go after them.

At Thrushcross Grange the next day, Cathy tells her father about her visit and demands to know why he has kept her relatives secret. Edgar tries to explain, and eventually Cathy comes to understand his disdain for Heathcliff **"You will know hereafter, darling, why I wish you to avoid his house and family; now return to your old employments and amusements, and think no more about them."(p.274).** But although Edgar gently implores her not to have any contact with Linton, Cathy cannot resist exchanging letters with the boy covertly. Nelly discovers the correspondence, and, much to Cathy's dismay, destroys Linton's letters to her. She then sends a note to Wuthering Heights requesting that Linton desist in his part of the

correspondence. **"Master Heathcliff is requested to send no more notes to Miss Linton, as she will not receive them."**(p.280)

Analysis

This chapter describes different relationships and how the environment impacts them. The inhabitants of Thrushcross are sophisticated in manners, appearance, and nature. The themes of pity and judgment discussed extensively. Hareton lives as a servant instead of the upper social class he should be can be blamed on his parent's treatment of Heathcliff who they transformed from an adopted child into a servant with no education. Hareton and Linton suffer different fates. Hareton brought up with an abusive and violent father. Linton grew up not knowing the father until much later. Linton and Hareton are both manipulated in their environments. The environments where lack of sympathy exist, people, grow up unsympathetic, vengeful and violent. Violence is a way of lessening their pain.

Summary: Chapter XXII-22

Edgar's health begins to fail, and, as a result, he spends less time with Cathy. Nelly attempts in vain to fill the companionship role formerly played by the girl's father. One winter day, during a walk in the garden, Cathy climbs the wall and stretches for some fruit on a tree. In the process, her hat falls off her head and down to the other side of the wall. Nelly allows Cathy to climb down the wall to retrieve it, but, once on the other side, Cathy is unable to get back over the wall by herself.

Nelly looks for the key to the gate, and suddenly Heathcliff appears, telling Cathy that it was cruel of her to break off her correspondence with Linton **"I shan't speak to you, Mr. Heathcliff,"** answered Catherine. **"Papa says you are a wicked man, and hate both him and me;** and Ellen says the same". **"That is nothing to the purpose,"** said Heathcliff. **(He it was.) "I don't hate my son, I suppose; and it is concerning**

him that I demand your attention. Yes; you have cause to blush. Two or three months since, were you not in the habit of writing to Linton? making love in play, eh? You deserved, both of you, flogging for that! You especially, the older; and less sensitive, as it turns out. I've got your letters, and if you give me any pertness I'll send them to your weary father. I presume you of the amusement and dropped it, didn't you? Well, you dropped Linton with it into a Slough of Despond. He was in earnest: in love, really. As true as I live, he's dying for you; breaking his heart at your fickleness: not figuratively, but actually. Though Hareton has made him a standing jest for six weeks, and I have used more serious measures, and attempted to frighten him out of his idiocy, he gets worse daily; and he'll be under the sod before summer, unless restore him!" you "How can you lie so glaringly to the poor child?" I called from the inside. "Pray ride on! How can you deliberately get up such paltry falsehoods? Miss Cathy, I'll knock the lock off with a stone: you won't believe that vile nonsense. You can feel in yourself, it is impossible that a person should die for love of a stranger."(p.286) . He accuses her of toying with his son's affections, and he urges her to visit Linton while he is away the following week. He claims that Linton may be dying of a broken heart **"I swear Linton is dying,"** repeated Heathcliff, looking hard at me. "And grief and disappointment are hastening his death. Nelly, if you won't let her go, you can walk over yourself. But I shall not return till this time next week; and I think your master himself would scarcely object to her visiting her cousin!" "Come in," said I, taking Cathy by the arm and half- forcing her to re-enter; for she lingered, viewing with troubled eyes the features of the speaker, too stern to express his inward deceit.(p.287) Cathy believes him and convinces Nelly to take her to Wuthering Heights the next morning. Nelly assents توافق in the hope that the sight of Linton will expose Heathcliff's lie.

Analysis

The chapter compares Catherine and Cathy. Catherine is earthly, unselfish and empathizes. Catherine loves dogs and horses. On the other hand, Cathy is impatient, fiery and thinks the moment. Catherine believes in the future weighs her options and decided. The rain represents a stormy future. This chapter shows the cunningness of Heathcliff, and he is a wicked man full of pretext. Revenge and nothing else motivate Heathcliff. Maybe marriage to Cathy would have presented a different scenario.

Summary: Chapter XXIII-23

The following morning, Cathy and Nelly ride in the rain to Wuthering Heights, where they find Linton engaged **منخرط** in his customary whining **انينه المعتاد**. It becomes clear that the servants treat Linton poorly and ignore his requests and needs deliberately **عمدا**, which arouses Cathy's pity. **"I want to drink," he exclaimed fretfully, turning away. "Zillah is constantly gadding off to Gimmerton since papa went; it's miserable! And I'm obliged to come down here they resolved never to hear me upstairs". "Is your father attentive to you, Master Heathcliff?" I asked, perceiving Catherine to be checked in her friendly advances. "Attentive? He makes them little more attentive at least," he cried. "The wretches! Do you know, Miss Linton, that brute Hareton laughs at me! I hate him! indeed, I hate them all: they are odious beings." (p.292)** He speaks to Cathy about the possibility of marriage. The two get into a deep discussion about their parents' marriage. **And are you glad to see me?" asked she, reiterating her former question, and pleased to detect the faint dawn of a smile. "Yes, I am. It's something new to hear a voice like yours!" he cried. "But I have been vexed, because you wouldn't come. And papa swore it was owing to me: he called me a pitiful, shuffling, worthless thing; and said you despised me; and if he had been in my place, he would be more the master of the Grange than time. But you don't despise me, do you, Miss"-interrupted my young lady. "Despise you? No! Next to papa and Ellen, I love you better than anybody living, I don't love Mr. Heathcliff, though; and I dare not come when he returns; will he stay away many**

days"?"Not many," answered Linton; "but he goes on to the frequently, since the shooting season commenced; and you might spend an hour or two with me moors in his absence. Do say you will. I think I should not be peevish with you: you'd not provoke me, and you'd always be ready to help me, wouldn't you"?"Yes," said Catherine, stroking his long soft hair, "if I could only get papa's consent, I'd spend half with you. Pretty Linton! **I wish you were my time brother**". "And then you would like me as well as your father?" observed he, more cheerfully. **"But papa says you would love me better than him and all the world, if you were my wife; so I'd rather you were that"**. **"No I should never love anybody better than papa,"** she returned gravely. "And people hate their wives, sometimes; but not their sisters and brothers: and if you were the latter you would live with be as fond of you as he is of me." us, and papa would be as fond of you as he is of me." Linton denied that people ever hated their wives; but Cathy affirmed they did, and, in her wisdom, instanced his own father's aversion to her aunt.(p.292-293) "Well, I'll tell you something!" said Linton. **"Your mother hated your father: now then"**. **"Oh!" exclaimed Catherine, too enraged to continue."And she loved mine," added he."You little liar! I hate you now!" she panted, and her face grew red with passion.**(p.294) Annoyed, Cathy shoves his chair in a fit of temper. Linton begins to cough and says that Cathy has assaulted him **اعتدت عليه** and has injured **جرحته/اذته** his already fragile health. He fills Cathy with guilt and requests that she nurse him back to health herself. Cathy offers to take care of Linton secretly as an apology for what she did to him. After Nelly and Cathy ride home, Nelly discovers that she has caught a cold from traveling in the rain. Cathy nurses both her father and Nelly during the day, but, by night, she begins traveling in secret to be with Linton.

Analysis

Relationships differ from person to person. Cathy relationship with Heathcliff was passionate and real. When they broke up, both were deeply hurt emotionally and physically. The relationship between Edgar and Cathy was more intellectual than romance. It was a conspiracy against the heart to neglect the one Cathy loved. Similarly, Catherine and Linton more intellectual marriage since there was no chemistry between them. The violent Heathcliff forced the relationship between Linton and Catherine. Linton was shy or inexperienced to refuse kisses from Catherine. Catherine appears brought up a social person, cultured and human.

Summary: Chapter XXIV-24

After Nelly recuperates **تعافى** after three weeks, she notices Cathy's suspicious behavior and quickly discovers where she has been spending her evenings. Cathy tells Nelly the story of her visits to Wuthering Heights, including Hareton's interrupting her visit to Linton in order to improve to Cathy that he develops himself and becomes able to read. Cathy embarrass the weak young man and forcing him to go upstairs. Cathy calls him a dunce. In a later moment of contrition, he attempts to apologize for his behavior, but Cathy angrily ignores him and goes home. **'Miss Catherine! I can read you, now.'** **'Wonderful,' I exclaimed. Pray let us hear you- you are grown clever!** **'He spelt, and drawled over by syllables, the name 'Hareton Earnshaw. ' 'And the figures?' I cried encouragingly, perceiving that he came to a dead halt. 'I cannot tell them yet,' he answered. 'Oh, you failure. dunce! غبي'** I said, laughing heartily at his **'The fool stared, with a grin hovering about his lips. and a scowl gathering over his eyes, as if uncertain whether he might not join in my mirth: whether it were not pleasant familiarity, or what it really was, contempt. I settled his doubts, by suddenly retrieving my gravity and desiring him to walk away, for I came to see Linton, not him. He reddened I saw that by the moonlight- dropped his hand from the latch, and skulked off a picture of mortified vanity. He imagined himself to be**

as accomplished as Linton, I suppose, because he could spell his own name; and was marvellously discomfited that I didn't think the same."(p.306-307)

When she returns to Wuthering Heights a few days later, Linton blames her for his humiliation. She leaves, but she returns two days later to tell him that she will never visit him again. Distressed, Linton asks for her forgiveness. After she has heard Cathy's story, Nelly reveals the girl's secret to Edgar. Edgar immediately forbids her from visiting Linton again, but he agrees to invite Linton to come to Thrushcross Grange.

Analysis

Catherine has a special relationship with the servants. Humility expected from leaders and masters that is the way to fight injustice. Mrs. Deans acts as the morality keeper of the community. Zillah and Joseph, the servants, always treated visitors well. Mrs. Dean frequently discouraged revenge and violence. Heathcliff was advised to keep away revenge plans. Servants are very observant and keep records in their mind. Joseph commented on Hareton realizing he is the boss. It may be a pointer that he will eventually recover his worth.

Summary: Chapter XXV-25

At this point, Nelly interrupts her story to explain to Lockwood its chronology: the events that she has just described happened the previous winter, only a little over a year ago. Nelly says that the previous year, it never crossed her mind that she would entertain a stranger by telling him the story. But she wonders how long he will remain a stranger, speculating that he might fall in love with the beautiful young Cathy. Lockwood confesses that he might, but says that he doubts his love would ever be requited. Besides, he says, these moors are not his home; he must return soon to the

outside world. Still, he remains enraptured by the story, and he urges Nelly to continue. She obliges.

Young Cathy agrees to abide by her father's wishes and stops sneaking out to visit Linton. But Linton never visits the Grange, either—he is very frail, as Nelly reminds Edgar. Edgar worries over his daughter's happiness, and over the future of his estate. He says that if marrying Linton would make Cathy happy, he would allow it; despite the fact that it would ensure that, Heathcliff would inherit Thrushcross Grange. **"He's very delicate, sir," I replied; and scarcely likely to reach manhood; but this I can say, he does not resemble his father; and if Miss Catherine had the misfortune to marry him, he would not be beyond her control: unless she were extremely and foolishly indulgent. However, master, you'll have plenty of time to get acquainted with him, and see whether he would suit her: it wants four years and more to his being of age".** Edgar sighed; and walking to the window, looked out towards Gimmerton Kirk. It was a misty afternoon, but the February sun shone dimly, and we could just distinguish the two fir-trees in the yards, and the sparsely scattered gravestones. **"I've prayed often," he half soliloquized, "for the approach of what is coming; and now I begin to shrink, and fear it. I thought the memory of the hour I came down that glen a bridegroom would be less sweet than the anticipation that I was soon, in a few months, or, possibly, weeks, to be carried up, and laid in its lonely hollow! Ellen, I've been very happy with my little Cathy: through winter nights and summer days she was a living hope at my side. But I've been as happy musing by myself among those stones, under that old church: lying, through the long June evenings, on the green mound of her mother's grave, and wishing-yearning for the time when I might lie beneath it. What can I do for Cathy? How must I quit her? I'd not care one moment for Linton being Heathcliff's son; nor for his taking her from me, if he could console her for my loss. I'd not care that Heathcliff gained his ends, and triumphed in robbing me of my last blessing! But**

should Linton be unworthy-only a feeble tool to his father- I cannot abandon her to him! And, hard though it be to crush her buoyant spirit, I must persevere in making her sad while I live, and leaving her solitary when I die. Darling! I'd rather resign her to God, and lay her in the earth before me." (p.315-316) Edgar's health continues to fail, as does Linton's. **"I do not ask," he said, "that she may visit here; but, am I never to see her, because my father forbids me to go to her home, and you forbid her to come to mine? Do, now and then, ride with her towards the Heights; and let us exchange a few words, in your presence! We have done nothing to deserve this separation; and you are not angry with me; you have no reason to dislike me, you allow, yourself. Dear uncle! send me a kind note tomorrow, and leave to join you anywhere you please, except at Thrushcross Grange. I believe an interview would convince you that my father's character is not mine: he affirms I am more your nephew than his son; and though I have faults which render me unworthy of Catherine, she has excused them, and for her sake, you should also. You inquire after my health-it is better; but while I remain cut off from all hope, and doomed to solitude, or the society of those who never did and never will like me, how can I be cheerful and well?" (p.317)** Eventually, through Linton's visiting to Edgar agrees to allow Cathy to meet him, not at Wuthering Heights, but on the moors, not realizing that the young man is as close to death as he is himself.

Analysis

When the marriage became inevitable, Edgar was forced to change the will. He considered several options and agreed the most viable way of writing the will that still protected the property. The insistence of a male heir protects the property from being grabbed. Catherine selfless duty in nursing the sick shows a good heart. Catherine's humanity and humility are demonstrated in nursing of Mrs. Dean, Edgar, and Linton. Catherine is the face of good.

Summary: Chapter XXVI-26

When Cathy and Nelly ride to their meeting with Linton, they do not find him in the agreed-upon spot—he has not ventured far from Wuthering Heights. He appears frail and weak, but he insists that his health is improving. The youth seems nervous and looks fearfully over his shoulder at the house. At the end of their visit, Cathy agrees to meet Linton again on the following Thursday. On the way home, Cathy and Nelly worry over Linton's health, but they decide to wait until their next meeting before coming to any conclusions.

Analysis

The marriage between Linton and Catherine was against their will. Linton was too sick and inexperienced to romance while Catherine was young and inexperienced to understand the intricacies of relationships. Catherine assumes Linton's illness and tries to love Linton. Linton is too afraid to talk about his feeling because of fear he follows what Heathcliff advice. Marriage between cousins is absurd too. Heathcliff had a plan that he had to accomplish; he is shrewd and wicked.

Analysis: Chapters XXI–XXVI/21-26

As Nelly tells Lockwood, her story has now nearly caught up with the present. Hareton was born in the summer of 1778; the first Catherine married Edgar in 1783 (a fact that can be extrapolated from Nelly's claim in 1801 to have been living at Thrushcross Grange for about eighteen years); and young Cathy was born in 1784, first met her cousins in 1797, and carried on her romance with Linton in the winter of 1800–1801, just over a year ago (see "Chronology").

Summary: Chapter XXVII-27

Heathcliff has succeeded in piling pressure on Linton to marry Catherine. Heathcliff is interested in the inheritance knowing very well that Linton has no future. Mrs. Dean accompanies Catherine as usual when Linton becomes angry because Catherine got late. Heathcliff tricks Mrs. Dean and Catherine to visit Wuthering heights, pretending that Linton was too sick to walk. He locks them up in Wuthering Heights forcing Catherine to spend a night with Linton in Zillah room. **you standing over me. Now, Catherine, you are letting your tears fall into my cup. I won't drink that. Give me another".** Catherine pushed another to him, and wiped her face. **I felt disgusted at the little wretch's composure, since he was no longer in terror for himself. The anguish he had exhibited on the moor subsided as soon as ever he entered Wuthering Heights; so I guessed he had been menaced with an awful visitation of wrath if he failed in decoying us there; and, that accomplished, he had no further immediate fears. "Papa wants us to be married," he continued, after sipping some of the liquid. "And he knows your papa wouldn't let us marry now; and he's afraid of my dying. if we wait; so we are to be married in the morning, and you are to stay here all night; and if you do as he wishes, you shall return home next day, and take me with you." "Take you with her, pitiful changeling?" I exclaimed. "You marry? Why, the man is mad; or he thinks us fools, every one. And do you imagine that beautiful young lady, that healthy, hearty girl, will tie herself to a little perishing monkey like you! Are you cherishing the notion that anybody, let alone Miss Catherine Linton, would have you for a husband? You want whipping for bringing us in here at all, with your dastardly puling tricks; and-don't look so silly, now! I've a very good mind to shake you severely, for your contemptible treachery, and your imbecile conceit."** I did give him a slight shaking; but it brought on the cough, and he took to his ordinary resource of moaning and weeping, and Catherine

rebuked me. "Stay all night? No," she said, looking slowly round, "Ellen, I'll burn that door down, but I'll get out." (p.335) And she would have commenced the execution of her threat directly, but Linton was up in alarm for his dear self again. He clasped her in his two feeble arms, sobbing: **"Won't you have me, and save me? not let me come to the Grange? Oh, darling Catherine! you mustn't go and leave, after all. You must obey my must!"** father-you **"I must obey my own,"** she replied, **"and relieve him from this cruel suspense.** The whole night! What would he think? He'll be distressed already. I'll either break or burn a way out of the house. Be quiet! You're in no danger; but if than you!" you hinder me-Linton, I love papa better than you!" This conversation between Linton, Cathy, and Nelly when Heathcliff left them detained in his house .The next morning, Catherine is allowed to go back to see her father, Edgar. Mrs. Dean detained for a further five nights. **And there I remained enclosed the whole day, and the whole of the next night; and another, and another. Five nights and four days I remained, altogether, seeing nobody but Hareton, once every morning; and he was a model of a gaoler: surly, and dumb, and deaf to every attempt at moving his sense of justice or compassion. (p.341)** Heathcliff was determined to get Catherine and Linton married before Edgar died. The purpose of the quick marriage was for inheritance.

Linton's fear of Heathcliff made him active, otherwise he was a spoilt child. Linton loved his own company. Catherine is pursuer who chases her dream. She is critical and asks questions. She balances issues as appropriate. **"I'll not retract my word,"** said Catherine. **"I'll marry him within this hour, if I may go to Thrushcross Grange afterwards. Mr. Heathcliff, you're a cruel man, but you're not a fiend; and you won't from mere malice, destroy irrevocably all my happiness. If papa thought I had left him on purpose, and if he died before I returned, could I bear to live? I've given over crying: but I'm going to kneel here, at your knee; and I'll not get up, and I'll not take my eyes from your face till you look I'm not angry back at me!**

No, don't turn away! do look! You'll see nothing to provoke you. I don't hate you. that you struck me. Have you never loved anybody in all your life, uncle? never? Ah! you must look once. I'm so wretched, you can't help being sorry and pitying me."(p.339)

Analysis

Linton is morally weak and physically dying to initiate a reasonable marriage relationship. He was fearful of Heathcliff choosing to do his bidding. Catherine decides to fight for what he believes is right. Catherine prevents Hindley from shooting Heathcliff instead suffering injuries. Catherine is a strong woman who believes in doing the right thing irrespective of the circumstances. When forced into marriage in the period when his father Edgar was also sick, she chose to suffer in silence with humility.

Summary: Chapter XXVIII-28

At last, the housekeeper, Zillah, frees Nelly from her imprisonment, telling her that the villagers in Gimmerton have spread the news that both Nelly and Cathy have been lost in Blackhorse Marsh. Nelly searches through the house until she finds Linton, who tells her that Cathy is locked away in another room. **"Papa would make you sing out, if you attempted to get there," he answered. "He says I'm not to be soft with Catherine: she's my wife, and it's shameful that she should wish to leave me. He says she hates me and wants me to die, that she may have my money; but she shan't have it: and she shan't go home! She never shall!-she may cry, and be sick as much as she pleases!"**(p.344) The two are now husband and wife. Linton gloats over this development, claiming that all of Cathy's possessions are now his, as Edgar is dying quickly.

Fearing discovery by Heathcliff, Nelly hurries back to Thrushcross Grange. Here, she tells the dying Edgar that Cathy is safe and will soon be home. She sends a group of men to Wuthering Heights to retrieve Cathy, but they fail in their task. Edgar

plans to change his will, placing Cathy's inheritance in the hands of trustees and thus keeping it from Heathcliff. He summons Mr. Green, his lawyer, to the Grange. Nelly hears someone arriving and believes it to be Mr. Green, but it is Cathy. Thus Edgar sees his daughter once more before he dies, believing that his daughter is happily married to Linton, and knowing nothing about her desperate circumstances. **He died blissfully, Mr. Lockwood: he died so. Kissing her cheek, he murmured:"I am going to her; and you, darling child, shall come to us!"(p.349)**

Shortly after Edgar's death, Mr. Green arrives, and dismisses all of the servants except Nelly. He tries to have Edgar buried in the chapel, but Nelly insists that he obey Edgar's will, which states that he wishes to be buried in the churchyard next to his wife.

Analysis

Revenge as a theme is discouraged. Heathcliff regarded as a cruel and violent person. Women during Victorian era had no rights. The time people who were corrupt could easily acquire property. The subject of inheritance affects many families with dependants. The greed to be wealth as a means to fight back prejudice may have motivated Heathcliff's actions of being violent and selfish. Lawyers are never loyal they serve whoever is willing to write a cheque. The heathcliffs scheme was perfect he was going to control both Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange. Heathcliff exerts his authority by firing servants in Thrushcross Grange a means of erasing past painful memories. Mrs. Dean appears to represent continuity in the changing fortunes.

Summary: Chapter XXIX-29

When Heathcliff narrates this ghoulish scene to Nelly in Chapter XXIX-29, the book enters into one of its most Gothic moments. Heathcliff, trying to recapture Catherine herself, constantly comes upon mere reminders of her. However, far from

satisfying him, these reminders only lead him to further attempts. Heathcliff's desire to rejoin Catherine might indeed explain the majority of Heathcliff's actions, from his acquisition of Thrushcross Grange and Wuthering Heights, to his seizure of power over everyone associated with Catherine.

"Why not let Catherine continue here?" I pleaded, "and send Master Linton to her. As you hate them both, you'd not miss them: they can only be a daily plague to your unnatural heart". "I'm seeking a tenant for the Grange," he answered; "and I want my children about me, to be sure. Besides, that lass owes me her services for her bread. I'm not going to nurture her in luxury and idleness after Linton has gone. Make haste and get ready, now; and don't oblige me to compel you". "I shall," said Catherine. "Linton is all I have to love in the world, and though you have done what you could to make him hateful to me, and me to him, you cannot make us hate each other. And I defy you to hurt him when I am by, and I defy you to frighten me"!" "You are a boastful champion," replied Heathcliff; "but I don't like you well enough to hurt him: you shall get the full benefit of the torment, as long as it lasts. It is not I who will make him hateful to you-it is his own sweet spirit. He's as bitter as gall at your desertion and its consequences: don't expect thanks for this noble devotion. I heard him draw a pleasant picture to Zillah of what he would do if he were as strong as I: the inclination is there, and his very weakness will sharpen his wits to find a substitute for strength". "I know he has a bad nature, your son. But I'm glad I've a better, to forgive it; and I know he loves me, and for that reason I love him. Mr. Heathcliff, you have nobody to love you; and, however miserable you make us, we shall still have the revenge of thinking that your cruelty arises from your greater misery. **You are miserable, are you not? Lonely, like the devil, and envious like him? Nobody loves you-nobody will cry for you when you die. I wouldn't be you"! Catherine spoke with a kind of dreary**

triumph: she seemed to have made up her mind to enter into the spirit of her future family, and draw pleasure from the griefs of her enemies. "

You shall be sorry to be yourself presently," said her father-in-law, "if you stand there another minute. Begone, witch, and get your things"! She scornfully withdrew. In her absence, I began to beg for Zillah's place at the Heights, offering to resign mine to her; but he would suffer it on no account. He bid me be silent; and then, for the first time, allowed himself a glance round the room and a look at the pictures. Having studied Mrs. Linton's, he said: "I shall have that home. Not because I need it, but-" He turned abruptly to the fire, and continued, with what, for lack of a better word, I must call a smile-"I'll tell what I did yesterday! **"I got the sexton, who was digging Linton's grave, to remove the earth off her coffin lid, and I opened it. I thought, once, I would have stayed there, when I saw her face again—it is hers yet—he had hard work to stir me; but he said it would change, if the air blew on it, and so 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 out too. I'll have it made so, and then, by the time Linton gets to us, he'll not know which is which!" "You were very wicked, Mr. Heathcliff!" I exclaimed; **"were you not ashamed to disturb the dead?" (p.354-355)****

"I disturbed nobody, Nelly," he replied; "and I gave some ease to myself. I shall be a great deal more comfortable now; and you'll have a better chance of keeping underground, when I get there. Disturbed her? No! she has disturbed me, night and day, through eighteen years incessantly-remorselessly-till yesternight; and yesternight **الليلة الماضية I was tranquil. I dreamt I was sleeping the last sleep by that sleeper, with my heart stopped and my cheek frozen against hers ". "And if she had been dissolved into earth, or worse, what would you have dreamt of then?" I said.**

"Of dissolving with her, and being more happy still!" he answered. "Do you suppose I dread any change of that sort? I expected such a transformation on raising the lid: but I'm better pleased that it should not commence till I share it. Besides, unless I had received a distinct impression of her passionless features, that strange feeling would hardly have been removed. It began oddly. You know I was wild after she died; and eternally, from dawn to dawn, praying her to return to me her spirit! **I have a strong faith in ghosts: I have a conviction that they can, and do, exist among us!** The day she was buried there came a fall of snow. In the evening I went to the churchyard. It blew bleak as winter-all round was solitary. I didn't fear that her fool of a husband would wander up the den so late; and no one else had business to bring them there. Being alone, and conscious two yards of loose earth was the sole barrier between us, I said to myself-'I'll have her in my arms again! If she be cold, I'll think it is this north wind that chills me; spade from the tool-house, and began to delve with all and if she be motionless, it is sleep. I got a my might-it scraped the coffin; I fell to work with my hands; the wood commenced cracking about the screws; I was on the point of attaining my object, when it seemed that I heard a sigh from some one above, close at the edge of the grave, and bending down. 'If I can only get this off,' I muttered, 'I wish they may shovel in the earth over us both!' and I wrenched at it more desperately still. There was another sigh, close at my ear. I appeared to feel the warm breath of it displacing the sleet-laden wind. I knew no living thing in flesh and blood was by; but, as certainly as you perceive the approach to some substantial body in the dark, though it cannot be discerned, so certainly I felt that Cathy was there: not under me, but on the earth. A sudden sense of relief flowed from my heart through every limb. I relinquished my labour of agony, and turned consoled at once: unspeakably consoled. Her presence was with me: it remained while I refilled the grave, and led me home. You may laugh,

if you will; but I was sure I should see her there. I was sure she was with me, and I could not help talking to her. Having reached the Heights, I rushed eagerly to the door. It was fastened; and, I remember that accursed Earnshaw and my wife opposed my entrance. I remember stopping to kick the breath out of him, and then hurrying upstairs, to my room and hers. I looked round impatiently-I felt her by me--I could almost see her, and yet I could not! I ought to have sweat blood then, from the anguish of my yearning from the fervour of my supplications to have but one glimpse! I had not one. She showed herself, as she often was in life, a devil to me! And, since then, sometimes more and sometimes less, I've been the sport of that intolerable torture! Infernal! keeping my nerves at such a stretch, that, if they had not resembled catgut, they would long ago have relaxed to the feeble-ness of Linton's. When I sat in the house with Hareton, it seemed that on going out, I should meet her; when I walked on the moors I should meet her coming in. When I went from home, I hastened to return: she must be somewhere at the Heights, I was certain! And when I slept in her chamber-I was beaten out of that. I couldn't lie there; for the moment I closed my eyes, she was either outside the window, or sliding back the panels, or entering the room, or even resting her darling head on the same pillow as she did when a child; and I must open my lids to see. And so I opened and closed them a hundred times a night-to be always disappointed! It racked me! I've often groaned aloud, till that old rascal Joseph no doubt believed that my conscience was playing the fiend inside of me. Now, since I've seen her, I'm pacified-a little. It was a strange way of killing! not by inches, but by fractions and hair-breadths, to beguile me with the spectre of a hope, through eighteen years!"
(p.355-356)

He tries to break through what reminds him of his beloved to his beloved herself by destroying the reminder, the intermediary. Readers can see, in the language he uses here, this difference between the objects that refer to Catherine and Catherine herself.

When he opens her coffin, he does not say that he sees her again. Instead, he says, “I saw her face again,” showing that her corpse, like her daughter or her portrait, is a thing she possessed, a thing that refers to her, but not the woman herself. It seems that, in this extreme scene, he realizes at last that he will never get through to her real presence by acquiring and ruining the people and possessions associated with her. This understanding brings Heathcliff a new tranquility, and from this point on he begins to lose interest in destruction.

Heathcliff appears at Thrushcross Grange shortly after the funeral in order to take Cathy to her new home. He tells her that he has punished Linton for having helped her escape, and says that she will have to work for her keep at Wuthering Heights. Cathy angrily retorts that she and Linton are in fact in love, despite Linton’s bad-temperedness, while Heathcliff has no one to love him. Thus no matter how miserable Heathcliff makes the young couple, Cathy says, they shall have the revenge of knowing that his cruelty arises from his greater misery.

As Cathy is packing her things, Nelly asks Heathcliff for Zillah’s position at Wuthering Heights, desperate to remain with Cathy. But Heathcliff interrupts Nelly to tell her his astonishing deed of the day before. While the sexton was digging Edgar’s grave, Heathcliff had him remove the earth from his beloved Catherine’s, and he opened her coffin to gaze upon her face, which he says is still recognizable. Heathcliff asserts that Catherine will not crumble to dust until he joins her in the ground, at which point they will share the transformation together.

He says that he forced the sexton to remove one whole side of her coffin—the side not facing Edgar—and that when he dies, he will require in his will that the corresponding side of his coffin be removed, so that he and Catherine might mingle in the earth. Nelly chastises him for disturbing the dead, and Heathcliff tells her that

Catherine's ghost has tormented him every night for the last eighteen years. He explains that he has felt her presence without being able to reach her.

As they leave, Cathy asks Nelly to visit her soon, but Heathcliff tells Nelly that she must never call at Wuthering Heights, noting that if he wishes to see her he will come to Thrushcross Grange.

Analysis

The subjects of ghosts revealed from the complex relation of Cathy and Heathcliff. Catherine is boastful متبجح "Campion" while Heathcliff remains the face of violence and abuse. Linton on the other hand only cared about his comfort. He feared his dad hence made an effort not to annoy him. Without pressure from Heathcliff, Linton would be more useless and worthless. Fear motivated him to make efforts to please Heathcliff. It is difficult to please someone who is never satisfied and has different motivations.

Summary: Chapter XXX-30

Nelly has not seen Cathy since she left, and her only source of information about her is Zillah. Zillah says that Heathcliff refused to allow anyone at Wuthering Heights to be kind or helpful to Cathy after her arrival, and that Cathy tended to Linton by herself until the day he died. **"We know that!" answered Heathcliff; but his life is not worth a farthing, and I won't spend a farthing on him'."But I cannot tell how to do,' she said; and if nobody will help me, he'll die'!** **"Walk out of the room,' cried the master, 'and let me never hear a word more about him! None here cares what becomes of him; if you do, act the nurse! if you do not, lock him up and leave him.'** (p.360)

"At last, one night she came boldly into and frightened my me out of my wits, by saying: "Tell Mr. Heathcliff that his son is dying-I'm sure he is, this time. Get up,

instantly, and tell him.' "Having uttered this speech, she vanished again. I lay a quarter of an hour listening and trembling. Nothing stirred the house was quiet." "She's mistaken, I said to myself. He's got over it. I needn't disturb them; and I began to doze. But my sleep was marred a second time by a sharp ringing of the bell—the only bell we have, put up on purpose for Linton; and the master called to me to see what was the matter, and inform them that he wouldn't have that noise repeated." I delivered Catherine's message. He cursed to himself, and in a few minutes came out with a lighted candle, and proceeded to their room. I followed. Mrs. Heathcliff was seated by the bedside, with her hands folded on her knees. Her father-in-law went up, held the light to Linton's face, looked at him, and touched him; afterwards he turned to her. "Now—Catherine," he said, 'how do you feel?' She was dumb. "How do you feel, Catherine?" he repeated. "He's safe, and I'm free," she answered: 'I should feel well—but,' she continued, with a bitterness she couldn't conceal, **'you have left me so long to struggle against death alone, that I feel and see only death! I feel like death!'**(p.361)

Since Linton's death, Cathy has remained aloof from Zillah and from Hareton, with whom she has been in constant conflict. **Cathy stayed upstairs a fortnight, according to Zillah, who visited her twice a day, and would have been rather more friendly, but her attempts at increasing kindness were proudly and promptly repelled. Heathcliff went up once, to show her Linton's will. He had bequeathed the whole of his, and what had been her, movable property to his father: the poor creature was threatened, or coaxed, into that act during her week's absence, when his uncle died. The lands, being a minor, he could not meddle with. However, Mr. Heathcliff has claimed and kept them in his wife's right and his also: I suppose legally: at any rate, Catherine, destitute of cash and friends, cannot disturb his possession. "Nobody," said Zillah, "ever approached her door, except that once, but I; and nobody asked anything about her. The first occasion of her coming down into the house was on a**

Sunday afternoon.(p.362) Hareton tries to woo Cathy, but she repulses him in every way. On one occasion, Cathy came down from her room to warm herself from the extreme cold in the kitchen with the servants, and Zillah spoke to her **"Mr. Hareton wishes you would read to us, ma'am,"** I said immediately. **'He'd take it very kind-he'd be much obliged'.**"She frowned; and looking up, answered:"**Mr. Hareton, and the whole set of you, will be good enough to understand that I reject any pretence ادعاء at kindness you have the hypocrisy to offer! I despise you, and will have nothing to say to any of you! When I would have given my life for one kind word, even to see one of your faces, you all kept off. But I won't complain to you! I'm driven down here by the cold; not either to amuse you or enjoy your society."**
(p.365) Desperate to help her, Nelly tells Lockwood that she has taken a cottage herself and wants to bring Cathy to live with her, but she knows that Heathcliff will not allow it. The only thing that could save Cathy would be another marriage, says Nelly, but she does not have the power to bring about such a thing.

Writing in his diary where all of Nelly's story has been recorded—Lockwood says that this is the end of Nelly's story, and that he is finally recovering from his illness. **At first, on hearing this account from Zillah, I determined to leave my situation, take a cottage, and get Catherine to come and live with me: but Mr. Heathcliff would as soon permit that as he would set up Hareton in an independent house; and I can see no remedy, at present, unless she could marry again: and that scheme it does not come within my province to arrange. Thus ended Mrs. Dean's story. Not withstanding the doctor's prophecy, I am rapidly recovering strength; and though it be only the second week in January, I propose getting out on horseback in a day or two, and riding over to Wuthering Heights, to inform my landlord that I shall spend the next six months in London; and, if he likes, he may look out for another tenant to take the place after October. I would not pass another winter here for much.(p.366)** He writes that he plans to ride out to Wuthering Heights and to inform

Heathcliff that he will spend the next six months in London, and that Heathcliff may look for another tenant for the Grange. He emphatically states that he has no desire to spend another winter in this strange company.

Analysis

The differences in the world are brought about by the social aspects of culture. When Catherine came back to see Linton, she forgot to greet Zillah, the servant and he took offense. The servants loved Catherine, and they knew she was good-hearted. In Thrushcross the servant helped her sneak out in exchange for books. The servants have a special relationship with their masters. Linton has already fulfilled his role in the set thus had to exit fast. Linton was no longer relevant to the narrative.

Analysis: Chapters XXVII–XXX/ 27-30

As Edgar Linton grows weak and dies, Heathcliff's cruelty rages unchecked. Without fear of repercussion, he abuses the other characters mercilessly, kidnapping Nelly and Cathy. With no one left who is strong enough to counter Heathcliff, the course of events in these chapters seems inevitable. Heathcliff easily succeeds in marrying his son to young Cathy, and in inheriting Thrushcross Grange.

Summary: Chapter XXXI-31

Lockwood, true to his word, travels to Wuthering Heights to end his tenancy at the Grange. He brings Cathy a note from Nelly. Hareton first appropriates the note, but when Cathy cries, he gives it back to her. He has been struggling to learn to read and to acquire an education. Meanwhile, Cathy has been starving for books, as Heathcliff confiscated her collection. Cathy mocks Hareton's struggles to learn, angering him, but she admits

that she does not want to hinder his education. Still, Hareton feels humiliated, and he throws his books into the fire.

I approached her, pretending to desire a view of the garden; and, as I fancied, adroitly dropped Mrs. Dean's note on to her knee, unnoticed by Hareton-but she asked aloud, "What is that?" and chucked it off. "A letter from your old acquaintance, the house- keeper at the Grange," I answered; annoyed at her exposing my kind deed, and fearful lest it should be imagined a missive of my own. She would gladly have gathered it up at this information, but Hareton beat her; he seized and put it in his waistcoat, saying Mr. Heathcliff should look at it first. Thereat, Catherine silently turned her face from us, and, very stealthily, drew out her pocket-handkerchief and applied it to her eyes; and her cousin, after struggling a while to keep down his softer feelings, pulled out the letter and flung it on the floor beside her, as ungraciously as he could. Catherine caught and perused it eagerly; then she put a few questions to me concerning the inmates, rational and irrational, of her former home; and gazing towards the hills, murmured in soliloquy:

"I should like to be riding Minny down there! I should like to be climbing up there! Oh! I'm tired-I'm stalled موقوفة, Hareton!" And she leant her pretty head back against the sill, with half a yawn and half a sigh, and lapsed into an aspect of abstracted sadness: neither caring nor knowing whether we remarked her.

"Mrs. Heathcliff," I said, after sitting some time mute, "you are not aware that I am an acquaintance of yours? so intimate that I think it strange you won't come and speak to me. My housekeeper never wearies of talking about and praising you; and she'll be greatly disappointed if I return with no news of or from you, except that you received her letter and said nothing"! She appeared to wonder at this speech, and asked:"Does Ellen like you"?"

"Yes, very well," I replied hesitatingly.

"You must tell her," she continued, "that I would answer her letter, but I have no materials for writing: not even a book from which I might tear a leaf".

"No books!" I exclaimed. "How do you contrive to live here without them? if I may take the liberty to inquire. Though provided with a large library, I'm frequently very dull at the Grange; take my and I should be desperate!" books away.

"I was always reading, when I had them," said Catherine; "and Mr. Heathcliff never reads; so he took it into his head to destroy my books. I have not had a glimpse of one for weeks. Only once, I searched through Joseph's store of theology, to his great irritation; and once, Hareton, I came upon a secret stock in your room- some Latin and Greek, and some tales and poetry: all old friends. I brought the last here-and you gathered them, as a magpie gathers silver spoons, for the mere love of stealing! They are of no use to you; or else you concealed them in the bad spirit that as you cannot enjoy them nobody else shall. Perhaps your envy counselled ربما نصحك حسداً Mr. Heathcliff to rob من ان تسرقني me of my treasures? But I've most of them written on my brain and printed in my heart, and you cannot deprive تحرمني me of those!" Earnshaw blushed crimson when his cousin made this revelation of his private literary accumulations, and stammered an indignant denial of her accusations.

"Mr. Hareton is desirous راعب of increasing his amount of knowledge," I said, coming to his rescue لإنقاذه. "He is not envious but emulous يحاكي of your attainments انجازاتك. He'll be a clever scholar in a few years". "And he wants me to sink into a dunce الغباء, meantime الإثناء, في هذه الاثناء," answered Catherine. "Yes, I hear him trying to spell and read to himself, and pretty blunders الاخطاء الفادحة he makes! I wish you would repeat Chevy Chase as you did yesterday: it was extremely funny. I heard you; and I heard you turning over the dictionary to seek out the hard words, and then cursing because you couldn't read their explanations!"

The young man evidently thought it too bad that he should be laughed at for his ignorance, and then laughed at for trying to remove it. I had a similar notion; and, remembering Mrs. Dean's anecdote of his first attempt at enlightening the darkness in which he had been reared, I observed:

"But, Mrs. Heathcliff, we have each had a commencement, and each stumbled and tottered on the threshold; had our teachers scorned instead of aiding us, we should stumble and totter yet." (368-369-370)

Heathcliff returns, and on entering the house, he notes that Hareton has begun increasingly to resemble his aunt Catherine—so much so that he can hardly bear to see him. Lockwood passes a cheerless meal with Heathcliff and Hareton, and then departs the manor. As he leaves, he considers what a bleak place it is, full of dreary people. He muses further that it would have been like a fairy tale for Cathy had she fallen in love with him and left Wuthering Heights for a more pleasant environment.

Analysis

The session compares the concept of pity and judgment. Mr. Lockwood narration from the first time he requested for renting space and when he returned to make good his promise a lot have changed. His coming to pay his rental dues is a gentlemanly action. Mr. Lockwood trip makes a complete circle of events. There is the change in Wuthering Heights. One explanation may be the many inhabitants of Thrushcross Grange have crossed over and influenced the culture back to Victorian times. The competitors are aware we exist. The gates that were previously locked are wide open and inviting. The death of Heathcliff was a welcome relief. The culture and social habits of the people of Wuthering Heights have changed for the better. Mr. Lockwood is mesmerized by his new experience.

Summary: Chapter XXXII-32

About six months later—Lockwood remained at the Grange until late winter, 1802, and it is now September 1802—Lockwood writes in his diary that he has traveled again to the vicinity of the moors. There, he tries to pay a visit to Nelly at Thrushcross Grange, but discovers that she has moved back to Wuthering Heights. He rides to the manor, where he talks to Nelly and hears the news of the intervening months. Zillah has departed Wuthering Heights, and Heathcliff has given the position to Nelly.

Cathy has admitted to Nelly that she feels guilty for having mocked Hareton's attempt to learn to read. One day, Hareton accidentally shoots himself, and is forced to remain indoors to recuperate. At first, he and Cathy quarrel, but they finally make up and agree to get along. **"No," she persisted, "I won't: I can't tell what to do to make you talk to me; and understand. When I call you stupid, I don't mean any- you are determined not to thing: I don't mean that I despise you. Come, you shall take notice of me, Hareton! you are my cousin, and you shall own me". "I shall have naught to do with you and your pride, and you're damned mocking tricks!"** he answered. **Mucky go to hell, body and soul, before I look sideways after you again. Side out o' t gate, now; this minute"! Catherine frowned, and retreated to the window-seat eccentric tune, to conceal a growing tendency to sob. Chewing her lip, and endeavouring, by humming a "You should be friends with your cousin, Mr. Hareton,"** I interrupted, **"since she repents of her sauciness. It would do you a great deal of good: it would make you another man to have her for a companion."** (p.385-386) To show her good will, Cathy gives Hareton a book, promising to teach him to read and never to mock him again. Nelly says that the two young people have gradually grown to love and trust each other, and that the day they are married will be her proudest day. **Mr. Heathcliff, who grew more and more disinclined to society, had almost banished Earnshaw from his apartment. Owing to an accident at the commencement of March, he became for some days a fixture in the kitchen. His gun burst while out on the hills by him- self; a**

splinter شظية cut his arm, and he lost a good deal of blood before he could reach home. The consequence ذلك نتيجة was that, perforce الضرورة, he was condemned عليه بالبقاء to the fireside بجانب المدفئة and tranquillity والطمأنينة, till he made it up again. It suited Catherine to have him there: at any rate على اية حال, it made her hate her room upstairs more than ever: and she would compel me تجبرني to find out business below, that she might accompany me. (p.384)

Analysis

The society is changing, and their needs change. In the past, people valued happiness, love, and openness. People have become impatient, and they do not care; they want "rights" through wrongs. The chapter brings out the aspect of truth and good always triumphs تنتصر. **Corruption** الفساد and deceit الخداع and that people work on so hard only to realize it is vanity غرور. Heathcliff realized he cannot fight nature and one cannot force things in a certain way always with success.

Summary: Chapter XXXIII-33

The story of Heathcliff's death followed some events. Catherine and Hareton annoyed از عجا Joseph having removed trees and planted a flower garden. Joseph reported to Heathcliff with threats that he could leave. Heathcliff also realized that Catherine and Hareton's love made his plan unsustainable غير قابلة للاستمرار. Catherine believed Hareton would defend him, unlike in the past when she was all alone. Heathcliff shouted at the two who stood their grounds accusing Heathcliff of taking their money. Heathcliff lost his mind and grabbed Catherine's hair. Hareton pleaded ناشد with Heathcliff to forgive just one time. The next day they all ate dinner in silence. Later Mrs. Dean and Heathcliff

remained to converse. Heathcliff complained of a "poor conclusion" he observed that Hareton had the personifications انحلال of his youth with all the degradation, pride تكبر, hopes and anguish. **"It is a poor conclusion, is it not?"** he observed, having brooded اطلال التفكير a while on the scene he had just witnessed: "an absurd سخي termination نهاية to my violent exertions مجهودات? I get levers رافعات and mattocks مجرفات' to demolish لهدم the two houses, and train ادرب myself to be capable قادر of working like Hercules هرقل, and when everything is ready and in my power, I find the will to lift رفع a slate لوح off either roof has vanished تلاشت. **My old enemies have not beaten me; now would be the precise time الوقت المناسب to revenge myself on their representatives ممثليهم: I could do it; and none could hinder me ولا احد يستطيع ان يعيقني. But where is the use ما لفائدة? I don't care for striking الضرب; I can't take the trouble لا استطيع تحمل عناء to raise my hand! That sounds as if I had been labouring اعمل a fine trait سمة of magnanimity الشهامة. It is far from being the case: I have lost the faculty القدرة of enjoying their destruction بتدميرهم, and I am too idle خامل to destroy for nothing."** Nelly, there is a strange change approaching: I'm in its shadow at present. I take so little interest in my daily life, that I hardly بالكاد remember to eat and drink. (p.397-398)

Heathcliff confesses اعترف to Nelly his inner state. "what does not recall her? I cannot look down to this floor, but her features are shaped in the flags! 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 most ordinary faces of men and women-my own features-mock me with a resemblance. **The entire world is a dreadful collection of memoranda that she did exist, and that I have lost her!** Well, Hareton's aspect was the ghost of my immortal love; of my wild endeavours to hold my right; my degradation, my pride, my happiness, and my anguish. "But it is a frenzy to repeat these thoughts to you: only it will let you know why, with a

reluctance to be always alone, his society is no benefit; rather an aggravation of the constant torment I suffer; and it partly contributes to render me regardless how he and his cousin go on together. I can give them no attention, any more. "But what do you mean by a change, Mr. Heathcliff?" I said, alarmed at his manner: **though he was neither in danger of losing his senses, nor dying, according to my judgment: he was quite strong and healthy: and, as to his reason, from childhood he had a delight غريبة يتسلى بـ odd غريبة in dwelling بالسكن on dark things, and entertaining اوهام. He might have had a monomania المس الاحادي on the subject of his departed idol معبوده الراحل; but on every other point his wits were as sound as mine.** "I shall not know that till it comes," he said, "I'm only half conscious of it now". "You have no feelings of illness, have you?" I asked. "No, Nelly, I have not," he answered. "Then you are not afraid of death?" I pursued. "Afraid? No!" he replied. "I have neither a fear, nor a presentiment, nor a hope of death. Why should I? With my hard constitution and temperate mode of living, and unperilous occupations, I ought to, and probably shall, remain above ground till there is scarcely a black hair on my head. And yet, I cannot continue in this condition! I have to remind myself to breathe-almost to remind my heart to beat! And it is like bending back a stiff spring: it is by compulsion that I do the slightest act not prompted by one thought; and by compulsion that I notice anything alive or dead, which is not associated with one universal idea. I have a single wish, and my whole being and faculties are yearning to attain it. They have yearned towards it so long, and so unwaveringly, that I'm convinced it will be reached-and soon- because it has devoured my existence: I am swallowed up in the anticipation of its fulfilment. My confessions have not relieved me; but they may account for some otherwise unaccountable phases of humour which I show. O God! It is a long fight, I wish it were over"! He began to pace the room, muttering terrible things to himself, till I was inclined to believe, as he said Joseph did, that conscience had turned his heart

to an earthly hell. I wondered greatly how it would end. Though he seldom before had revealed this state of mind, even by looks, it was his habitual mood, I had no doubt: he asserted it himself; but not a soul, from his general bearing, would have conjectured the fact. You did not when you saw him, Mr. Lockwood: and at the period of which I speak he was just the same as then: only fonder of continued solitude, and perhaps still more laconic in company. (p.399-400)

What Nelly calls Heathcliff's "monomania on the subject of his departed idol" he has now reached its final stage of development. In the passage in which Heathcliff describes his excavation of Catherine's grave, the reader gains insight into Heathcliff's frustration regarding the double nature of all of Catherine's "memoranda." While Catherine's corpse recalls her presence, it fails to substitute fully for it, and thus recalls her absence. Heathcliff's perception of this doubling comes through in his language. The many signs of Catherine show that "she did exist" but that "I have lost her." In the end, because his whole being is bound up with Catherine, Heathcliff's total set of perceptions of the world is permeated by her presence. Consequently, he finds signs of Catherine in the "entire world," and not just in localized figures such as her daughter or a portrait of Catherine.

Analysis

The chapter represents the past and the future. Joseph the Christian hypocrite has a low opinion of women. Joseph's threats on the destruction of trees are not addressed. Cathy's ghost represents the past. The future is represented by Hareton and Catherine. In a way, the love between Hareton and Catherine compares with the previous relationship between Heathcliff and Cathy in their youth.

Summary: Chapter XXXIV-34

As time passes, Heathcliff becomes more and more solitary and begins to eat less and less, eventually taking only one meal a day. A few days after the incident at breakfast, he spends the entire night out walking, and he returns in a strange, wildly ebullient mood. He tells Nelly that last night he stood on the threshold of hell but now has reached sight of heaven. He refuses all food. He also insists that he be left alone he wants to have Wuthering Heights to himself, he says "And, Nelly, once for all مرة واحدة , let me beg اتوسلك you to till warn لتحذير Hareton and the other away from me. I wish to be troubled by nobody: I wish to have this place to myself". "Is there some new reason for this banishment عقاب? I inquired سالت. "Tell me why you are so queer غير طبيعي, Mr. Heathcliff? Where were you last night? I'm not putting the question through idle خامل curiosity فضولي, but-" "You are putting the question through very idle curiosity," he interrupted, with a laugh. **"Yet, I'll answer it. Last night I was on the threshold عتبة of hell. To-day, am within sight of my heaven مرمى البصر من جنتي.** I have my eyes on it hardly three feet to sever me! And now you'd better go You'll neither see nor hear anything to frighten you, I you refrain from prying." Having swept the hearth and wiped the table, I if departed, more perplexed than ever. He did not quit the house again that afternoon, and no one intruded on his solitude; till, at eight o'clock, I deemed it proper, though unsummoned غير مستدعى, to carry a candle and his supper to him. He was leaning against the ledge of an open lattice, but not looking out: his face was turned to the interior gloom. The fire had smouldered مشتعل to ashes; the room was filled with the damp, mild air of the cloudy evening; and so still, that not only the murmur of the beck down Gimmerton was distinguish- able, but its ripples and its gurgling over the pebbles, or through the large stones which it could not cover. I uttered an ejaculation of discontent at seeing the dis- mal grate, and commenced shutting the casements, one after another, till I came to his. "Must I close this?" I asked, in order to rouse him; for he would not stir. The light flashed on his features as I

spoke. Oh, Mr. Lockwood, I cannot express what a terrible start I got by the momentary view! Those deep black eyes! That smile, and ghastly paleness! It appeared to me, not Mr. Heathcliff, but a goblin; and, in my terror, I let the candle bend towards the wall, and it left me in darkness. "Yes, close it," he replied, in his familiar voice. "There, that is pure awkwardness! Why did you hold the candle horizontally? Be quick, and bring another." I hurried out in a foolish state of dread, and said to Joseph: "The master wishes you to take him a light and rekindle the fire." For I dared not go in myself again just then. Joseph rattled some fire into the shovel, and went; but he brought it back immediately, with the supper tray in his other hand, explaining that Mr. Heathcliff was going to bed, and he wanted nothing to eat till morning. We heard him mount the stairs directly: he did not proceed to his ordinary chamber, but turned into that with the panelled bed: its window, as I mentioned before, is wide enough for anybody to get through; and it struck me that he plotted another midnight excursion, of which he had rather we had no suspicion.

"Is he a ghoul or a vampire?" I mused. I had read of such hideous incarnate demons. And then I set myself to reflect how I had tended him in infancy, and watched him grow to youth, and followed him almost through his whole course; and what absurd nonsense it was to yield to that sense of horror. "But where did he come from, the little dark thing, harboured by a good man to his bane?" muttered Superstition, as I dozed into unconsciousness. **And I began, half dreaming, to weary myself** ارهق نفسي **with imagining** اتخيل **some fit** مناسب **parentage** اصل / نسب **for him; and, repeating my awaking meditations** تأملاتي اليقظة **I tracked** مع اختلافات **his existence over again** وجوده مرة اخرى **with grim variations** مع اختلافات **at last, picturing his death** قاتمة **and funeral** جنازته **of which, all I can**

remember is كل ما استطيع تذكره هو **being exceedingly vexed** تزعجني للغاية **at having the task** اتولى مهمة **of dictating** ملئ **an inscription** نقش **for his monument** نصبه التذكارى **and consulting** استشارة **the sexton about it; and, as he had no surname** اسم عائله **and we could not tell his age, we were obliged to content our- selves** اضطررنا بالاكْتفاء **with the single word, "Heathcliff."** That came true **لقد تحقق ذلك**: we were. If you enter the **kirkyard, you'll read on his headstone** شاهد القبر **only that, and the date of his death.** He seems to see an apparition **ظهور** before him, and to communicate with it, though Nelly can see nothing.

Heathcliff's behavior becomes increasingly strange; he begins to murmur **يتذكر** Catherine's name, and insists that Nelly remember his burial wishes. Soon, Nelly finds him dead. She tells Lockwood that he has since been buried, and that young Cathy and Hareton shall soon marry. They will wed on New Year's Day and move to Thrushcross Grange.

The young lovers now return to the house from outside, and Lockwood feels an overpowering desire to leave. He hurriedly exits through the kitchen, tossing a gold sovereign to Joseph on his way out. He finds his way through the wild moors to the churchyard, where he discovers the graves of Edgar, Catherine, and Heathcliff. Although the villagers claim that they have seen Heathcliff's ghost wandering about in the company of a second spirit, Lockwood wonders how anyone could imagine unquiet slumbers for the persons that lie in such quiet earth.

Analysis

Heathcliff's love was an obsession. Cathy is the only match that understood Heathcliff. Hareton and Catherine seemed uncertain. With the deaths, the spirit world may ignore the current people. The spiritual and the moral dimension of being truthful is still a dilemma. Death to Heathcliff provided safety and peace according to the

Heathcliff. What good people choose to do, have long-term repercussions? When good people become silent in the face of injustice it only propagates violence. Unfairness and all forms of evil; are faced with good, humility, duty, and love.

Analysis: Chapters XXXI–XXXIV/31-34

Unlike most Gothic romances, *Wuthering Heights* does not build to an intense, violent climax before its ending; rather, its tension quietly unravels as the inner conflict within Heathcliff gradually dissipates, his love for Catherine eroding his lust for revenge. Although the novel's happy ending is not possible until Heathcliff's death, his influence has become an ever less menacing one in the preceding days, and thus his demise does not constitute a dramatic reversal of the book's trends.