

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

*Wuthering Heights* is the only masterpiece of Emily Bronte. It reveals the condition of gentry or middle class transitional time in Victorian Period in the British society. It is taken as the main source of the data in this research. Moreover, this research is written in order (1) to explain the reasons of joining middle class, (2) to point out the efforts of joining middle class, and (3) to figure out the conditions of middle class marital lives. To support the main data, library research including internet browsing are used in collecting data. Psychological and sociological approaches are used to examine the data in this research. Moreover, the theories used in this research are character, characterization, Marxist view, middle class marriage, setting and also social class.

The research focuses on three characters, namely, Catherine Earnshaw, Frances Earnshaw and Heatcliff. First of all, they have different reasons of joining middle class. Catherine Earnshaw has ideals to live in better condition. She needs status and financial security from her husband-to-be. Further, Frances Earnshaw insists to raise her status from being a nameless girl to a mistress of the house. Conversely, Heatcliff becomes a middle class for the sake of his inferiority and jealousy toward Hindley Earnshaw and Edgar Linton. Becoming a middle class makes him able to take revenge for all of his sufferings being born as a gypsy.

Second, those characters do several efforts of joining middle class. Catherine Earnshaw reaches her ideals through her decision to marry Edgar

Linton. Catherine thinks her marriage will turn her status and life in the society as the first gentleman in neighbourhood and also the mistress of Thrushcross Grange. Frances Earnshaw fulfils her necessity when she becomes the wife of Hindley Earnshaw, the new master of Wuthering Heights. Additionally, Heatcliff makes his ideal in possessing the two mansions, Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange, through the other characters, such as Hareton Earnshaw, Isabella Linton, Linton Heatcliff and Catherine Linton. In reaching his ideas of becoming middle class, Heatcliff adopts Hareton, his enemy's orphan and the last family of Earnshaw after his father's death. The heritage fortune belonging to Hareton is mortgaged to Heatcliff by Hindley Earnshaw. Then, Heatcliff marries Isabella in order to take revenge to Edgar Linton, her brother and also to possess Isabella's fortune. Next, in reuniting the two mansions, Heatcliff marries his niece, Catherine Linton to Linton Heatcliff, his only son. After Linton dies, Heatcliff becomes the owner of both mansions and all of his ideals are accomplished.

Third, the conditions of middle class marital lives are portraits of the new life of Catherine and Frances Earnshaw and Heatcliff. Catherine Earnshaw finally realizes that her new life as the mistress is not happy because she does not love her husband purely. She dies after giving birth to Catherine Linton. Meanwhile, Frances Earnshaw enjoys her new life as the mistress even though she dies short after the birth of her son, Hareton. Frances' death makes Hindley drive mad. Later, Heatcliff torches Isabella during their marriage in order to take revenge toward Edgar, her brother. He tries to claim the Lintons' properties through

toward Edgar, her brother. He tries to claim the Lintons' properties through Isabella's right. Heatcliff also takes advantages through Linton's birth after Isabella does elopement from him.

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