

THE ANALYSIS OF HEATHCLIFF CHARACTER IN *WUTHERING HEIGHTS* BY EMILY BRONTE: A SIGMUND FREUD'S THEORY

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Abstarct

This thesis is to find out the id and ego of Heathcliff in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte, and qualitative methodology is applied in analysing the character of Heathcliff through Sigmund Freud approach. The writer collects the data through primary and secondary data and analyzing the data by using intrinsic and extrinsic approach, and in reporting, the writer applies a descriptive analysis. The result of this thesis found that Heathcliff is id personality which is rude, irrational, revenger, and disbelief in God. The last is this research is wished to be a useful, helpful and good reference to the literature students especially, and reading material to the readers generally to learn and obtain some good points behind the Wutherin Heights to leave us a better lives.

Keywords: *Id, Ego, Super Ego, Personality*

Introduction

Literature is the art of written works which is produced by researchers or scholars in a given field as a vital record of where human feels, thinks, and experiences of the activities and lives; in religion, society, politic, culture, and education of ones, and the drama, novel, poetry and prose are kinds of literature which has a deep relationship with human's life where it can be clearly seen from all literatures which reflects the situation or condition of human's life. Every literature has moral, psychological, or social backgrounds which identifies the authors of literature, and through them, gives the readers some values to learn in life. Currently, people who enjoy reading novels are increasing day by day. They choose various genres they like such as romance, thriller, detective to enjoy the pleasures from them. Analyzing a novel is the task of literary as it is a reflection of human life and relationship with their feeling and mind, appearance, attitude,

behavior, character which may be observed through happiness, struggles, sadness, failures or successfulness, and etcetera. Thus, it has a close relationship with psychology.

Psychology, a study which concerns about behavior of human is applied in analyzing the personality of people. It also could be applied in literary work such as novel. It analyzed about the personality of the characters involve in novel. In this research, the writer analyzes the *id, ego, superego* psychology aspect of Heathcliff in *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte through Sigmund Freud's theory. The purpose of this research is to analyze Heathcliff character. When analyzing Heathcliff, the very first time she meets him in the beginning of chapter one in the novel is through Mr. Lockwood, where the character is established in the very first sentence of the novel. His tenant has just returned from a visit, and he describes him as a "solitary neighbour that I shall be troubled with"

and hints about him being a misanthropist. This is all fairly vague in comparison to the much stronger statement: "A capital fellow!" and the fact that the tenant's heart warmed towards him, leaving us with the impression of a strong, but just man although we sense that there are some hidden menace lurking in the background.

1.1. Statement of the Problems

The writer finds out several problems while reading the story and they are interesting to be revealed such as: 1). What personality is shown by Heathcliff, 2). What way does the setting reflect the action and the personality of the character. 3). Why Heathcliff abandons Heights, 3). What is the Id in Heathcliff character, 4). What is the Ego in Heathcliff character and 5). What is the Superego in Heathcliff character. There are many interesting points to be discussed in the novel *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte as stated above, but the writer intends to limit her research in revealing about: What is the Id in Heathcliff character? and What is the Ego in Heathcliff character?

1.2. Significance of The Research

The writer analyses and finds out the aim of her research through Id, Ego, Superego Psychology by Sigmund Freud, and this research is hoped to be a useful and helpful reference for those or students especially English literature who are analyzing Heathcliff from *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte.

1.3. Methodology of the Research

The writer collects data in analyzing this research is by quoting Heathcliff's utterances from the novel *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte. Primary data is the main data that is used when conducting research. The writer reads a

novel, *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte as the primary datum in her research. The secondary data in supporting the research, the writer also collects the data through library research and browsing internet by reading the books and article which has relationship to her topic research. In analyzing the data, the writer has several procedures such as intrinsic and extrinsic approach. The Intrinsic approach in this research is the elements of fiction such as character, setting, style and tone, point of view, theme, plot. The extrinsic approach in this research is Sigmund Freud's theory. It is Id, Ego, and superego personality. In reporting, the writer uses descriptive analysis to reveal Heathcliff character because the data are in the form of words, statement or paragraph.

I. Review of Previous Research

In completing this research, the writer finds out a previous research written by Shumei Gao entitled "*Id Ego Superego Ana Analysis of Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights of The Angle Psychology*" where the writer is helped to understand the Heathcliff character through her research. She focused on the analysis Heathcliff, Chaterine, and Edgar Linton as the symbol of Id, Ego, Superego.

In Gao's research, the writer finds that Heathcliff is symbolized as the *id*,

"Heathclif does what he wants from luring Isabella Linton to marry him to taking *Wuthering Heights* and Thrush cross Grange as his own and succeeding in his revenge eventually. When he takes revenges, he ignores every moral factors and law and ethics where it is a realm of unconscious part of self perpetuated by libido."

She also adds that *id* is the rotten fruit of repression or suppression, from which Heathcliff suffers, and at the end she concludes that Heathcliff has unreal image which illustrates the bowling of human nature. Controlled by human unconsciousness that is hardly perceived psychological phenomenon but has great role to influence Heathcliff mind and behavior.

This previous research is really helpful for the writer as one of supporting reference in completing her research. Theoretical background discusses any theory which has relationship to the writer's topic research. The writer applies *id*, *ego*, *superego* psychology aspect in revealing Heathcliff's character.

a. Definition of Personality

To understand such kind of human motives in the way the act, think, and so is clearly be seen through his personality. So what is personality then? How do we respond when people say, "Improve your personality!". A term 'personality' indicates a more general kind of skill in representing ourselves to others. Personality is person's character (Oxford2000:307). In the way we think, act, and do in our daily activity or responds a think, it could be done consciously or unconsciously. Character is a set of behavior traits that define what sort of person an individual is. It determines whether a person will effectively achieve goals, be forthright in dealing with others and will obey the laws and rules of the group. Although character is related to personality, it is not the same thing. Personality is primarily inborn traits, while character consists of learned behavior. Character relates to attitudes and values where it can vary or change with situations and experience. (Ron, 2010). To answer it,

more than forty years Freud researched the consciousness and unconsciousness using free association method, and developed what is generally viewed as personality comprehensively (Supratiknya 1993:60).

b. The Structure of Personality

Humans are organisms directed towards the goals of survival and reproduction. In fulfilling these goals, they are guided by their needs revealed in the experiences of 'hunger, thirst, the avoidance of pain and sex.' According to Freud there are three structures in personality; *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. Each of them has function, trait, component, system, dynamism, and its own mechanism, but they interact tightly each other, so it is impossible to mark their effect off and give value the relative contribution to the behave of humans. Behavior is almost a product of interaction between the three systems (Supratiknya 1993:64).

1. Id

The definition of *id* as the writer got from <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/id> (21 October 2011) is the source of instinctual impulses such as sex and aggression as well as primitive needs that exist at birth. It is entirely non-rational and functions according to the pleasure-pain principle, seeking immediate fulfillment of its impulses whenever possible. Its working processes are completely unconscious in the adult, but it supplies the energy for conscious mental life, and it plays an especially important role in modes of expression that have a non-rational element, such as the making of art. The simple about *id* as the writer got from <http://khielybernadetta.blogspot.com/2011/12/your-id-ego-superego.html> (3 December 2011) are

related to man's animalistic instinctive and attitude, does not understand of rationality or human rights, and seeks pleasure in pain and roughness of life.

2. Ego

The definition of *ego* as the writer got from <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/ego> (21 October 2011) is the "self" or "I." It is the part that remembers, evaluates, plans, and in other ways is responsive to and acts in the surrounding physical and social world. It coexists with the *id*. The ego is not coextensive with either the personality or the body; rather, it serves to integrate these and other aspects of the person, such as memory, imagination, and behavior. It mediates between the *id* and the *superego* by building up various defense mechanisms. The simple about *ego* as the writer got from <http://khielybernadetta.blogspot.com/2011/12/your-id-ego-superego.html> (3 December 2011) are related to society, self-reliant and has an internal sense of right and wrong, and full of emotions and excitement.

3. Superego

The definition of *superego* as the writer got from <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/superego> (21 October 2011) is the ethical component of the personality, providing the moral standards by which the ego operates. The *superego* is formed during the first five years of life in response to parental punishment and approval; children internalize their parents' moral standards as well as those of the surrounding society, and the developing *superego* serves to control aggressive or other socially unacceptable impulses. Violation of the *superego's* standards gives rise to feelings of guilt or anxiety. The simple about *superego* as the writer

got from <http://khielybernadetta.blogspot.com/2011/12/your-id-ego-superego.html> (3 December 2011) are manifests the qualities of sophistication, balance and proper behavior, never be wrong completely, and full of love and compassion and morality as well.

Data Analysis

This chapter deals with elements of fiction, such as character, plot, setting, point of view, style and tone, and themes. Here are the elements of fiction found in *Wuthering Heights*. Here are the characters lists in *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte as the writer got from <http://www.gradesaver.com/wuthering-heights/study-guide/character-list/> (21 October 2011):

1. Heathcliff

Heatcliff is a foundling taken in by Mr. Earnshaw and raised with his children. Of unknown descent, he seems to represent wild and natural forces which often seem amoral and dangerous for society. His almost inhuman devotion to Catherine is the moving force in his life, seconded by his vindictive hatred for all those who stand between him and his beloved. He is cruel but magnificent in his consistency, and the reader can never forget that at the heart of the grown man lies the abandoned, hungry child of the streets of Liverpool. Catherine (or Cathy).

2. Earnshaw

Catherine or Chaterine is Mr. Earnshaw's daughter and Hindley's sister. She is also Heathcliff's foster sister and beloved. She marries Edgar Linton and has a daughter, also named Catherine. Catherine is beautiful and charming, but she is never as civilized as she pretends to be. In her heart she is always a wild girl playing on the moors with Heathcliff. She regards it as her

right to be loved by all, and has an unruly temper. Heathcliff usually calls her Cathy; Edgar usually calls her Catherine.

3. Catherine (or Cathy) Linton

Catherine or Cathy (who marries Linton Heathcliff to become Catherine Heathcliff, and then marries Hareton to be Catherine Earnshaw) is the daughter of the older Catherine and Edgar Linton. She has all her mother's charm without her wildness, although she is by no means submissive and spiritless. Edgar calls her Cathy.

4. Mr. Earnshaw

Mr. Earnshaw is the father of Catherine and Hindley, a plain, fairly well-off farmer with few pretensions but a kind heart. He is a stern sort of father. He takes in Heathcliff despite his family's protests.

5. Edgar Linton

Edgar is Isabella's older brother, who marries Catherine Earnshaw and fathers Catherine Linton. In contrast to Heathcliff, he is a gently bred, refined man, a patient husband and a loving father. His faults are certain effeminacy, and a tendency to be cold and unforgiving when his dignity is hurt.

6. Ellen (or Nelly) Dean

Ellen or Dean is one of the main narrators. She has been a servant with the Earnshaws and the Lintons for all her life, and knows them better than anyone else. She is independently minded and high spirited, and retains an objective viewpoint on those she serves. She is called Nelly by those who are on the most egalitarian terms with her: Mr. Earnshaw, the older Catherine, Heathcliff.

7. Frances Earnshaw

Frances is Hindley's wife, a young woman of unknown background. She seems rather flighty and giddy to Ellen,

and displays an irrational fear of death, which is explained when she dies of tuberculosis.

8. Hareton Earnshaw

Hareton is the son of Hindley and Frances; he marries the younger Catherine. For most of the novel, he is rough and rustic and uncultured, having been carefully kept from all civilizing influences by Heathcliff. He grows up to be superficially like Heathcliff, but is really much more sweet-tempered and forgiving. He never blames Heathcliff for having disinherited him, for example, and remains his oppressor's staunchest ally.

9. Hindley Earnshaw

Hindley is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Earnshaw, and Catherine's older brother. He is a bullying, discontented boy who grows up to be a violent alcoholic when his beloved wife, Frances, dies. He hates Heathcliff because he felt supplanted in his father's affections by the other boy, and Heathcliff hates him even more in return.

10. Isabella Linton

Isabella is Edgar's younger sister, and marries Heathcliff to become Isabella Heathcliff; her son is named Linton Heathcliff. Before she marries Heathcliff, she is a rather shallow-minded young lady, pretty and quick-witted but a little foolish (as can be seen by her choice of husbands). Her unhappy marriage brings out an element of cruelty in her character: when her husband treats her brutally, she rapidly grows to hate him with all her heart.

11. Joseph

Joseph is an old fanatic, a household servant at Wuthering Heights who outlives all his masters. His brand of religion is unforgiving for others and self-serving for himself. His heavy

Yorkshire accent gives flavor to the novel.

12. Dr. Kenneth

Kenneth is a minor character, the local doctor who appears when people are sick or dying. He is a sympathetic and intelligent man, whose main concern is the health of his patients.

13. Mr. and Mrs. Linton

Mr. and Mrs. Linton are Edgar and Isabella's parents, minor characters. They spoil their children and turn the older Catherine into a little lady, being above all concerned about good manners and behavior. They are unsympathetic to Heathcliff when he is a child.

14. Linton Heathcliff

Linton is the son of Heathcliff and Isabella. He combines the worst characteristics of both parents, and is effeminate, weakly, and cruel. He uses his status as an invalid to manipulate the tender-hearted younger Catherine. His father despises him. Linton marries Catherine and dies soon after.

15. Lockwood

Lockwood is the narrator of the novel. He is a gentleman from London, in distinct contrast to the other rural characters. He is not particularly sympathetic and tends to patronize his subjects.

16. Zillah

Zillah is the housekeeper at Wuthering Heights after Hindley's death and before Heathcliff's. She doesn't particularly understand the people she lives with, and stands in marked contrast to Ellen, who is deeply invested in them. She is an impatient but capable woman.

Plot

The plot in *Wuthering Heights* as Cummings (2003) states that in 1801 in the Yorkshire moors of Northern England, a Mr. Lockwood rents a house

on a manor, Thushcross Grange, from a dark and mysterious landlord, a man about 40 named Heathcliff. He lives down the road four miles in a 300-year-old estate called Wuthering Heights. Intrigued by Heathcliff, Lockwood asks the housekeeper, 43-year-old Ellen Dean—whom everyone in the region calls Nelly—to tell him Heathcliff's story. She obliges, and he in turn writes down everything she says. Here is the story that Nelly tells and Lockwood repeats in his diary. Forty-one years before, in 1760, a gentleman in the district, Mr. Earnshaw, who owns Wuthering Heights and farms its land—travels to Liverpool on business and encounters a street waif, a dark-skinned boy abandoned by his parents. He speaks a strange language. Stories are told later about how people of the area see Heathcliff alone, or Heathcliff and Catherine together, walking on the moors. When Lockwood asks Nelly about young Catherine and Hareton, she reports that they now control Heathcliff's properties and will marry on Jan. 1, then live at Thrushcross Grange. At last, Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange are united and at peace—presumably.

Setting

According to Michael J. Cummings, as the writer got from <http://www.cummingsstudyguides.net/Bronte.html#Setting> (13 October 2011) the story begins in 1801, then flashes back to the 1770's and eventually returns to the early 1800's. The locale is the Yorkshire moors in northern England. A moor is tract of mostly treeless wasteland where heather thrives and water saturates the earth. The action takes place at two estates, Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange, about

four miles apart. When the story begins, Mr. Lockwood—a visitor to the moors—establishes the remoteness and isolation of the setting: "This is certainly a beautiful country! In all England, I do not believe that I could have fixed on a situation so completely removed from the stir of society. A perfect misanthropist's heaven: and Mr. Heathcliff and I are such a suitable pair to divide the desolation between us."

Point of View

The point of view in *Wuthering Heights* as the writer got from <http://www.shmoop.com/wuthering-heights/narrator-point-of-view.html> (13 October 2011), the story has two main narrators: Lockwood and Ellen "Nelly" Dean. The primary narrator is Lockwood, who begins and ends the narrative and is recording the story that he hears from Nelly. Nelly is Lockwood's inside source of information, though, as he can only directly report what he witnesses in the present time – beginning in 1801, the year before Heathcliff dies. So, Nelly is telling Lockwood *her* version of the events, which then get filtered and recorded through *his* perspective. In cases where Nelly was not a witness to the events, she fills in the story with either someone else's eyewitness report to her, or she quotes a letter.

It's important to remember that both Nelly and Lockwood have their own interests, biases, likes and dislikes, so what we read is a highly biased account of the story of the Linton, Earnshaw, and Heathcliff families. With the exception of a few stretches in the novel, we are always receiving information through the double lens of these two characters, neither of whom is objective or detached.

The point is, Nelly adds her own creative interpretations to a scene she is too much a part of to describe objectively. The story that Nelly narrates takes place, for the most part, in the past, and the characters cannot refute her version of the facts. Her tendency to romanticize makes her a compelling but unreliable narrator.

Style and Tone

Wuthering Heights is unique for many reasons. It is told by several different narrators, including Nelly Dean and Lockwood. It is also told as a flashback, not entirely in chronological order. It is also an interesting study in the Yorkshire dialect, even though the dialogue can sometimes be a little stiff and artificial. The language used by Nelly seems particularly improbable, coming as it does from a housekeeper, no matter how well read she may be.

Her prose is also unusually rhythmic, often violent and abrupt. The verbs themselves are almost hysterical, until the final paragraph, in which the moths "flutter" and the soft winds "breathe." Her two sources of imagery are nature (animals, plants, fire, the land, the weather) and the supernatural (angel/devil, heaven/hell). These are evident in the words she uses and the mental pictures she evokes (www.scrivube.com).

Theme

According to Cummings, there are found eight themes in *Wuthering Heights* such as love gone wrong, cruelty begets cruelty, revenge, lure of success and social standing, class distinctions, fate, prejudice, the moors as reflection of life and life beyond. Love gone wrong can clearly be seen when relationships in *Wuthering Heights* are

like the moors: dark, stormy, twisted. Cathy loves Heathcliff but marries Edgar Linton. Heathcliff loves Cathy but marries Isabella Linton. Mr. Earnshaw loves his adopted son, Heathcliff, better than his biological son, Hindley, causing Hindley to despise Heathcliff. Linton and young Cathy are forced to marry. As in the upper crust, the Lintons, look down upon the lower crust, Heathcliff and his kind shows the prejudice theme. In the moors as reflection of life and life beyond theme, can be seen when the dark, stormy moors—where only low-growing plants such as heather thrive—symbolize the passionate and sometimes perverted emotional lives of the residents of Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange. In the gloomy wasteland, the Yorkshire folk, including Heathcliff himself, sometimes report seeing ghosts of people buried in the moors

Summary

The early death of their mother and two older sisters drew the remaining children close together. Living in an isolated village, separated socially and intellectually from the local people, the Brontë sisters (Charlotte, Emily, and Anne) and their brother Patrick Branwell spent the majority of their time in made-up worlds. They described these imaginary worlds in poems and tales and in "magazines" written in miniature script on tiny pieces of paper. As the children grew older, their personalities changed. Emily and Anne created the realm of Gondal. Located somewhere in the north, it was, like West Riding, a land of wild moors

(open, grassy areas unsuitable for farming). Critical reaction was negative, at least partly due to the many errors in the first printing. Later *Wuthering Heights* came to be considered one of the great novels of all time. Emily Brontë died of tuberculosis at Haworth on December 19, 1848. Refusing all medical attention, she struggled to perform her household tasks until the end.

3. Heathcliff Character

Heathcliff, the major character in *Wuthering Heights* has a romantic appearance, a very nice looking; dark skinned gypsy, erect and handsome (p.21:13-17), Heathcliff shows himself as a rude one when he does not let Mr. Lockwood come in at the beginning after the attack of the dogs, doesn't excuse himself, on the contrary puts the blame on Lockwood (p.22:8). One opinion by Isabella about Heathcliff, "He's not a human being." (p.152, l.31) to describe about his cruel character, while Nelly says that he is selfish, and lives as unchristian life (p.276,l.16)

3.1. The Id in Heathcliff Character

The *id* as entirely non-rational and functions according to the pleasure-pain principle, seeking immediate fulfillment of its impulses whenever possible where the working processes are completely unconscious, it supplies the energy for conscious mental life, and plays an especially important role in expression modes that have a non-rational's element. On the simple ways *id* relates to man's animalistic instinctive and attitude which does not understand of rationality or human rights, and roughness of life.

The analysis data from this novel that id is shown by 80% strongest from his characteristics and 20% strong to Id.

Id

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strong	5	20.0	20.0	20.0
Strongest	20	80.0	80.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Rudeness

At the beginning of the story, Heathcliff behaves extremely rude. He does not let Mr. Lockwood to come in (p.19,line.23-24), kicks his dog hardly (p.22,line.37), after the attack of the dog, doesn't excuse himself, on the contrary puts the blame on Lockwood. Heathcliff's face shows grin (p.23,line.6) then. He shows his behave to Mr.Lockwood by saying (p.23,line.9-10, "I and my dogs, I am willing to own, hardly know how to receive them." It is clearly that Heathcliff expression has a non-rational element to please his tenant. Nelly says that Heathcliff has rude personality (p.43,line.40,42), "a rough fellow." and "rough as a sewer-edge." While another as he utters savagely and bad nature (p.26,line.28,30). The eyes of him as he makes clarity that Mrs. Heathcliff is his

daughter in-law, he gives he a hatred of look (p.27,line.28). Heathcliff laughs at Mr. Lockwood after he steal Joseph's lantern, he tries to open the gate as the two hairy monster flow at his throat (p.30,line.30,33-34).

Heathcliff attacks Hindley and takes his weapon (p.156,line.20) and Heathcliff sticks the knife on Hindley's body (p.156,line.23-24). Nelly then becomes his target. He shakes her body until her teeth rattled (p.157,1.17). One time, Cathy Linton and Nelly visit Linton Heathcliff and time comes by for her to go out. Heathcliff does not allow them. She tries to get the key from him, but she fail, but " he seized her with the liberated hand, and, pulling her on his knee, administered with the other a shower of terrific slaps on the side of the head, each sufficient to have fulfilled his threat, had she been able to fall." (p.227,line.38-41)

The analysis data from this novel that Id is shown by 64% strongest from his characteristics and 36% strong to Rudeness.

Rudeness

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strong	16	64.0	64.0	64.0
Strongest	9	36.0	36.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Irrational

The writer sees the reaction of Heathcliff in many points such as; he enters the room, he has a strange attitude both sure of himself and hesitant. He pushes the door open "with vigorous hand.....He appears to hesitate, mutters to himself, at last he says in a half whisper, plainly not expecting an answer : "Is anyone here?" : a banal question (p.37,line.9-14). Then he has a shock when the panels of the bed open. Compare to an electric shock. What does he believe? Mr. Lockwood reveals his presence "not to expose his cowardice further". What has Mr. Lockwood for once understood? (That Heathcliff is afraid because he believes in ghosts). Why does he call it cowardice? (He is a rational mind, doesn't believe in such things). However, Mr.Lockwood talks about the ghost (p.37,line.39-40). He chats about it lightly as if it really existed, but his absence of fear, the fact that he speaks humorously of it suggests that he doesn't believe in ghosts. If he does, he would

be terrified (p.38,line.4-12). Besides he starts making blunders again, talking about the names printed on the window ledge. Heathcliff's reaction is logical (after a shock) it is a terrible anger (p38. Line,25-28). It is not totally irrational. He says what people say when they have been insulted. Mr. Lockwood does not insult him but he insults Catherine's ghost, but as Lockwood prattles on, he abandons the fight, he realizes he can't do anything with such an insensitive person. Then, sitting in the shadow of the great bed, he cries, vanquished by emotion. It makes him kinder, he offers his room to Mr. Lockwood (p.39,line.3), then he really expresses his feelings when he thinks Lockwood doesn't watch him anymore. He opens the window and he speaks to the ghost (p.line.22-24), "come in! come in!, Cathy, do come. Oh!do-once more! My heart's darling! Hear me this time, Catherine at last!" which means that he has already seen this ghost several times, so it cannot be just a dream. He declares his love to Cathy.

The analysis data from this novel that Id is shown by 65% strongest from his characteristics and 32% strong to Irrational.

Irrational

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strong	8	32.0	32.0	32.0
Strongest	17	68.0	68.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Revenge

Nelly, a servant with the Earnshaws and the Lintons for all her life describes Heathcliff as a stingy one even he has much money (p.43,line3-6).

She begins telling about Heathcliff for his first time coming at Heights as a sullen, patient, hardened to ill-treatment (p.46,line20-21) from Hindley and herself. Heathcliff bred bad feeling in the house, especially to Hindley

(p.46,line30). Hindley treats Heathcliff rudely, he hits him often. Hindley at once refuses to change his horse with him, he insults Heathcliff and throws him an iron weight on his breast then he falls. After Hindley got married, he comes with his wife and attend his father's funeral (p.51,line.9), his wife dislikes Heathcliff and tells her husband, Hindley then drives him as a servant. These actions toward Heathcliff drives him into a revenge beside Cathy's marriage with Edgar Linton. He rejects Cathy's hospitality (p.58,line24). The others emphasis that Heathcliff has revenge on Hindley as he says (p.64,line.1-3), "I'm trying to settle how I shall pay Hindley back. I don't care how long I wait, if only do it at last. I hope he will not die before I do." Nelly, on the other hand suggests him to forgive, but he does not want. "I only wish I knew the best way! Let me alone, and I'll plan it out: while I'm thinking of that I don't feel pain" (p.64, line.7-8). The attitude shown does not understand of rationality or human rights. Heathcliff pleasure-pain principle works when Hindley bad ways after his wife death is something delighted to him. Heathcliff is happy witnesses Hindley's behavior (p.67,line.41).

After three years since Heathcliff leaves Heights, he comes with much money, and do a visit Catherine at Grange (p.93, line.4) and he has made transformation over his physic (p.92,line.17-18). Hindley then invites him, and asks him to come later at night. Heathcliff agrees to his offer. Heathcliff coming is a nightmare to Nelly and Linton (p.102,line.5-6). He begins to take revenge as the time comes. In his coming, Catherine believes that he is

The analysis data from this novel that Id is shown by 52% strongest from his characteristics and 48% strong to Revenge.

still a fierce, pitiless, a wolfish man (p.98,line.6-7) which relates to man's animalistic instinctive.

Plan to take revenge begins. Heathcliff has to make those who have made him suffer in their turn. The list is composed of Hindley, Edgar, and to a certain extent Catherine herself. It is proved when Heathcliff makes conversation with Catherine at a time (p.105, line. 42-46), the scary of a deep to take on revenge as in (p.106,line6-7), "if I imagined you really wished me to marry Isabella, I'd cut my throat!" He goes then with a insult to Edgar, a husband to Cathy (p.107,Line 27-30), "Cathy, this lamb of yours threatens like a bull! It is in danger of splitting its skull againts my knuckles. By God! Mr. Linton, I'm mortally sorry that you are not worth knocking down!" Heathcliff's hatred to Edgar increase much especially when Cathy asks him to go away. "I'll crush his ribs in like a rotten hazel-nut before I cross the threshold! If I don't floor him now, I shall murder him some time; so, as you value his existence, let me get at him!" (p.108,line.38) As Heathcliff talked to Nelly, he utters how he hates Edgar shown in p.134, 5-6, "I think I shall be justified in going to extreme" and as in p.134,line.10, "though I hated him with a hatred that turn my life to gall". The revenge done by Heathcliff leaves violence. After he becomes a husband to Isabella to one goal, he keeps on tormenting her, "the nuisance of her presence outweighs the gratification to be derived from tormenting her." (p.136, line. 26-27), and it does not stopped there. He then pushed her (p.137, line.13) and states, "I have no pity! I have no pity!" (p.137,line.15).

Revenge

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Poor	12	48.0	48.0	48.0
Strong	13	52.0	52.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Disbelief in God

The disbelief of Heathcliff on God, supplies his energy for conscious mental life. He feels sad by Catherine's death. He expresses his sadness in such words (p.148, line 1.30,32-41), also in p.241, line.33-36, "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 in ghosts: I have a conviction that they can, and do, exist among us!" This signal cause to him who does not believe in God. He avoids to eat together and eat only once a day (p.270, line.1-2,4-5). He goes out at night and comes back in the next day I happily chapter 4, line 1.27, "almost

bright and cheerful." Nelly then offer him to have meals, but he refuses, Nelly does not understand what he has done (p.27, line, 1.23). Heathcliff becomes an odd one to people around him, especially when he responds Nelly by answering (p.272, line.22-23, "Last night I was on the threshold of hell. Today, I am within sight of my heaven." Heathcliff then keeps on fasting (p.276, line.33) and has a little talk with Nelly, and asks her to accompany him, but she refuses his (p.276, line.44). He goes to his room, groaning and murmuring to himself (p.277, line.1-13), then he dies in rainy night (p.277, line.34).

The analysis data from this novel that Id is shown by 88% strongest from his characteristics and 12% strong to Disbelief in God.

Disbelief_In God

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strong	3	12.0	12.0	12.0
Strongest	22	88.0	88.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

The Ego in Heathcliff Character

The *ego* as the reaction toward many things which is remembered, evaluated, planned before draw an action by person which related to society, self-reliant and has an internal sense of right and wrong, and full of emotions and excitement.

Ego coexists with *id*, and mediates between the *id* and the *superego* by building up various defense mechanisms.

For Heathcliff firstly reaches at Heights, all the family except Mr. Earnshaw dislike him and bred hatred in the house (p.46, line.30). It is Catherine

who spits (p.46,line.1) at Heathcliff's face for the cause of her losing whip (p.45,line.42). The figure of this young boy describes as patient, hardened to any kinds of bad treatments from Hindley and rare crying (p.20,line.23), he is also a uncomplaining one (p.47,line.1) and very rare (p.48,line.5). Other time as Heathcliff asks Hindley for changing their horses (p.47,line.17),

and Hindley does not fulfill his, but he promise to tell the master about Hindley's bad treat upon him, suddenly he attacks Heathcliff (p.47,line.28), but he reacts coolly (p.47,line.42) without further attacks to him. Upon all, the *ego* works by Heathcliff who remembers that he is raised by their (Hindley and Catherine) father and her (Nelly) master. This drives him to appreciate him.

The analysis data from this novel that Id is shown by 16% strongest from his characteristics and 44% strong then 40% for poor to Ego.

Ego

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Poor	10	40.0	40.0	40.0
Strong	11	44.0	44.0	84.0
Strongest	4	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Conclusion

The *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Bronte as one of literary works which exploring how the main Character, Heathcliff has bad traits. His *id* based on Freud is revealed. He is raised by a good man, Mr. Earnshaw and caused hatred in the family, Mrs. Earnshaw, Hindley, Chaterine, and Nelly. He gets much ill treatments from Hindley. At the first he stays good then he gets nice attention from Catherine. He becomes different after knowing that she likes and gets married with Edgar Linton. He keeps hatred since then, to Hindley, Catherine, and the husband of her, Mr. Edgar Linton. Through the theory of Freud, He is full of rudeness, irrational, revenger, and disbelief in God. These traits makes the writer does not feel sympathy to Heathcliff because he is cruel man, and finds out that taking on revenge will not

bring something positively good to himself and absolutely to the people around him.

At the end the writer concludes that even Heathcliff gets much bad treatments and does not get Catherine's love, it does not mean he has to hate them, and takes on revenge, and he should gives thank and ask God for forgiveness to get a better life without hatred.

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