

**HEATHCLIFF'S OBSESSION OF LOVE TO CATHERINE
ENDED IN TRAGEDY IN THE NOVEL
"WUTHERING HEIGHTS" BY EMILY BRONTË**

Thesis

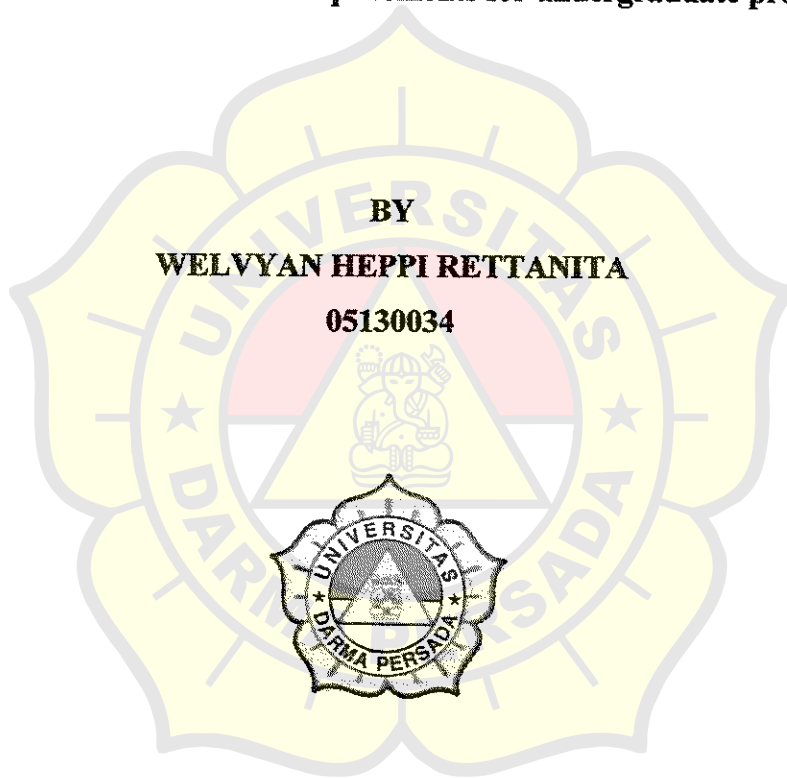
Submitted to the Faculty of Letters

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for undergraduate program

BY

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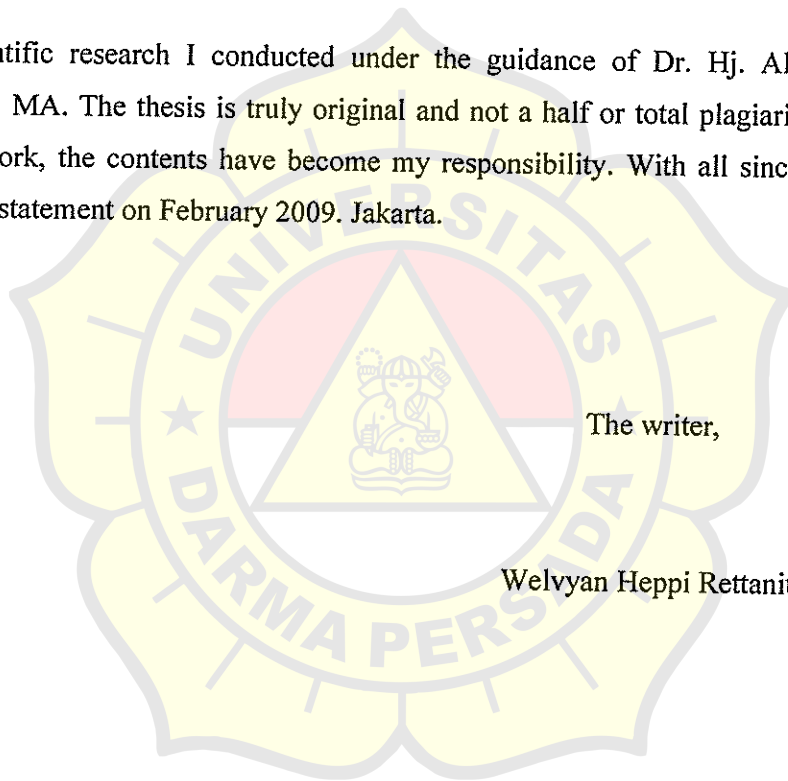
Thesis Entitled

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Is a scientific research I conducted under the guidance of Dr. Hj. Albertine Minderop, MA. The thesis is truly original and not a half or total plagiarisms of another work, the contents have become my responsibility. With all sincerity, I made this statement on February 2009. Jakarta.

The writer,

Welvyan Heppi Rettanita



PREFACE

In this opportunity I would like to be grateful to my Almighty God, Jesus Christ who has given His blessing and encouragement so that I can accomplish my term paper.

The thesis I have conducted entitled, Heathcliff's obsession of love to Catherine ended in tragedy in the novel of Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë, is a partial of requirements for obtaining *Sarjana Sastra* of undergraduate program in English Letters.

I do believe and realize that this thesis is still far from being expected, not only contextual analysis but also the technical term. For that reasons, I would welcome for suggestions from the examiners and readers for its future improvement.

I hope this term paper can give a bit contribution to the readers in understanding how to apply intrinsic and extrinsic elements to form the theme of a novel. Besides, this term paper hopefully would be useful for all readers who have a great interest in literary works.

In looking for data and arranging this term paper, I had been helped by a lot of sides and also some close friends, so that I could finish my thesis. I also would like to extend my sincere gratitude to those who had helped me much, they are:

1. Dr. Hj. Albertine Minderop, MA, as the first advisor and who has given guidance and advice to help me in completing this thesis.
2. Swany Chiakrawati, SS., SPsi., MA, as the second advisor, reader, and the head of S-1 English Department who has given guidance, advice and critics to me in completing this thesis.
3. All lecturers of Darma Persada University in S-1 English Department, who has played an important role in given valuable lesson and knowledge of English.
4. My lovely parents, my brothers, and my sister in law who always support and give me power to face the entire problems in finishing this thesis.

5. My best friends, who are in need and indeed, help me in finishing my thesis.
6. All my friends in Darma Persada University who support and spend time with me.

I wish may God give w reward to all of them for their encouragement, love and support. Thanks for the love and joy through out this time.

Jakarta, February 2009

The writer,

Welvyan Heppi R.

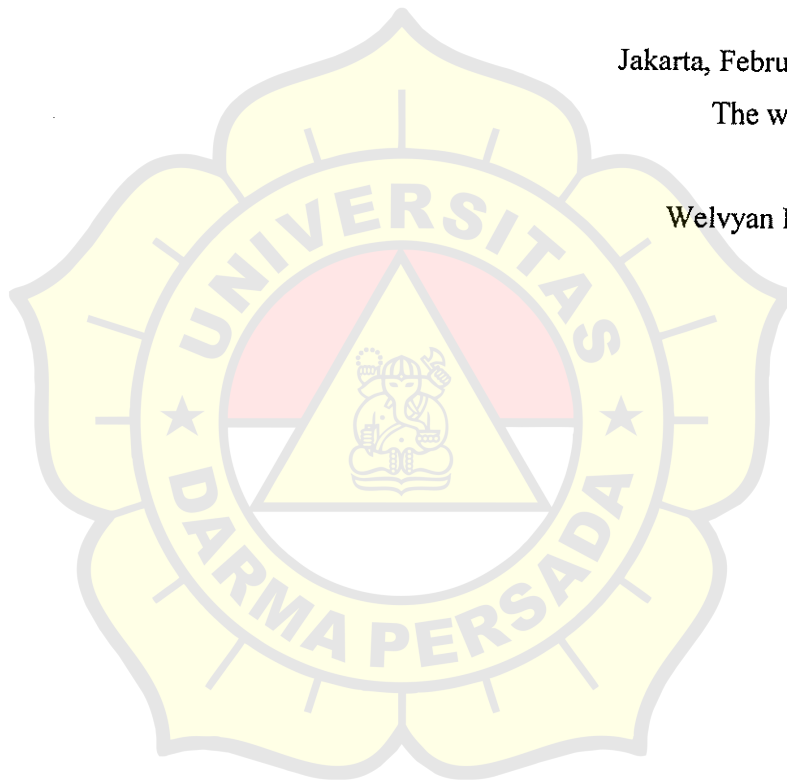


TABLE OF CONTENTS

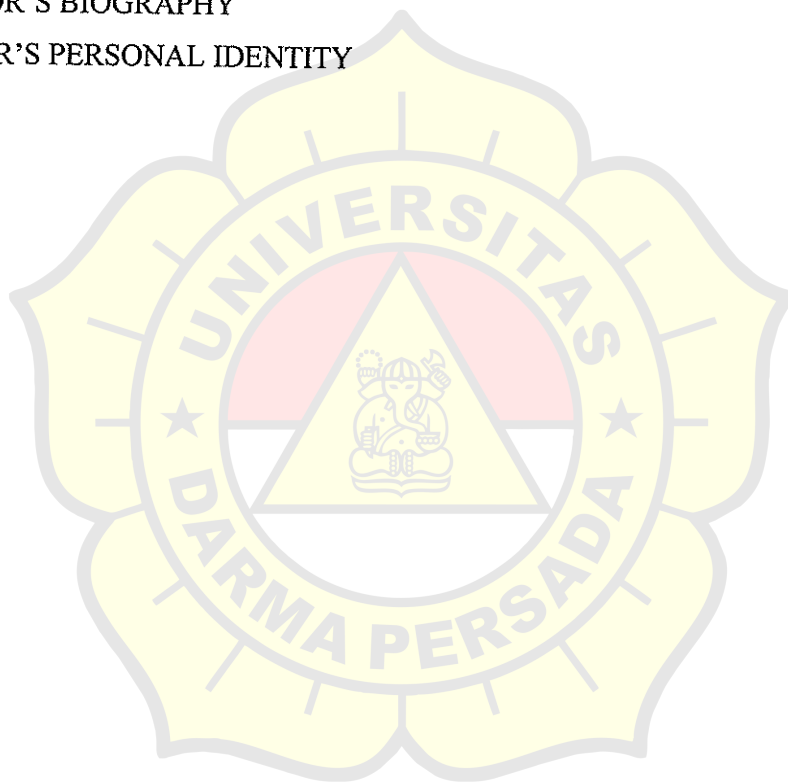
PREFACE	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background.....	1
B. Identification of the Problem.....	3
C. Limitation of the Problem	3
D. Formulation of the Problem.....	3
E. Objectives of Research	4
F. Theoretical Frameworks.....	4
G. Method of Research.....	10
H. Benefit of Research.....	10
I. System of the Presentation.....	11
CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF WUTHERING HEIGHTS BY EMILY BRONTË THROUGH INTRINSIC APPROACH.....	12
A. Characterization.....	12
1. Characterization by Telling Method	12
a. Characterization by the Author	12
b. Characterization through Appearance	13
2. Characterization by Showing Method	15
a. Characterization through Dialogue	15
B. Plot	24
1. Exposition	24
2. Complication	25
3. Crisis	25
4. Falling Action	26
5. Resolution	27

C. Setting	27
1. Setting as background for action	27
2. Setting as means creating appropriate atmosphere	28
3. Setting as a means of revealing character	29
D. Summary	30

CHAPTER III HEATHCLIFF'S OBSESSION OF LOVE TO CATHERINE

ENDED TRAGEDY	32
A. Analysis through extrinsic approach	32
1. Obsession concept	32
2. Depression concept	34
B. Analysis theme "Heathcliff's Obsession of Love to Catherine Ended In Tragedy"	37
1. The obsession love of Heathcliff	37
a. The exaggerated love of Heathcliff	37
b. The emerge of Heathcliff's obsession	39
c. The reflection of Heathcliff's obsession	41
d. The depression of Catherine	42
e. The emerge of Heathcliff's depression	44
f. The cause of Heathcliff's depression	45
2. Ended in tragedy	46
a. The disorder oriented of Heathcliff's feeling	46
b. The emerge of Heathcliff's obsession to be a depression	48
c. The reflection of Heathcliff and Catherine's obsession	49
d. Heathcliff's depression	50
e. Ending of the depression	51
f. The tragedy ending of Wuthering Heights' novel	52
C. Summary	53

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	55
A. Conclusion	55
B. Summary of Thesis	56
SCHEME OF RESEARCH	57
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	58
ABSTRACT	
AUTHOR’S BIOGRAPHY	
WRITER’S PERSONAL IDENTITY	



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

According to the title of my thesis “Heathcliff’s obsession of love to Catherine ended in tragedy in Wuthering Heights’ novel by Emily Brontë”, I will explain about the author of the novel first. Emily Brontë was born 30 July 1818 at Thornton, Yorkshire. Emily is the fifth child of Patrick and Maria Brontë. She and her sister, Charlotte and Anne make Poems by Currer, Allis and Acton Bell. In 1845 until 1846, Emily writes her Wuthering Heights and it is published in 1847. One year later, Emily passed away because of tuberculosis and self-starving.¹

This novel tells about a man, Lockwood who wanted to live for a while at Thrusscross Grange, a house in Yorkshire in 1981, which was possessed of Heathcliff had a story. He knew it, when he stayed at the Wuthering Heights, a house which was beside Thrusscross Grange. In one night, he dreamt that he saw a girl who was passed away, Catherine Linton.

Lockwood wanted to know the story why he could dream about her. So he asked to Nelly Dean, a maid who worked for a long time. She told from the first time when his master or Catherine’s father brought an orphan boy whose name was Heathcliff. Then he fell in love with Catherine. He loved Catherine because she was always cheerful and beautiful. Catherine loved Heathcliff too because he had black skin and it made him looked handsome. Heathcliff thought that Catherine would marry with him but the fact; she decided to marry with Edgar Linton, a man who had the Thrusscross Grange. Catherine thought that if she married with Heathcliff she wouldn’t get better life, but if she married Edgar, she would have it. Even though Catherine loved Heathcliff too, she still thought about her future life. So she decided to marry with Edgar, a man who had been her friend since they were children.

¹ http://em.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuthering_Heights

Heathcliff was frustrated hearing Catherine's decision to marry with Linton. He lost his love now. Then he went away from Wuthering Heights, the place his adopted father brought him. He thought that he didn't need to be there because there was no love for him.

Time passed away, Heathcliff was back again to Wuthering Heights to see his adopted father's grave. Heathcliff heard that his adopted father passed away so he came back. After he saw his adopted father's grave, he came to Catherine's house to see her condition. When they met, Catherine was very surprised to see Heathcliff because he looked more handsome than before. Besides, Catherine realized that she still loved Heathcliff. It proved when Isabella, Edgar's sister, said that she loved Heathcliff and wanted to marry with him; Catherine was jealous and didn't want it happen.

Catherine didn't want Heathcliff married to Isabella. But she couldn't do anything to avoid the marriage between Heathcliff and Isabella. Finally they were married and Isabella moved to Heights. The impact of the marriage is Catherine was frustrated. She thought that Heathcliff will never leave her and won't marry to anyone. She also thought that no one loved and cared about her. She felt depressive and refused to eat or communicate to other people. The result is she was sick and then passed away.

Heathcliff was shocked hearing that Catherine passed away. He knew that his deed was wrong by getting married to Isabella. But he thought that it was the only way to take avenge to anyone who made him suffered several years ago. He married to Isabella to make Edgar suffered because Edgar didn't want his sister married to Heathcliff. Not only that, after Catherine passed away, Edgar was regret because the last time of Catherine's life, he couldn't make Catherine happy.

Then Heathcliff wanted to take avenge to anyone who make he and Catherine couldn't be together. He took all of the properties in that house with his power from Hindley, Catherine's brother. Heathcliff was a different person after he went several years ago. Now he had a big power to defeat Hindley.

Beside that, he abused Hareton, a child of Hindley, Cathy, a child of Catherine and Edgar Linton.

He decided to marry Cathy to his son, Linton. But no longer time, his son passed away because of sickness. Even though he always abused many people beside him, included him; He never could be together with Catherine. He gave up and refused to eat, rejected social interaction, and shut himself in his room. He believed when he died, he would meet Catherine, his love in Heaven. Finally he died because of starving. Lockwood and all the people in that house only could see when he died.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, I identify the problem of this novel is about the exaggerate obsession love of Heathcliff to Catherine which is made many people suffer include himself. He never thinks about other people. He only thinks how he can be together to Catherine. I assume the theme of this novel is Heathcliff's obsession of love to Catherine ended tragedy.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, I limit the scope of this research on analyzing of characterization, plot, and setting as the intrinsic approach; and analyzing of the extrinsic approach by through psychology approach – obsession and depression. .

Both of the two approaches will be beneficially used to prove the theme assumption which is the story.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, I formulate the problem as: is it true the theme of this novel is Heathcliff's obsession of love to Catherine ended tragedy? To answer that, I formulate the problem as these followings:

1. Can be used through telling and showing methods to analyze the characterization?
2. Can the obsession and depression concepts be used to analyze the novel?
3. Can the theme be established through the result analysis of the characterization, plot, and setting; and the obsession and depression?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, I have a purpose to prove the assumed theme of the novel which is the story of. To arrive this point, I arrange some stages of research as followings:

1. Through telling and showing methods analyzing characterization.
2. Through obsession and depression concepts analyzing this novel.
3. Analyzing the theme by elaborating the result of the characterization, plot, and setting; and the obsession and depression.

F. Theoretical Frameworks

Based on the objectives of the research above, I apply some theories for the intrinsic which is characterization, plot, and setting; and for the extrinsic is psychology approach through obsession and depression concepts.

In analyzing the characters of this novel, I use telling and showing methods. According to Pickering and Hoepfer's book, Concise Companion to Literature; there are two methods to analyze characterization. One method is telling and the other is showing. Telling method is relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author.

Characterization by telling includes the following:

1. Characterization through the use of names.
2. Characterization through appearance.

3. Characterization by the author.²

From the three methods above, I used characterization by the author and characterization through appearance to analyze characters in this novel. The characterization by the author means we see the characterization of the character by the author's views. Characterization through appearance means we see the characterization by their appearance like their face, their dressing and etc.

By contrast, the other methods is the indirect, dramatic methods of showing, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their actions. There are essentially two methods of indirect characterization by showing. The first is characterization through dialogue (what character say), and the second is characterization through action (what character do).

Characterization through dialogue includes the following:

1. what is being said
2. the identity of the speaker
3. the occasion
4. the identity of the person or persons the speaker is addressing
5. the quality of exchange
6. the speaker's tone of voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary³

From the several methods above, I used what being said and the identity of the speaker to analyze the characterization in this novel.

In the every story, there must have a plot. Without plot, that could not be a story because it is very important. Plot is a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. There are five elements of plot. The elements are exposition, complication, crisis, falling action and resolution.

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. After the exposition, then we turn to complication. The

² James H. Pickering Jeffrey D. Hooper. 1980. concise Companion to Literature. New York: Macmillan Publishing co.inc. page27.

³ Ibid, page 32.

complication is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the character and the underlying or inciting conflict. The next step is crisis. The crisis is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity. Before we go to the end of the story, we go to falling action first. The falling action is turning point or has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion. The last element is resolution. The resolution is the final section of the plot. It records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability.⁴

Setting helps the reader visualize the action of the work, and thus adds credibility and air of authenticity to the characters. Setting in fiction is called on to perform a number of desired functions. Setting may serve (1) to provide background for the action; (2) as an antagonist; (3) as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere; (4) as a means of revealing character; and (5) as a means of reinforcing theme.⁵

After I explain about the approach through the intrinsic, now I will explain about the extrinsic. In this paper, I use psychology abnormal – obsession and depression. Psychology itself comes from the Greece word *psyche* which means soul; and *logos* means knowledge. So, psychology is a knowledge that learns about the behavior of human. Psychology abnormal is a branch of psychology.⁶

Psikologi abnormal ialah suatu cabang dari psikologi yang menyelidiki segala bentuk gangguan mental dan abnormalitas jiwa.

Selain itu menurut Kartono, psikologi abnormal adalah suatu ilmu yang berusaha menyelidiki dan mengadakan klasifikasi sebab-sebab gangguan pribadi dan bentuk-bentuk tingkah laku yang menyimpang serta berusaha mencari cara penyembuhan individu-individu yang abnormal tadi.⁷

⁴ Ibid, page 16.

⁵ Ibid, page 38.

⁶ Albertine Minderop. 2000. *Buku Ajar Sastra dan Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud*. Jakarta, page 3.

⁷ Ibid, page 6.

In psychology abnormal, there are many kinds of disorder. An obsession and a depression are the examples of disorder.

Moore, Forward and Buck believe that rejection is the trigger of obsessive love - also known as love addiction or relationship addiction. They state four conditions to help identify it, namely, a painful and all-consuming preoccupation with a real or wished-for lover, an insatiable longing either to possess or be possessed by the target of their obsession, rejection by or physical and/or emotional unavailability of their target, and being driven to behave in self-defeating ways by this rejection or unavailability.⁸

Two characteristics indicative of obsessive love are:

- Obsessive lovers believe that only the person they fixate on can make them feel happy and fulfilled.
- Persons close to the love-obsessed can also be greatly affected. Witnessing a friend or family member suffer from the disorder can be distressing.⁹

The word, "obsess" (or "to be obsessed") is defined by Concise Oxford Dictionary as "preoccupy continually or to a troubling extent". Obsession can be for a person or thing or act. It is a psychological condition that in its extreme form needs medical attention. The person affected by an obsession desires the object of his obsession with enormous passion, ferocity and even madness. When the object of obsession is a person of opposite sex, there is a tendency to confuse the obsession with love. However, there is a fundamental difference between love and obsession.

After the first concept of obsession, I go to the second concept which is depression. Everyone occasionally feels blue or sad, but these feelings are usually fleeting and pass within a couple of days. When a person has a depressive disorder, it interferes with daily life, normal functioning, and causes pain for both the person with the disorder and those who care about

⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obsessive_love

⁹ Ibid.

him or her. Depression is a common but serious illness, and most that experience it need treatment to get better.

Many people with a depressive illness never seek treatment. But the vast majority, even those with the most severe depression, can get better with treatment. Intensive research into the illness has resulted in the development of medications, psychotherapies, and other methods to treat people with this disabling disorder.¹⁰

Depresi merupakan bentuk gangguan psikopatik yang ditandai oleh kesulitan berpikir dan berkonsentrasi, perasaan sedih. Penderita juga menjadi seperti tidak memiliki gairah hidup, nafsu makan menurun drastis atau sebaliknya; penderita jadi memiliki nafsu makan berlebihan. Selain itu juga ada kecenderungan mennghabiskan waktu untuk tidur terus menerus, dari beberapa menit sampai beberapa jam dan beberapa hari; sering sekali merasa putus asa dan tidak berguna; dan terkadang ada tendensi untuk bunuh diri.¹¹

There are several forms of depressive disorders. The most common are major depressive disorder and dysthymic disorder.

Major depressive disorder, also called major depression, is characterized by a combination of symptoms that interfere with a person's ability to work, sleep, study, eat, and enjoy once-pleasurable activities. Major depression is disabling and prevents a person from functioning normally. An episode of major depression may occur only once in a person's lifetime, but more often, it recurs throughout a person's life.

Dysthymic disorder, also called dysthymia, is characterized by long-term (two years or longer) but less severe symptoms that may not disable a person but can prevent one from functioning normally or feeling well. People with dysthymia may also experience one or more episodes of major depression during their lifetimes.

¹⁰<http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/depression/Pages/Introduction.aspx?url=Pages/W hat-is-it.aspx>, page 1.

¹¹ The Voice of Authority. 1996. Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary-10th Edition, Philippines, Merriam-Webster Incorporated. Page 311.

Some forms of depressive disorder exhibit slightly different characteristics than those described above, or they may develop under unique circumstances. However, not all scientists agree on how to characterize and define these forms of depression. They include:

Psychotic depression, which occurs when a severe depressive illness is accompanied by some form of psychosis, such as a break with reality, hallucinations, and delusions.

Postpartum depression, which is diagnosed if a new mother develops a major depressive episode within one month after delivery. It is estimated that 10 to 15 percent of women experience postpartum depression after giving birth.

Seasonal affective disorder (SAD), which is characterized by the onset of a depressive illness during the winter months, when there is less natural sunlight. The depression generally lifts during spring and summer. SAD may be effectively treated with light therapy, but nearly half of those with SAD do not respond to light therapy alone. Antidepressant medication and psychotherapy can reduce SAD symptoms, either alone or in combination with light therapy.

Bipolar disorder, also called manic-depressive illness, is not as common as major depression or dysthymia. Bipolar disorder is characterized by cycling mood changes—from extreme highs (e.g., mania) to extreme lows (e.g., depression).

The symptoms include:

- Persistent sad, anxious or "empty" feelings
- Feelings of hopelessness and/or pessimism
- Feelings of guilt, worthlessness and/or helplessness
- Irritability, restlessness
- Loss of interest in activities or hobbies once pleasurable, including sex
- Fatigue and decreased energy
- Difficulty concentrating, remembering details and making decisions
- Insomnia, early-morning wakefulness, or excessive sleeping

- Overeating, or appetite loss
- Thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts
- Persistent aches or pains, headaches, cramps or digestive problems that do not ease even with treatment ¹²

G. Method of Research

In this method of research, I use the qualitative method from the source of the written data or text of *Wuthering Heights*, a novel by Emily Brontë. Besides it is supported by others relevant texts. A kind of research that I used is literature and interpretative research interpreting text. A method of collecting data is through research of literature and pattern research. Theory is inductive - general to specific

H. Benefit of Research

I hope this research will be useful for those who want to know more about literature especially the novel of *Wuthering Heights*, which is analyzed through intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

I. System of the Presentation

Chapter I	Introduction It contains background, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, objectives of research, theoretical frameworks, method of research, benefit of research, and system of the presentation.
Chapter II	The analysis of <i>Wuthering Heights</i> through intrinsic approach It contains analysis of characterization through telling and showing; analysis of plot; and analysis of setting.
Chapter III	The obsession love of Heathcliff brings tragedy

¹² Op.cit, page 3.

It contains analysis through psychology approach – depression and obsession concepts and the assumption authentication in Wuthering Heights.

Chapter IV Conclusion

