

## **Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestions**

This chapter deals with conclusion and suggestion for the analysis of the novel. The conclusion is drawn based on the analyzing all the facts dealing with the forms of discrimination experienced by Heathcliff in *Wuthering Heights* novel. Then, the suggestion is lead to another researcher to make a deeper research about the story from other approaches.

### **Conclusions**

Based on the finding of the forms of discrimination on the main character Heathcliff in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* novel, the researcher can draw the conclusion if the novel represents how social condition happened in the 19th century. Discrimination can occur because there are different characteristics in a particular group such as race, ethnic, age, religion, social class, etc. The main character Heathcliff experienced discrimination, because he has dark skin and different language that categorize in discrimination of race. Further, Heathcliff experienced discrimination because his social status from lower class that makes people from upper class discriminate him. Heathcliff gets discriminated directly from individuals around such as Mr. And Mrs. Earnshaw, Hindley and Catherine, Edgar and Isabella, Mr. And Mrs. Linton, Joseph and Ellen. Those people have prejudices and stereotypes to Heathcliff because of his appearance. They thought that Heathcliff who has dark skin also has a bad attitude. It is become the reasons they treat Heathcliff unfairly, because of their own thoughts, beliefs, and preconceived without reason or precise knowledge.

It is found four forms of discrimination based on Newman's theory.

Firstly, verbalization forms of discrimination which contains an insult verbally against an individual or groups of people with the joke, comment, and racial slurs. This form refers to insulting Heathcliff's race about his face which different from Mr. Earnshaw's family in *Wuthering Heights* and Mr. Linton's family. Secondly, avoidance forms which means try to avoid someone or keep away from the person or groups who are not favored. Thirdly, exclusion forms which by eliminating a person or group of people in the certain group. The last is the physical forms which treating an individual or group of people unfairly by beating, hurting and harming. Fortunately, Heathcliff does not experienced extermination forms of discrimination which means killing somebody or people of the group. Heathcliff successfully leaves the *Wuthering Heights* and come back again become a success man in order to revenge for the people who had hurt and discriminate him. Heathcliff success to lift up his social status in the society.

### **Suggestions**

For those who are interested in literature field, this study may contribute to the students in exploring the literary works, especially the novel. However, this study is far away from perfection. Actually, this discussion is just a small part of the whole of parts of literary studies. Therefore, the researcher of this thesis proposes the following suggestion for other researchers who might conduct further research on the same novel or theme.

Truly, there are many topics and themes that can be discussed such as ideology, culture, religion, social problems etc. Especially, for the discrimination phenomenon expected that further researcher will analyze more detail and larger on understanding about discrimination. It is not only about the discrimination based on race and social class, but also about the discrimination in the social aspects such as politics, religion, culture, and etc. Based on those previous researches, we will understand more about the discrimination phenomena and the forms in our life.

It is expected that this study be useful for the next researchers. Therefore, the conclusion of this research is widely open to the further research, because it is still tentative. There are some interesting topics or themes can be analyzed in this novel such as about the status of women, oppression, patriarchy, social conflict and etc. Replication for this study is quite advisable either with the similar or different object of the studies, even within the same aspects of discrimination.

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## *Appendix*

### *Data Card*

#### **Forms of Discrimination Experienced By Heathcliff**

- **Verbalization**

No	Data	Interpretation
1.	<p>“See here, wife! I was never so beaten with anything in my life: but you must e’en take it as a gift of God; though <b>it’sas dark almost as if it came from the devil.</b></p> <p><i>(Wuthering Heights, p. 26)</i></p>	<p>This sentence obviously describes Heathcliff experienced verbalization. Here, the discrimination of verbalization in terms of commentary. This sentence orally comes from Mr. Earnshaw who gives a comment about Heathcliff appearance. The word ‘it’ in grammar is not appropriate to describe Heathcliff’s look, because ‘it’ the use of pronoun to describe thing or animal. It cannot use as the pronoun of a person. But here, Heathcliff is a person or a boy and it must use pronoun ‘he’. Hence, Heathcliff just like an item or considered as inanimate object. Also, the word ‘dark’ has a denotative meaning refers to Heathcliff skin color which means he has a black skin not white, while it is different with Earnshaw’s family where their skin color is white. Then, Mr. Earnshaw gives a parable of where Heathcliff came from by just looking at the invisible eye and his skin color like he came from hell. The word ‘devil’ is actually has a connotative meaning which means hell,</p>

		<p>because literally hell is a place of satan or devil has bad behaved, and bad appearance. It is in line with Newman’s theory states that discrimination in verbalization form is an act to distinguish an individual or a group of people verbally runs by an insulting with comment. (Cited in Miharso, 2009).</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>“Take my colt, <b>gypsy</b>, then!” said young Earnshaw. “And I pray that he may break your neck: take him, and damned, you beggarly interloper! And wheedle my father out of all he has: only afterwards show him what you are, <b>imp of Satan</b>. And take that, I hope he’ll kick out your brains!”</p> <p>(<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 28-29)</p>	<p>It is clearly seen as verbalization in terms of racial slurs. Hindley calls Heathcliff gypsy because he mad and so much hate to Heathcliff. But, it should not call Heathcliff a gypsy that is an insult. Hindley must call Heathcliff as his name was given by Mr. Earnshaw, not with a label that shows that he is different from those people around him. Gypsy is called for Romanian people. Agnieszka Nance in study in European culture and history "Gypsy" Lifestyle in Josef IgnacyKraszewski'sChataZaWsia (The Cottage Beyond The Village)" symbolizes a few significant characteristics associated with Gypsies: their nomadic lifestyle, magic, strange language, and most of all have dark skin. Thus, the blackness/darkness of the Gypsies' skin also</p>



		<p>deals with inferiority, with Satan, and with satanic forces. It can be concluded as verbalization based on racial slurs because with the appearance of Heathcliff that he has a dark skin different with Hindley's skin color.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>“He pulled me under the chandelier, and Mrs. Linton placed her spectacle on her nose and raised her hands in horror. The cowardly children crept nearer also, Isabella lisping ‘<b>Frightful thing!</b> Put him in the cellar, papa.’” (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 36)</p>	<p>This sentence clearly seen Heathcliff experienced verbalization. It came from Isabella words judging by the outward look of Heathcliff, Isabella judged that Heathcliff looked like the scary creature she had ever seen. This discrimination can be seen in the words ‘frightful thing’ which means Heathcliff looks ugly. In this case, she made an insulting comment about Heathcliff's look. Isabella didnot show a respect when she met someone for the first time. Just because Isabella was a beautiful girl and Heathcliff was different with her then how dare she tell it to Heathcliff. Hence, according to Newman's theory (as cited in Miharso, 2009) discrimination of verbalization form is orally to differentiate an individual runs by an insulting with comment.</p>

<p>4.</p>	<p>“Why, how <b>very black</b> and cross you look! and how - how funny and grim! But that’s because I’m used to Edgar and Isabella Linton.” (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 40)</p>	<p>This sentence proves us it is form of verbalization. Here, Catherine was thrilled to meet Heathcliff after a few weeks they had not met. Catherine very misses her playmate, Heathcliff. Because he did not meet Heathcliff for a long time, she gave hugs and also some kisses to Heathcliff’s cheeks to spit out her longing feelings and afterwards she laughed. But unconsciously, Catherine uttered a joking word of mocking Heathcliff that looked black and funny because she was used to Edgar and Isabella who had white skin color. But unfortunately, the phrase actually made Heathcliff dislike her and he was mad at the phrase. Heathcliff showed anger at what she said in his brave way of refusing not to shake hands with Catherine as Hindley had instructed. Heathcliff braced himself because he felt humiliated and enough for him to be a laughing stock and a mockery. In fact, before she knew Edgar and Isabella, Heathcliff was Black. But, by saying Heathcliff is so dark and funny that is an insult. Consequently, it can be said as discrimination of verbalization form runs by an insulting with joke</p>
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		as stated by Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009).
5.	<p>‘Oh, my dear Mary, look here! <b>Don’t be afraid, it is but a boy yet the villain scowls so plainly in his face; would it not be a kindness to the country to hang him at once, before he shows his nature in acts as well as features?’</b>(<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 36)</p>	<p>The sentence above obviously describes Mr. Linton did verbalization discrimination because his words contain an insult about Heathcliff appearance. The word ‘villain’ it likes indicates something to scary. Heathcliff has a black skin color, but it does not mean to feel scary when we look at him. He does look scary physically, but not his attitude. It means, he has a black face may not necessarily looks like a criminal. Mr. Linton caught Heathcliff’s bad attitude as a furious expression of his face. Directly, Mr. Linton judge Heathcliff like a criminal who deserves to be punished. It is not fair for Heathcliff to hear that words. In this context it can be seen that heatcliff is a very scary person to see. That was an insult against individual by giving a commentary.</p> <p>Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009)</p>
6.	<p>‘A wicked boy, at all events, ‘remarked the old lady, ‘and quite unfit for a decent house!</p>	<p>This sentence obviously describes Mrs. Linton insulted Heathcliff’s language because he has</p>

	<p>Did you notice <b>his language</b>, Linton? I'm shocked that my children should have heard it.' (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 37)</p>	<p>strange language. Mrs. Linton assumes that Heathcliff is not supposed to be in <i>Wuthering Heights</i> right now because his look and his language. It is because Mr. Earnshaw found him in Liverpool. In the nineteenth century Liverpool city become a common place for port development, trade activity and some of the transition of a rural area to industrial society. Liverpool English has a different dialect because the development of Liverpool English can be simply assumed to involve South Lancashire English and the varieties of languages that the Irish brought to Liverpool. Thus, it is no wonder Heathcliff's language is a bit different and sounds weird. Consequently, notice about Heathcliff language so peculiar is an insult and it is categorized as discrimination of verbalization as stated by Newman's theory (cited in Miharso, 2009) which explain verbalization is words contains an insult against an individual because his racial slurs.</p>
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<p>7.</p>	<p><b>“It would degrade 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.”</b> (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 59)</p>	<p>It is clearly seen that Catherine's phrase ‘It would degrade me to marry Heathcliff now’ means Catherine now stands far above Heathcliff. Her life is much better than Heathcliff. She has always been a very special girl and a respected person. If she marries to Heathcliff, automatically Catherine’s self esteem will fall. In terms of self esteem will be seen as low and imaging will no longer be superior in the society. She will be degraded just as Heathcliff from the lower classes is always considered inferior and unfairly treated. This can be said to be verbal discrimination because Catherine's comments contain an insult that undermines Heathcliff's social status compared it to others. Catherine thought only of her own happiness. She knows that Heathcliff loves her and vice versa. However, it is all not more important than the sense of her self esteem in the society.</p>
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- **Avoidance**

No.	Data	Interpretation
1.	<p><b>“They entirely refused to have it in bed with them, or even in their room; and I had no more sense, So I put it on the landing of the stairs, hoping it might be gone on the morrow.”</b> (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 27)</p>	<p>This sentence proved us that Hindley and Catherine discriminate in the form of avoidance by refusing or expelling Heathcliff from their bedroom. They want to avoid and distance themselves from Heathcliff. Therefore, they did not give Heathcliff permission to sleep together. They thought Heathcliff just a stranger levied by Mr. Earnshaw, no blood relation, neither their siblings nor their cousins whom they should permit to enter their room. Further, the situation was late and they only used the room to sleep in the sense that they did not have another room to move, so they decided not to leave but to get</p>

		<p>Heathcliff out of the room and sleep outside.</p> <p>They cannot move to their parents' room, because if they do then Mr. Earnshaw will scold them.</p> <p>They do it silently.</p>
2.	<p>“Where is Miss Catherine?” I cried hurriedly. ‘No accident, I hope?’ ‘<b>At Thrushcross Grange,’ he answered; ‘and I would have been there too, but they had not the manners to ask me to stay.’</b> ‘Well, you will catch it!’ I said.” (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 34)</p>	<p>The dialog above proves us how discrimination against Heathcliff happened when he was at <i>Thruscross Grange</i>. <i>Thruscross Grange</i> is the residence of Linton’s family a wealthy man who lived not far from Wuthering Heights only through a few hills away. At first, Heathcliff and Catherine were together. When being absorbed peek at what is being done by the Linton family members, they are suddenly caught by Linton’s children. But, after recognizing Catherine was the daughter of Mr. Earnshaw they treated her very well, because she is a daughter of Mr. Earnshaw a wealthy man of <i>Wuthering Heights</i>. While, Heathcliff expelled and not allowed to enter into their house, because they did not know exactly what Heathcliff’s origin, who is his parents and how his social status. They only known if Heathcliff was adopted child. Thus, they did a different treatment between Heathcliff and Catherine. Consequently, the way</p>

		<p>they escape from Heathcliff is to immediately throw Heathcliff out of their home without telling him go inside and threatened him unfair is discrimination of avoidance. According to Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009) is a negative behavior try to avoid someone who are not favored join in the certain group is called avoidance.</p>
3.	<p>“I urged my companion to hasten now and show his amiable humor, and he willingly obeyed; but ill luck would have it that, as he opened the door leading from the kitchen on one side, Hindley opened it on the other. They met, and the master, irritated at seeing him clean and cheerful, or, perhaps, eager to keep his promise to Mrs. Linton, shoved him back with a sudden thrust, and angrily bade Joseph ‘<b>keep the fellow out of the room - send him into the garret till dinner is over.</b>’” (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 43)</p>	<p>The sentence above clearly seen as discrimination of avoidance was applied by Hindley as request of Mrs Linton. Hindley told Joseph to confine Heathcliff on the roof until they finished dinner. Hindley did it all to keep her promise to Mrs. Linton previously precondition to attend the dinner invitation, where Linton’s family will come to <i>Wuthering Heights</i> if Heathcliff distanced from her children. Here, there is an unfair treatment towards Heathcliff. He did not get permission to join dinner time in the dining room. It is because his status at home just adopted child from lower class. Mrs. Linton had thought if Heathcliff did not deserve to follow that dinner because it was their special dinner just for upscale</p>



		<p>people and honorable people. Briefly, it can be said as avoidance because they put Heathcliff on the roof, while they were in the dining room. As stated by Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009), avoidance is an act which try to stay away from the person or groups who are not favored. This is in accordance with the situation at that time that in the 19th century there has been a social class division that is upper class (bourgeois) and lower class (proletariat). Those who are in the upper class are much more respectable than those in the lower class, such as the difference between a boss and a servant.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>“Cathy, are you busy this afternoon?” asked Heathcliff. “Are you going anywhere”  “No, it is raining,” she answered. “Why have you that silk frock on, then?” he said.  “Nobody coming here, I hope?”  “Not that I know of,” stammered Miss: “but you should be in the field now, Heathcliff. It is an hour past dinner time: I thought you were gone.”  ’Hindley does not often free us from his</p>	<p>The dialogue above proves us what Catherine did is avoidance. Heathcliff wanted to spend his spare time with Catherine but Catherine refused it. Catherine would be coming a guest from <i>Thruscross Grange</i> that is Edgar Linton and Isabella Linton. Catherine was known if they did not like Heathcliff presence in <i>Wuthering Heights</i> when they came. Thus, she asked Heathcliff to get back at grassland did his work for the reason to avoid Heathcliff expelled him to out of home.</p>

<p>accursed presence,' observed the boy. 'I'll not work anymore today: I'll stay with you.'</p> <p>'Oh, but Joseph will tell,' she suggested; 'you'd better go!'</p> <p>'Joseph is loading lime on the further side of Penistone Crag; it will take him till dark, and he'll never know.'</p> <p>Catherine reflected an instant, with knitted brows she found it needful to smooth the way for an intrusion. 'Isabella and Edgar Linton talked of calling this afternoon,' she said, at the conclusion of a minute's silence. 'As it rains, I hardly expect them; but they may come, and if they do, you run the risk of being scolded for no good.' 'Order Ellen to say you are engaged, Cathy,' he persisted; 'don't turn me out for those pitiful, silly friends of yours! I'm on the point, sometimes, of complaining that they but I'll not.' (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 50-51)</p>	<p>Although, Heathcliff pleaded did not kicked him out because Catherine's friend, Catherine did not grant the request. Catherine keeps forcing Heathcliff to come out with an outrageous expression of words to be heard. It can be said as discrimination of avoidane accordance with Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009) deals with a negative act which try to keep away from the person who are not favored.</p>
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- **Exclusion**

No.	Data	Interpretation
1.	<p>“Poor Heathcliff! Hindley calls him a vagabond, and won’t let him sit with us, nor eat with us anymore; 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 swears he will reduce him to his right place.” (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 16)</p>	<p>The sentence above obviously shows us how heathcliff got discrimination of exclusion from Hindley. Heathcliff was not allowed to sit together, eat together, and play with Catherine. If it was all violated, then he would be expelled by Hindley from the house. Heathcliff not anymore got what he could get in the house like when Mr. Earnshaw was alive. It can be said as the kinds of exlusion because Heathcliff had been adopted by Mr. Earnshaw and Mr. Earnshaw gave the same affection to him. But after that death, everything has changed because the responsibility and power at home was taken over by Hindley. Hindley did not like the presence of Heathcliff at home. Thus, being the head of the household, he did everything in the house and was entitled to give a decision that Heathcliff should do all the orders based on Hindley's remarks. To sum up, it can be said as</p>

		forms of exclusion as stated by Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009) avoidance is a form of discrimination which operated in a manner not includes a person or a certain group of people in the group.
2.	<p>“A few words from her, evincing a dislike to Heathcliff, were enough to rouse in him all his old hatred of the boy. He drove him from their company to the servants, deprived him of the instructions of the curate, and insisted that he should labour out of doors instead; compelling him to do so as hard as any other lad on the farm.</p> <p>(<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 34)</p>	<p>The sentence above shows us Heathcliff got exclusion from parts of family member, but became a workman in Mr. Earnshaw’s field. He had been released by Hindley from the family list. He nevermore had the pleasure and happiness he had once. Now, Heathcliff be laborers working on farms owned Mr.Earnshaw which is now held by Hindley. It is in line with Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009) where avoidance by eliminating a person of group of people in the certain group.</p>

- **Physical**

No.	Data	Interpretation
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<p>1.</p>	<p>“He seemed a sullen, patient child; hardened, perhaps, to ill- treatment: he would stand Hindley’s blows without winking or shedding a tear, and my pinches moved him only to draw in a breath and open his eyes, as if he had hurt himself by accident, and nobody was to blame. (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 27)</p>	<p>The sentence above is clearly seen as the physical discrimination. The author describes Heathcliff is a good boy, diligent, and patient. Heathcliff never complains and always accepts patiently the behavior of those around him who treat him so unjustly. For instance, Heathcliff get physical abuse from Hindley because hindley really dislikes Heathcliff in that house. Quietly, Hindley intentionally hurts Heathcliff by hitting and pinching him. Heathcliff receive the deed in which he did not cry and did not tell it all to Mr. Earnshaw. It is in line with Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009) states that treating an individual or group of people unfairly by beating, hurting and harming is called a form of physical discrimination.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>“Off, dog!’ cried Hindley, threatening him with an iron weight used for weighing potatoes and hay. ‘Throw it,’ he replied, standing still, ‘and then I’ll tell how you boasted that you would turn me out of doors as soon as he died, and see whether</p>	<p>The sentence above obviously shows us Hindley keep doing physical discrimination towards Heathcliff. It is because Hindley was annoyed that he was constantly forced to exchange his horse with Heathcliff’s and threatened by Heathcliff that he would be reported to Mr.</p>

	<p>he will not turn you out directly.’ <b>Hindley threw it, hitting him on the breast, and down he fell, but staggered up immediately, breathless and white.</b>”</p> <p>(<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 28)</p>	<p>Earnshaw for his boasting that would expel him if the master Hindley died. Due to his anger, he tossed a weighing iron from the one he held onto Heathcliff so that Heathcliff fell and woke again but staggered and staggered. Also, Hindley harm Heathcliff by kicking his leg. Consequently, it can be categorized as physical discrimination because of the blow an object that concerns Heathcliff’s body and it makes Heathcliff feel a very deep pain. As stated by Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009) physical discrimination is an individual or group of people unfairly treated by beating, hurting and harming.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>“The curate might set as many chapters as he pleased for Catherine to get by heart, and Joseph might thrash Heathcliff till his arm ached.” (<i>Wuthering Heights</i>, p. 34)</p>	<p>The sentence above shows us Heathcliff got physical discrimination from Joseph as an old servant in the house and Pastor. They were upset and angry that Catherine and Heathcliff not present at the time of devotions. Thus, they got a punishment from Joseph and the Pastor. But, it was unfair treatment for Heathcliff because Heathcliff got pinch did by Joseph, while Catherine only got advice or paragraph from the</p>

		<p>Pastor. Joseph dared to beat Heathcliff because he was aware of Heathcliff's position in the house only a pick up boy. If he hurt, he would not be scolded by Hindley because Heathcliff was not Hindley's brother who if he was hurt he would report the act to Hindley to accept a defense or protection. The difference in status between Catherine and Heathcliff in the family is very clear that Catherine is a biological child and also Hindley's sister, while Heathcliff is a new Earnshaw man who is still unacceptable in the home. It can be categorized as physical discrimination because Heathcliff felt a pain in his arm as a result of beating from Joseph, it is in line with Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009) the forms of physical discrimination acts by thrashing, hurting, harming and injuring.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>“Mr. Earnshaw snatched up the culprit directly and conveyed him to his chamber; where, doubtless, he administered a rough remedy to cool the fit of passion, for he appeared red and breathless.” (<i>Wuthering</i></p>	<p>The sentence above describes Heathcliff got physical discrimination again. During the dinner took place, Heathcliff should be on the slot after Hindley and Linton's family finished their dinner time. But in fact, he is not. Heathcliff found to be</p>

	<i>Heights, p. 43)</i>	<p>under that time because there was a fight between Heathcliff and Edgar Linton. It all came about because Edgar was the one who brought out an insult to Heathcliff. Then, suddenly Hindley heard a commotion and at that time Hindley caught Heathcliff and dragged him into the room there was also Heathcliff abused as an outlet for his anger. Heathcliff did not fight against Hindley. Heathcliff could only accept all the blows without whining in pain. It is kinds of physical discrimination based on Newman (as cited in Miharso, 2009) because someone was threaten unfair by thrashing, hurting, harming and injuring.</p>
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